



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

eChem GLYPHOSATE 540 K

HERBICIDE
ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 540 g/L GLYPHOSATE
present as the potassium salt

GROUP **M** HERBICIDE

Non selective herbicide for the control of many annual and perennial weeds.
IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

APVMA Approval Number: 80222/100429

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINT:

DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for six hours of daylight following treatment of annual weeds and seven days for perennial weeds to ensure herbicide absorption, unless specified otherwise in critical comments.

CONSERVATION TILLAGE

| SITUATION | WEEDS CONTROLLED | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|--|---|---|
| SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA | Barley grass, Brome grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats | 340 mL – 660mL/ha pre-tillering 660 mL – 840 mL/ha post-tillering | <p>Rate Selection: Use higher rates for advanced weed growth or when treating under cold/overcast conditions.</p> <p>Cultivation or planting may proceed from 1 hour of daylight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment.</p> <p>Silvergrass: When treating dense infestations of Silver grass, add Octyl phenoxy ethoxylate wetter (eg. Triligy, Vita-wet etc) and use water volumes of 70 L/ha or more and FINE to MEDIUM spray quality to improve coverage.</p> <p>Perennial Weeds: eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide will provide seasonal control and reduction in plant numbers. Control of Skeleton weed requires addition of full soil disturbance at planting.</p> <p>In Tasmania, for perennial weeds use 1 – 2 L/ha.</p> |
| Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with FULL SOIL DISTURBANCE by cultivation or sowing with a tyned instrument | Annual phalaris, Annual ryegrass, Silver grass, Winter grass Calomba daisy, Capeweed, Doublegee/Spiny emex, Furnitory Volunteer lupins, Volunteer peas | 660 mL – 840 mL/ha pre-tillering 840 mL – 1 L/ha post-tillering 340 – 660 mL/ha less than 8 cm dia/height | |
| | Amsinckia, Dock (seedling), Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Spear thistle, Variegated thistle, Wild turnip | 660 mL – 1 L/ha greater than 8 cm dia/height 660 – 840 mL/ha less than 12 cm dia/height | |
| | Perennial phalaris, Skeleton weed, Sorrel, Sub clover | 840 mL – 1 L/ha greater than 12 cm dia/height 1 L/ha | |
| SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA | Barley grass, Canary grass, Wild oats, Volunteer cereals | 660 mL -1 L/ha | |
| To commence a fallow OR Prior to planting a crop or pasture with an implement that gives MINIMAL SOIL DISTURBANCE or prior to surface seeding of pastures. | Annual Ryegrass, Brome grass, Capeweed, Hoary cress, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle, Silver grass, Soursob, Spear thistle, Variegated thistle, Wild mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip, Winter grass Bentgrass, Bathurst burr, Couch, Dock, Erodium, Flatweed, Kikuyu, Plantain, Paspalum, Perennial phalaris, Sorrel, Sub. clover, Yorkshire fog | 1 - 1.3 L/ha 1.25 – 2 L/ha | |
| | Poa tussock | 2.0 – 2.7 L/ha | |
| Pasture Topping | Annual ryegrass Barley grass, Brome grass, Capeweed, Silver grass Calomba daisy | 300 – 680 mL/ha 200 – 300 mL/ha 300 mL/ha | Remove livestock prior to application to allow even regrowth. Use lower rate if grasses are flowering and higher rate if at the milky dough stage. Apply to Capeweed and Calomba Daisies at flowering. DO NOT add. DO NOT apply to clover or medic crops intended for seed production. |
| Seedhead Suppression | Bent grass | 240 – 420 mL/ha | Apply treatments late October to late November, before seedheads have emerged. Add Octyl phenoxy ethoxylate wetter (eg. Triligy, Vita-wet etc). Use the higher rate where growth is excessive. Graze hard after spraying. |
| SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only. For control/suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species | Serrated tussock | 2.7 – 4.0 L/ha | Apply to actively growing and stress free plants. Best results May to October. Application: Boom spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant coverage. Also see Aerial Equipment. Surfactants: Addition of 200 mL of Octyl phenoxy ethoxylate wetter (eg. Triligy, Vita-wet etc) to 100 L of spraying solution may improve control of Serrated Tussock. Site Preparation: Burning of Serrated tussock 10 - 12 months before spraying or slashing/heavy grazing (cell grazing) 2 weeks before spraying is essential for good results. (Note: Serrated tussock is almost indigestible and prolonged exposure can lead to starvation and death of stock). Rates: Use lower rate on Serrated tussock regrowth after burning (no residual dead foliage). Use higher rate on Serrated tussock that has been slashed or grazed (may contain some residual dead foliage). |

