

CAUTION

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



Trojan[®]

Insecticide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 150 g/L GAMMA-CYHALOTHRIN

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

For the control of certain insect pests in cotton, barley, wheat and various field crops as specified in the Directions For Use.

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Specimen Label

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For ULV application: Trojan Insecticide can be mixed into mineral spraying oil for all uses except those indicated in the CRITICAL COMMENTS in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table below.

CROP	PEST CONTROLLED	STATE	APPLICATION RATE/HA	WITHHOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS
BRASSICA VEGETABLES: Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower ONLY Forage brassicas	Diamondback moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>), Cabbage white butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), Cabbage cluster caterpillar (<i>Crociodolomia pavonana</i>)	All states	20 or 30 mL plus surfactant	2 days harvest/grazing	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 of 500 L water/ha. Add a 100% concentrated non-ionic surfactant at 6 mL/100 L of spray volume.
Canola	Cabbage moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>) Cabbage white butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>)		20 mL	7 days harvest/grazing	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.
	Rutherglen bug and Grey cluster bug (<i>Nysius</i> spp.)		30 mL		Apply only near maturity when severe infestations are likely to down-grade yields.
	Thrips (<i>Thrips tabaci</i>)	Qld, NSW, NT, Tas, Vic & WA			
	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	20 or 30 mL		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.
	Redlegged earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	8 mL* (see footnote)		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.
CEREALS: Barley, Wheat ONLY	Pasture webworm (<i>Hednota</i> spp.)	Vic, NSW, Tas, SA & WA only	10 mL	14 days harvest/grazing	Pre-seeding - the product can be tank mixed with knock down herbicides. Post crop emergence - inspect crop regularly from sowing. Spray at first sign of damage. Use a minimum of 50 L water/ha. Apply at first sign of infestation before larvae are 10 mm long.
	Pink or brown cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i>)	All states	10 or 15 mL		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 of 50 L water.
	Common cutworm (<i>Agrotis infusa</i>)	NSW only			
	Blackhead pasture cockchafer (<i>Aphodius tasmaniae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	17 or 35 mL		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 70-100 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
	Redlegged earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)		8 mL* (see footnote)		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary.
	Aphids (<i>Rhopalosiphum</i> spp.) (Barley yellow dwarf virus vectors)		10 or 15 mL		To control aphids, sprays should be applied at 4 and 8 weeks after emergence to reduce aphid colonisation and suppress Barley yellow dwarf virus. Use the higher rate when greater than 15 aphids on 50% of tillers is expected during the season.

CROP	PEST CONTROLLED	STATE	APPLICATION RATE/HA	WITHHOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
CITRUS: Oranges, Lemons ONLY	Fuller's rose weevil (<i>Asynonychus cervinus</i>)	All states	250 mL/100 L as a directed spray	4 weeks harvest	Firstly ensure that the trees are skirted and all weeds under the trees are removed. Apply 250 mL of 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.	
Cotton	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Cotton bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, NT, NSW & WA only	50 mL	21 days harvest	Apply when egg laying is light - less than 25 eggs/100 terminals and no larvae are present.	
			60 mL		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.	
			70 mL		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. For suspected resistant populations add the label rate of PBO synergist or mix with the label rates of Chlorpyrifos.	
	Pink-spotted bollworm (<i>Pectinophora scutigera</i>)	NT & Qld Only	60 mL		Controlled with the <i>Helicoverpa</i> 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 two consecutive nights.	
Field peas	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, WA, Vic & SA only	20 or 30 mL	7 days harvest/ grazing	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	20 mL
	Green mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>) Brown mirid (<i>C. pacificus</i>) Apple dimpling bug (<i>Campylomma liebknechti</i>) Brokenbacked bug (<i>Tayloriigys pallidulus</i>) Cottonseed bug (<i>Oxycarenus luctuosus</i>) Pale cotton stainer (<i>Dysdercus sidae</i>) Leafhoppers (<i>Austroasca viridigrisea</i> & <i>Amrasca terraereginae</i>)	Qld, NT, NSW & WA only	50 mL		Apply at recommended threshold levels as indicated by field checks.	
			30 mL			

