


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



Chlorpyrifos 500EC
 Insecticide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500g/L CHLORPYRIFOS
 (an anti-cholinesterase compound)
 SOLVENT: 480g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS

GROUP 1B INSECTICIDE

For the control of a wide range of insect pests on fruit, vegetables, oilseeds, cotton, cereals, pasture, turf and other situations as specified in the Directions For Use table.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS FOR USE BY HOUSEHOLDERS. DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN OR AROUND THE HOME.

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Leaflet_1019

APVMA Approval No: 67451/121161

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

Grain sorghum crops: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Tomatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cole crops, cucurbits: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Sugarcane, Avocado: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cereal crops: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 10 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Bananas, Celery, citrus, grapevines, pome fruit, Stone fruit, Kiwifruit, Asparagus: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Mango: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cotton: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cereal, grains, legumes, animal feeds, grasses, grasslike plants & other forages/forage crops: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Turf: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 2 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT. DO NOT FEED TURF/LAWN CLIPPINGS FROM TREATED AREA TO POULTRY OR LIVESTOCK.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

1. TREE AND VINE CROPS						
CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE		WITHHOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Vol/ha	Vol/100L		
This table shows rates for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section						
Apples, Pears	San Jose Scale	Qld, NSW, SA, WA only	–	100mL (2% miscible winter oil may be added to the dormant spray)	14 days	Dormant period: Apply as late as possible ensuring thorough coverage of limbs and branches. Seasonal period: Apply to coincide with crawler activity in mid-late November and later as necessary. Ensure thorough coverage of branches, foliage and fruit. Apply when infestation build-up is first noticed ensuring thorough coverage. Apply initially at petal fall and then 10-14 days later. Apply a follow-up application if necessary, 2-3 weeks prior to harvest. Ensure thorough coverage of all branches, foliage and fruit.
	Woolly Aphid					
	Mealy bugs	SA, WA only				
Avocado	Avocado Leafroller, Ivy Leafroller	Qld only	1 or 2L	50 or 100 mL	7 days	Use this rate in tank mix with 1L/ha (500 mL/100 L of water) of dichlorvos (500 g/L). For low volume spray equipment use L/ha rate. Apply at first sign of pest activity before larvae move to fruit. Use higher rate when populations are high. Apply at first sign of pest activity before larvae move to fruit. Use higher rate when populations are high. For low volume spray equipment use L/ha rate. Apply when populations indicate treatment is required. Spot spray affected trees only. Repeat as necessary. Use higher rate when populations are high.
	Ivy Leafroller	NSW only				
	Latania Scale, Hairy Caterpillars, Light Brown Apple Moth, Red Shouldered Leaf Beetle					
Citrus	California red Scale (<i>Aonidiella auranti</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	–	100 mL alone or 50 mL + 1 L miscible summer spraying oil	14 days	Apply during November-March period. Two sprays may be required under conditions of heavy scale infestation. Apply with high volume sprayer to point of runoff. Note: DO NOT use on citrus in areas where integrated control programs are in operation.
		Qld only		100 mL alone or 100 mL + 1 L miscible summer spraying oil		
Citrus, Pome Fruit	Wingless Grasshopper	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	500 mL	50 mL	14 days	Spray areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Apply also as a barrier across the line of advance, when grasshoppers are invading the crop.
Grape Vines	Light Brown Apple Moth	All States	–	50 mL	14 days	Apply initial spray just after berry set (Early October). Apply when infestation build-up is first noticed ensuring thorough coverage. Later schedule sprays should be made as required. Apply as a dormant spray, postpruning (July).
	Grapevine Moth (<i>Phalaenoides glycinæ</i>)	Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA only				
	Grapevine Scale (<i>Parthenolecanium persicae</i>)			100 mL or 50 mL plus 1 L miscible winter oil		
Kiwifruit	Common Armyworm, Southern Armyworm, Light Brown Apple Moth	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	–	50 mL	14 days	Apply at green tip at least 10 days after dormant lime sulphur application and at pre-blossom. DO NOT apply post blossom.
Mango	Common Mango Scale	Qld only	–	100 mL	21 days	Apply to coincide with crawler activity. Ensure thorough coverage of all branches, foliage and fruit.
Stonefruit	European Earwig	NSW only	–	2 L	14 days	Spray Application: Apply in spring. Bait Application: Apply 5 kg of bait/ha in spring by fertiliser spreader. See General Instructions on preparation of cracked wheat or cracked sorghum bait. Dormant Period: Apply as late as possible ensuring thorough coverage of all branches. Seasonal Period: Apply to coincide with crawler activity in mid-late November and later if necessary. Ensure thorough coverage of all branches, foliage and fruit. Note: Some fruit marking may occur if spraying is carried out under hot, dry conditions.
