

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

Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT : 510 g/L GLYPHOSATE
present as the isopropylamine salt

GROUP	M	HERBICIDE
--------------	----------	------------------

A non-selective, water-soluble herbicide for the control of a wide range of Annual and Perennial Weeds in a wide variety of situations as indicated in the Directions for Use

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USE

Contents 10 – 1000 LITRES

Macspred Pty Ltd

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

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 500mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product

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

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product will irritate eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing the product for use, wear elbow length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. When using controlled droplet applicator wear protective, waterproof clothing and impervious footwear.

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

For further information, refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which can be obtained from the supplier.

NOTICE TO BUYER

To the extent permitted by law all conditions and warranties and statutory or other rights of action which buyer or any other user may have against Macspred or Seller is hereby excluded. Macspred hereby gives notice to buyer and other users that it will not accept responsibility for any indirect or consequential loss arising from reliance on product information or advice provided by Macspred or on its behalf unless it is established that such information or advice was provided negligently and that the product has been used strictly as directed. Macspred's liability shall in all circumstances be limited to replacement of the product or a refund of the purchase price paid therefore.

APVMA Approval No: 83385/112375

Batch No:

D.O.M.

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

Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 510 g/L GLYPHOSATE
present as the isopropylamine salt

GROUP	M	HERBICIDE
--------------	----------	------------------

A non-selective, water-soluble herbicide for the control of a wide range of Annual and Perennial Weeds in a wide variety of situations as indicated in the Directions for Use

IMPORTANT: READ THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

APVMA Approval No: 83385/112375

Macspred Pty Ltd

DIRECTIONS FOR USE**RESTRAINTS**

DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected as rainfall within 6 hours of treatment may reduce the effectiveness of this product. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours of treatment may wash the product from the leaf surface and retreatment may be necessary.

DO NOT disturb treated weeds by grazing, cultivation, sowing etc., after treatment for 1 day for annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds to ensure complete uptake of the herbicide; unless specified in the Critical Comments.

DO NOT apply to weeds under stress from frost, cold, waterlogging, lack of moisture. Plants must be actively growing to ensure optimum uptake of the product.

Crop and Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate Vol/ha	Critical Comments
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture For weed control prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tined implement	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Volunteer cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena</i> spp.)	NSW, VIC, SA, WA, ACT only	350 – 700 mL pre tillering	Use the higher rate when treating in cold/overcast conditions, when using late in the season. Use the lower rate on young weeds and the higher rate on mature weeds, ie fully tillered grasses or broadleaf weeds at budding or stem elongation. If weeds have been grazed heavily, remove stock prior to spraying to ensure regrowth to 6-8cm before treatment and use the higher rate. 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. If cultivation or sowing does not take place within 21 days, retreatment may be necessary.
	Annual Phalaris (<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>), Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Silvergrass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)		700 mL – 900 mL post tillering	
	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Spiny Emex / Doublegee (<i>Emex australis</i>)		700 mL – 900 mL pre tillering	
	Amsinckia (<i>Amsinckia</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> , <i>F. muralis</i>), Paterson's Curse / Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantaginium</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Scotch Thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>), Volunteer Lupins (<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		900 mL – 1.0L post tillering	
	Dock – seedling (<i>Rumex crispus</i> .)		700 mL – 1.0L	Annual ryegrass, silver grass and Perennial grasses: A water volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended with low volume nozzles to improve control. Addition of a non-ionic surfactant according to label directions may improve control.: Crop Establishment: Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See Crop Establishment for directions. Tank mixtures: for improved control of clovers, add dicamba. Read and follow all label directions for the tank mix products. Perennial Weeds: For Perennial phalaris, Soursob, Skeleton Weed and Sorrel, this product will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers.

Crop and Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate Vol/ha	Critical Comments
Before sowing a crop or pasture	Perennial phalaris (<i>Phalaris</i>), Skeleton Weed (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>) fully emerged rosettes (NSW only) Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>), Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>),		1.0 L	
For weed control prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tyned implement	All the above weeds	Tas only	1.0 L – 2.0 L	TAS ONLY: Use 1.0 L/ha on annual weeds. Increase to 2.0 L/ha where perennial weeds are being treated. To control White clover and improve control of Sorrel and Dock, add 1 L/ha of Dicamba (200 g/L). Observe dicamba label directions and plant back periods. Addition of wetter at 200 mL/100 L spray solution may improve control.
(cont)				

Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate Vol/ha	Critical Comments
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Before sowing a crop or pasture	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Volunteer cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena spp.</i>)	NSW, ACT, SA, Vic, WA only	700 mL – 1.0L	Use the higher rate when treating under cold/overcast conditions, when using late in the season. Use the lower rate on young weeds and the higher rate on mature weeds, i.e. fully tillered grasses or broadleaf weeds at budding or stem elongation.
For weed control prior to sowing a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal or no soil disturbance.	Brome Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)		900 mL – 1.4 L	If weeds have been grazed heavily, remove stock prior to spraying to ensure regrowth to 6-8cm before treatment and use the higher rate.
	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Paterson's Curse /Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantaginium</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Scotch Thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>), Silvergrass (<i>Vulpia spp.</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Wild Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		1.0 L – 1.3 L	Annual Ryegrass, Silvergrass And Perennial Grasses: It is recommended to use a water volume of 70 L/ha or more with low volume nozzles to improve control. Addition of a suitable surfactant at 200 mL/100 L spray solution may improve control. Do not sow if heavy trash is present. Aerial Application: May be applied by air if a good seedbed has been established. Always use the higher rates. Tank Mixtures: For improved control of Dock, Sorrel and Sub Clover add dicamba. Read and follow all label directions for the tank mix product. Addition of Ammonium Sulphate may improve control when treating under adverse environmental conditions. Pasture or Crop Establishment: Do NOT sow into excessive trash. 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

Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate Vol/ha	Critical Comments
	Erodium (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>), Perennial phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>), Plantain (<i>Plantago spp.</i>), Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>),	NSW, ACT, Vic, WA, SA only	1.2 L – 1.8 L	germination and seedling establishment. Trash may be removed by grazing after treatment. Grazing may commence 6 hours after treatment of annual weeds (small) and 7 days for perennial weeds. Delay grazing for 3 days where annual weeds are large. See also Crop Establishment Aerial (Or Surface) Seeding : Delay seeding until trash is completely removed by grazing and/or plant decay. When establishing pasture, ensure application of fertilizer and insecticides and follow-up management is undertaken as required.
	Dock (<i>Rumex spp.</i>), Flatweed (<i>Hyochoeris radicata</i>)		1.8 L	
	All the above weeds	Tas only	1.0 – 2.0 L	TAS ONLY : Use 1.0 L on annual weeds and increase to 2.0 L on perennial weeds. The product may also be tank mixed with dicamba (1L/ha of 200g/L) to improve control of Sorrel, Dock and White clover. Observe dicamba label directions and plant back periods. Addition of wetter at 200mL/100L spray solution may improve control.

Crop & Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate Vol/ha	Critical Comments
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA For weed control to commence a fallow	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Volunteer cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena spp.</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, WA, SA only	700 mL – 1.0 L	Use the lower rate on young weeds or where cultivation is to follow within 21 days. Use the higher rate where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding or where grasses are fully tillered. If weeds have been grazed heavily, remove stock prior to spraying to ensure regrowth to 6-8cm before treatment and use the higher rate. Sour sob : Treat at tuber exhaustion. Hoary Cress : Treat from late rosette to early flowering. Annual Ryegrass, Silvergrass and Perennial Grasses : It is recommended to use water volumes of 70L/ha or more with low volume nozzles to improve control. Addition of a suitable surfactant at 200 mL/100 L spray solution wetter may improve control.
	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Paterson's Curse /Salvation Jane (rosette) (<i>Echium plantaginium</i>) (rosette), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Scotch Thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>), Silvergrass (<i>Vulpia spp.</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Wild Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		1.0 L - 1.3 L	
	Hoary cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>), Sour sob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)		1.0 L	

Crop and Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate Vol/ha	Critical Comments
<p>NORTHERN AUSTRALIA</p> <p>For weed control prior to sowing a summer or winter crop or in a fallow</p>	Annual Phalaris (<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>), Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Volunteer cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena spp.</i>)	Qld, NSW only	350 - 700mL	Use the lower rate on young weeds or where cultivation is to take place within 21 days. Use the higher rate where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding or where grasses are fully tillered.
	Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>), Liverseed Grass (<i>Urochloa spp.</i>), Stinkgrass/ Lovegrass (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>) Sweet Summer Grass, Volunteer sorghum (<i>Sorghum halapense</i>)		700mL –1.4 L	At more advanced stages certain broadleaf weeds may require the higher rate range or the addition of 2,4-D. In winter (cold) conditions, symptoms on Deadnettle may be slow to develop. If weeds have been grazed heavily remove stock prior to spraying to ensure regrowth to 6-8cm before treatment and use higher rate.
	Australian bluebell (Qld only) (<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>), Cudweed (<i>Gnappalium luteoalbum</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> , <i>F. muralis</i>), Mexican poppy (<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>), Mintweed, (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>) New Zealand spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>), *Noogoora Burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>) Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Spurge (<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>), * Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybium marianum</i>) *Volunteer sunflower, Yellowvine/Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>) Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)		700 mL - 1.0 L	Liverseed and Barnyard grass may be sensitive to moisture stress. Dense stands may require re-treatment. Aerial Application: See General Instructions. Do not apply by air if temperature is over 30°C. *Larger plants (>5cm) of Noogoora Burr, Variegated Thistle and Volunteer Sunflower may require up to 1.3 L/ha to achieve control. Crop Establishment: Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow for a formation of a satisfactory seedbed. See Crop Establishment for directions. Sowthistle: Previously grazed plants may be difficult to control without allowing full recovery.
Boggabri weed (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>), Caltrop (<i>Tribulis terrestris</i>), Indian hedge mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Mintweed (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>), Summer grass (<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>)	350 – 700 mL up to 5 true leaves or 3cm in diameter or height or 700 mL – 1.0 L if greater than 3cm in diameter or height			

Crop and Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate Vol/ha	Critical Comments
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA For weed control prior to sowing a summer or winter crop or in a fallow (cont)	Annual ground cherry (<i>Physalis ixocarpa</i>), Bladder Ketmia, Sow Thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>) Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Wild Lettuce (<i>Lactuca saligna</i>) Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>),		700 mL – 1.0 L prior to stem elongation/budding Or 1.0 – 1.3 L after stem elongation/budding	

