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

Apparent 

Dingo 500

INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500g/L CHLORPYRIFOS
(an anticholinesterase compound)
SOLVENT: 473g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON

GROUP 1B INSECTICIDE

For post-construction management of subterranean termites in accord with the Australian Standard Series AS 3660 and certain insect pests of fruit, vegetables, field crops, pastures, commercial turf, and other situations as specified in the Directions for Use.

THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS FOR USE BY HOUSEHOLDERS.
DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN OR AROUND THE HOME.

IMPORTANT: Read this booklet before use.

APVMA Approval No: 65160/121164

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE AS A TERMITICIDE**MANAGEMENT OF SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES (All States, except Tasmania)****RESTRAINTS**

DO NOT apply to soils if excessively wet or immediately after heavy rain or if heavy rains are expected within 24 hours to avoid chemical run-off.

DO NOT use at less than indicated label rates.

DO NOT use in cavity walls, except for direct treatment of nest.

ENSURE that dolomite sub slab bedding material is permeable to termiticide application.

DO NOT use in the home garden, domestic areas or public spaces.

RATES OF APPLICATION

IMPORTANT: Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide should be used as part of an overall termite management program as detailed in Australian Standard Series AS 3660. Use Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide to establish a continuous chemical soil barrier between the structure and the termite colony in accord with Australian Standard Series AS 3660. A great deal of care is required to understand the construction details of the building and to apply the product in a manner which ensures a complete chemical soil barrier. Where necessary, the barrier may need to be re-applied under the building. Application equipment must be fitted with a flow metre and pressure regulator on the application device. The purpose of a chemical soil barrier is to impede and discourage concealed termite entry into a structure. Barriers may still be bridged by termites, but their entry can then be more easily detected during routine inspections. If a barrier is not complete or breached, then concealed termite entry may occur. It is often not possible to form a complete barrier around existing structures in which case other termite management options and/or more frequent inspections will also need to be considered.

SITUATION	RATE
Installing a treated soil barrier around buildings. – Industrial and farm use only.	Horizontal Barriers: 100 mL/m ² Vertical Barriers: 2 L/m ³
Installing a treated soil barrier around buildings north of the Tropic of Capricorn or where <i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i> is a concern. Industrial and farm use only.	Horizontal Barriers: 200 mL/m ² Vertical Barriers: 4 L/m ³
Treatment of termite nest or colony.	100 mL/10 L of water
Installing a treated soil barrier around new and existing poles, eg transmission and building poles, fence posts and palings.	200 mL/10 L of water or creosote

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

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Horizontal Barriers: Use 100 mL of Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide per 5 L of water and apply the mixture (emulsion) at a rate of 5 L/m². Not for use in the home garden, domestic or publicly accessible spaces.

Vertical Barriers: Use 2 L of Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide per 100 L of water and apply the mixture at a rate of 100 L/m³.

This is an optional high rate for use north of the Tropic of Capricorn, or where *M. darwiniensis* is a concern.

Horizontal Barriers: Use 200 mL of Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide per 5 L of water and apply the mixture (emulsion) at a rate of 5 L/m². Not for use in the home garden, domestic or publicly accessible spaces.

Vertical Barriers: Use 4 L of Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide per 100 L of water and apply the mixture at a rate of 100 L/m³.

See **APPLICATION VOLUME** section in **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS** for further information.

4 L/100 L is equivalent to a 2% active ingredient emulsion.

See **Service requirement** in **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS** for expected barrier life.

Once the nest or colony has been located it should be broken open and flooded with emulsion. This includes nests located in trees. When treating trees, the addition of a wetting agent is suggested.

Refer to Australian Standard Series AS 3660.

Trench (preferred) or rod and puddle-treat backfill, ensuring a complete and continuous treated soil barrier is provided around the pole or post, to a minimum depth of 300 mm and minimum width of 150 mm. Use 100 L of emulsion per m³ of soil. In addition, infested poles may be drilled near ground level and the cavity flooded with the emulsion. This allows seepage to form a treated soil barrier.

Note: A 50 mm gap between fence palings and soil will reduce termite attack and fungal decay. Only soil in contact with palings should be treated.

- Replenishment is recommended within 2 years north of the Tropic of Capricorn and 5 years in other areas.
- If the barrier is disturbed, or rain falls immediately after application, retreat to restore continuity and completeness of the barrier.
- Refer to Australian Standard Series AS 3660.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Hand Spraying

- For hand spraying use a rose head shrouded nozzle, operating at 170 kPa, with a flow meter and pressure regulator fitted to the hand-piece.

Treatment Beneath Concrete Slabs or Sealed Areas

- Where it is not possible or practical to remove the slab to allow direct application to the soil, use a sub-slab injector fitted with multi-directional tip (eg. a B&G or similar system) with a 5 degree upward angle (e.g. 3 way or 4 way) operated at 170 kPa. Ensure a strong seal with the top of the drill hole to avoid leakage. For the best distribution, the injector needs to be held vertically, at right angles to the slab, and rotated during the application through 90 degrees (if using a 4 way dispersion tip), or through 120 degrees (for a 3 way dispersion tip).

