

POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



KarateZeon[®]
Insecticide

syngenta[®]

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 250 g/L LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN

GROUP

3A

INSECTICIDE

For the control of certain insect pests in Barley, Cotton, Wheat and various field crops as per the Directions for Use

Syngenta Crop Protection Pty Limited

Level 1, 2-4 Lyonpark Road, Macquarie Park NSW 2113

In a transport emergency dial 000, Police or Fire Brigade

For specialist advice in an emergency only, call 1800 033 111 (24 hours)

APVMA Approval No.: 51422/55733

TM

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For ULV application: KARATE ZEON can be bulked up with spraying oils for all uses except those indicated in the Critical Comments

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments	
Barley, Wheat	Blackhead Pasture Cockchafer (<i>Aphodius tasmaniae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	20 or 40 mL/ha	14 days (H/G)	Treat as soon as possible after the autumn rains stimulate egg hatching and activity of existing larvae. This can be ascertained by monitoring soil populations in known areas. For best results spray when the larvae have surfaced to feed after rain. Preferably use a boom spray delivering 70 to 100 L water/ha. Use the lower rate until early June and the higher rate after mid-late June. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST	
	Brown or Pink Cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i>)	All States	12 or 18 mL/ha		For best results apply at first sign of infestation before larvae are 10 mm long. If larvae are larger than 10 mm use the higher rate. Use a minimum 50 L water.	
	Common Cutworm (<i>Agrotis infusa</i>)	NSW only				
	Pasture Webworm (<i>Hednota</i> spp.)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	12 mL/ha			Pre-seeding: The product can be tank mixed with knockdown herbicides. Post-crop emergence: Inspect crop regularly from sowing. Spray at first sign of damage. Use a minimum 50 L water/ha. Apply at first sign of infestation before larvae are 10 mm long.
	Redlegged Earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)		9 mL ^A /ha			
	Aphids (<i>Rhopalosiphum</i> spp.) (Barley yellow dwarf virus vectors)		12 or 18 mL/ha			
Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Forage Brassicas	Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar (<i>Crociodolomia parvonana</i>), Cabbage White Butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), Diamond Back Moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>)	All States	24 or 36 mL/ha plus Agral [®] Spray Adjuvant at 10 mL/100 L spray volume	2 days (H/G)	Apply at first sign of infestation. For schedule spraying on a weekly basis, use the lower rate. For spraying as needed, use the higher rate for longer persistence. Use a minimum 500 L water/ha.	

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Canola	Cabbage White Butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), Cabbage Moth / Diamond Back Moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>)	All States	24 mL/ha	7 days (H/G)	Apply as soon as larvae reach threshold numbers. Check with local officer of the Department of Agriculture for thresholds applicable to the particular growth stage of the crop.
	Grey Cluster Bug, Rutherglen Bug (<i>Nysius</i> spp)		36 mL/ha		Apply only near maturity when severe infestations are likely to downgrade yields
	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	24 or 36 mL/ha		For best results, apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm.
	Thrips (<i>Thrips tabaci</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, WA, NT only	36 mL/ha		Apply only near maturity when severe infestations are likely to downgrade yields
	Redlegged Earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	9 mL [†] /ha		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor the crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary.
Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Lentils, Vetch	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	24 or 36 mL/ha		For best results, apply at hatching or soon after. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm.
	Redlegged Earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	9 mL ^A /ha		If mites are present on an established crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with application.
Cotton	Apple Dimpling Bug (<i>Campylomma liebkechti</i>), Brokenbacked Bug (<i>Taylorilygus pallidulus</i>), Brown Mirid (<i>C. pacificus</i>), Cottonseed Bug (<i>Oxycarenus luctuosus</i>), Green Mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>), Leafhoppers (<i>Austroasca viridigrisea</i> , <i>Amrasca terraereginae</i>), Pale Cotton Stainer (<i>Dysdercus sidae</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	60 mL/ha	21 days (H)	Apply at recommended threshold levels as indicated by field checks