Pasture Renovation and Topping

Crop and Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate (L/ha)	Critical Comments
Pasture with Poa Tussock present as a weed. For pasture renovation	Annual weeds (see previous table) and Poa tussock (<i>Poa labillardieri</i>)	QLD, NSW, ACT, Tas, VIC, only	2.1 – 2.8 L	Before spraying: * Graze heavily * Remove stock 14 days or more before treatment * Apply to actively growing plants after the autumn break but before heavy frosts (March – May) Increasing to the higher rate may give more effective reductions. Sowing of new pasture may begin 14 days after treatment. It is essential that correct follow-up pasture establishment and management occur after treatment. Spot treatment will limit re-infestations. May be aerially applied
Pasture with Bent Grass present as a weed. For control/suppression of Bent Grass prior to sowing a crop or pasture.	Annual weeds (see previous table) and Bent grass (<i>Agrostis tenius</i>)	Vic, Tas only	1.8 L	Apply late spring when seed-heads have development, but before the onset of summer moisture stress. Remove stock prior to spraying to achieve good foliage coverage. Ensure plants are actively growing. FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT: 10-21 days after spraying, fully disturb soil with a tyned implement and then sow summer crop and/or reseed pasture or crop the following autumn.
Pasture Topping for the reduction of seed set of annual grass, Capeweed and Calomba daisy	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Calomba Daisy (<i>Pentzia suffruticosa</i>)	WA, SA, Vic, Tas, NSW	330 mL	Use the higher rate for dense infestations or where Annual Ryegrass is present. Apply before signs of plants 'haying off'. Annual Ryegrass and Capeweed - Apply at flowering. Other weeds – apply from head to milky dough stage. Stock should be removed before spraying to allow regrowth. Pasture legumes may be affected. DO NOT apply to clover or medic/clover crops to be used for seed or hay. Apply a maximum of 50 L/ha water. Above this water volume add a non-ionic surfactant.
	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Silvergrass (<i>Vulpia spp.</i>)	ACT, only	210 – 330 mL	

Pasture Manipulation for control / suppression of certain pasture grasses before sowing soybeans, forage crops or Leucaena.	Carpet grass (<i>Axonopus spp.</i>), Kikuyu (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>), Paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)	WA, NSW, VIC, ACT only	1.0 – 4.2 L	Apply the lower rate for the suppression only. The higher rate will provide control. Leucaena (Qld ONLY): Rows should be 4m apart. Use 1.8 L/ha with asingle taper fan nozzle LF1-80 mounted at the rear of the single row planter giving a 1m swath.
	Carpet grass, (<i>Axonopus spp.</i>) Paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)	QLD only	1.0 – 4.2 L	
	Kikuyu (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)		400 mL – 4.2 L	
	Black Speargrass (<i>Hederopogon confortus</i>), Wire grasses (<i>Anstida spp.</i>), Love grasses (<i>Erorostis spp.</i>), Red Natal grass (<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>) Barbed wire grass (<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>),		2.1 L	

Sugar Cane (Ratoon Control) For QLD & NSW Only

Crop and Situation	Variety	Rate (L/ha)	Critical Comments
Sugar Cane Ratoon control	Q63, Q87, Q90, Q117, Q120, Q129, Q130, H56-752, Pindar, Triton	2.1 – 2.8 L	Apply when ratoons are actively growing and are 60 – 100cm tall. Use the lower rate for suppression or where control by cultivation is planned. Use the higher rate for control.
	Q86, Q96, Q113	2.8 – 3.5 L	Apply with properly calibrated boom sprayer at correct height to allow overlap of the spray pattern at the top of the crop canopy.
	Cassius, Q115, Q122, Q94	3.5 – 4.2 L	
	NC0310, Q107	4.2 – 6.3 L	DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from waterlogging or low moisture.

Rice – Direct Drilling for NSW Only

Crop and Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate (L/ha)	Critical Comments
Rice Direct Drilling	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Annual Phalaris (<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>), Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Burr Medic (<i>Medicago spp.</i>), Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	700 mL – 900 mL	If plants are drought stressed a pre-watering must be applied. If the site has been grazed, allow plants to regrow to 6-8cm before treatment. For the control of Annual Ryegrass use the higher rate and add a suitable non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate. Crop Sowing – Sow 1 – 14 days after treatment. Residual control will only be achieved by adding another suitable herbicide.