| CONSERVATION TILLAGE (cont) | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| SITUATION | WEEDS CONTROLLED | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
| For the prevention of seed head emergence and seed formation | Serrated tussock | 500 – 840 mL/ha | Apply to actively growing and stress free plants. Best results obtained during mid September - mid October. Apply prior to any seed head emergence. Also see Aerial Equipment. Surfactants: Addition of 200 mL of Octyl phenoxy ethoxylate wetter (eg. Triligy, Vita-wet etc) to 100 L of spraying solution may improve results. Rates: The lower rates will be less damaging to desirable pasture species. If seed head emergence is imminent then higher rates will give better results. |
| NORTHERN AUSTRALIA | Paradoxa grass, Volunteer cereals, Wild oats | 340 – 660 mL/ha | <p>Rate Selection: Use the lower rates on young weeds and increase to the higher rates where weeds are dense or well developed. Dense infestations of some weeds e.g. Barnyard grass, Liverseed (Urochloa) grass may need follow up treatments for complete control.</p> <p>Tank Mixtures: Read and follow label directions, restraints, plant-back and withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. Tank mixes with atrazine may give unacceptable knockdown control of certain weeds. DO NOT apply the tank mix for control of barnyard grass, liverseed grass or milk thistle. Ammonium Sulphate may enhance knockdown weed control where tank mixtures of atrazine are used.</p> <p>Shielded Sprayers: Apply eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. DO NOT apply in cotton less than 20 cm high. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plant as severe injury may result.</p> <p>Pasture or crop establishment: DO NOT sow into excessive trash. Excessive plant residues may be removed by grazing after treatment. Cultivation or planting may proceed from 1 hour of sunlight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment.</p> |
| In fallow or prior to planting a crop. | African Turnip weed, Black pigweed, Boggabri weed, Caltrop (Yellow vine), Deadnettle, Mintweed, Milk (Sow) thistle, Stinkgrass (Lovegrass), Sweet summer grass, Variegated thistle, Volunteer sorghum | 500 – 660 mL/ha Up to 5 true leaves or 3 cm in dia/height | |
| Cotton: Shielded Sprayers | Annual Ground cherry, Barnyard grass, Bathurst burr, Bladder ketmia, Button grass, Carmel (Afgan) melon, Caustic weed, Columbus grass, Liverseed grass, Mexican poppy, Native millet, New Zealand spinach, Noogoora burr, Pigweed (up to 25 cm), Spear thistle, Stinking goosefoot, Thornapple (<i>Datura</i>), Turnip weed, Wild/Prickly lettuce, Wireweed | 660 mL - 1.35 L/ha greater than 5 true leaves or 3 cm in dia/height 660 mL - 1.35 L/ha | |
| | Prickly paddy melon | 640 mL - 1.3 L/ha plus 80 mL Invader*/Garlon*600 | |
| | Climbing buckwheat (less than 12 leaves), Couch, Johnson Grass | 1.3 - 2 L/ha | Use the higher rate on plants at the flowering/seedhead stage. For Johnson grass apply to plants with a minimum of 30 cm new growth. For long term control of Couch and Johnson grass, repeat applications will be required. |
| | Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) | 2 L/ha followed by 2 L/ha | Make first application to actively growing plants when majority of plants have reached at least the 6 - 8 leaf stage but preferably later. Allow for maximum re-emergence before re-treating. |
| SUGAR CANE: Inter-row Spraying | Annual and Perennial Grasses and Broadleaf weeds | 1.2 – 5 L/ha | Apply to weeds growing between crop rows using a ground based hooded and shielded sprayer. Apply at early growth stage of crop, before formation of the cane. Apply no more than 3 applications, to maximum of 12 L/ha per crop. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the crop as severe injury may result. |
| SUGAR CANE Ratoon spray out Qld, NSW only | Sugar Cane ratoon regrowth | 4 – 6 L | Apply under good growing conditions to actively growing ratoons 60 - 120 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or water logging. Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use higher rate for control. |

