

POISON

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

PEEL
HERE



ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 100 g/L ALPHA-CYPERMETHERIN
SOLVENT: 735 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS

GROUP **3A** INSECTICIDE

For control of certain insect pests in Cereals, Rice, Cotton, Sunflowers, Sweetcorn, Maize, Soy, Navy and Mung beans, Sorghum and Tomatoes as per DIRECTIONS FOR USE table.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight or below 4°C. Triple or (preferably) pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and 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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS:

Product is harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale vapour or spray mist. When preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles.

If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, smoking or drinking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water.

After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

SAFETY DATA SHEET:

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

LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Axichem Pty Ltd warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label. As the use of product sold is beyond the control of Axichem Pty Ltd, no responsibility whatsoever for any consequences is accepted in respect of this product, save those non-excludable conditions implied by any State and Federal legislation or law of a Territory. Not for repacking or reformulations. No licence under any non-Australian patent is granted or implied by purchase of this container.

APVMA Approval No: : 83881/109175

Batch No:

Date of Manufacture:

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY
DIAL 000
POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

FOR SPECIALIST ADVICE IN
AN EMERGENCY ONLY
CALL 1800 039 008
ALL HOURS AUSTRALIA WIDE

AxiChem
Pty Ltd

AXICHEM PTY LTD
A.B.N 35 131 628 594
9 PALINGS COURT, NERANG QLD 4211
PHONE: 07 5596 1736 www.axichem.com.au R3

AxiChem

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**RESTRAINT:****DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 6 hours of spraying.****CEREALS**

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP
Winter Cereals	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis spp</i>)	Qld, WA, NT, ACT, NSW	75mL/ha	7 days
	Pasture Webworm (<i>Hednota spp</i>)	WA		
	Common Armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>) Southern Armyworm (<i>Persectania ewingii</i>)	Vic, WA, ACT, Tas	160mL/ha	
		NSW		
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>) Blue oat mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>)	NSW, Vic, WA, ACT, Tas & SA	50mL/ha	
Maize	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, NT, ACT, NSW, Vic	300 or 400mL/ha	
Rice	Common Armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>)	NSW	200mL/ha	
Sorghum	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	QLD, NSW, WA, NT	300 or 400mL/ha	
	Sorghum midge (<i>Contarinia sorghicola</i>)		100 or 200mL/ha	

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Check emerging and established crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings.

Spray in late afternoon or evening. In NSW do not spray before May or after August.

Pre Planting: may be applied with knockdown herbicides or to planting. Apply from the last week in May when the larvae have emerged. Pasture should be closely grazed to ensure good spray penetration. Use high water volumes eg. 100L/ha. Do not apply on dense pasture.

Post crop emergence: Inspect crop regularly from emergence and spray at first sign at pest activity.

Apply before head lopping occurs when larval numbers exceed two or more per square metre. Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon) when the larvae are most active. Spray to achieve good crop penetration. This rate is effective against small (6mm) and Large (20mm) grubs. This rate is effective if added to 840mL diesel and sprayed through Micronair equipment at a rate of 1 Litre of mixture/ha.

Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon) when larvae are most active.

Spray seedling crops if silvering or whitening (bleaching) of the leaves occurs is causing a reduction in crop growth. If possible, spray on a calm mild morning when mites are actively feeding on crop leaves.

DO NOT use as a bare earth treatment.

Cob damage tolerated is variable according to market requirements. For fresh corn market spray at tassel emergence then at intervals at 5 to 8 days until silks wither. For processing corn and maize spray at early silking.

Use the higher rate if larvae are present. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa armigera* in summer crops, do not apply to Corn earworm larvae >5mm in Northern NSW & Qld.

Do NOT use more than a total of 400mL/ha per season. Apply to drained fields only. Inspect crop regularly for the presence of grubs. Apply by aircraft in 20-30 Litres of water/ha. Spray in the cool at the day (early morning or late afternoon) when larvae are most active.

Apply when larval numbers exceed two/head. Use the higher rate if greater residual control is required. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa armigera* in summer crops, do not apply to Corn earworm larvae >5mm in Northern NSW & Qld.