Injection into Soil

- Where it is not possible or practicable to trench the soil; use a soil rod with a 3 or 4 way multi-directional tip (B&G, or similar) operated at 170 kPa. The 4 way tip needs to be rotated during the application through 90 degrees and the 3 way tip through 120 degrees.

APPLICATION VOLUME

To compensate for impervious soils such as heavy clay where application of 5 L/m² would cause run-off, it may be necessary to apply a volume of emulsion less than 5 L/m². When reducing the total volume of emulsion used, increase the concentration accordingly to match the label rate by mixing the required amount of Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide per m² in a lesser volume of water. **DO NOT** use emulsion volumes less than 2 L for every square metre to be treated.

Note: Use of emulsion volumes other than the recommended 5 L/m² is only permitted when installing barriers in exposed soil. It is not permitted when injecting through the slab or into sealed areas.

Existing Structures

a) Strategic Drilling Through Slab, or Sealed Areas

For treatment of slabs when termites are entering the building through the slab, where reticulation systems do not exist, slab drilling and injection will be required. In most cases, unless there is a known severe termite hazard, grid drilling of the slab is not required. Any such need is to be determined by a licensed Pest Manager.

Treatment needs to be made around the inside of all exterior walls to complete a termite barrier, along both sides of interior wall partitions, around plumbing/electrical or piping entry points and along major cracks or expansion joints. When treating along major cracks or expansion joints it is recommended that holes are drilled alternately on either side of the crack at the recommended drill hole spacings.

For a sand base or sandy soil, apply through a row of holes drilled no more than 300 mm apart and 100 - 200 mm out from the wall, crack or pipe. For a clay base, apply through a row of holes drilled 150 mm apart and 100 mm from the wall, crack or pipe. Apply 10 L of emulsion per linear metre and ensure the holes are securely plugged after treatment.

b) External Barrier

An external barrier should be installed around the perimeter of the building and should circumference all pipes and service facilities. External barriers should be created by using either a vertical or horizontal barrier, as determined by the building construction type and adjoining ground level. An external barrier is an essential part of the treatment when relying on a chemical soil barrier to provide the full termite management system as per AS 3660.

An external horizontal barrier is only required when prevention of concealed vertical access by termites is necessary at the perimeter (e.g. when ground level is less than 75 mm from the top of a slab, where the slab is also a barrier to concealed termite movement into the building). A vertical barrier is required when prevention of concealed horizontal access is necessary (e.g. where ground level is higher than building material vulnerable to concealed horizontal entry by termites).

i) Horizontal Barrier: DO NOT USE IN HOMES, GARDENS, RESIDENTIAL SPACES OR PLACES ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC. Use a rose head shower nozzle operated at 170 kPa to apply the required rate of 1.5 L of the correctly diluted Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide per linear metre (150 mm wide) to soil loosened to a depth of approximately 80 mm (see **APPLICATION VOLUME Section**).

ii) Vertical Barrier: The vertical barrier should be at least 150 mm wide and should reach down to 50 mm below the top of the footings. To achieve this trench to the top of the footings, and where this is not possible, a combination of trenching (preferably at least 300 mm deep) and rodding into the base of the trench may be necessary.

Apply Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide emulsion at 100 L per cubic metre of backfill soil, this equates to 1.5 L of emulsion/linear metre of a trench 150 mm wide and 100 mm deep. Where the required vertical barrier is deeper than 100 mm, ensure the same rate of application for the extra volume of soil.

Use a rose head shower nozzle operated at 170 kPa to flood the base of the open trench and also to treat the backfill soil as it is replaced into the trench to ensure even distribution. Where rodding is necessary, rod before the trench is treated using the spacings in the following table.

Rod Spacings:

Heavy Clay	Clay Loams	Sands
150 mm	200 mm	300 mm

Insert the rod to the foundation foot as close as possible to the house wall ensuring the chemical is applied during insertion and withdrawal. (See **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT Section, Injection into Soil**)

c) Suspended Floors

Install horizontal and vertical barriers as specified in Australian Standard Series AS 3660 to adjoin all substructure walls, stumps, piers, pipes and wastes using the techniques described for **external barriers around concrete slabs**. (See **Existing Structures Section**.)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS — Termite Management

Termite Management

To minimise the risk of termite infestation, the subfloor area of buildings should be kept free of stored or waste timber and all other building materials that attract termites. Appropriate action should also be taken to eliminate any undue dampness caused by leaking water or sewerage pipes, or inadequate drainage. Subterranean termites need a constant source of moisture to survive. Provision of adequate ventilation in the subfloor area also helps eliminate undue dampness. Pest managers using this product for termite management should advise the home owner that disturbing the treated soil barrier with subsequent construction of additions or alterations, paths, steps, landscaping, etc. may render the termite management system in place ineffective unless further management options are considered.

Colonies not in contact with the ground

Occasionally subterranean termites establish a colony in a building without having contact with the soil because they have access to a continuous supply of moisture (e.g. from a faulty plumbing fixture or leaking roof). Such colonies are not affected by chemical soil barriers and should be treated as recommended for established colonies, as per Australian Standard Series AS 3660. Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide may be applied directly to the termite colony in such situations.