PRE AND POST HARVEST USES

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| Sorghum Control | Grain-Sorghum (pre-harvest) | 1 - 1.35 L/ha | DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Use the higher rate where the crop has produced significant number of late tillers or where following crops will be established without further treatment. DO NOT apply to crops intended for seed production. Treatment may increase potential for crop lodging. |
| | Grain-Sorghum (post-harvest) | 660 mL - 1.35 L/ha | Slashed/Grazed Stubble: Apply when fresh regrowth is at least 20 cm high. Use the higher rate on standing stubble or where regrowth from slashed sorghum has advanced beyond 50 cm in height. |
| Cotton pre-harvest | Bathurst burr, Noogoora burr, Winter annual weeds | 840 mL - 1.7 L/ha | Treatments may be applied alone or in a tank mix with Dropp* or Harvade*. Apply when 60% of bolls are open. When tank mixed with conditioner/ defoliant treatments, a slightly higher proportion of cotton leaf may be retained, particularly where the higher rate is used and conditions are unfavourable for defoliation. |
| PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION | Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>) | 320 – 680 mL/ha | Use lower rate if Ryegrass is flowering and higher rate if Ryegrass is at milky dough stage. Application should be made at or after crop maturity. Application before this time may significantly reduce yields (in practice losses in excess of 25% can occur). Apply when average seed moisture content is below 30%. For Faba Beans, this is indicated by pods going black, and for Field Peas by the pods going yellow. DO NOT harvest within 7 days after application. DO NOT use on crops intended for seed or sprouting. |
| | Field Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>) Faba Beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>) | | |
| PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION | Annual weeds | 900 mL - 1.8 L/ha | Apply to mature crop from late dough stage (28% moisture) onwards. The higher rate will be required when crops are heavy and leaf shading effects may occur. DO NOT harvest within 7 days after application. DO NOT use on crops intended for seed or sprouting. Where wheat is grown in rotation with any herbicide tolerant crop, management should be consistent with implementation of any management plan for herbicide tolerant crops. |
| PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION | Annual weeds | 680 mL - 1.8 L/ha | Apply with boom or by air. Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required. Application should be made at or after crop maturity. Chickpeas and Lentils: apply when physiologically mature and less than 15% green pods. Soybean: apply only after seed pods have lost all green colour and 80 - 90% of leaves have dropped. Mungbeans/Adzuki and Cowpea: apply to mature crops when pods are brown/black. Field peas: apply when seeds turn yellow and average seed moisture is below 30%. Faba beans - apply when pods turn black and average seed moisture content is below 30%. DO NOT harvest within 7 days of application. Speed of crop desiccation is dependent on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application. |



| PRE AND POST HARVEST USES (cont) | | |
|--|------------------|--|
| SITUATION | WEEDS CONTROLLED | RATE |
| PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION As harvest aid and weed control: Chick Peas (Application to crops intended for seed production or sprouting may reduce germination to commercially unacceptable levels). | Annual weeds | 500 mL - 1.1 L/ha plus 5 g/ha Associate* Herbicide |
| CRITICAL COMMENTS Apply by boom or by air. Apply when chickpeas are physiologically mature and less than 15% of green pods are present. Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required. DO NOT harvest within 7 days of application. Speed of crop desiccation is dependent on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application. | | |