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Cotton <i>continued</i>	Cotton Bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	60 mL/ha	21 days (H)	Apply when egg laying is light, less than 25 eggs/100 terminals and no larvae are present
			70 mL/ha		Apply when egg laying is moderate, greater than 25 eggs/100 terminals and/or when less than 12 newly hatched larvae/100 terminals are present
			85 mL/ha		Apply when egg laying is heavy and continuous and/or when <i>H. punctigera</i> larvae are greater than 10 mm in length. For <i>H. armigera</i> , apply only to larvae less than 5 mm in length.
	Pink-Spotted Bollworm (<i>Pectinophora scutigera</i>)	Qld, NT only	70 mL/ha		Controlled with the <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp. program when used at this rate. If the Pink-Spotted Bollworm is the only pest present, apply when more than 10 adult moths are caught in pheromone traps on 2 consecutive nights.
Field Peas	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	24 or 36 mL/ha	7 days (H/G)	For best results, apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm.
	Pea Weevil (<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>)	NSW, SA only	24 mL/ha		SA only: Follow State Department of Agriculture guidelines for controlling Pea Weevil. If these are unavailable, monitor the crops regularly once flowering commences and apply as soon as adult weevils are detected. Adults must be controlled before egg laying begins. Both Native Budworm and Pea Weevil populations can be easily monitored using a sweep net in the top section of the crop. WA only: Commence monitoring the crop for Pea Weevil presence using a sweep net, prior to flowering. Spray when 1 weevil/100 sweeps is found for milling grade seed, or 1 weevil/25 sweeps for feed grade seed. Continue monitoring after spraying and respray if necessary. Use either a border spray (most cases) or whole crop spray, depending on Pea Weevil penetration of the crop.
		Vic, WA only	36 mL/ha		
	Redlegged Earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	9 mL ^A /ha		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with this application.
Lemons, Oranges	Fullers Rose Weevil (<i>Asynonychus cervinus</i>)	All States	300 mL/100 L as a directed spray	4 weeks (H)	Firstly ensure that the trees are skirted and all weeds under the trees are removed. Apply 250 mL spray solution to the tree trunk at about 300 mm from the ground in a 100 mm band. Deliver the spray through a U shaped wand fitted with 4 nozzles evenly spaced around the tree. Trees must be treated in the early stages of the adult weevils emerging from the ground.

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Lucerne	Blackhead Pasture Cockchafer (<i>Aphodius tasmaniae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	20 or 40 mL/ha	14 days (H/G)	Treat as soon as possible after the autumn rains stimulate egg hatching and activity of existing larvae. This can be ascertained by monitoring soil populations in known areas. For best results spray when the larvae have surfaced to feed after rain. Preferably use a boom spray delivering 70 to 100 L water/ha. Use the lower rate until early June and the higher rate after mid-late June. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST
	Lucerne Leaf Roller (<i>Merophyas divulsana</i>)	All States	24 or 36 mL/ha		For best results apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm. Apply the first spray when about 30% of the terminals are rolled.
	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)				For best results apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm.
	Pea Aphid (<i>Acyrtosiphon pisum</i>)				24 mL/ha
	Redlegged Earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	9 mL ^A /ha		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with this application.
Lupins	Brown Pasture Looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	12 mL/ha	14 days (H/G)	Once crop has emerged, inspect regularly and apply at the first sign of damage. Use a minimum 50 L water/ha. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST
	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	24 mL/ha		For best results, apply at hatching or soon after when larvae are small. WA only: Environmental factors may cause populations of small caterpillars to decline, reducing damage potential. Spraying should commence once caterpillars are 12 mm in length.
	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	9 mL ^A /ha		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with this application.
Mung Beans, Navy Beans	Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, NT only	60 or 70 mL/ha	1 day (H/G) if harvested green 14 days (H/G) if harvested dry	Apply when flower or pod feeding larvae reach a population of 1 to 2/m of row in navy beans and 1/m of row in mung beans. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high or if larvae are larger than 10 mm. Qld, Nth NSW: Where Corn Earworm has established resistance to pyrethroids DO NOT apply to Corn Earworm larvae larger than 5 mm.