CROP	PEST CONTROLLED	STATE	APPLICATION RATE/HA	WITHHOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Field peas	Redlegged earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	8 mL* (see footnote)	7 days harvest/ grazing	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.
Lucerne	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	All states	20 or 30 mL	14 days harvest/grazing	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.
	Lucerne leaf roller (<i>Merophyas divulsana</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. Apply the first spray when about 30% of the terminals are rolled.
	Pea aphid (<i>Acyrtosiphon pisum</i>)		20 mL	Good coverage, particularly the stems, is essential. Use hollow cone nozzles.	
	Blackhead pasture cockchafer (<i>Aphodius tasmaniae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	17 or 35 mL	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 70-100 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	
	Redlegged earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)		8 mL* (see footnote)		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	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	WA, SA, Vic & NSW only	20 mL	14 days harvest/grazing	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.
	Brown pasture looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>)	NSW, WA, SA, Vic & Tas only	10 mL		Once crop has emerged, inspect regularly and apply at the first signs of damage. Use a minimum of 50 L water/ha. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)		8 mL* (see footnote)	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 application.	
Pasture	Pasture webworm (<i>Hednota</i> spp.)	Vic, NSW, Tas, SA & WA only	10 mL	14 days harvest/grazing	Apply once larvae are present using adequate water to ensure good penetration.
	Brown pasture looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>)	All states			DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST
	Pink or brown cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i>)	All states	10 or 15 mL		For best results apply at the first sign of infestation before larvae are 10 mm long. If larvae are longer than 10 mm, use the higher rate in a minimum of 50 L water/ha.
	Common cutworm (<i>Agrotis infusa</i>)	NSW only			

CROP	PEST CONTROLLED	STATE	APPLICATION RATE/HA	WITHHOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pasture (continued)	Blackhead pasture cockchafer (<i>Aphodius tasmaniae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	17 or 35 mL	14 days harvest/grazing	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 70-100 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
	Redlegged earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)		8 mL* (see footnote)		
Potatoes	Vegetable leafhopper / Jassids (<i>Austroasca viridigrisea</i>)	All states	20 mL	7 days harvest	Apply only when numbers are excessive.
PULSES: Faba beans, Chick peas, Lentils, Vetch ONLY	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Southern NSW, WA, VIC & SA only	20 or 30 mL	7 days harvest/ grazing	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. 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.
	Redlegged earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	8 mL* (see footnote)		
Navy beans Mung beans	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	NT, Qld & Northern NSW only	50 or 60mL	14 days harvest/grazing	Apply when flower or pod feeding larvae have reached a population of 1-2 per metre of row in navy beans and 1 per metre of row in mung beans. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high or if larvae are larger than 10 mm. In Northern NSW and Qld where Corn earworm has established resistance to pyrethroids do not apply to Corn earworm larvae larger than 5 mm.
Chickpeas Faba beans				7 days harvest/ grazing	
Sorghum	Sorghum midge (<i>Contarinia sorghicola</i>)	NT, Qld & NSW only	15 or 30 mL	14 days harvest/grazing	Apply when midge numbers reach 1-2 per head. Use the higher rate for residual control.
	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)		50 or 60 mL		Apply when larval numbers reach 2 per head. Use the higher rate if pest pressure is severe. Best results are achieved on small larvae.
Sunflower	Rutherglen bug and Grey cluster bug (<i>Nysius</i> spp.)	All states	30 mL	28 days harvest	Apply when numbers reach 10-15 adults per plant at budding in dry land crops or 20-25 in irrigated crops. If <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> are also present in Northern NSW or Queensland, use a minimum of 50 mL product.
	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld & Nth NSW only	60 or 70 mL		Apply when an average of 2-3 larvae are present per 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. In Northern NSW and Qld, 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.
		Southern NSW & Vic only	40 or 50 mL		

CROP	PEST CONTROLLED	STATE	APPLICATION RATE/HA	WITHHOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Soybeans	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, NT, NSW & Vic only	50 or 60 mL	21 days harvest/grazing	Apply when flower or pod feeding larvae reach a population of 2 per metre of row in soybeans. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high or if larvae are larger than 10 mm. In Northern NSW and Qld do not apply to resistant <i>H. armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length.
Tomatoes (trellis)	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Tomato grub (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	All states	3.5 or 4 mL/100 L	1 day harvest	Treat plants on a 7 to 14 day schedule. In Northern NSW and Qld, DO NOT apply to <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length. In other areas for best results apply soon after egg lay. To help manage 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".
Tomatoes (bush)	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)		3.5 or 4 mL/100 L or 25 or 30 mL/ha		
	Tomato grub (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	3.5 mL/100 L or 50 mL/ha		
		Qld, NSW, NT only			