Service requirement

Regular, competent inspections by a licensed Pest Manager are recommended as part of an overall termite management program to determine the prevailing termite pressure and environmental conditions and consequent requirement for further termite management options. Inspections should be performed at least on an annual basis, but more frequent inspections are strongly recommended.

At the 1% application rate, Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide can provide an effective chemical soil barrier in subfloor regions for up to 4 years or more north of the Tropic of Capricorn, and up to 10 years or more south of the Tropic of Capricorn. At the 1% application rate, Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide can provide an effective chemical soil barrier in exposed situations for 2 years or more north of the Tropic of Capricorn, and up to 5 years or more south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

At the 2% application rate north of the Tropic of Capricorn, Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide can provide an effective chemical soil barrier in subfloor regions for up to 6 years or more and in exposed situations for up to 3 years or more. The actual period of efficacy will depend on many factors such as termite hazard, climatic conditions, soil types and soil disturbance and gardening/landscaping practices.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE – FOR USE AS AN INSECTICIDE:
FRUIT and VEGETABLES**

CROPS	INSECT	STATE	RATE	
			VOL/HA	VOL/100 L WATER
Apples, Pears	San Jose Scale	Qld, NSW, ACT, SA, WA only	Not applicable	100 mL (2% miscible winter oil may be added to the dormant spray)
	Woolly aphid			
	Wingless Grasshopper	NSW, ACT only	500 mL	50 mL
Avocado	Avocado Leafroller	Qld only	1 or 2 L	50 or 100 mL
	Ivy Leafroller	NSW only		
	Ivy Leafroller			
	Latania scale			
Hairy caterpillars				
Light brown apple moth				
Redshouldered leaf beetle				
Bananas	Banana scab moth	Qld only	Aerial:	200 mL
			1 or 2 L in a minimum of 10 L water	Apply a minimum of 500 L water/ha
	Banana weevil borer	Qld, NSW only	Not applicable	1 or 1.8 L
	Caterpillars	NSW only	Not applicable	200 mL
Carrots	Light brown apple moth	NSW, ACT, WA only	500 or 700 mL	Not applicable
Cassava	Cutworms	Qld only	700 mL	
Citrus	California red scale	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	Not applicable	100 mL alone or 50 mL + 1 L miscible summer spraying oil
		Qld only		100 mL alone or 100 mL + 1 L miscible summer spraying oil
Citrus Pome Fruit	Wingless Grasshopper	Vic, Tas, SA only	500 mL	50 mL
Cole crops Including Cabbage Cauliflower Brussels Sprouts Broccoli	Cabbage moth, Cabbage white butterfly, Cabbage aphid, Cluster caterpillar, Cabbage cluster caterpillar	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	1.5 or 2 L	150 or 200 mL
	Corn earworm, Native budworm	Qld only	1.5 L	150 mL
	Corn earworm	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	1.5 or 2 L	150 or 200 mL
	Native budworm	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only		
	Wingless Grasshopper	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	500 mL	50 mL
	Redlegged earth mite, Blue oat mite	NSW, ACT, only	140 or 300 mL	Not applicable

WITHHOLDING PERIODS	CRITICAL COMMENTS
14 days	<p>Dormant period: Apply as late as possible ensuring thorough coverage of all branches.</p> <p>Seasonal Period: Apply to coincide with crawler activity in mid-late November and later as necessary. Ensure thorough coverage of all branches, foliage and fruit.</p> <p>Apply when infestation build-up is first noticed ensuring thorough coverage.</p> <p>Apply to areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Also apply as a barrier across the line of advance, when grasshoppers are invading the crop.</p>
7 days	<p>Use this rate in a tank mix with 1L/ha (500 mL/100L of water) of dichlorvos (500g/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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Apply when populations indicate treatment is required. Spot spray affected trees only. Repeat if necessary. Use higher rate when populations are high.</p>
14 days	<p>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.</p> <p>Note: Burning of young fruit may occur under poor drying conditions.</p> <p>After removal of trash, apply 500-700 mL 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 a follow-up with low rate in February – April should insect presence warrant a second application.</p> <p>Apply from the first appearance of flower bells and repeat as populations indicate until fingers are exposed. Use as ground application only, do not apply by air.</p>
Not applicable	<p>Apply when moths are first detected. Repeat at the higher rate if there is a re-occurrence of infestation.</p> <p>Apply to seedlings and soil at base of seedlings, when cutworm activity is observed.</p>
14 days	<p>Apply during November – March period. Two sprays may be required under conditions of heavy scale infestation. Apply with high volume sprayer to point of run-off.</p> <p>Note: Do not use on citrus in areas where integrated control programmes are in operation.</p>
5 days	<p>Spray areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Also apply as a barrier across the line of advance, when grasshoppers are invading the crop.</p> <p>Spray at 10 to 14 day intervals. Use high rate under heavy pest pressure.</p> <p>Large plants: Use 1000 L of spray/ha. To improve spray coverage add non-ionic wetting agents as recommended.</p> <p>Apply when pests first appear.</p> <p>Large plants: Use 1000 L of spray/ha.</p> <p>Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals. Use high rate under heavy pest pressure.</p> <p>Large plants: Use 1000 L of spray/ha.</p> <p>Apply at 10 day intervals commencing when pests first appear. Apply at 7 day intervals under heavy pest pressure.</p> <p>Large plants: Use 1000 L/ha.</p> <p>Spray areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Also apply as a barrier across line of advance, when grasshoppers are invading the crop.</p> <p>Use higher rate for severe infestations. Headlands and vegetation surrounding the crop may also need to be sprayed.</p>