SORGHUM CONTROL

Crop and Situation	Weeds Controlled	Rate (L/ha)	Rate (L/ha)	Critical Comments
Sorghum Control Before harvest	Grain sorghum (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)	Qld, NSW, only	1.0 or 1.3L	<p>DO NOT apply to varieties intended for seed production or varieties prone to lodging.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to crops under stress from factors such as waterlogging, frost, disease, low moisture etc.</p> <p>Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. The product can be applied when some browning has occurred.</p> <p>Use the lower rate for control of the crop, late tillers and suppression of ratoon regrowth. Use the higher rate for better suppression of ratoon regrowth.</p> <p>Treatment may increase potential for crop lodging, particularly if prior moisture stress has occurred.</p> <p>Harvest as soon as sufficient dry-down has occurred to prevent further lodging.</p> <p>CAUTION: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.</p>
Sorghum Control Post-harvest	Sorghum stubble (Grain sorghum) (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)	Qld, NSW, only	<p>700 mL – 1.0L for new regrowth from slashed stubble</p> <p>1.2 – 1.6 L for standing green stubble</p> <p>800mL – 1.2 L for fresh spring growth</p>	<p>DO NOT apply to crop under stress from such factors as waterlogging, frost, disease, low moisture etc. For slashed stubble and spring regrowth apply when regrowth is at least 20cm high.</p> <p>Standing Stubble - apply only if sufficient green leaf is present. Allow regrowth of at least to 20cm if grazing has occurred.</p> <p>Use the lower rate for knockdown and regrowth suppression where cultivation is to follow.</p> <p>Use the higher rate for better control of regrowth. It is important to note that variable results can occur if the crop has been under stress or grown under marginal conditions. The varieties Ruby, Trump, Nugget2, Goldrush 2 and Prize are particularly susceptible if growing conditions are not ideal.</p> <p>CAUTION: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.</p>

Annual Weeds – For All States

Weeds Controlled	Rate	Critical comments
Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>) Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>) Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa crus-gali</i>) Brome Grass (<i>Bromus spp.</i>) Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>) Canary Grass (<i>Phalaris spp.</i>) Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>) Cereals Volunteer Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>) Cobbler's Peg (<i>Bidens pilosa</i>) Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>) Ground Cherry (<i>Physalis angulata</i>) Lesser Swinecress (<i>Coronopus didymus</i>) Liverseed Grass (<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>) Mintweed (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>) Paradoxa grass (<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>) Paterson's Curse (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>) Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>) Potato weed (<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>) Ryegrass Annual (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>) Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>) Silver grass (<i>Vulpia spp.</i>) Sow Thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>) Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>) Spiny Burrgrass (<i>Cenchrus spp.</i>) Spurge (<i>Euphorbia spp.</i>) Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>) Wild Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>) Wild Oats (<i>Avena spp.</i>) Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>) Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>) Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>)	<p>Boom: 1.3 – 2.1 L/ha</p> <p>Handgun: 350 – 490mL per 100L of water</p> <p>Knapsack: 50 – 70mL per 15L of water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply only to plants which are actively growing and not suffering stress. Use the lower rate for weeds up to 15cm tall; and the higher rate for weeds over 15cm tall. The effects of the product may take 3-7 days to appear under normal conditions and up to 20-30 days in cool conditions. No residual control will be provided by this product. Germinations after initial treatment may have to be re-sprayed. <p>For residual control, this product should be tank mixed with a suitable residual herbicide.</p>

PERENNIAL WEEDS

Weeds Controlled	Rate			State	Critical Comments
	Boom L/ha	Knapsack mL/15L	Handgun vol/100L		
Bamboo (<i>Bambusa sp.</i>)	-	100 mL	700 mL	All states	Apply to actively growing foliage and/or regrowth which is between 1m and 2m tall. Cut Stump: Dilute 1:6 i.e. mix 1 part of this product with 6 parts water. Cut stems back to 20cm high, pour mixture down hollow stem or wet the cut.
Bent grass (<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>)	1.8 L	50 mL	350 mL	Vic, Tas only	Apply to plants in late spring which have some seed head development late in the spring. Plants must be actively growing. It is necessary to follow-up spraying with full soil disturbance within 21 days and then plant to a summer crop and/or by reseeding pasture or crop in autumn.
Blady grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>)	6.3 L	140 mL	900 mL	NSW, ACT, Qld only	Apply to actively growing plants when most plants have reached head stage.
Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	-	160 mL	1 L	All states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For best control, Wiper application is recommended. Bracken should be slashed in the previous winter/spring so that application is made to new growth. Apply to actively growing, fully unfurled fronds in autumn (March-May) before the onset of frosts. Symptoms may be slow to appear.