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Onions bulb	Onion Thrips	All States	40 mL/ha	14 days (H)	Apply when thrips first appear. Apply via ground equipment in a minimum 300 L water/ha. DO NOT exceed a maximum of 4 applications per crop with a minimum retreatment interval of 7 days between consecutive sprays.
Pasture	Blackhead Pasture Cockchafer (<i>Aphodius tasmaniae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	20 or 40 mL/ha	14 days (H/G)	Treat as soon as possible after the autumn rains stimulate egg hatching and activity of existing larvae. This can be ascertained by monitoring soil populations in known areas. For best results spray when the larvae have surfaced to feed after rain. Preferably use a boom spray delivering 70 to 100 L water/ha. Use the lower rate until early June and the higher rate after mid-late June. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST
	Brown Pasture Looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>)	All States	12 mL/ha		DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST
	Brown or Pink Cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i>)		12 to 18 mL/ha		For best results apply at first sign of infestation before larvae are 10 mm long. If larvae are larger than 10 mm, use the higher rate. Use a minimum 50 L water.
	Common Cutworm (<i>Agrotis infusa</i>)	NSW only			
	Pasture Webworm (<i>Hednota</i> spp)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	12 mL/ha		Apply once larvae are present using adequate water to ensure good penetration.
	Redlegged Earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)		9 mL/ha		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with this application.
Potatoes	Vegetable Jassid (<i>Austroasca viridigrisea</i>)	All States	24 mL/ha	7 days (H)	Apply only when numbers are excessive.
Sorghum	Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, NT only	60 or 70 mL/ha	14 days (H/G)	Apply when larval numbers reach 2/head. Use the higher rate if pest pressure is severe. Best results are achieved on small larvae.
	Sorghum Midge (<i>Contarinia sorghicola</i>)		18 or 36 mL/ha		Apply when midge numbers reach 1 to 2/head. Use the higher rate for residual protection.
Soybeans	Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, NT only	60 or 70 mL/ha	21 days (H/G)	Apply when flower or pod feeding larvae reach a population of 2/m of row in soybeans. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high or if larvae are larger than 10 mm. Qld, Nth NSW: DO NOT apply to resistant <i>H. armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length.

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Sunflowers	Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Qld, Nth NSW only	60 or 70 mL/ha	28 days (H)	Apply when an average of 2 to 3 larvae are present/head or when larvae are damaging plants. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high and/or <i>H. punctigera</i> larvae are larger than 10 mm in length. Qld, Nth NSW: DO NOT apply to resistant <i>H. armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length. General comments: If flowering has started, application should be deferred until after flowering but before the heads turn down. If treatment is unavoidable during flowering and bees are actively foraging in the crop, there will be minimal effect in the colony if spraying occurs early morning or late afternoon.
		Sth NSW, Vic only	48 or 60 mL/ha		
	Grey Cluster Bug, Rutherglen Bug (<i>Nysius</i> spp)	All States	36 mL/ha		
Tomatoes bush	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)		4 or 5 mL/ 100 L or 30 or 36 mL/ha	1 day (H)	Treat plants on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Qld, Nth NSW: DO NOT apply to <i>H. armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length. Other areas: For best results apply soon after egg lay. To help contain resistance, alternate sprays between different chemical groups. Check the crop every few days and follow the Summer Crop Insecticide Strategy. There may be phytotoxicity with some varieties especially Floradade.
	Tomato Grub (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			
		Qld, NSW, NT only	4 mL/100 L or 60 mL/ha		
Tomatoes trellis	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Tomato Grub (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	All States	4 or 5 mL/ 100 L		

^ΔBlue Oat Mites often co-occur with Redlegged Earth Mites and the 9 mL/ha rates of KARATE ZEON may be less effective against Blue Oat Mites

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Harvest

Mung Beans (if harvested green), Navy Beans (if harvested green), Tomatoes:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Canola, Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Potatoes, Vetch:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Barley, Lucerne, Lupins, Mung Beans (if harvested dry), Navy Beans (if harvested dry), Onions, Pasture, Sorghum, Wheat:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Cotton, Soybeans:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Lemons, Oranges, Sunflowers:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Grazing

Mung Beans (if harvested green), Navy Beans (if harvested green):

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

Forage Brassicas:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Canola, Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Vetch:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Barley, Lucerne, Lupins, Mung Beans (if harvested dry), Navy Beans (if harvested dry), Pasture, Sorghum, Wheat:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Soybeans:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Mixing

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

For ground or aircraft application with water: KARATE ZEON mixes readily with hard or soft water. Add the required quantity of product to water whilst under agitation to ensure thorough mixing. Agitate while spraying. It is not advisable to allow the mixed solution to stand longer than 24 hours before use. In extremely alkaline water (pH 9) spray immediately after mixing.