		NSW, Tas, SA, WA only	200 mL + 250 mL sunflower oil/5 kg cracked wheat or cracked sorghum			
	San Jose Scale	Qld, NSW, WA only	–	100 mL (2% miscible winter oil may be added to the dormant spray)		
2. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES						
CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE		WITHHOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Vol/ha	Vol/100L		
Bananas	Banana Scab Moth (<i>Nacoleia octasema</i>)	Qld, WA only	Aerial 1 or 2 L in a minimum of 10 L water	200 mL in a minimum of 500 L water/ha	14 days	Apply from the first appearance of flower bell and repeat as populations indicate until fingers are exposed. Use high rate with onset of wet weather and/or heavy insect pressure. Note: Burning of young fruit may occur under poor drying conditions. After removal of trash, apply 500-700mL of spray depending on butt size, to the lower 30 cm of the butt and to the surrounding soil within a radius of 30 cm, ensuring thorough coverage of butt and suckers. Sub-tropical areas: Use high rate for annual control of borers. Tropical areas: Use high rate in September-November for initial spray and follow-up with low rate in February-April should insect pressure warrant a second application. Apply from the first appearance of flower bell and repeat as populations indicate until fingers are exposed. Use as ground application only, do not apply by air.
	Banana Weevil Borer	Qld, NSW, WA only	–	1 or 1.8 L		
	Caterpillars	NSW only		200 mL		
Cabbage, Cauliflower	African Black Beetle	NSW only	2 L (Boom Spray)	300 mL (Drench)	5 days	Boom Spray: Apply in 500-1000 L of water/ha at or soon after planting as a 10-15 cm band spray. Drench: Apply 100 mL of diluted spray to base of each plant. Treat as soon as the first signs of infestation are observed. Note: If attack is prolonged follow up boom spray or drench treatment may be necessary.
Carrots	Light Brown Apple Moth	All States	500 or 700 mL	–	–	Apply when moths are first detected. Repeat at the higher rate if there is a recurrence of infestation.
Cassava	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	Qld, WA only	700 mL	–	–	Apply to seedlings and soil at base of seedlings when cutworm activity is observed.
Cole Crops including Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli	Cabbage Moth, Cabbage White Butterfly, Cabbage Aphid, Cluster Caterpillar, Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	1.5 or 2 L	150 or 200 mL	5 days	Spray at 10-14 day intervals. Use high rate under heavy pressure. Large plants: Use 1,000 L spray/ha. To improve spray coverage, add nonionic wetting agents as recommended. Apply as pests indicate commencing when pests first appear. Large plants: Use 1,000 L spray/ha. Apply at 10-14 day intervals. Use high rate under heavy pest pressure. Large plants: Use 1,000 L spray/ha. Apply at 10 day intervals commencing when pests first appear. Apply at 7 day intervals under heavy pest pressure. Large plants: Use 1,000 L spray/ha. Spray areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Also apply as a barrier across the line of advance, when grasshoppers are invading the crop. Use higher rate for severe infestations. Headlands and vegetation surrounding the crop may also need to be sprayed.
	Corn Earworm, Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.)	Qld, WA only	1.5 L	150 mL		
	Corn Earworm	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	1.5 or 2 L	150 or 200 mL		
	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only				
	Wingless Grasshopper	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	500 mL	50 mL		
	Redlegged Earth Mite, Blue Oat Mite	NSW only	140 or 300 mL	–		
Cucurbits	White Flies	NSW only	–	50 mL	5 days	Apply when pest is first detected. If required repeat application every 10-14 days.
Ginger	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	Qld, WA only	700 or 900 mL	–	–	Apply when pest population is evident from damage to the primary shoot at or below ground, or to the first leaf during growth.
Pineapples	Pineapple Mealybug, Ants	Qld, WA only	–	50 or 100 mL	–	Apply when pests are first seen and repeat at 90 days intervals or as necessary. Use a minimum of 3000 L of spray/ha. Use higher rate under heavy pest pressure.
	White Grubs		5 L	–	–	Apply as a pre-plant spray to a freshly cultivated soil surface. Incorporate immediately by rotary hoeing to a depth of 10-20 cm.
Potatoes	African Black Beetle	NSW, WA only	3-6 L	–	–	Apply the spray to the soil immediately prior to planting, ensuring thorough incorporation to a depth of 15 cm. Use high rate under heavy pest pressure. Apply as a second spray as bands on either side of plants at final hilling-up. Ensure good incorporation of the spray immediately into the soil in the hill. Apply pre-plant and incorporate into the soil immediately after application. Apply at hilling-up or 7 weeks after planting as a follow-up to pre-plant incorporation. Apply as a band spray to the soil surface incorporating immediately. Use before planting in areas where wireworms are a known problem. Apply in recently ratooned strawberry patches or newly planted runners when damage or pest populations indicate. Broadcast, preferably in the late afternoon to base of plants and inter-row space. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for preparation of bran baits. Use higher rate for severe infestations. Headlands and vegetation surrounding the crop may also need to be treated.
			900mL			
	Whitefringed Weevil	NSW, Vic, WA only	6 L			
		WA, NSW only	1 L			
	Wireworms	Vic only	6 L			