Spray when Midge numbers are one or two/head, from emergence to the completion of flowering. Use the higher rate if greater residual control is required.

COTTON

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP
Cotton	Cotton Bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa spp.</i>)	Qld, WA, NT, NSW	300mL/ha	14 days
	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)		400mL/ha	
			500mL/ha	
	Rough Bollworm (<i>Earias huegeli</i>)		300 or 400mL/ha	

GRAIN LEGUMES

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP
Lupins	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Vic, ACT, SA, NSW	200 or 300mL/ha	4 weeks
		WA	120mL/ha	
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis spp</i>)	ACT, WA, NSW	75mL/ha	
	Common Armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>) Southern Armyworm (<i>Persectania ewingii</i>)	ACT, NSW	160mL/ha	
Peas (field)	Pea weevil (<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>)	Vic, WA, ACT Tas	160 or 200mL/ha	
	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, SA	160mL/ha	
			200 or 300mL/ ha	
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis spp</i>)	WA, ACT, NSW	75 mL/ha	
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>), Blue oat mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>)	Vic, WA, Tas, NSW SA	50 mL/ha	

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Apply to coincide with egg hatching as indicated by field checks: Spray BEFORE larvae are in protected feeding sites. Use when egg laying is light ie. 5 or 20 brown eggs/m or 2 or 5 newly hatched larvae per 100 terminals.

Apply to coincide with egg hatching as indicated by field checks: Spray BEFORE larvae are in protected feeding sites. Use when egg laying is heavy and larvae < 5mm long are present.

Apply to coincide with egg hatching as indicated by field checks: Spray BEFORE larvae are in protected feeding sites. Use when egg laying is heavier and continuous, larvae < 5mm long and residual control is required.

Apply when an average of 2 or more larvae are present per 100 boils. It is essential to detect and treat infestations in the early stages before larvae are established or concealed in bolls deep in the canopy. Use the higher rate if larvae greater than 10mm are present.

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Inspect the crop regularly. Spray when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10mm are present.

Check for caterpillars of 20mm size and if damage to pods is imminent. When caterpillars are small, they do not damage the pods and numbers may reduce naturally.

Check for caterpillars (late afternoon or evening) when larvae are most active: Inspect crop regularly from emergence and spray at first sign at pest activity. Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon).

Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon) when larvae are most active.

Check crops for adult weevils every three to four days from beginning of flowering. Apply during flowering prior to egg laying when the population is one or more per 25 sweeps of the sweep net.

Check crops for larvae every three to four days from beginning of flowering. Spray open, less dense crops. spray when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary.

Check crops for larvae every three to four days from beginning of flowering. Spray when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae are bigger than 10mm and when greater residual control is required.

Check for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface (late afternoon) when larvae are most active: Inspect crop regularly from emergence and spray at first sign at pest activity. Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon).

Apply to established crops when mites reach damaging levels.
DO NOT spray as a bare earth treatment.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP
Soybeans	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, NT, ACT, NSW	300 or 400mL/ha	7 Days

GRAPE VINES (NON BEARING)

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP
Grape Vines (non bearing)	Pink Cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i>), Apple weevil (<i>Curculio beetle</i>), Garden weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>)	SA	100mL/ 100L	

OIL SEEDS

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP
Canola	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Vic, WA, Tas, NSW	200 or 300 mL/ha	21 days
	Tobacco Looper (<i>Chrysodeixis argentifera</i>)	Vic, WA, Tas, NSW, SA		
	Vegetable weevil	WA	400mL/ha	
Linola	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Vic, WA, Tas, NSW, SA	160 or 200mL/ha	12 Weeks
Linseed	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Vic, WA	200 or 300mL/ha	14 days
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis spp</i>)	NSW, ACT	75mL/ha	
Sunflowers	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Vic, NT, Tas, NSW, Qld	300 or 400mL/ha	21 days

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Apply when flower or pod feeding numbers reach 1 or 2 or more present per metre of row. It is essential to detect and treat infestations in the early stages. When the canopy is dense, or greater residual control is required, use the higher rate. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa armigera* in summer crops, do not apply to Corn earworm larvae >5mm in Northern NSW & Qld.