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

| SITUATION | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|--|---|
| | READ APPLICATION CHECKLIST BEFORE USING. See Annual, Perennial and Woody weeds sections below for most appropriate rate. For the control of many grasses and broadleaf weeds. RATE: 7 mL per litre of water Apply when weeds are actively growing. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of foliage. Visible symptoms may take from 3 to 7 days to develop. |
| GENERAL WEED CONTROL For general weed control in Domestic areas (Home gardens), Commercial, Industrial and Public Service areas, Agricultural Buildings and other farm situations. For Specific Weeds refer to the appropriate Weeds Controlled table. | |
| AGRICULTURAL AREAS | <i>eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide</i> may be used for control of annual, perennial and woody weeds as directed, in agricultural land prior to sowing of any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings. |
| DRY DRAINS AND CHANNELS ONLY | DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application. |
| FORESTS | <i>eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide</i> may be used prior to establishment of nurseries, for site preparation prior to planting and amongst established trees using a directed or shielded spray, or using selective wiper equipment. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees, since severe injury may result. |
| NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS Around Buildings, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Domestic and Public Service areas, Right-of-Ways. | <i>eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide</i> does not provide residual weed control. For residual weed control, <i>eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide</i> may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures/Compatibility. |
| TREE AND VINE CROPS Avocado, Banana, Blueberries, Citrus fruit, Custard Apples, Duboisia, Figs - dessert, Guava, Hops, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Monstera- Fruit, Nuts (including Almond, Pecan, Macadamia, Pistachio and Walnut), Olives, Paw Paw, Persimmons, Pome Fruit, Raspberries, Stone Fruit, Tea, Vineyards | Apply as a directed or shielded spray or using wiper equipment. DO NOT apply as a spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree, vine or palm. Citrus fruit, Litchi, Nuts, Olives, Pome fruit & Vineyards: DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, foliage or fruit. Hops: Apply in Winter, prior to crop emerging from dormancy. Tea: Apply a maximum of 2.7 L/ha by shielded boom or directed off-centre nozzle or 340 mL/100 L by directed hand-gun or knapsack to avoid application to the crop. All other crops: DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the plant including the trunk. CAUTION: Where split bark on Kiwifruit and green stems on Pawpaw occur, extreme care is required. |