Strawberries	Field Crickets (<i>Teleogryllus commodus</i>), Mole Crickets (<i>Gryllotalpa</i> spp.)	Qld, WA only	100 mL/10kg bran ²	–	–	Use higher rate for severe infestations. Headlands and vegetation surrounding the crop may also need to be treated.
Silver Beet	Redlegged Earth Mite, Blue Oat Mite	NSW Only	140 or 300 mL	–	–	
Tomatoes	Tomato Grub (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA only	1.5 or 2 L	150 or 200 mL	3 days	Spray on 7-10 days schedule commencing at flowering. Use high rate under heavy pest pressure. Spray at first sign of bug activity. Use higher rate under heavy pest pressure.
	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Tas, WA only				
	Green Vegetable Bug	Tas, SA, WA only				
	Green Peach Aphid	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	1 L	100 mL		Spray when aphids are seen. Large Plants: Use 1,000 L spray/ha.
	Wingless Grasshopper	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	500 mL	50 mL	3 days	Spray areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Also apply as a barrier across the line of advance, when grasshoppers are invading the crop.
	African Black Beetle	NSW only	2 L (Boom Spray)	300 mL (Drench)	–	Boom Spray: Apply in 500-1000 L of water/ha at or soon after planting as a 10-15 cm band spray. Drench: Apply 100 mL of diluted spray to base of each plant. Treat as soon as first sign of infestation is noticed. Note: If attack is prolonged follow up boom spray or drench treatment may be necessary.
Vegetables including Asparagus, Beans, Beetroot, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Capsicum, Carrot, Celery, Eggplant, Onion, Peas, Potato, Radish, Rhubarb, Shallot, Sweet Potato, Tomato, Turnip	Wingless Grasshopper	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	500 mL	50 mL	Tomatoes 3 days	Spray areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Apply also as a barrier across the line of advance when grasshoppers are invading the crop.
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	All States	700 mL	70 mL	Cole Crops 5 days	Apply immediately infestation is observed. Increase concentration to compensate if application is below 1000 L spray/ha. Spray should cover soil out to at least 20 cm on both sides of row crop. Re-treat as necessary.
	Field Crickets (<i>Teleogryllus commodus</i>), Mole Crickets (<i>Gryllotalpa</i> spp.)	Qld, WA only	100 mL/10 kg bran ²	–	Asparagus, Celery 14 days	Apply as pest populations indicate. See General Instructions on preparation of bran baits.
	Vegetable Weevil	NSW only	800 mL	–	–	Apply immediately infestation is observed. Apply as a band over the young plants and adjacent soil along the row. One treatment should be sufficient if plants are sprayed at the seedling stage or soon afterwards.
3. FIELD CROPS AND PASTURE						
CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE Vol/ha	WITHHOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Cereals, Pasture, Forage Crops	Southern Armyworm (<i>Persectania ewingii</i>), Common Armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>)	All States	700 or 900 mL	Cereals 10 days (Harvest) 2 days (Grazing)	Spray over total crop area when infestation is widespread. When pests are moving as an "army" treat a broad strip over and in advance of the infestation. Late Stage Instar: Use higher rate when larvae 3 cm in length. Apply follow-up treatment as required. Spray at first sign of damage. Apply from the ground with boom or mister or apply by air.	
Cereals	Pasture Webworm (<i>Hednota</i> spp.)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	700 mL	–	Pre-plant: Apply with the label rate of an approved tillage herbicide to foliage prior to any cultivation. Post-emergence: Apply at first sign of damage. Apply with ground-rig boom or mister or by air. Apply immediately infestation is observed. Apply follow-up treatments as required.	
		WA only	300 mL			
Cereals, Pasture, Young Plants of Oil Seeds	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	Qld, Tas, NSW, WA only	900 mL in a minimum of 100 L water	–		
		Vic only	700 mL in a minimum of 100 L water			
		SA, WA only	700 mL in a minimum of 100 L water			
Cereals, Pasture, Oil Seeds	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i> and <i>A. infusa</i>)	SA, WA only	120 mL/100 kg seed	–	Apply as a seed dressing, through an accurately calibrated applicator just prior to sowing. Note: A sowing rate of 95 kg/ha (min.) is necessary to ensure economic responses are achieved.	
Cereals, Pasture, Forage Crops	Spur-throated Locust	Qld, Vic, NSW, WA only	1.25 or 1.5 L	Cereals 10 days (Harvest) 2 days (Grazing)	Spray areas of crop or pasture infested with locusts. Apply spray to trees or roosting sites to control swarming adult locusts. Late stage hoppers and adults: Use higher rate. Adults: Spray areas of crop or pasture infested with locusts. Hoppers: Spray a swath in advance of marching band and then spray along the dense marching front. Continue spraying until all hoppers have been contacted. Adults: Spray areas of crop or pasture infested with locusts. Hoppers: Spray a swath in advance of marching band and then spray along the dense marching front. Continue spraying until all hoppers have been contacted. Spray areas of crop, trees and roosting sites infested with locusts.	
	Australian Plague Locust	Vic only	560 mL			
			350 mL			
	Australian Plague Locust	SA only	560 mL			
		Qld, Vic, NSW, WA only	560 mL			
			350 mL			
	Migratory Locust	Qld, WA only				
Blue Oat Mite	All States	140 mL				
Lucerne Flea	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	70 mL				
Redlegged Earth Mite		140 mL				
Cereals, Pasture, Oil Seeds	Wingless Grasshopper		500 mL	–	Spray areas of crop or pasture infested with grasshoppers. Apply also as a barrier across the line of advance, when grasshoppers are invading the crop.	