For ULV (ultra low volume) application with oil: It is recommended that KARATE ZEON is mixed with a mineral spraying oil. See Compatibility section for list of recommended mineral spraying oils. Add the required quantity of product to oil whilst under agitation to ensure thorough mixing. Agitate while spraying. It is not advisable to allow the mixed solution to stand longer than 24 hours before use.

Application

Good coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. The product may be applied by ground rig or aircraft.

DO NOT apply if rain is expected within 6 hours.

Acceptable threshold values for eggs and larval numbers may vary according to the stage of crop development and the pest management program undertaken. Alternative higher thresholds may be acceptable under certain circumstances.

Diluted with water: For ground rigs the volume of liquid applied should be 50 to 100 L/ha. Aerial application should be under conditions normally suitable for water based insecticides. Apply in at least 10 to 20 L water/ha.

Mixed with oil: Apply the recommended rate of KARATE ZEON bulked with oil to total volume of 3 to 5 L/ha for cotton, sorghum and sunflowers. The total volume for all other crops should be 1.5 L/ha.

Timing

This product is a contact and residual insecticide. Best results will be obtained if KARATE ZEON is applied as a protective treatment at regular intervals. However, if spraying frequency is based on scouting, then for *Helicoverpa* spp. application at egg hatch will give optimum results.

Crop Checking

Frequent and thorough checking of whole plants, terminals, squares, flowers, bolls or fruiting bodies as required, should be made over a random sample of plants, representative of the whole crop area.

Inspect crops after spraying to ensure a thorough kill has been obtained, however, note that maximum kill may not be achieved until 48 hours after treatment. Then check at frequent intervals, not more than 2 days apart when insect pressure is heavy. Apply the recommended treatment as soon as a crop check indicates spraying is necessary.

Compatibility

This product when applied as a water based spray, is compatible with the following products: Actellic® 900SF, Fortress, Fusilade®, Gramoxone®, Pirimor®, Spray.Seed® and Touchdown®.

This product when used in an ultra low volume application is compatible with Caltex Summer Spray Oil*, DC Tron*, DC Tron Cotton*, Omex*, Trycol*, Ulvapron* and other mineral spraying oils.

Insecticide Resistance Warning

GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE
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For insecticide resistance management KARATE ZEON Insecticide is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to KARATE ZEON 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 KARATE ZEON or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of KARATE ZEON on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Syngenta accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of KARATE ZEON to control insects. KARATE ZEON may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Syngenta Crop Protection representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

Helicoverpa armigera (Heliothis) resistance in Nth NSW and Qld: To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *H. armigera*, the Summer Crop Insecticide Strategy as developed by AIRAC, Qld Department of Primary Industries and the NSW 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.

PRECAUTION

Human flagging is not supported unless flaggers are protected by engineering controls such as vehicles with cabs.

Re-entry Period: DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried. If prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls and chemical resistant gloves.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Toxic to bees. DO NOT spray when bees are actively foraging. Risk is reduced by spraying in the early morning or late evening.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to fish and aquatic invertebrates.

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with KARATE ZEON or used container. Tail waters which flow from treated areas should be prevented from entering river systems.

In case of spillage on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent and dispose of waste according to the Australian Standards 2507, Storage and Handling of Pesticides.

A strategy to minimise spray drift should be employed at all times when aurally applying sprays near sensitive areas. Such a strategy is illustrated by the cotton industry's Best Management Practice Manual.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. Triple or preferably pressure rinse empty 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 bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear:

- cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist
- a washable hat
- elbow-length PVC gloves
- face shield

If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 131 126. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

If additional hazard information is required refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet. For a copy phone 1800 067 108 or visit our website at www.syngenta.com.au

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY AND EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

Syngenta has no control over storage, handling and manner of use of this product. Where this material is not stored, handled or used correctly and in accordance with directions, no express or implied representations or warranties concerning this product (other than non-excludable statutory warranties) will apply. Syngenta accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect storage, handling or use.

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