| WEEDS CONTROLLED | RATE | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|--|---|
| ANNUAL WEEDS Amaranth, Bathurst burr, Barley grass, Brome grass, Barnyard grass, Caltrop, Canary grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Cobbler's peg, Deadnettle, Doublegee, Fumitory, Ground cherry, Hedge mustard, Lesser swinecress, Liverseed grass, Mintweed, Noogoora burr, Paradoxa grass, Paterson's curse, Pigweed, Potato weed, Ryegrass, Saffron thistle, Silver grass, Sow thistle, Spear thistle, Spiny Burrgrass, Spurge, Sub clover, Thornapple, Wild mustard, Wild oats, Wild Turnip, Winter grass, Variegated thistle, Volunteer cereal. | Boom: 1.35 L - 2L/ha Handgun: 330 – 480 mL per 100 L Knapsack: 50 – 70 mL per 15 L | Apply to weeds whenever they are not subject to stress due to drought or frost. Use higher rate on weeds over 15 cm in height or diameter or where dense weed cover limits spray coverage. Use higher spot spraying rate when applying less than 5 L spray per 100 sqm. <i>eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide</i> does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds. For residual control of annual weeds <i>eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide</i> may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures in the General Instructions for directions. DO NOT use an atrazine tank mix for control of barnyard grass or liverseed grass. |
| PERENNIAL WEEDS Artichoke thistle, African lovegrass, Bent grass, Carpet grass, Cockfoot, Flatweed, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>), Paspalum, Phalaris, Plantains, Poa tussock, Prairie grass, Qld Blue grass, Redleg grass, Rhodes grass, Rope twitch, Sorrel, Soursob, Yorkshire fog grass. | Boom: 2 - 4 L/ha Handgun: 470 – 660 mL per 100 L Knapsack: 70 – 100 mL per 15 L | Control of established perennials is best obtained when plants are at the seed head stage. In general best control of Winter growing perennials is obtained with application during Winter-Spring. Best control of Summer growing perennials is obtained with application late Summer and Autumn. For Nutgrass in cultivated situations apply sequential low rate treatments when Nutgrass has a minimum of 6 - 8 leaves. Use the higher rate in uncultivated situations. For Rhodes grass, Rope twitch, Prairie grass, Qld Blue grass, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Redleg grass, Paspalum and Sorrel, use the higher rates only. |
| Blady grass, Bracken, Couch, Guinea grass, #Paragrass, Silverleaf nightshade, #Water Cereal | Boom: 6 L/ha Handgun: 870 mL or 1.35 L per 100 L Knapsack: 130 mL or 200 mL per 15 L | For Bracken add Pulse* at 200 mL/100 L spray mix. Best control of Couch in WA and SA is obtained with Spring treatment. Most effective control of couch in eastern states is obtained with Summer and Autumn treatments. In cultivated situations use sequential treatments of 1.9 - 4.3 L/ha for control. Only use higher rate for handgun and knapsack for Silverleaf nightshade. |
| # Use on Dry Drains and Channels ONLY (see Use Situations critical comments above) | | |
| WOODY WEEDS Bamboo, Bitou bush, Boneseed, Boxthorn, Crofton weed, Gorse, Groundsel bush, Lantana, Mistflower | Handgun: 330 – 660 mL per 100 L Knapsack: 50 – 100 mL per 15 L | Apply to actively growing plants. DO NOT apply to drought stressed plants. Further treatment may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment. Bamboo: apply when foliage/re-growth is 1 - 2 m tall, use higher rate only. Bitou Bush/Boneseed: apply higher rates on bushes greater than 1.5m. Best results are achieved when treated at peak flower during Winter. Boxthorn: minimum rate is 470 mL for handgun and 70 mL for knapsack. Groundsel Bush: apply higher rate on bushes greater than 2 m. DO NOT apply in Winter. Minimum rate is 470 mL for handgun and 70 mL for knapsack. Gorse: always add Pulse* at 200 mL/100 L of spray mix, use higher rate only. Lantana: use higher rate only. Addition of Pulse* (200 mL/100 L) may improve control. Boxthorn, Gorse, Lantana: removal of bushes (after complete brownout), pasture improvement or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. |
| Blackberry, Chinese shrub, Eucalypts spp. (seedlings less than 2 m), Hawthorn, Pampas grass, Sifton bush, Sweet Briar, Willow (less than 2 m) | Handgun: 660 – 870 mL per 100 L Knapsack: 100 – 140 mL per 15 L | Apply to actively growing plants. Removal of bushes (after complete brownout), pasture improvement or further treatments are recommended to control seedlings and/or regrowth. Blackberry: apply from flowering to leaf fall, use higher rate on old dense infestations greater than 2 m high. In Tasmania, DO NOT treat bushes bearing mature fruit. Chinese Scrub: use higher rates on bushes greater than 1 m. Eucalyptus spp.: add Pulse* at 200 mL/100 L of spray mix. Hawthorn: apply from flowering to leaf fall, use higher rates on bushes greater than 2 m. Pampas grass: allow regrowth to reach 1 m, best results apply after flowering. Sifton Bush: use higher rates on bushes greater than 1 m. Sweet Briar: apply from late flowering to leaf fall, use 1 - 1.35 L/100 L and 150 - 200 mL/15 L, use higher rates on bushes greater than 1.5 m. |

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

WHEAT AND LEGUMES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

ALL OTHER USES: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide is a non-volatile, non-selective, water soluble liquid herbicide for the control of annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in a wide range of agricultural and non-agricultural use situations. *eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide* may be used for weed control on agricultural land prior to planting any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting tomatoes. When applying this product prior to transplanting crops into plastic mulch, care must be taken to remove residues of this product from the plastic prior to transplanting. Residues can be removed by 20 mm of natural rainfall or by applying water via a sprinkler irrigation system. *eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide* is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is inactivated on clay and organic matter in soil and does not provide residual weed control. *eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide* moves throughout the plant from the point of contact to and into the root system. Initial visible effects on annual weeds take 3 - 7 days, but may not be noticeable for 2 to 3 weeks under cool cloudy conditions or on some perennial weeds.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP M HERBICIDE

eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide is a member of the Glycines group of herbicides. *eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide* has the inhibition of EPSP synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management *eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide* is a Group M Herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to *eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide* and other Group M 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 *eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide* or any other Group M herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, *eChem (Australia) Pty Ltd* accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT

eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Cultivation and/or planting operations which provide conditions suitable for crop emergence and establishment are required following herbicide application. Where heavy weed growth is present or soil conditions are unsuitable, planting should be delayed to allow for decay of weeds and/ or development of more favourable soil conditions for the formation of a suitable seedbed. Incorporation of green or decaying vegetation may retard crop emergence under cold, wet conditions. Vegetation may be reduced by grazing and weed decay may be assisted by cultivation to leave trash on the surface.