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Before opening, carefully read Directions for Use, Precautionary Statements, Safety Directions and First Aid Instructions. Thorough coverage is essential.

MIXING

Slowly add the required amount of this product to water in spray tank under agitation. The special formulation of this product ensures rapid mixing.

Aerial Application: For application by aircraft apply in 10-15L water per hectare.

Dilute Spray: Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off. The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice. Add the amount of product specified in the Directions for Use table for each 100L of water. Spray to the point of run-off. The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.

Concentrate Spraying: Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume. Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (See Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate. The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

EXAMPLE ONLY

- 1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500L/ha
- 2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500L/ha
- 3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3X (ie. 1500L÷500L=3)
- 4. If the dilute label rate is 10mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 10, that is 30mL/100L of concentrate spray.

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows. For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

SOIL APPLICATION

Preparation of Bran Bait: Mix 10mL of this product per kg of bran using sufficient water to give a moist crumb structure. Allow to stand for 2-3 hours before application. Gloves should be worn when preparing and applying bait.

Preparation of Cracked Wheat or Cracked Sorghum Bait: Mix the required volume of this product and sunflower oil together. Then, add to the wheat or sorghum, mixing thoroughly. Gloves should be worn when preparing the bait.

SPRAY DRIFT MINIMISATION

Spray drift may occur under adverse meteorological conditions or from certain spray equipment. DO NOT allow spray to drift onto sensitive areas including, but not limited to, natural streams, rivers or waterways and human dwellings. A spray drift management strategy such as those in the 'Best Management Practices Manual for Cotton Growers' or the 'Pilots and Operators Manual' should be applied. Options for minimising drift to sensitive areas include not spraying within a certain distance of sensitive areas when the wind is blowing towards them (see table for guidance) or ensuring that drifting spray will be intercepted by a catching surface such as a row of shelter trees, an unsprayed row of orchard trees, or hail netting.

Situation	Recommended buffer distance (m)
Orchard (dormant trees, citrus, large trees)	30
Cotton (aerial application)	300
Other crops (aerial application)	100

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

For insecticide resistance management Sabakem Chlorpyrifos 500EC® Insecticide is a Group 1B insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Sabakem Chlorpyrifos 500EC® Insecticide and other Group 1B insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Sabakem Chlorpyrifos 500EC® Insecticide or other Group 1B insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Sabakem Chlorpyrifos 500EC® Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Sabakem accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Sabakem Chlorpyrifos 500EC® Insecticide to control resistant insects. Sabakem Chlorpyrifos 500EC® Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Sabakem representative or local agricultural department agronomist.



COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with the following:
Herbicides: Atrazine, Bromoxynil, Chlorsulfuron, Diclofop-methyl, Diuron, Flamprop-methyl, Fluometuron, Paraquat, Paraquat + Diquat, Pendimethalin, Trifluralin.
Insecticides and Miticides: Acephate, Azinphos-methyl, Carbaryl, Cypermethrin, Deltamethrin, Demeton-s-methyl, Diazinon, Dichlorvos, Dicofol, Dimethoate, Endosulfan, Ethion, Fenvalerate, Maldison, Methidathion, Methomyl, Monocrotophos, Oils, Oxythioquinox, Parathion, Phosalone, Phosmet, Tetradifon, Trichlorfon.
Fungicides: Benomyl, Chlorothalonil, Thiram, Triadimefon, Zineb, Ziram.
Fertilizers: Diammonium Phosphate, Limestone, Miloreanite, Monoammonium sulfate, Potash, Sulphur coated urea, Triple superphosphate, Urea.

INCOMPATIBILITY

This product is incompatible with the following:
Herbicides: Dicamba, MCPA, Tordon 75-D, Tordon 242, 2,4-D.
Fungicides: Fixed coppers, liquid and organic coppers, wettable sulphur.
Fertilizers: Iron sulphate, Manganese sulphate, Zinc oxysulphate.

RE-ENTRY PERIODS

Fields crops, tree crops and vines: DO NOT allow entry into treated crops until spray deposits have dried. If prior entry is required, limit duration of entry and wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Greenhouses: DO NOT allow entry into greenhouses until spray deposits have dried and treated areas are adequately ventilated. If prior entry is required, limit duration of entry and wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves and half facepiece respirator. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Cotton chippers: DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until spray deposits have dried. After this time, wear shoes, or boots, socks, long trousers, long sleeved shirt, gloves and hat.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Care should be taken when applying this product to any released sorghum hybrid or variety. Treat a small area first and observe for 3-4 days.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray any plants in flower while bees are foraging.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Highly toxic to birds and reptiles. Very highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause surface runoff are forecast in the immediate area within two days of application. DO NOT re-apply to the same crop within 7 days (unless specifically recommended in the Directions for Use). DO NOT apply when irrigating, or to waterlogged soil, or while water remains on the surface or in furrows, unless tailwater is captured on farm. DO NOT allow contaminated runoff water from treated paddocks to enter adjacent areas or water bodies. Run-off contaminated by irrigation events (tailwater) and a 25mm rain storm should be captured on farm for two days after application.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Wear appropriate clothing and protective equipment whilst cleaning up small spills (see SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, cat litter or clay granules to spill. Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal. If spilled inside a building, wash contaminated surfaces to deactivate the chlorpyrifos with a dilute solution of bleach (sodium hypochlorite), prepared according to the bleach label instructions. Dispose of the contaminated material in accordance with STORAGE AND DISPOSAL instructions below.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in 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 containers 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.

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

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Repeated minor exposure may have a cumulative poisoning effect. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour or spray mist. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear chemical resistant clothing buttoned to the neck and wrist, washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves, goggles, chemical resistant footwear and half facepiece respirator with combined dust and gas cartridge. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray remove clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles, respirator and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If swallowed, splashed on skin or in eyes, or inhaled, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126 or a doctor at once. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If swallowed, activated charcoal may be advised. Give atropine if instructed. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further Information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of this product is beyond the control of Sabakem Pty Ltd. No warranty is expressed or implied regarding the suitability or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer. Sabakem Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any consequences resulting from the use of this product. Sabakem Pty Ltd will not be held liable for any loss, injury or damage arising from the sale, supply or use of this product, whether through negligence or otherwise. No responsibility will be accepted for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

Additional statements required by Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia: None.