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Check young vines regularly during Spring to early Summer. Spray at the first signs of leaf damage. Apply the insecticide to the leaves, cane and soil (to a diameter of 30cm) around each vine. Approx. 70 or 80mL of the spray should suffice for each vine. If pests persist, a second application may be required in three weeks, please monitor the situation.

CRITICAL COMMENTS

DO NOT use more than a total of 400mL/ha per season. Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop.

For aerial application: Apply during the cooler part of the day. A total volume of 30 or 35L/ha should suffice. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10mm are present.

Inspect the crop regularly. Spray when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat border spraying if necessary to control invading adults. Spray should be applied when cotyledons and leaves are eaten.

DO NOT use more than a total of 400mL/ha per season. Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop. For aerial application: Apply during the cooler part of the day. A total volume of 30 or 35L/ha should suffice. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10mm are present.

Check crops for insects every three to four days from beginning of flowering. Spray when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae are bigger than 10mm and when greater residual control is required.

Check emerging and established crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in late afternoon.

Apply when larval numbers average two or three/head, or where larvae are damaging plants. Apply to coincide with egg hatching. Use the higher rate if greater residual control is required. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa armigera* in summer crops, do not apply to Corn earworm larvae >5mm in Northern NSW & Qld.

PASTURES

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP
Lucerne (seed & forage)	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Vic, SA, Tas, NSW, WA	160mL/ha	14 days
	Green mirid (<i>Creonitides dilutis</i>)	Vic, SA, Tas		
Pasture (legume and grass)	Wingless grasshopper (<i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i>)	Vic, SA, Tas, NSW, WA	50mL/ha	3 days graz.
	Brown pasture looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>)	Vic, SA, Tas, NSW, WA		14 days (cut for stock feed)
	Blackheaded cockchafer (<i>Aphodius tasmaniae</i>)	Vic, SA, NSW		
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>) Blue oat mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>)	Vic, ACT, Tas, WA, SA, NSW		

POME AND STONE FRUIT

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP
Apples, Pears, Apricots, Nectarine, Peach, Plums	Garden weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>), Apple weevil (<i>Ortiorhynchus cribicollis</i>)	WA	100mL/ 100L	14 days

TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP
Eucalyptus	Tasmanian Eucalyptus leaf beetle (<i>Chrysophtharta bimaculata</i>)	Tas	250mL/ha	-
Banksia	Banksia moth (<i>Anthrophora arcuatalis</i>)	WA	20mL/100L	

TOBACCO

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP
Tobacco	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Tobacco Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Vic	30 or 40mL/100L	7 days

CRITICAL COMMENTS

DO NOT use more than a total of 160mL/ha per cut.

Apply when damaging pest numbers appear on the crop in economic proportions.

DO NOT use more than a total of 320mL/ha per cut. Apply when hoppers appear on the pastures. Spray areas infected before insects disperse. If mature populations appear, spray before egg laying.

Apply when the damaging pest numbers appear on the crop in economically damaging proportions.

Inspect the pasture regularly. Take soil samples after the first significant rain in April-May. Spray when damaging pest numbers first appear in sufficient numbers to warrant treatment. Spraying after June will give poor results.

Insecticide can be mixed with most herbicides used for cleaning legume pastures or pasture topping.

Autumn/Winter: Apply 2 or 3 weeks after the opening rains, when egg hatching occurs. Insecticide is rainfast after spraying deposits have dried on the leaf surface.

Spring: Spray before *dialectica* egg production if RLEM / BOM numbers increase.

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Check weevil emergence using a single sided cardboard trunk band in late Oct – late Nov. (garden weevil) and late Nov. or mid Dec (apple weevil). Apply 1 or 2L of solution on the trunk & crotch of the tree, as well as the soil at its base at peak weevil emergence. A second spray may be required as determined by continued monitoring.

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Use aircraft or helicopter using either hydraulic or Micronair equipment. Micronair application in 5L of water/ha has proved effective. Apply insecticide to the crowns of trees before insects cause defoliation. Treatment will control from small larvae to adult beetle.

