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



ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500g/L CARBENDAZIM

GROUP A FUNGICIDE

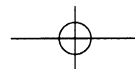
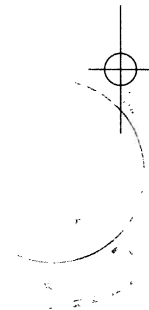
A broad spectrum, systemic fungicide for the control of certain fungal diseases in various crops, as indicated in the directions for use.

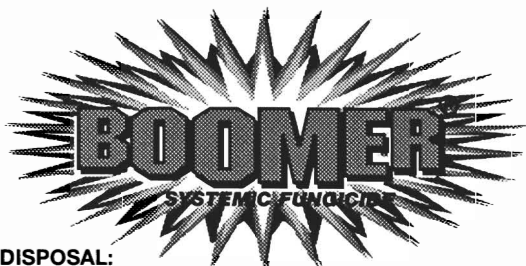


IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET THOROUGHLY BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd, Suite 11, 23-31 Gheringhap Street Geelong Vic 3220

CONTENTS: 20L
APVMA APPROVAL NO:
53061/20L/0505





STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

Stored in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for longer periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the empty containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, vegetation and roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

DIP DISPOSAL

Dispose of remaining dip in a pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways (including domestic water supply), desirable vegetation and tree roots. Degradation of the dip may be enhanced by adding a caustic solution to the dip prior to disposal.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS:

WARNING - Contains carbendazim which may cause birth defects in laboratory animals. Women of child bearing age should avoid contact with carbendazim. May irritate eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing spray or dip and using the product, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, and elbow length PVC gloves. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information, refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) which is available from the supplier or from our web site, www.sipcam.com.au

NOTICE TO BUYER

Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Limited (Sipcam) shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence, use under abnormal conditions or otherwise in connection with the sale, supply, use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on Sipcam's skill or judgment in purchasing or using the product and every person dealing with this product does so at their own risk.

* Registered trademark Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd.

Batch No:

Date of Manufacture:

<p>NOT A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO THE DANGEROUS GOODS (ADG) CODE</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID TOXIC, N.O.S. (CONTAINS CARBENDAZIM) UN NO: 3082</p>
<p>IN TRANSPORT EMERGENCY DIAL 000 Police or Fire Brigade</p>	<p>FOR SPECIALIST ADVICE CONTACT 1800 033 111 (24 Hours) AUSTRALIA WIDE</p>

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ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500g/L CARBENDAZIM

GROUP A FUNGICIDE

A broad spectrum, systemic fungicide for the control of certain fungal diseases in various crops, as indicated in the directions for use.

THIS LEAFLET IS PART OF THE LABEL.

APVMA APPROVAL NO: 53061/0505



DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

1. TREE AND VINE CROPS

RATE					CRITICAL COMMENTS
This table shows rates for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to mixing/application section.					For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying application equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.
CROP	PEST/DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apples	Powdery Mildew	All States	40 to 50 mL/100L water	7 days	Spray at 7 to 10 day interval until petal fall. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.
	Black Spot (Scab)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			
Grapes	Grey Mould (Bunch rot)	All States	100 mL/100L	1 day	Apply at early flowering, 80 to 100% capfall and pre bunch closure. Further applications may be necessary at veraison and pre harvest, if wet weather favours infection. This use is subject to an Avcare Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to Resistance Management Strategy under General Instructions.
Macadamia nuts	Macadamia Husk Spot	All States	50mL plus a wetting agent (at 100mL/100L)	14 days (H, G)	Apply at 5 and 8 weeks after main flowering - Stage 2 anthesis (white flowering stage). Remove any fallen nuts from under trees prior to spraying. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Boomer per season.
Pears	Black Spot (Scab)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	25 to 50 mL/100L water	7 days	Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals until petal fall. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.
Stone Fruit	Blossom Blight	All States	25 to 50 mL/100L water	1 day	Apply at pink or white bud stage, 10% of blossom and petal fall. Apply the higher rate when disease pressure is high. This use is subject to an Avcare Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to Resistance Management Strategy under General Instructions.
	Brown Rot		40 mL/100L water		Apply 3 weeks and 1 week prior to harvest following earlier application of Blossom Blight sprays. This use is subject to an Avcare Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to Resistance Management Strategy under General Instructions.