Weeds Controlled	Rate			State	Critical Comments
	Boom L/ha	Knapsack mL/15L	Handgun vol/100L		
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up treatment is recommended as control will NOT be achieved after one treatment.
Carpet grass (<i>Axonopus spp</i>)	2.1 L	50 mL	350 mL		Apply to actively growing plants at early-head stage.
Cocksfoot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)	2.1 L	70 mL	500 mL		Apply to actively growing plants at early-head stage.
Couch (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	6.3 L	130 mL	900 mL		Apply to actively growing plants when most are at the early-head stage. For best results in WA and SA apply in October-November.
Flatweed (Cat's Ear) (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>)	2.1 L	70 mL	500 mL		Apply at early flowering to fully developed rosettes.
Guinea grass (<i>Panicum maximum</i>)	6.3 L	130 mL	900 mL		Apply to actively growing plants at early head stage. May be applied by 'Wiper Equipment'
Hoary Cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>)	1.0 L	50 mL	350 mL	NSW, ACT, Tas, Vic only	Apply late July to September to actively growing plants at late rosette to flowering stage. Ensure plants are not stressed at time of spraying. Where stems are long enough, Wiper Equipment may be used. Tas: add a non-ionic surfactant at the recommended rate.
Johnson grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) Kangaroo grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>) Kikuyu grass (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)	4.2 L	100 mL	700 mL	All states	Apply to actively growing plants at early-head stage. May be applied by Wiper Equipment to Johnson Grass.
Lovegrass, African (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>)	4.2 L	100 mL	700 mL	Vic, NSW, ACT, WA only	Apply to actively growing plants. To restrict seedling re-establishment, pasture improvement is recommended
Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)	4.2 L	100 mL	700 mL		Non-cultivated situations. Apply to actively growing plants in February -April.
Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)	2.1 L followed by 2.1 L	70 mL followed by 70 mL	500 mL followed by 500 mL	All states	Cultivated situations: Make first application when at least 20% of plants have reached early-head stage (about Feb). Make the second application when most plants have re-emerged (about 6-8 weeks after the first application). Follow-up treatments may be necessary as further plants emerge.
Pampas grass (<i>Cortaderia spp</i>)	-	100 mL or 130 mL	700 mL or 900 mL		Apply to actively growing plants during spring, summer or autumn. Ensure complete coverage of the foliage. For best results apply at flowering. Use the lower rate for plants under 1m tall and the higher rate for larger plants. Plants may be cut prior to application but regrowth must be at least 1m prior to spraying.
Paragrass (<i>Brachiaria mulica</i>)	6.3 L	130 mL	900mL		Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)	4.2 L	100 mL	700 mL		Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>)	2.1 L or 4.2 L	50 mL or 100 mL	350 mL or 700mL	SA, Vic, NSW, ACT only	Apply in winter/spring to actively growing plants. Use lower rate when only knockdown is required such as prior to burning for a firebreak.

Weeds Controlled	Rate			State	Critical Comments	
	Boom L/ha	Knapsack mL/15L	Handgun vol/100L			
					Burning should not take place for 2-3 weeks after spraying. The higher rate should be used for longer-term control.	
Plantains (<i>Plantago spp</i>)	2.1 L	70 mL	500 mL	All states	Apply to actively growing plants at early head stage. Symptoms may be slow to appear	
Prairie grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>) Qld Blue grass (<i>Dichanthium sericium</i>) Redleg grass (<i>Bothriochloa ambigua</i>) Rhodes grass (<i>Chloris gayana</i>)	4.2 L	100 mL	700 mL		Apply to actively growing plants at early head stage	
Rope Twitch (<i>Agropyron repens</i>)	4.2 L	100 mL	700 mL		Tas, Vic only	Apply in late summer-autumn to actively growing plants with foliage at least 20cm high. To ensure maximum root emergence the area should not be cultivated in the period from the preceding winter until the time of spraying.
Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	4.2 L	100 mL	700 mL		All states	Apply to actively growing plants when the majority of the plants are at the early bud stage
Soursob (<i>Oxalis pescaprae</i>)	1.0 L	50 mL	350 mL	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA Tas only	Apply to actively growing plants late July to early September prior to plant senescence (yellowing). Ensure plants are not stressed at time of application. If plants have been grazed or frosted, allow regrowth before treatment.	
St John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	2.1 L	50 mL	350 mL	All states	Apply to actively growing plants at flowering to post-flowering, procumbent stem stage (about Nov-May). Pasture improvement or re-treatment may be necessary to prevent seedling re-establishment.	
Thistle Artichoke (<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>)	2.1 L	50 mL	350 mL	Vic, SA only	Apply when plants are at the rosette to early head stage.	
Thistle Californian (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	4.2 L	50 mL	350 mL	Vic, Tas only	Apply to actively growing plants at the flowering stage. To ensure maximum shoot emergence the area should not be cultivated prior to spraying. Re-treatment and/or pasture improvement may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.	
Yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)	2.1 L	70 mL	500 mL	All states	Apply to actively growing plants	

Woody Weeds and Brush

Weeds Controlled	Rate		State	Critical Comments Read Application Checklist before using
	Handgun, mL/100L	Knapsack, mL/15L		
Bitou Bush/ Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>)	350 or 700 mL	50 or 100 mL	NSW, ACT, Qld, Vic, Tas only	Apply to actively growing plants. Do not treat plants that are stressed, particularly drought stressed. Spray to wet all foliage. Best results are achieved when treated during the winter at peak flowering. Use the higher rate on larger bushes. Follow-up