Regularly spray at 2 week intervals from early flower development until blooms are fully developed. Commence spraying when blooms are immature.

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Apply on a 7 to 10 day schedule after transplanting, while pests are active, in a volume application of 200 to 1000L/ha depending on crop height. Use a higher rate when egg laying is intense or if larvae are bigger than 10mm. Apply as a fine spray using hollow cone nozzles.

VEGETABLES

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP
VEGETABLES Bean (Mung & Navy)	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, NT	300 or 400mL/ha	7 days
Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussel sprouts, Broccoli, Kale, Turnips, Chinese cabbage, Kohlrabi	Helicoverpa spp Cabbage white butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), Cabbage Moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>)	All States	Low vol: 400mL/ha High vol: 50mL/ha	1 day
	Cluster Caterpillar (<i>Spodoptera litura</i>)	Vic, ACT, NSW, WA		
Lettuce	Helicoverpa spp	ACT NSW	50mL/100L or 400mL/ha	3 days
Sweet Corn	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	All States	300 or 400mL/ha	1 day
Tomatoes	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Tomato grub (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	All States	Programme Application: Low vol: 200 or 300mL/ha High vol: 20 or 30mL/100L Established Infestations: Low vol: 400mL/ha High vol: 50mL/100L	1 day
	Cluster Caterpillar (<i>Spodoptera litura</i>)	Vic, NT, NSW, Qld, WA, ACT		
	Plague Thrips (<i>Thrips imaginis</i>)	Vic, NT, Tas NSW, Qld, WA, ACT		

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

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Apply when flower or pod feeding numbers reach 1 or 2 or more present per metre of row. It is essential to detect and treat infestations in the early stages. When the canopy is dense, or greater residual control is required, Use the higher rate. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa armigera* in summer crops, do not apply to Corn earworm larvae >5mm in Northern NSW & Qld.

Apply when pest populations indicate. When reinfestation is continuous, treatment every 7 to 10 days may be required. Add wetter (1000g/L) at a rate of 15 or 20L/100L of spray mixture.

LOW VOLUME: When applying by ground equipment use a fine spray with droplet size of 100 to 200 microns. Apply in 100 to 600L water/ha.

Aircraft Application: Use 20 or 60L water /ha with a droplet size of 100 To 150 microns.

HIGH VOLUME: Use a medium spray with droplet size of 200 to 400 microns. Apply 600L spray mixture per hectare just after transplanting and increase gradually to 1000L/ha toward maturity.

Inspect the crop regularly. Spray when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Please read RESISTANCE STRATEGY.

Cob damage tolerated is variable according to market requirements. For fresh corn market spray at tassel emergence then at intervals at 5 to 8 days until silks wither. For processing corn and maize spray at early silking. Use the higher rate if larvae are present. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa armigera* in summer crops, do not apply to Corn earworm larvae >5mm in Qld.

Do not apply to trellis tomatoes by aircraft.

Programme application: Apply on a 1 to 10 day schedule while pests are active. Use the higher rate when egg laying is intense. Apply as a fine spray using hollow cone nozzles. For low volume application apply in 100 to 400L/ha by ground or minimum of 10 L/ha by air. For high volume application apply 200L of spray mixture per hectare after transplanting and increase gradually to 1,000L/ha at maturity.

Established Infestations: Apply these rates to established infestations or escape situations.

DO NOT apply to Tomato grub larvae > 5mm in length.

Apply as required using methods stated above in the critical comments section for control of Native budworm, tomato grub and Cluster caterpillar on tomatoes.