MIXING

eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide mixes readily with water. Reduced results may occur if water is used containing suspended clay or organic matter e.g. from dams, streams and irrigation channels, or high levels of calcium, magnesium or bicarbonate ions. DO NOT mix, store or apply this product in galvanised steel or unlined steel containers or spray tanks, since a highly flammable gas mixture may be formed. Use stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic or plastic lined containers or spray tanks. Spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly cleaned with clean water following application.

Ensure that the spray tank is free of any residue of any other spray solutions prior to mixing. Use spray solutions promptly as a gradual loss of activity may occur over a period of days following spray preparation.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: GENERAL USES

- Fill the spray tank 1/3 to ½ full with clean water and start agitation.
- If adding ammonium sulphate, use a 2% v/v and mix thoroughly.
- If tank-mixing, add recommended herbicide/insecticide/additive to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
- Add *eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide* and the remaining water. Mix thoroughly.
- Add Pulse* Penetrant or Octyl phenoxy ethoxylate wetter (eg. Triligy, Vita-wet etc), if required, near the end of the filling process.
- Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly. Clean all equipment after use by washing thoroughly with clean water.

TANK MIXTURES

eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide, may be tank mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and adjuvants. Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plantback and withholding periods, and safety directions for the tank-mix products. In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50 L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important as is good in-tank agitation when application/spraying is occurring.

Tank Mixtures - Herbicides

2,4-D, metsulfuron-methyl, carfentrazone, atrazine flowable or granular, tri-alleate, simazine flowable or granular, dicamba, tribenuron, metosulam, imazapic, triclopyr, chlorsulfuron, oxyfluorfen, triasulfuron, chlorpyralid, LVE MCPA, sulfosulfuron, sulfometuron methyl, pendimethalin, fluroxypyr, oryzalin, oryzalin/trifluralin, The addition of oxyfluorfen at 75 mL/ha to recommended rates of *eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide* prior to planting winter cereals will improve knockdown of certain weeds.

Tank Mixtures - Insecticides

This product is compatible with the following insecticides:
 Phosmet, chlorpyrifos, lamda-cyhalothrin, fenitrothion ULV, bifenthrin, and emulsifiable concentrates of dimethoate and fenitrothion. Other insecticides have not been tested.

Adjuvants - Octyl phenoxy ethoxylate wetter (eg. Triligy, Vita-wet etc)

Octyl phenoxy ethoxylate wetter (eg. Triligy, Vita-wet etc) is recommended for the control of silvergrass and annual ryegrass in late Winter and Spring. Octyl phenoxy ethoxylate wetter (eg. Triligy, Vita-wet etc) is not a general purpose surfactant and should only be used where recommended.
 Rate: 200 mL/100 L spray solution.

Adjuvants – Pulse* Penetrant

Pulse* Penetrant is recommended for the control of Bracken and many woody weeds.
 Rate: 200 mL/100 L of spray solution.

Adjuvants –Ammonium Sulphate

Ammonium Sulphate 417 g/L may be used as an adjuvant to alleviate the adverse effects of high levels of calcium, magnesium and bicarbonate ions in water.
 Rate: 2 L/100 L spray solution.

APPLICATION

Boom Equipment (Broadacre)

For boom application, a spray volume of 80 L/ha or less is recommended for optimum performance. Nozzles and pressure settings should be selected to deliver a MEDIUM or MEDIUM-COARSE size droplet at the target (BCPC - British Crop Protection Council Standard). The use of nozzles and/or pressure settings that produce VERY FINE or FINE droplets should be avoided as these are prone to loss or drift. In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50 L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important as is good in-tank agitation when application is occurring.