Weeds Controlled	Rate		State	Critical Comments Read Application Checklist before using
	Handgun, mL/100L	Knapsack, mL/15L		
				treatment may be required to prevent the establishment of germinating weeds.
Blackberry (<i>Rubus fruitcosus</i>)	700 or 900mL	100 or 130 mL	All states	Apply from January to May (flowering to leaf fall). Spray plants which are not under stress to thoroughly wet all foliage. Use the higher rate for dense old stands over 2m high. Further treatment may be needed to control seedlings and regrowth. Symptoms may be slow to appear and may not be apparent until the next season. TAS ONLY: Do not spray bushes bearing mature fruit.
Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissium</i>)	500 or 700 mL	70 or 100 mL		Spray to wet all foliage. Use the lower rate for young bushes and the higher rate for bigger mature bushes. DO NOT spray if conditions are hot and dry. Regrowth and seedling germination may have to be retreated.
Crofton Weed (<i>Eupatorium adenophorum</i>)	350 mL	50 mL	NSW, ACT, Qld only	Apply to plants with full foliage, which are actively growing. Spray to wet all foliage. Seedling germination may have to be retreated.
Groundsel Bush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>)	500 or 700 mL	70 or 100 mL	NSW, ACT, Qld only	Apply to actively growing plants using the higher rate for plants over 2m tall. Do not spray during summer drought conditions or in winter. Spray to wet all foliage. Seedling germination may have to be retreated.
Hawthorn (<i>Cratagus</i> spp.)	700 or 900 mL	100 or 130 mL	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, WA, SA only	Spray from flowering to leaf fall when plants are actively growing. Use the higher rate on plants over 2m tall. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Seedling regrowth may have to be retreated
Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	700 mL	100 mL	NSW, ACT, Qld only	Apply to plants with full foliage, which are actively growing. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and individual plants. Seedling regrowth may have to be retreated
Mistflower (<i>Eupatorium riparium</i>)	350 mL	50 mL	NSW, ACT, Qld only	Apply to plants with full foliage, which are actively growing. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Seedling regrowth may have to be retreated
Sifton Bush/ Chinese Scrub (<i>Cassubua arcutata</i>)	700 or 900 mL	100 or 130 mL	NSW, ACT, Qld only	Apply to actively growing plants ensuring complete coverage. Seedling regrowth may have to be retreated. For high-volume application, use the higher rate when bushes are over 1m. For Wiper Application a double pass application is required. Best results are achieved if bushes are less than 1m tall and green at the time of application.
Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)	1.0L or 1.3L	160 or 210 mL	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, WA, SA only	Apply from late flowering to leaf fall to actively growing plants. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Use the higher rate for bushes over 1.5m tall. Seedling regrowth may have to be retreated.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL

Reduction in effectiveness may result if more than ¼ of the aboveground portion of the weed is submerged at treatment. Submerging the treated plants following treatment may result in the spray being washed from the plant surface, thus reducing effectiveness. DO NOT apply this product within 0.5km of potable water intake in flowing water (e.g. river or stream) or within 0.5km of a potable water intake in a standing body of water such as lake, pond or reservoir. Applications to moving bodies of water should be made while travelling upstream wherever possible to prevent concentration of this herbicide in water. When making bankside applications, do not overspray more than 0.5m into open water. Avoid spraying across moving bodies of water where weeds do not exist.

DO NOT ADD EXTRA SURFACTANT/WETTER, UNLESS IT IS APPROVED IN AQUATIC SITUATIONS.

When spraying floating weeds, use a low volume, low pressure boom sprayer or sprinkler sprayer.

DO NOT submerge weeds when spraying as this may wash herbicide off the leaves. When emerged infestations require treatment of the total surface area of impounded water, treating the area in strips may avoid sudden impact on the habitat.

Aquatic Weeds

Weeds Controlled	Rate			State	Critical Comments
	Boom L/ha	Knapsack mL/15L	Handgun vol/100L		
Alligator weed	4.2 L	110 mL	700 mL	All states	Apply to actively growing plants from Summer through Winter. Floating form only.
Brown Beetle Grass	2.1 L	55 mL	350 mL	NSW, ACT only	Apply to actively growing plants. Do not apply to partially submerged plants.
Cumbungi (<i>Tyoha spp.</i>)	6.3 L	140mL	900 mL	All states	Spray during Summer or Autumn period during the heading stage. Except for Tasmania, Wiper equipment can be used. Refer to information on 'Application Equipment' section of the label.
Paragrass (<i>Bracharia mutica</i>)	6.3 L	140 mL	900mL		Spray at early head stage when plants are in active growth.
Phragmites, Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)	6.3 L	140 mL	900 mL		If the Wiper technique is to be used, refer to 'Wiper Equipment' section of this booklet. Spray when plants are getting close to early head stage and actively growing. Spray symptoms may not be observed for a season or more.
Rushes (<i>Juncus spp</i>)	See Critical Comments			All states	Use Wiper technique ensuring a high percentage of green matter is present. Refer to section of this booklet entitled 'Wiper Equipment' for directions for use.
Sedge – Tall (<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>)				NSW, ACT, Tas, Vic only	
Water Couch (<i>Paspalum distichum</i>)	6.3 L	140 mL	900mL	All states	Spray actively growing plants in February/March period. 75% of plants should be visible above the water at the time of spraying.
Water Hyacinth (<i>Eichornia crassipes</i>)	4.2 to 6.3 L	110 mL to 140 mL	700 mL to 900mL		Spray actively growing plants at or beyond the early bloom stage of growth. Use the higher rate on dense infestations.
Water Lettuce (<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>)	-				Best results are obtained from mid-Summer through to Winter. Use the higher rate on dense infestations.
Waterlily, Yellow (<i>Nymphaea Mexicana</i>)	4.2 L	110 mL	-		Apply when there is a maximum emergence of floating leaves. Allow 2-3 weeks for symptoms to develop, and then retreat any unaffected plants. Use low volume sprayer.

General Use Situations – all states unless specified.

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Application Rates	Critical Comments
Agricultural Areas	See Weeds Controlled table for Annual and Perennial Weeds, and Brush and Woody weeds.	See Weeds Controlled Tables	For the control of weeds listed in "Weeds Controlled" prior to sowing of crop.
Domestic areas, Commercial, Industrial areas, Public service areas, Rights-of-way,		7 mL per litre of water	Ensure weeds are actively growing at time of application. Complete and uniform coverage is necessary to ensure best results. Symptoms may take 3-21 days to appear. NO residual control is provided.