CROPS	INSECT	STATE	RATE	
			VOL/HA	VOL/100 L WATER
Cabbage Cauliflower	African black beetle	NSW only	2 L (Boom spray)	300 mL (Drench)
Cucurbits	White flies	NSW only	Not applicable	50 mL/100 L of water
Ginger	Cutworms	Qld only	700 – 900 mL	Not applicable
Grape vines	Light brown apple moth	All States	500 mL	50 mL
	Grapevine moth	Qld, NSW, ACT only		
	Grapevine scale	Tas, SA, WA only	Not applicable	100 mL alone or 50 mL + 1 L miscible winter oil
Kiwi fruit	Common armyworm	NSW, Vic, WA, SA, Tas, Qld only	1 L	50 mL
	Southern armyworm Light brown apple moth			
Mango	Common Mango scale	Qld only	Not applicable	100 mL
Pineapples	Pineapple mealybug, Ants	Qld only	Not applicable	50 or 100 mL
	White grubs		5 L	Not applicable
Potatoes	African black beetle	NSW, ACT, WA only	3 or 6 L	Not applicable
			900 mL	
	Whitefringed weevil	NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only	6 L	
		WA, NSW only	1 L	
Wireworms	Vic only	6 L		
Silver beet	Redlegged earth mite	NSW only	140 to 300 mL	
	Blue oat mite			
Stone fruit (excluding cherries)	European earwig	NSW only	2 L	100 mL
			200 mL + 250 mL sunflower oil/5 kg cracked wheat or cracked sorghum bait	
	San Jose scale	Qld, WA, NSW only	Not applicable	100 mL (2% miscible winter oil may be added to the dormant spray)
Strawberries	Field crickets	Qld only	100 mL/10 kg bran bait/ha	
	Mole crickets			

WITHHOLDING PERIODS	CRITICAL COMMENTS
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. Apply when pest if first detected. If required repeat applications every 10 to 14 days.
Not applicable 14 days	Apply when pest population is evident from damage to the primary shoot at or below ground, or to the first leaf during growth. Apply initial spray just after berry set (early October). Later schedule sprays should be made as required. Apply as a dormant spray, post-pruning (July). Apply at green tip at least 10 days after dormant lime sulphur application and pre-blossom. Do not apply post blossom.
21 days	Apply to coincide with crawler activity. Ensure thorough coverage of all branches, foliage and fruit.
Not applicable	Apply when pest 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. Apply as a pre-plant spray to a freshly cultivated soil surface. Incorporate immediately by rotary hoeing to a depth of 10-20 cm.
Not applicable	Apply the spray to the soil immediately prior to planting, ensuring thorough immediate incorporation to a depth of 15 cm. Use higher 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-planting incorporation. Apply as a band spray to the soils surface incorporating immediately. Use before planting in areas where wireworms are a known problem. Use higher rate for severe infestations. Headlands and vegetation surrounding the crop may also need to be treated.
14 days	Spray application: Apply in a minimum of 2000 L/ha in spring. If lower volume is used increase concentration to apply 2 L of product/ha. Bait application: Apply 5 kg of bait/ha in spring by fertilizer 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 mid-late November and later if necessary. Ensure thorough coverage of all branches, foliage and fruit. Note: Some fruit marking may occur if high volume spraying is carried out under hot, dry conditions.
Not applicable	Apply in recently rationed 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 on preparation of bran baits.

CROPS	INSECT	STATE	RATE	
			VOL/HA	VOL/100 L WATER
Tomatoes	Tomato grubs	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only	1.5 or 2 L	150 or 200 mL
	Native budworm	Tas only		
	Green vegetable bug	Tas, SA, WA only		
	Green peach aphid	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	1 L	100 mL
	Wingless grasshopper	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	500 mL	50 mL
	Wireworm	Qld only	5 L/ha sprayed	Not applicable
	False wireworm			
African black beetle	NSW only	2 L (Boom spray)	300 mL (Drench)	
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 only	500 mL	50 mL
	Cutworms	All States	700 mL	70 mL
	Field crickets	Qld only	100 mL/10 kg bran bait/ha	Not applicable
	Mole crickets			
	Vegetable weevil	NSW only	800 mL	Not applicable

FIELD CROPS AND PASTURE

CROPS	INSECT	STATE	VOL/HA	WITHHOLDING PERIODS
Cereals Pasture Forage crops	Southern armyworm Common armyworm	All States	700 or 900 mL	Cereals 10 days
	Blackheaded Pasture Cockchafer	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	900 mL/ha	Grazing 2 days
Cereals	Pasture webworm	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	700 mL	
		WA only	300 mL	
Cereals Pasture young plants of oil seeds	Cutworms	Qld, NSW, ACT, Tas, WA only	900 mL in a minimum of 100 L water	Cereals 10 days
		Vic only	700 mL in a minimum of 100 L water	
Cereals Pasture Oil seeds	Cutworms (<i>Agrotis munda</i> and <i>A. infusa</i>)	SA only		Grazing 2 days
Cereals	Cereal curculio	SA, WA only	120 mL/100 kg seed	Not applicable
Cereals, Pasture, Forage crops	Spur-throated locust	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only	1.25 or 1.5 L	Cereals 10 days Grazing 2 days