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3. FIELD CROPS AND PASTURE – CONTINUED					
Field Peas, Broad Beans, Chickpeas, Lupins, Lucerne, Lucerne pastures & Clover Seed Crops, Rapeseed/ Canola, Linseed, Safflower, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Triticale, Improved annual Pastures, Established perennial pastures	Blue Oat Mite, Redlegged Earth Mite	NSW only	140 or 300 mL	Cereals 10 days (Harvest) 2 days (Grazing)	Apply as a ground spray immediately prior to seedling emergence using sufficient water to give good coverage. If mite activity is severe also spray headlands and surrounding vegetation prior to seedling emergence.
Cotton (Young Plants)	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	Old, NSW, WA only	900 mL in minimum of 100 L water	4 weeks (Harvest) 4 weeks (Grazing)	Apply immediately infestation is observed. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
	Southern Armyworm (<i>Persectantia ewingii</i>), Common Armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>)		700 or 900 mL		Spray over total crop area when infestation is widespread. When pests are moving as an "army" treat a broad strip over and in advance of the infestation. Late stage instar: Use higher rate when larvae 3 cm in length. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
	Pink Spotted Bollworm Moth	Old, WA only	1 L		Spray when 10-15 moths are trapped on two consecutive nights. This prevents infestation of bolls by larvae.
	Spur-throated Locust	Old, NSW, WA only	1.25 or 1.5 L		Spray areas of crop infested with locusts. Apply spray to trees or roosting sites to control swarming adult locusts. Late stage hoppers or adult: Use higher rate.
	Wingless Grasshopper		500 mL		Spray areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Apply also as a barrier across the line of advance when grasshoppers are invading the crop.
	Cotton Aphid		300 or 400 mL		Apply when pests first appear. Respray as indicated by field inspection. Use higher rate for higher populations.
	Cotton Flea Beetle, Red Shouldered Leaf Beetle		900 mL or 1.5 L		Apply when pests are present. Use higher rate under heavy pest pressure.
	Springtails	Old, NSW, WA only	300 mL		Spray when large numbers of pests occur and damage is evident. Re-spray as necessary.
	Migratory Locust	Old, WA only	350 mL		Spray areas of crop, trees and roosting sites infested with locusts.
Hops	Common Armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>), Southern Armyworm (<i>Persectantia ewingii</i>), Light Brown Apple Moth	Tas, WA only	160 mL/100 L water	–	Apply as pests indicate, commencing when they first appear.
Lucerne (Young Plants)	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	Old, NSW, Tas, WA only	900 mL in a minimum of 100 L water	2 days (Grazing)	Apply immediately infestation is observed. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
		Vic only	700 mL in a minimum of 100 L water		
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i> and <i>A. infusa</i>)	SA only			
Lucerne	Webspinner caterpillar (<i>Loxostege</i> spp.)	Old, NSW, WA only	700 mL		Spray when pests appear.
	Lucerne leaf roller (<i>Metophyas divulsana</i>)		300 or 400 mL		Apply when pests first appear. Late stage instar: Use higher rate when larvae 1.5 cm in length are present and/or under heavy pest pressure.
Lucerne and Medics in Pasture and Forage Crops	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid, Blue Green Aphid	NSW only	200 or 300 mL		Spray when aphids first appear. Use the higher rate when large numbers of aphids are invading the crop. Seeding Lucerne, Medics: Apply when 1-2 aphids/plant are observed. Established Lucerne, Medics: Apply when 20-40 aphids/stem are observed.
		Old, Tas, SA, WA only			
	Pea Aphid	Old, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only			
	Sitona Weevil	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	350 mL		Apply October to December or in autumn when adults occur in damaging numbers.
Maize, Soybeans, Sunflower	False Wireworm, Cockroaches, Field Crickets	Old only	100 mL plus 125 mL sunflower oil /2.5 kg cracked wheat or cracked sorghum	–	Apply at planting of crop. See General Instructions on preparation of cracked wheat or sorghum bait.
Pasture	Lawn Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera mauritia</i>)	Old, NSW, WA only	700 mL	2 days (Grazing)	Spray over total crop area when infestation is widespread. When pests are moving as an "army" treat a broad strip over and in advance of the infestation. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
	Sod Webworm (<i>Herpetogramma licarsisalis</i>)	Old, WA only			Spray as early as possible once pests appear. Apply from the ground with boom or mister. Re-spray as necessary.
	Blackheaded Pasture cockchafer	NSW, Tas, Vic, SA, WA only	900 mL		Treat when larvae are actively foraging as indicated by numerous piles of fresh soil, or casts on the surface. This usually occurs after showers of rain following short dry spells. Apply by ground-rig boom.