Situation	Weeds Controlled	Application Rates	Critical Comments
Forestry Situations		See Weeds Controlled Tables	This product may be used: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In site preparation before planting. 2. Before establishment of nurseries. 3. Amongst established trees by using selective wiper equipment, directed or shielded spray. This product must not contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees. The wiper should not contact any part of the tree.
Pastures			This product may be used by the following methods: Spot Application – to remove weeds by spot application within a pasture. This product is non-selective and may damage or kill any plant in the sprayed area. To prevent seedling establishment, pasture improvement and/or re-treatment may be necessary. Boom Application – This product may be used to suppress or kill existing pasture prior to reseeding or establishment of other crops. Selective Application - See Wiper Equipment under General Instructions.)
Horticultural Crops Avocado, Banana, Blueberries, Citrus fruit, Custard apples, Duboisia Figs – dessert, Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Monstera fruit, Nuts (including Almond, Pecan, Macadamia, Pistachio and Walnut). Olives, Pawpaw, Persimmons, Pome fruit, Raspberries, Stone fruit, Tea, Vineyards.			This product can be used as a shielded or directed spray, or using wiper equipment. DO NOT apply near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are adequately protected from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact bark, leaves, wounds or any other plant parts of any crop as severe injury may occur. Tea: Apply a maximum of 2.8 L/ha by shielded spray or directed off-centre nozzle or 350 mL/100L by directed handgun or knapsack to avoid injury to the crop.
Peanuts, Cotton, Soybeans, Sugar Cane Using selective application equipment only. QLD, NSW only			WIPER EQUIPMENT Apply to the weeds growing between the rows or to weeds growing at least 15cm above the crop. DO NOT allow the product to contact the crop or to drip from the applicator as serious crop injury may occur. SHIELDED SPRAYERS (Cotton only) Apply to the weeds growing between the rows using a shielded sprayer. DO NOT apply unless the crop is at least 20cm high. Do not allow product or drift to contact crop.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide is a water soluble liquid herbicide. The product is non-selective and will control a wide range of emerged annual and perennial weeds. It provides no residual activity and is inactivated once it comes in contact with the soil.

Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide is absorbed by plant leaves and green stems and is then translocated throughout the plant to the root system. The product inhibits a plant enzyme causing a breakdown in the metabolic pathway leading to death of the plant.

Visible effects of the product efficacy are gradual wilting, yellowing leading to complete plant browning.

For annual weeds, effects are usually apparent in 3-7 days and for perennial weeds up to 14-21 days. The time taken for these effects to appear will vary depending on the speed of translocation; which will be dependent on climatic conditions such as temperature, moisture conditions etc. Best results will be obtained if plants are sprayed when they are actually growing and not under stress from factors such as disease, waterlogging, insect damage, drought stress etc. To ensure that the product is adequately absorbed by weeds it is recommended that spraying be delayed if rainfall is expected. 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 a nonionic surfactant may improve rainfastness on annual grass weeds. Plants which are covered in dust or which are wet with dew should not be treated.

Crop establishment

Where Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide is used to control weeds prior to the establishment of a new crop or pasture it is important that the crop or pasture not be sown until a suitable seedbed is present.

Where a light cover of weeds has been sprayed, it may be possible to sow after 1 hour of daylight after application. Where a large amount of dead matter or trash is present the seedbed needs to be adequately prepared before crop or pasture sowing.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide may be applied by boom spray, air, knapsack, handgun or wiper application.

Boom Equipment

Spray volumes of 25-100 L water/ha are recommended with fan nozzles at a pressure of 240-280 kPa. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

Wiper Equipment

Ropewick, canvas, carpet or felt applicators may be used to apply the product in the situation as per the Directions for Use table. Weeds should be at least 15cm above the crop and the wiper equipment should be operated at least 10cm above the crop. Best results are achieved at lower speeds (do not exceed 8 kph) and where two applications are made in opposite directions (double pass).

Where herbicide does not contact foliage (due to different levels of foliage) results may not be satisfactory and re-treatment may be required. Do not store a mixed solution for more than a couple of days.

Rate: Mix 700mL Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide with 2 litres clean water.

Aerial Equipment

Apply a minimum spray volume of 20 litres/ha for Micronair and boom equipment. Droplet size should be 250-350 micron diameter with a swath width of 15-17 metres.

Aerial application is only recommended in pasture or fallow situations before establishment of a new crop or pasture, or in pre-harvest sorghum.

On sloping ground the spraying height may vary, so it is recommended that spray volume may be increased to 30-80 L/ha with a droplet size of at least 300 micron.

Since the product is non-selective it is important to avoid spraying in conditions that are likely to cause drift; eg wind over 12 kph, temperature inversion, still air and hot, dry days.

DO NOT use in intensive horticultural areas.

Use recommended rates on this label up to a maximum limit of 2.8 L/ha.

APPLICATIONS IN HOT CONDITIONS

When the temperature reaches 25°C, increase the water volume to at least 30 L/ha and the droplet size to at least 300 microns VMD to compensate for additional evaporation of sprayed droplets. Do not use by air in temperatures above 30°C.