WITHHOLDING PERIODS	CRITICAL COMMENTS
3 days	Spray on 7 to 10 day 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.
	Spray when aphids are seen. Large plants: Use 100L/ha Spray areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Also apply as a barrier across the line of advance, when grasshoppers are invading the crop.
Not applicable	Apply as a band at least 10 cm wide into the open furrow at planting. Spray the entire furrow width using a nozzle directly behind the planting tyne. Use a minimum spray volume of 20L/ha. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS on self application. 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.
Tomatoes 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.
Cole Crops 5 days	Apply immediately infestation is observed. Increase concentration to compensate if application is below 1000 L/ha. Spray should cover soil out to at least 20 cm on both sides of row crop. Apply as pest populations indicate. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS on preparation of bran baits.
Asparagus 14 days	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.
Celery 14 days	

CRITICAL COMMENTS
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 3cm in length. Apply follow-up treatment as required.
Treat when larvae are actively foraging as indicated by numerous piles of fresh soil, or castes on the surface. This usually occurs after dry spells followed by showers. Apply by ground rig boom as late in the afternoon as possible. Spray at first sign of damage. Apply with ground-rig boom or mister or by air.
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.
Apply as a seed dressing just prior to sowing through an accurately calibrated applicator. Note: A sowing rate of 95 kg/ha (min.) is necessary to ensure economic responses are achieved. 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.

CROPS (cont)	INSECT	STATE	VOL/HA	WITHHOLDING PERIODS	
Cereals, Pasture, Forage crops (Cont)	Australian plague locust	Vic only	560 mL	Cereals 10 days	
			350 mL		
		SA only	560 mL	Grazing 2 days	
		Qld, NSW, ACT, WA only	350 mL		
	Migratory locust	Qld only			
	Blue Oat mite	All States	140 mL		
Cereals, Pasture, Oil seeds	Redlegged earth mite	NSW, ACT, Vic, WA, SA, Tas only			
	Lucerne flea		70 mL		
	Wingless Grasshopper	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	500 mL		
Field Peas, Broad beans, Chickpeas, Lupins, Lucerne Lucerne pastures, Clover, seed crops, Rapeseed, Linseed, Safflower, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Triticale, Improved annual pastures, Established perennial pastures	Blue oat mite	NSW only	140 - 300 mL	Cereals 10 days	
	Redlegged earth mite				
				Grazing 2 days	
	Cotton (young plants)	Cutworms	Qld, NSW only	900 mL in a minimum of 100 L water	Cotton 4 weeks
		Pink spotted bollworm moth	Qld only	1 L	Grazing 4 weeks
		Spur-throated locusts	Qld, NSW only	1.25 or 1.5 L	
		Wingless grasshopper		500 mL	
		Cotton aphid		300 or 400 mL	
		Cotton flea beetles		900 mL or 1.5 L	
		Redshouldered leaf beetle			
		Springtails	Qld, NSW only	300 mL	Cotton 4 weeks
		Migratory locust	Qld only	350 mL	
		Wireworm	Qld, NSW only	In-furrow 5 to 15 mL/100 m row or 500 mL to 1.5 L/ha for row spacing of 1 metre	Grazing 4 weeks
False Wireworm					
Lucerne (young plants)	Cutworms	Qld, NSW, Tas, WA only	900 mL in a minimum of 100 L water	Grazing 2 days	
		Vic only SA only	700 mL in minimum of 100 L water		
	Cutworms (<i>Agrotis munda</i> and <i>A. intusa</i>)				
Lucerne	Webspinner caterpillar	Qld, NSW only	700 mL		
	Lucerne leaf roller		300 or 400 mL		
Lucerne and Medics in Pasture and Forage crops	Spotted alfalfa aphid	NSW only	200 or 300 mL		
	Bluegreen aphid	NSW, ACT, Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			
	Pea aphid	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only			
	Sitona weevil	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	350 mL		

CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Adults: Spray areas of crop or pasture infested with locusts.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Spray areas of crop, trees and roosting sites infested with locusts.</p> <p>Spray when pests appear in large numbers, 3-6 weeks after autumn rains. Re-spray as necessary. Avoid spraying when pests are sheltering. Spray when at least 2.5 cm cover of pasture or crop is present. DO NOT spray if rain is imminent.</p>
<p>Spray area of crop or pasture infested with grasshoppers. Apply also as a barrier across the line of advance, when grasshoppers are invading the crop.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Apply immediately infestation is observed. Apply follow-up treatments as required.</p>
<p>Apply when 10-15 moths are trapped on two consecutive nights. This prevents infestation of bolls by larvae.</p>
<p>Spray areas of crop infested with locusts. Apply spray to trees or roosting sites to control swarming adult locusts.</p> <p>Late stage instar: Use higher rate.</p>
<p>Spray areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Apply also as a barrier across the line of advance, when grasshoppers are invading the crop.</p> <p>Apply when pests first appear. Re-spray as indicated by field inspection. Use higher rate for higher populations.</p> <p>Apply when pests are present. Use higher rate under heavy pest pressure.</p>
<p>Spray when large numbers of pests occur and damage is evident. Re-spray as necessary.</p> <p>Spray areas of crop, trees and roosting sites infested with locusts.</p> <p>Use higher rate with extreme population numbers. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS on soil application.</p>
<p>Apply immediately infestation is observed. Apply follow-up treatments as required.</p>
<p>Spray when pests appear.</p> <p>Apply when pests first appear.</p> <p>Late stage instar: Use higher rate when larvae 1.5 cm in length are present and/or under heavy pest pressure.</p> <p>Spray when aphids first appear. Use the higher rate when large numbers of aphids are invading the crop.</p> <p>Seedling lucerne, medics: Apply when 1-2 aphids/plant are observed.</p> <p>Established Lucerne, medics: Apply when 20-40 aphids/stem are observed.</p>
<p>Apply October to December, or in autumn when adults occur in damaging numbers.</p>

CROPS (cont)	INSECT	STATE	VOL/HA	WITHHOLDING PERIODS
Hops	Armyworm common and Southern, Light Brown Apple Moth	Vic & Tas only	160 mL/100L water	Not applicable
Maize Soybeans Sunflower	African black beetle	NSW only	20 mL/100 m row or 2 L/ha for row spacing of 1 metre	Not applicable
	False wireworm Cockroaches Field Crickets	Qld only	100 mL + 125 mL sunflower oil/2.5 kg cracked wheat or cracked sorghum bait/ha	Not Applicable
Safflower	False wireworm, Wireworms	Qld only	0.5 to 1.5 L/ha for row spacing of 1 m OR 5 mL to 15 mL/100 m of row.	Grazing 2 days
Maize Sunflower	Wireworm False wireworm	Qld, NSW, ACT only	In-furrow: 5 to 15 mL/100 m row or 500 mL to 1.5 L/ha for row spacing of 1 metre	Grazing 2 days
	Pasture	Lawn armyworm	700 mL	Grazing 2 days
Sod webworm		Qld only		
Pasture Forage crops	Blackheaded pasture cockchafer	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	900 mL	
	Underground grass grub	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only		
Pasture Forage crops	Brown pasture looper	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	700 mL	
	Pasture webworm	Qld only		
Rapeseed (Canola)	Wireworm False wireworm	Qld only	1 or 1.5 L/ha	Not applicable
Rice	Bloodworm	NSW only	60 or 150 mL	10 days
	Brown planthopper	Qld only	1.5 L	
Sorghum Note: (DO NOT use on Sugar Drip or Alpha sorghum. Check new varieties before applying to entire crop)	Southern armyworm Common armyworm	Qld, NSW, ACT only	700 or 900 mL	2 days
	Cutworms		900 mL in a minimum of 100 L water	
	Spur-throated locust		1.25 or 1.5 L	
	Australian plague locust		350 mL	
	Migratory locust	Qld only		
	Sorghum midge	Qld, NSW, ACT only	500 mL	

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spray on first appearance of pests and repeat as numbers indicate.
Apply at sowing as a 15-20 cm band spray. For best results spray nozzles should be in front of press wheels on planter. Press wheels assist in establishment.
Apply at planting of crop. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS on preparation of cracked wheat or sorghum bait.
Apply as an in-furrow band spray at least 10 cm wide using a nozzle directly behind the planting tyne. Use the higher rate for heavy infestations, Apply with 30 - 70 L water per hectare.
Use higher rate with extreme population numbers. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS on soil application.
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.
Spray as early as possible once pests appear. Apply with ground-rig boom or mister. Re-spray as necessary.
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.
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.
Spray at first sign of pasture infestation.
Spray at first sign of damage. Apply with ground-rig boom or mister or by air.
Apply as a broadcast application. Use higher rate with extreme population numbers. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS on soil application.
Use higher rate when water more than 15 cm or amount of decaying plant material is high.
Apply when pest numbers reach 1-2 per tiller and repeat as necessary.
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.
Apply immediately infestation is observed. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
Spray areas of crop infested with locusts. Apply spray to trees or roosting sites to control swarming adult locusts.
Late stage instar: Use higher rate.
Adults: Spray areas of crop infested with locusts.
Hoppers: Spray a swath in advance of marching band and the dense marching front. Continue spraying until all hoppers have been contacted.
Spray all areas of crop, trees and roosting sites infested with locusts.
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.