For shielded applications a spray volume of 80 L/ha or less is recommended using nozzle types and pressure settings to deliver a COARSE (BCPC) size droplet at the target. Crop damage may result if spray drift occurs through incorrect nozzle and/or pressure selection, inadequate shielding and/or wind strength, high evaporation rates or excessive ground speed.

Wiper Equipment

Wiper equipment (e.g. Ropewick, canvas, felt or carpet applicators) may be used to apply *eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide*. Avoid contact with desirable vegetation. Operate wiper equipment a minimum of 10 cm above the crop or pasture. Weeds should be at least 15 cm above the crop or pasture at time of application. Speed of travel should be no greater than 8 km/h. Best results are achieved at lower speeds and where two applications are made in opposite directions (double pass). Where weeds are of variable height, or occur in dense infestations or clumps, some plants may not be contacted by the herbicide solution. In these cases repeat treatment may be necessary.

Rate: Mix 700 mL *eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide* with 2.3 litres clean water. Adjust flow rate to suit equipment.

Aerial Equipment

eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide may be applied by aircraft for control of weeds in forests, cropland, or pasture prior to establishment of crops, new pastures or new forest plantings and for pre-harvest applications, up to a maximum rate of 2.7 L/ha where specified by this label. DO NOT apply treatments by aircraft in situations where drift onto sensitive crops and pastures is likely to occur.

Apply treatments using boom or Micronair equipment using a spray volume not less than 20 L/ha and using settings to produce a COARSE to VERY COARSE spray quality (as defined by ASAE S572). In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50 L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important. Swath width should be set to take into account aircraft type, wind conditions and target height. Swath width will need to be reduced to avoid striping under light wind conditions and/or application to tall, dense targets eg. pre-harvest application, treatment in heavy crop stubble. Thoroughly wash aircraft, after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

Application on Hilly Terrain

Increase water volume to 30 - 80 L/ha and increase droplet diameter of output to at least 300 microns to optimise deposition of spray output onto weeds.

Air Temperature and Relative Humidity

DO NOT apply *eChem Glyphosate 540 K Herbicide* by aircraft at temperatures above 30°C. Increase spray output to at least 30 L/ha when temperatures rise above 25°C. Avoid application when relative humidity falls below 35%.

AVOID DRIFT

DO NOT apply treatments with spraying equipment or under weather conditions which are likely to cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible crops, pastures or other sensitive plants. DO NOT apply treatments under very light winds (less than 4 km/hr) or inversion conditions or where wind speeds exceed 12 km/hr.

APPLICATION CHECK LIST

- DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing conditions due to moisture stress, waterlogging, severe frosting, insect damage etc. Reduced performance may also occur where weeds are covered with dust or silt.
- DO NOT add surfactants, adjuvants or other pesticides except as specifically directed on this label.
- Rain within 1 hour of application which causes run-off may require re-treatment. Rainfastness is reduced if weeds are not actively growing, under stress or conditions of low light intensity/darkness. The addition of Octyl phenoxy ethoxylate wetter (eg. Triligy, Vita-wet etc) may improve rainfastness on Winter annual weeds.
- A Withholding Period for grazing is not required. However, it is recommended that grazing of treated plants be delayed to ensure herbicide uptake. Certain plants such as Soursob, Variegated thistle, Sorghum and Johnson grass may be naturally toxic to stock when eaten in large quantities under certain conditions. Where plants are known to be toxic, grazing should be delayed until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.
- Apply treatments to weeds which have at least one true leaf (broadleaf weeds) or two leaves (grasses) to provide an adequate surface area for herbicide uptake.
- If heavy grazing has occurred, allow regrowth to 6 - 8 cm before spraying and use the higher rates recommended.

PROTECTION OF CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.

Avoid contact with foliage, green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, exposed non-woody roots, flowers or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction may result.
 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.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used container. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

(20 L, 200 L)

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, triple rinse, 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 regulations. Empty containers and product must NOT be burnt.

For refillable containers (1000 L):

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will irritate eyes and skin. May irritate the nose and throat. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) elbow-length PVC or nitrile gloves and face shield or goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

Additional information is listed in the MSDS, which is available from the supplier.

NOTICE TO BUYER

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. No warranty of merchantability for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions.

* Other trademarks