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 light winds (less than 4 kph) or inversion conditions or where wind speed exceeds 12 km/hr.

SURFACTANT

The addition of surfactant may improve weed control where water rates are high or product rates low. Suggested surfactant rates are 200mL/100L of 1000g/L non-ionic surfactant or 250-500mL of 700g/L surfactant. Do not add spraying oils, agricultural chemicals or other materials except as directed on the label.

MIXING

When the product is to be mixed with water it is important that clean water is used. Dirty water or hard water containing calcium salts may reduce the product's effectiveness.

The following procedure should be followed:

1. Ensure spray tank is clean and that the previous chemicals used are washed from the tank.
2. Half fill the tank with clean water and the required amount of Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide .
3. Add the rest of the water.
4. Add surfactant last.

COMPATABILITY

Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide may be mixed with a wide variety of products to broaden the spectrum of weed control, and to add residual control. Refer to the 'Directions for Use' Section for detailed information on tank mix situations.

Additives:

Ammonium sulphate: 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/ha spray solution.

Herbicides:

Atrazine/Simazine

Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide may be mixed with Atrazine Flowable or Simazine Flowable for knockdown and residual weed control.

Addition of ammonium sulphate at 2% w/v (2 kg/100 Litres of spray solution) is recommended to avoid antagonism.

Dicamba:

Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide and dicamba may be tank mixed for more effective control of Sorrel, Sub. clover and medics.

2,4-D:

Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide and 2,4-D ester or 2,4-D isopropylamine may be tank mixed for improved control of broadleaf weeds.

Chlorsulfuron:

Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide and chlorsulfuron tank mix will provide knockdown and residual control in fallow and crop. Observe plantback restrictions for chlorsulfuron.

Metsulfuron:

Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide and metsulfuron tank mix will provide knockdown weed control in fallows and prior to planting certain winter cereals. Follow all instructions on the metsulfuron label.

Oxyfluorfen:

The addition of oxyfluorfen at 75 mL/ha to recommended rates of Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide used prior to planting wheat or barley will improve knockdown and increase the speed at which treated weeds develop visible symptoms of phytotoxicity.

Insecticides:

Chlorpyrifos, dimethoate, fenitrothion, omethoate and lambda-cyhalothrin. Other insecticides have not been tested.

COMPATIBILITY AGENT – Liquid ammonium sulphate

Rate: 200mL/100L spray solution. When mixing with oxyfluorfen, add to improve the compatibility in cold water (less than 15°C). Liquid ammonium sulphate must be pre-mixed with oxyfluorfen before adding to the spray tank. Refer to Liquid ammonium sulphate label for full directions.

For tank mixing, the following procedure should be undertaken:

1. Half fill tank and start agitation.
2. Add ammonium sulphate.
3. Add companion product.

4. Add Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide and the rest of the water.
5. Add surfactant and maintain agitation while spraying.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND USAGE

Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide should only be stored, mixed or applied in plastic, or plastic-lined, stainless steel, aluminium, copper, brass or fibreglass containers. The product and spray solutions react with galvanised steel and unlined steel tanks and containers to form hydrogen gas, which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas could cause an explosion if ignited by an open flame. All application equipment, including tanks, nozzles, hoses, aircraft and aircraft landing gear, should be thoroughly washed after use to prevent corrosion.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	M	HERBICIDE
--------------	----------	------------------

Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide is a member of the Glycine group of herbicides. Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide has the inhibitor of EPSP syntheses mode of action. For weed resistance management Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide is a Group M Herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Macspred Glymac Bio 510 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 Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide or other Group M herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Macspred Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Macspred Glymac Bio 510 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

PROTECTION OF CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

This product is non-selective and may severely injure or kill desirable plants should the product come into contact with foliage, green stems or fruit of such plants. DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

DO NOT allow spray to contact any part of desirable plants. DO NOT use prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

There is no withholding period for this product, but removal of stock may be necessary to achieve efficacy. It is recommended that stock be removed from the area to be treated 1 day before treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds. Certain plants (eg soursob, variegated thistle) may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present, do not allow stock to graze until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate dams, streams, waterways or rivers with the chemical or used containers. When controlling weeds near water, refer to label directions to minimise the entry of spray into the water.

PRECAUTION

DO NOT store, mix or apply the product or spray solutions in unlined steel or galvanised containers as a highly flammable gas may form. Use stainless steel, brass, copper, aluminium, plastic or plastic lined, fibreglass containers or spray tanks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

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 500mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product

For refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return

to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product will irritate eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing the product for use, wear elbow length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. When using controlled droplet applicator, wear protective waterproof clothing and impervious footwear.

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

For further information, refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which can be obtained from the supplier.

NOTICE TO BUYER

To the extent permitted by law all conditions and warranties and statutory or other rights of action which buyer or any other user may have against Macspred or Seller is hereby excluded. Macspred hereby gives notice to buyer and other users that it will not accept responsibility for any indirect or consequential loss arising from reliance on product information or advice provided by Macspred or on its behalf unless it is established that such information or advice was provided negligently and that the product has been used strictly as directed. Macspred's liability shall in all circumstances be limited to replacement of the product or a refund of the purchase price paid therefore.