CROPS (cont)	INSECT	STATE	VOL/HA	WITHHOLDING PERIODS
Sorghum (Cont) Note: (DO NOT use on Sugar Drip or Alpha sorghum. Check new varieties before applying to entire crop)	Wireworm False wireworm	Qld, NSW, ACT only	In furrow: 5 to 15 mL/100 m row or 500 mL to 1.5 L/ha for row spacing of 1 metre	Not applicable
	Corn aphid		500 mL	2 days
	False wireworm Cockroaches Field crickets	Qld only	100 mL + 125 mL sunflower oil/2.5 kg cracked wheat or cracked sorghum bait/ha	Grazing 2 days
	Southern armyworm Common armyworm	Qld only	700 or 900 mL	7 days
Spur-throated locust	1.25 or 1.5 L		Grazing 2 days	
Sugar cane	Australian plague locust Migratory locust	Qld only	350 mL	
	Symphylids		2 L	
	Sugar cane wireworm	Qld, NSW only	1.5 L	
	African black beetle Black beetle	NSW only	1.5 L	
	Tobacco	Vic only	3 L	
	Wireworm, False wireworm, Cutworms			

ORNAMENTALS, TURF AND DOMESTIC SITES

DO NOT use in the home garden, domestic areas or public spaces.

CROPS	PEST	STATE	VOL/HA
Potted ornamentals commercial cultivation only	Scarab beetles - Larvae	Qld only	20 to 40 mL/100 L water
Commercial Turf to which the public does not have access.	Funnel Ant	Qld, NSW, ACT only	2.0 L/ha or 5 mL/15 L spot spray
	African Black Beetle	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only	6.0 L/ha or 60 mL/100 m ²
	Argentine Stem Weevil	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	4.0 L/ha or 40 mL/100 m ²
	Blackheaded Pasture Cockchafer	Qld only	900 mL/ha or 9 mL/100 m ²
	Brown Pasture Looper		700 mL/ha or 7 mL/100 m ²
	Pasture Webworm		
	Lawn Armyworm	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	
	Sod Webworm	All States	700 mL/ha or 7 mL/100 m ²
	Underground Grass Grub	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	900 mL/ha or 9 mL/100 m ²
	Crickets	Qld only	20 mL/20 L
Domestic, Commercial and Industrial Areas not publicly accessible	Argentine Ants	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	1.0 L/ 100 L water
Duboisia – commercial cultivation only	Cutworms	Qld only	900 mL/ 100 L water

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Use high rate with extreme population numbers. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS on soil application.
Apply when damaging populations of aphids occur. Apply at planting of crop. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS on preparation of cracked wheat or cracked sorghum bait.
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. Spray areas of crop 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 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.
Apply as a low pressure (less than 35 kPa) or gravity feed spray onto the plant set and adjacent to soil, at the point of exit from the rear of the planting machine, immediately prior to soil cover being brought in over the set.
Apply at planting or ratooning. Apply as a low pressure (less than 35 kPa) or gravity feed spray onto the plant set and adjacent soil through a nozzle placed above the planter boards. Repeat treatment within 12 weeks of planting if black beetles re-occur.
Apply as a pre-plant spray to cultivated soil surface. Incorporate immediately by rotary hoeing to a depth of 10 cm.

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply mixture as a pot drench and water through. Drenching may cause root damage and should be tested on a few plants before widespread treatment.
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. DO NOT GRAZE TREATED TURF OR FEED TREATED GRASS CLIPPINGS TO ANIMALS.
Apply to lawn when pests appear. Water in immediately after application.
Lightly water following application. Apply as late in the day as possible.
Use sufficient water to give even coverage. Apply as late in the day as possible.
Apply when pests first appear.
Spray at first sign of damage. Apply with ground rig boom or mister. Apply as late in the day as possible.
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.
Apply as soon as pests appear. Repeat as required.
Apply when caterpillars are actively feeding. Spray before noticeable damage has occurred. Apply as late in the day as possible.
Apply as required preferably late in the day.
Spray ant tracks, nests and other active areas. Apply to paths in continuous 30 cm bands. Apply to base of buildings, walls, fences, rock work, trunks of trees and shrubs and other hard surfaces to height of 30 cm. In WA, all occurrences to be reported to Dept Agriculture.
Apply at planting out

RATES OF APPLICATION: GENERAL PEST CONTROL

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT spray polycarbonate surfaces/roof sheeting or aged vinyl wall cladding as solvent may cause etching.

DO NOT use in the home garden, domestic areas or public spaces.

SITUATION	PEST	RATE
Commercial and industrial areas to which the public does not have access.	Cockroaches (residual control and/or heavy infestations)	95 mL/10 L of water
	Spiders	5 mL/10 L of water
	Silverfish	
	Cockroaches (light infestations)	
	Ants including Argentine ants	95 mL/10 L of water. Use at least 1 L spray/10 m ² infested area
Commercial and industrial areas to which the public does not have access.	Fleas (outdoor use only)	90 mL/10 L of water
Hides/Skins	Hide beetles	200 mL/ 100 L of water. Use at least 30 mL of spray/skin
Light vegetation – must not be used in residential areas, around houses, in public spaces or in publicly accessible commercial or industrial areas.	Mosquito larvae	30 mL/ha
Medium vegetation – must not be used in residential areas, around houses, in public spaces or in publicly accessible commercial or industrial areas.		60 mL/ha
Heavy vegetation – must not be used in residential areas, around houses, in public spaces or in publicly accessible commercial or industrial areas.		105 mL/ha
Light to medium vegetation – must not be used in residential areas, around houses, in public spaces or in publicly accessible commercial or industrial areas.		60 mL/ha
Medium to heavy vegetation – must not be used in residential areas, around houses, in public spaces or in publicly accessible commercial or industrial areas.	Mosquito adults	105 mL/ha
Polluted water impoundments		Mosquitoes (larvae and adults)

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

Cereal Grains, Legume Animal Feeds, Grasses, Grass-Like Plants, Pastures and other Forages/

Forage Crops: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

DO NOT spray the following crops later than the number of days shown.