	Winter Corbie (<i>Oncopera rubrobrunnea</i>), Corbie (<i>Oncopera intricata</i>)	Tas only			Apply May to July for Winter Corbie and August to September for Corbie, when and where examination of pasture shows damaging numbers of grubs.
Pasture, Forage Crops	Underground Grass Grub (<i>Oncopera fasciculatus</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only			Apply when caterpillars are actively feeding. Spray before noticeable damage has occurred. Graze pasture prior to spraying to ensure penetration of spray into the pasture sward.
	Brown Pasture Looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	700 mL	–	Spray at first sign of pasture infestation.
	Pasture Webworm (<i>Hednota</i> spp.)	NSW, SA only			Spray at first sign of damage. Apply from the ground with boom or mister or apply by air.
Rapeseed/ Canola	Wireworm, False Wireworm	Old only	1 or 1.5 L/ha	–	Apply as a broadcast application. Use higher rate with extreme population numbers. See General Instructions on soil application.
Rice	Bloodworm	NSW, WA only	60 or 150 mL	10 days	Use higher rate when water more than 15 cm or amount of decaying plant material is high.
	Brown planthopper	Old, WA only	1.5 L		Apply when pest numbers reach 1-2 per tiller and repeat as necessary.
Sorghum Note: DO NOT use on Sugar Drip or Alpha Sorghum. Check new varieties before applying to entire crop	Southern Armyworm (<i>Persectantia ewingii</i>), Common Armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>)	Old, NSW only	700 or 900 mL	2 days (Harvest) 2 days (Grazing)	Spray over total crop area when infestation is widespread. When pests are moving as an "army" treat a broad strip over and in advance of the infestation. Late stage instar: Use higher rate when larvae 3 cm in length. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)		900 mL in minimum of 100 L water		Apply immediately infestation is observed. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
	Spur-throated Locust		1.25 or 1.5 L		Spray areas of crop infested with locusts. Apply spray to trees or roosting sites to control swarming adult locusts. Late stage hoppers & adults: Use higher rate.
	Australian Plague Locust		350 mL		Adults: Spray areas of crop infested with locusts. Hoppers: Spray a swath in advance of marching band and then spray along the dense marching front. Continue spraying until all hoppers have been contacted.
	Migratory Locust	Old only			Spray areas of crop, trees and roosting sites infested with locusts.
Sorghum Midge	Sorghum Midge	Old, NSW only	500 mL		Check regularly (preferably in the morning) and apply when 1-2 midge per head are present from first emergence of boot to pollen shedding. With repeated attack spray at intervals of 5 days or less.
					Apply when damaging populations of aphids occur.
	Corn Aphid (<i>Rhopalosiphum maidis</i>)				Apply at planting of crop.
	False Wireworm, Cockroaches, Field Crickets	Old only	100 mL plus 125 mL sunflower oil / 2.5 kg cracked wheat or cracked sorghum	–	Apply at planting of crop.
Sugarcane	Southern Armyworm (<i>Persectantia ewingii</i>), Common Armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>)	Old, WA only	700 or 900 mL	7 days (Harvest) 2 days (Grazing)	Spray over total area when infestation is widespread. When pests are moving as an "army" treat a broad strip over and in advance of the infestation. Late stage instar: Use higher rate when larvae 3 cm in length. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
	Spur-throated Locust		1.25 or 1.5 L		Spray areas of crop infested with locusts. Apply spray to trees or roosting sites to control swarming locusts. Late stage hoppers & adults: Use higher rate.
	Australian Plague Locust, Migratory Locust	NSW, Old only	350 mL		Adults: Spray areas of crop infested with locusts. Hoppers: Spray a swath in advance of marching band and then spray along the dense marching front. Continue spraying until all hoppers have been contacted. Spray areas of crop, trees and roosting sites infested with locusts.
	Sugarcane Wireworm	Old, NSW, WA only	1.5 L		Apply as a low pressure (less than 35 kPa) or gravity feed spray onto the plant sett and adjacent soil, at the point of exit from the rear of the planting machine, immediately prior to soil cover being brought in over the sett.
	Symphlylids	Old, WA only	2 L		
	African Black Beetle, Black Beetle	NSW, WA only	1.5 L		Apply at planting or ratooning. Apply as a low pressure (less than 35 kPa) or gravity feed spray onto the plant sett and adjacent soil through a nozzle placed above the planter boards. Repeat treatment within 12 weeks of planting if Black Beetles re-occur.
Tobacco	Wireworm, False Wireworm, Cutworm	Vic, WA only	3 L	–	Apply as a pre-plant spray to cultivated soil surface. Incorporate immediately by rotary hoeing to a depth of 10 cm.
4. MISCELLANEOUS					
RESTRAINTS: DO NOT spray polycarbonate surfaces/roof sheeting or aged vinyl wall cladding as solvent may cause etching. DO NOT use in residential domestic, residential or public spaces.					