2. POST HARVEST DIPPING

CROP	PEST/DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apples	Blue Mould	All States	50 mL/100L water	-	Post-Harvest Dipping: Submerge fruit for approximately 30 seconds. Dipping should occur no later than 24 hours after harvest. Top up dip at the recommended application rate of 50 mL/100L. Tas only: Always apply this treatment whenever the apples are to be dipped in diphenylamine prior to storage. This use is subject to an Avcare Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to Resistance Management Strategy under General Instructions.
Bananas	Crown Rot	Qld, NSW, WA only	40 mL/100L water	-	Submerge fruit for approximately 30 seconds. This use is subject to an Avcare Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to Resistance Management Strategy under General Instructions.
Citrus	Blue and Green Moulds	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	100 mL/100L water	-	Submerge fruit for approximately 5 minutes at 520C. This use is subject to an Avcare Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to Resistance Management Strategy under General Instructions.
Pears	Blue Mould	All States	50 mL/100L water	-	Post-Harvest Dipping: Submerge fruit for approximately 30 seconds. Dipping should occur no later than 24 hours after harvest. Top up dip at the recommended application rate of 50 mL/100L. This use is subject to an Avcare Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to Resistance Management Strategy under General Instructions.
Stone Fruit	As post harvest dip for Brown Rot	All States	50 to 100 mL/100L water	1 day	Submerge fruit for approximately 30 seconds. Use the higher rate where disease pressure is severe or where longer term storage is required. This use is subject to an Avcare Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to Resistance Management Strategy under General Instructions.

3. OTHER CROPS

CROP	PEST/DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Chickpeas, faba beans, lentils and vetch	Chocolate spot, Grey mould	All States	500mL/ha	4 weeks (H,G)	Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications at 14 day intervals. Apply in a minimum of 100L water per hectare.
Cucurbits	Powdery Mildew	All States	High volume: 40 to 50mL/100L water Low Volume: 450 to 550mL/ha	-	Begin application when disease first appears, repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use the higher rate and shorter intervals when disease pressure is high and plants are growing rapidly. This use is subject to an Avcare Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to Resistance Management Strategy under General Instructions.
Ginger and Seed Pieces	Rhizome (Set) Rot	Qld, WA only	200 mL/100L water	-	Cut seed pieces to desired length from Rhizomes free of rot. Submerge for 5 minutes and allow to dry before planting.
Pasture	Clover Scorch	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	300 to 550mL PLUS 1L/100L summer oil	14 days	Apply at 'closing up' of Pasture in a minimum spray volume of 150 L/ha. Repeat 30 days later if there is a build up of disease. Use the higher rate if disease is well established at closing up. Repeat with higher rate 30 days later if disease continues to develop.
	Cercospora	WA only			
Red clover, Subterranean clover	Clover Scorch	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	300 to 550mL PLUS 1.5L/100L summer oil	14 days	
	Cercospora	WA only	in 150L water		
Roses	Powdery Mildew	All States	25mL PLUS 1.0L summer oil per 100L water	-	Begin application when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals throughout the growing season. Shorten intervals during humid weather.
	Black Spot		50 mL/100L water		
Strawberries	Grey Mould	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	40 to 50mL/100L water	2 days	Begin application when disease first appears or at flowering and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use the higher rates and shorter intervals when disease pressure is high. This use is subject to an Avcare Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to Resistance Management Strategy under General Instructions.
Sugarcane Setts	Pineapple Disease	Qld, NSW, WA only	65mL per 100L water	-	Apply to cut setts as a dip or spray so as to obtain thorough wetting. After dipping, allow to drain. When replenishing dip, top up with 65mL Boomer™ Systemic Fungicide in 100L water.
Turf	Dollar Spot	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	60mL/100m ²	-	Apply in sufficient water to give good coverage. Commence application at beginning of damp weather and repeat at intervals of 4 weeks. This use is subject to an Avcare Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to Resistance Management Strategy under General Instructions.

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

WITHOLDING PERIOD:

STONE FRUIT, GRAPES:
STRAWBERRIES:
APPLES, PEARS:
MACADAMIA NUTS:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE VEGETATION IN TREATED PLANTATIONS FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
DO NOT CUT TREATED VEGETATION IN TREATED PLANTATIONS FOR FEED FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

STOCK PASTURE:

CHICKPEAS, FABO BEANS, LENTILS AND VETCH:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

TURF:

DO NOT FEED GRASS CLIPPINGS FROM TREATED AREAS TO POULTRY OR ANIMALS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Mixing:

Add the required amount of Boomer™ Systemic Fungicide to the spray tank containing half the required volume of water. Complete filling while stirring or agitating. Ensure that the spray mixture is properly suspended before re-starting after stoppage.

When using this product as a dip, dip ingredients MUST NOT be mixed together in concentrated form. Add separately to the full volume of water in the dip tank. To restore the original volume in the dip tank, add the required amount of water and then the appropriate amounts of product/s. Dip should be replaced when dirt begins to accumulate.

Addition of wetting agent:

Add 20mL of a 1000g/L surfactant per 100 litres spray mixture to improve the distribution of the spray on hard to wet plants.

APPLICATION

1. TREE AND VINE CROPS

Dilute Spraying

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

Concentrate Spraying

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

Example only

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

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

2. OTHER CROPS

High volume (dilute spraying)

Apply in sufficient water to thoroughly wet the crop to the point of run-off. The water volume should increase as the crop size and bulk increases. Where a range of rates are specified, use the higher rate when disease pressure is high.