WITHOLDING PERIODS:

TOMATOES & CRUCIFERS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

LETTUCE: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

WINTER CEREALS, SWEETCORN, MAIZE, RICE, SOYBEANS, SORGHUM, MUNG BEANS, NAVY BEANS AND TOBACCO: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

SUNFLOWERS AND CANOLA: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

COTTON AND LINSEED; STONE & POME FRUIT: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

LUCERNE: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

PASTURE: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 3 DAYS OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

FIELD PEAS, LUPINS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

LINOLA: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE
-------	----	-------------

For insecticide resistance management AC Ferocity 100 EC Insecticide is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to AC Ferocity 100 EC Insecticide and other Group 3A Insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if AC Ferocity 100 EC Insecticide or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of AC Ferocity 100 EC Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Axichem Pty Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of AC Ferocity 100 EC Insecticide to control resistant insects. AC Ferocity 100 EC Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Axichem representative or local agricultural department of agriculture agronomist.

In NSW and Qld, application of this product to *Helicoverpa armigera* larvae longer than 5mm may not only be ineffective but it may increase the level of synthetic pyrethroid resistance. This product should NOT be used to treat infestations that were not controlled by an earlier application of it or another synthetic pyrethroid. Infestations not controlled by this product should be treated with another insecticide from another chemical group. Application of this product with an insecticide from another chemical group such as Nudrin* will assist with the management of synthetic pyrethroid resistant *Helicoverpa armigera*.

RESISTANCE STRATEGY:

Helicoverpa armigera (Heliiothis) resistance Northern New South Wales and Queensland. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa armigera*, the Summer Crop Insecticide strategy as developed by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries and the New South Wales Department of Agriculture and Fisheries should be adhered to. Failure to observe the strategy may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping.

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY:

AC Ferocity 100 EC Insecticide contains the pyrethroid insecticide, alpha-cypermethrin. Some *Helicoverpa spp.* in Australia have been found resistant to pyrethroids including alpha- cypermethrin and resistance may also show in other insect pests. Resistance

results in the loss of efficacy of the product and thus in yield losses. Since the occurrence of resistance cannot be foreseen, Axichem Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage to crops resulting from the failure of AC Ferocity 100 EC Insecticide to control resistant strains. Where AC Ferocity 100 EC Insecticide or other pyrethroid insecticides have previously been found to be ineffective in controlling the insect pests claimed in this label the AC Ferocity 100 EC Insecticide should not be used. Advice as to alternative treatments should be sought in such cases.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

AC Ferocity 100 EC Insecticide is a contact and residual insecticide. It can be used as a protective agent when applied at regular intervals or as a knockdown treatment to control existing larvae. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch. Thorough coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. Apply during the cooler parts of the day or night.

GROUND APPLICATION:

For low volume spraying off field crops with ground rigs, use a total volume of 500 or 200L/ha except for sweet corn, tomatoes and tobacco – where higher volumes should be used. Drop arms should be used on ground rigs in row crops taller than 300mm. The application should be made as a fine spray, preferably using hollow cone nozzles and a droplet size of 150 or 200 microns.

AERIAL APPLICATION:

Use at least 10L/ha of total spray volume unless advised otherwise. If possible spray in a cross wind. Avoid spraying in calm conditions or when wind is light and variable.

MIXING:

Add the required quantity to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during mixing and application. Product is compatible with diesel dilution.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT:

Dangerous to fish. **DO NOT** contaminate dams, ponds, rivers, waterways and drains with this chemical or used container. Do not spray directly onto humans, exposed food or food utensils.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK:

Dangerous to bees. Do not spray any plant in flower while bees are foraging.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight or below 4°C. Triple or (preferably) pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and 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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS:

Product is harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale vapour or spray mist. When preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, smoking or drinking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

SAFETY DATA SHEET:

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

LABEL ELEMENTS

GHS Label Elements	
---------------------------	---

SIGNAL WORD	 DANGER
--------------------	----------------

Hazard Statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoor or in a well-ventilated area.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediate call a POISON CENTRE/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting. If more than 15 mins from Doctor, INDUCE VOMITING (if conscious).

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
-------------	--

LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Axichem Pty Ltd warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label. As the use of product sold is beyond the control of Axichem Pty Ltd, no responsibility whatsoever for any consequences is accepted in respect of this product, save those non-excludable conditions implied by any state and Federal Legislation or law of a Territory. Not for repacking or reformulations. No license under any non-Australian patent is granted or implied by purchase of this container.

AxiChem