SITUATION	INSECT	STATE	RATE Vol/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Commercial and industrial areas to which the public does not have access	Cockroaches (residual control and/or heavy infestations), Spiders	All States	95mL/10L water	Apply as a coarse, low pressure spray to the point of run-off, to cracks, crevices, harbourages and other places where pests may occur. For optimum control of webbing spiders, use a 2- part treatment. After applying as a coarse, low pressure spray to harbourages where the spiders may occur, apply a light spray over the surfaces of the building.	
	Silverfish, Cockroaches (light infestations)		50mL/10L water		
	Ants		95mL/10L water	Locate ant nests and treat appropriately. Spray ant trunks, nests or where ant activity is noticed. Apply to paths in continuous 30cm bands. Apply to base of buildings, walls, fences, rockworks, trunks of shrubs and trees and other hard surfaces to a height of 30cm.	
	Argentine Ants	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Use at least 1L of spray/10m ² infested area	Note: DO NOT apply inside buildings except as a crack and crevice treatment. DO NOT apply to surface areas such as interior floors and walls.	
	Fleas (outdoor use only)	Old, NSW, Tas, SA, WA, NT only	90mL/10L water	Apply as a fine particle spray. Outdoors: Treat where animals rest and/or where pests have been seen. Remove animals during treatment and until spray deposits dry. DO NOT treat pets with this product. Pets should be treated with a product registered for application to animals	
Light Vegetation – DO NOT use in residential areas, around houses or in publicly accessible spaces	Mosquito larvae	Old, NSW, Vic, WA, NT only	30mL/ha	Apply diluted in water as a spray to areas infested with mosquitoes.	
Medium Vegetation – DO NOT use in residential areas, around houses or in publicly accessible spaces			60mL/ha		
Heavy Vegetation – DO NOT use in residential areas, around houses or in publicly accessible spaces			105mL/ha		
Light to Medium Vegetation – DO NOT use in residential areas, around houses or in publicly accessible spaces	Mosquito adults	All States	60mL/ha		
Medium to Heavy Vegetation – DO NOT use in residential areas, around houses or in publicly accessible spaces			105mL/ha		
Polluted Water Impoundments	Mosquitoes (larvae and adults)		2mL/10,000L water or 20mL/100m ²		
Hides/skins	Hide Beetles	All States	200mL/100L water. Use at least 30mL of spray/skin	Apply spray to flesh side of skins or hides sufficient to moisten them. Ensure coverage of ears and lugs. To minimise the chance of later infestation, storage areas should be sprayed regularly. Repeat application every three months. Access through bales should be maintained for application of insecticides.	
SITUATION	INSECT	STATE	RATE Vol/ha	WITHHOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Commercial Turf to which the public does not have access	Crickets	Old, WA only	2.5kg bran bait ²	2 days (Grazing)	Baits should only be used on turf farms not on recreational turf. See General Instructions for Bait preparation.
	Funnel Ant	Old, NSW, WA only	Field Application: 2L per ha Spot Spraying: 5mL/5L water		For spot spraying apply 30 mL spray to each mound. In areas of high density a repeat application may be necessary to ensure thorough mound coverage.
	African Black Beetle	Old, NSW, Vic, WA only	6L/ha or 60mL/100 m ²		Apply to lawn when pests appear. Water in immediately after application.
	Argentine Stem Weevil	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	4L/ha or 40mL/100 m ²		Lightly water following application. Apply as late in the day as possible.
	Blackheaded Pasture cockchafer		900mL/ha or 9mL/100 m ²		Use sufficient water to give even coverage. Apply as late in the day as possible.
	Brown Pasture Looper		700mL/ha or 7mL/100 m ²		Apply when pests first appear.
	Pasture Webworm				Spray at first sign of damage. Apply with ground-rig boom or mister. Apply as late in the day as possible.
	Lawn Armyworm	Old, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only			Spray over total lawn area when infestation is present. When pests are moving treat strip over and in advance of infestation. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
	Sod Webworm	All States			Apply as soon as pests appear. Repeat as required.
	Underground Grass Grub (<i>Oncopera fasciculatus</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only		900mL/ha or 9mL/100 m ²	Apply when caterpillars are actively feeding. Spray before noticeable damage has occurred. Apply as late in the day as possible.
Winter Corbie (<i>Oncopera rubrobrunnea</i>), Corbie (<i>Oncopera intricata</i>)	Tas only		900mL/ha	Apply May to July for Winter Corbie and August to September for Corbie.	
Crickets	Old only		20mL/20L water		Apply as required preferably late in the day.

1. Refer Withholding Period Statements below.
2. Refer to Mixing instructions on preparation of bran bait.
3. Including: asparagus, beans, beetroot, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbages, cauliflowers, capsicums, carrots, celery, eggplants, onions, peas, potatoes, radishes, rhubarb, shallots, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and turnips.
4. Refer to mixing instructions on preparation of cracked wheat or cracked sorghum bait.

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