BEFORE HARVEST:

Mango - 21 days

Bananas, Citrus, Grape vines, Kiwi fruit, Pome fruit, Stone - 14 days

fruit, Asparagus, Celery

Cereal grain crops - 10 days

Avocado, Sugar cane - 7 days

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply as a coarse, low pressure spray to the point of run-off, to cracks, crevices, harbourages, eaves, downpipes and other places where the 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 surfaces of the building.
Locate ant nests and treat appropriately. Spray ant tracks or where ant activity is noticed. Apply to paths in continuous 300 mm bands. Apply to base of buildings, walls, fences, rock-works, trunks of shrubs and trees, and other hard surfaces to a height of 300 mm.
Apply as a fine droplet spray. Outdoors only. Treat areas where animals frequent. Remove animals during treatment and until spray deposit is dry. Do not treat pets with this product. Pets should be treated with a product registered for application to animals.
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 infestations, storage area should be sprayed regularly. Repeat application every 3 months. Access through bales should be maintained for application of product.
Dilute with water and apply as a spray to areas infested with mosquitoes.
Dilute with water and apply as a spray to areas infested with mosquitoes.

Cole crops, Cucurbits - 5 days

Tomatoes - 3 days

Sorghum grain crops - 2 days

COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT use in the home garden, domestic or public spaces

Thorough coverage is essential. For application by aircraft apply in 10 - 50 L of water/ha.

Mixing

Slowly add the required amount of product to the water in the spray tank under agitation.

Soil Application

In-furrow: Apply as a band spray to the open furrow at planting. Spray the entire furrow width using a nozzle located directly behind the seed tube. Ensure all spray is directed into the furrow contacting bottom, sides and all soil drawn in to the furrow at closure. Use a minimum of 20 L of water/ha. Use the higher rate under extreme population numbers.

Bait Application

Bran bait: Mix 10 mL/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 the bait.

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.

Compatibility

Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide is compatible with the following:

Herbicides:

Atrazine, bromoxynil, chlorsulfuron, diclofop-methyl, diuron, flamprop-methyl, flumetron, glyphosate, paraquat, paraquat + diquat, pendimethalin, trifluralin.

Insecticides and Miticides

Acephate, azinphos-methyl, carbaryl, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, demeton-S-methyl, diazinon, dichlorvos, dicofol, dimethoate, endosulfan, ethion, fenvalerate, malidison, methidathion, methomyl, monocrotophos, oils, oxythioquinox, parathion, phosalone, phosmet, tetradifon, trichlorfon.

Fungicides

Benomyl, chlorothalonil, thiram, triadimefon, zineb, ziram.

Fertilisers

Diammonium, phosphate, limestone, miloreanite, monoammonium sulphate, potash, sulphur coated urea, triple superphosphate, urea.

Incompatibility

Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide is not compatible with the following:

Herbicides

Dicamba, MCPA, Tordon* 242, Tordon* 75-D, 2,4-D.

Fungicides

Fixed coppers, liquid and organic coppers, wettable sulphur.

Fertilisers

Iron sulphate, manganese sulphate, zinc oxysulphate.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP 1B INSECTICIDE

For insecticide resistance management, Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide is a Group 1B insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Apparent Dingo 500 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 Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide or other Group 1B Insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide to control resistant insects. Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier or AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd representative.

PRECAUTIONS

Re-entry periods

Field 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.

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 LIVESTOCK

DO NOT feed grass clippings to poultry or other animals.

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

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate food, feed or domestic water supplies.

HIGHLY TOXIC TO BIRDS AND REPTILES. VERY HIGHLY TOXIC TO FISH AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES. DO NOT re-apply to the same crop within 7 days (unless specifically recommended in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE).

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

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause surface run off are forecast in the immediate area within 2 days of application.

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. Runoff contaminated by irrigation events (tailwater) and a 25 mm rain storm should be captured on farm for two days after application.

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

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 near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed.

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.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Wear protective equipment (see SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand cat litter or clay granules of the spill. Sweep up material when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal in the same manner as for containers (see STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section). If spilled inside a building wash contaminated surfaces to deactivate the chlorpyrifos with a solution of bleach (sodium hypochlorite) prepared according to the bleach label instructions.

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. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. Do not inhale vapour or spray mist. When opening the container, preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear chemical resistant clothing buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, goggles, chemical resistant footwear and a 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 is in the eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After using 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 swallowed, splashed on skin or in eyes, or inhaled, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia: 13 11 26 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

Additional information is listed on the Safety Data Sheet for Apparent Dingo 500 Insecticide which is available on request from AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd.

NOTICE

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. No warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under off-label permits not endorsed by AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd or under abnormal conditions.

*Other trademarks.