Low volume (concentrate spraying)

Where a rate per hectare (ha) is specified, apply only in sufficient water to ensure thorough even coverage of all plant parts. Where a range of rates is specified, use the higher rate when disease pressure is high. Where no rate per hectare is specified, the rate per hectare should be based on that which would be applied per hectare if high volume (dilute) application was used.

Boomer Systemic Fungicide is a member of the Benzimidazole group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management, Boomer Systemic Fungicide is a Group A fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Boomer Systemic Fungicide and other Group A fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungi population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by Boomer Systemic Fungicide and other Group A fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss. Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Boomer Systemic Fungicide to control resistant fungi.

Refer to AVCARE Resistance Management Strategies below:

Stone Fruit Blossom Blight and Brown Rot - Resistance Management Strategy

1. If applying Group A, B or C fungicides, DO NOT apply more than two consecutive sprays of fungicide from the same group before changing to another group.
2. A post-harvest dip should also be counted as an application.
3. The last blossom blight spray and the first pre-harvest brown rot spray should be regarded as consecutive applications.
4. The spray program should be considered and the strategy applied on a whole orchard basis.
5. Sound management practices such as good control of insects, removal of fruit mummies by pruning and burying diseased fruit will reduce disease pressure and further help avoid resistance.

Grape Grey Mould (Bunch rot) - Resistance Management Strategy

1. DO NOT apply more than 2 Group A sprays in a season unless tank mixed with a registered multi-site (Group Y) fungicide.
2. Late season fungicide treatments should be applied before botrytis infection reaches unacceptably high levels in the vineyard.
3. DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive sprays from the same fungicide group, including from the end of one season to the next.

Grey Mould of Strawberries - Resistance Management Strategy

1. Apply a program of protectant fungicides during flowering. If conditions favour disease development during this period, tank mix the protectant with a Group A or Group B fungicide.
2. Applications of Group A or B fungicides on their own should be confined to the harvest period only.
3. Avoid applying more than two successive sprays of a fungicide of the same chemical group during flowering and fruit ripening.
4. Alternate or tank mix different fungicide groups during fruit ripening.
5. Reduce background levels of disease by removing plant debris and rotted fruit.

Cucurbits Powdery Mildew - Resistance Management Strategy

1. Start disease control early. DO NOT wait for powdery mildew to appear before spraying, but start as soon as practicable after crop emergence.
2. Use protectant sprays in early crop growth. Apply protectant sprays up to the fruit set stage of the crop if the disease normally occurs during this period. If this schedule is interrupted (e.g. by rain), use a tank mix of protectant plus systemic before recommencing the protectant program.
3. After fruit set, use systemic fungicides in one or more of the following ways.
 - a) Tank mix systemic fungicides with a protectant fungicide AND use fungicides from at least 2 different systemic activity groups per crop.
 - b) Alternate systemic fungicides with a protectant fungicide AND use fungicides from at least 2 different systemic activity groups per crop.
 - c) Alternate systemic fungicides with at least 3 different activity groups per crop.

Post-Harvest Dipping of Fruit - Resistance Management Strategy

1. Handle fruit carefully to minimise potential infection sites caused by injury.
2. Ensure diseased fruit is promptly removed from the field and packing house and is destroyed.
3. Dip fruit with a recommended fungicide promptly after harvest.
4. Don't store fruit in the packing house - move it through the packing house quickly.
5. Dispose of mouldy fungicide-treated fruit at harvest - do not bring it into the packing house.
6. For the last pre-harvest spray, use a fungicide with a different mode of action to the fungicide planned for use as a post-harvest dip.
7. Resistant strains of fungi can develop within the packing house. Where alternatives are available, rotate to use as many different modes of action as possible.
8. Remove mouldy fruit from storage - isolate from other fruit.
9. DO NOT move fruit between packing houses - especially mouldy fruit.

Turf Diseases - Resistance Management Strategy

DO NOT apply more than two consecutive sprays of fungicides from the same activity group, unless mixed with a fungicide from a different activity group.

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that suitable MRL's or import tolerances may not be established in all markets for product treated with Boomer. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Sipcam for latest information on MRL's and import tolerances BEFORE using Boomer Systemic Fungicide.

COMPATIBILITY

As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Boomer is of low toxicity to bees.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS:

Drift Warning - DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spraying equipment which could be expected to cause drift onto nearby plants and adjacent crops, crop-lands or pasture.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT:

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

PRECAUTION

Keep away from foodstuffs. Grapevine leaves treated with Boomer should not be used for human consumption.

RE-ENTRY PERIOD

DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray deposits have dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow length PVC gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each days use. For glasshouses and other confined areas, DO NOT re-enter until spray deposits have dried and area has been thoroughly ventilated.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

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