* Blue oat mites often co-occur with Redlegged earthmites and the 8 mL/ha rates of Trojan Insecticide 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

Harvesting:

Tomatoes:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Field Peas, Canola, Faba Beans, Chick peas, Vetch,
Potatoes, Lentils:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Lupins, Sorghum, Mung Beans, Navy Beans,
Barley, Wheat, Pasture:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Cotton, Soybeans:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Sunflower, Oranges, Lemons:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

GRAZING AND CUTTING FOR STOCKFEED:

Forage Brassicas:

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

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

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

Lupins, Sorghum, Navy Beans, Mung Beans, Barley,
Wheat, Pasture, Lucerne:

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

CUTTING CROPS AND PASTURES FOR STOCKFEED

If the crop or pasture is to be cut for stockfeed, do not sell any stock that have been fed cut material for export slaughter until the Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) set below has been observed. *The ESI is the minimum period that must elapse between removal of grazing livestock to clean pasture or clean feed and slaughter.*

GRAZING TREATED AREAS AND CROPS FOR DOMESTIC & EXPORT MARKETS & FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCING MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION:

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR THE DOMESTIC MARKET

Observe the grazing withholding periods as specified above before grazing treated pastures or fodder crops or cutting them for stockfeed.

OR

If over-spraying of grazing livestock is unavoidable and does occur, withhold stock from slaughter until the Export Grazing Interval (EGI) or Export Slaughter Interval is met. *The EGI is the minimum period that must elapse between the application of the chemical product and slaughter of the stock, where grazing has continued on the crop/pasture from the time that the chemical product was applied.*

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

The label withholding period for grazing only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that the Export Slaughter Interval or the Export Grazing Interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCING MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Observe the grazing or cutting for stockfeed withholding period specified above before grazing lactating dairy stock on treated pastures or fodder crops, or before cutting treated crops as feed for lactating dairy stock.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) - 42 DAYS:

Livestock that have been grazing on or fed treated crops and/or over-sprayed should be placed on clean feed for 42 days (6 weeks) prior to export slaughter.

EXPORT GRAZING INTERVAL (EGI) - 56 DAYS:

Livestock that have been grazing on treated crops/pastures and/or over-sprayed should not be sold for export slaughter for 56 days (8 weeks) after application of the chemical product, unless the Export Slaughter Interval has been observed.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Trojan may persist on dry pasture (or in harvested and stored animal feed, e.g. hay) for long periods. Livestock fed on pastures that were treated when drying off or while dry, may have residues at levels unacceptable to our overseas markets. Similarly, feeds harvested from pastures or crops treated when drying off or while dry, may have unacceptable levels of residues. The pasture, or crop, must be regarded as contaminated until such time as there has been substantial regrowth (i.e. following good rains or the Autumn break).

Livestock grazing or receiving contaminated feed should be managed in accordance with the Export Intervals described above. If further advice is required, contact your local State Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries, or the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Insect Resistance Warning

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

INSECTICIDE

For insecticide resistance management Trojan Insecticide is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistance to Trojan 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 Trojan Insecticide or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Trojan Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Dow AgroSciences accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Trojan Insecticide to control insects.

Trojan Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Dow AgroSciences representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa (Heliothis) armigera* in Northern New South Wales and Queensland the Summer Crop Insecticide Resistance Strategy published by the CropLife Insect Resistance Action Committee and the Cotton Industry Resistance Management program published by the Australian Cotton Cooperative Research Centre should be adhered to. Failure to observe these strategies may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping. This product should NOT be used to treat infestations that were not controlled by an earlier application of Trojan or another synthetic pyrethroid. Infestations not controlled by this product should be treated with an insecticide from another chemical group.

Mixing

For ground or aircraft application with water: Add the required quantity of Trojan Insecticide to water whilst under agitation to ensure thorough mixing. Agitate while spraying. Do not allow the mixed solution to stand longer than 24 hours before use. If using highly alkaline water spray immediately after mixing.

For cotton only add Trojan Insecticide last if mixing with Chlorpyrifos.

For Ultra Low Volume (ULV) oil based applications: Add the required quantity of Trojan Insecticide to the mineral spraying oil.

For Cotton only add the mineral spraying oil, if any is required, if mixing with Chlorpyrifos whilst under agitation to ensure thorough mixing. Add the required quantity of Trojan Insecticide last whilst thoroughly agitating. Agitate ULV solutions while spraying. Do not allow the mixed ULV solutions to stand longer than 24 hours before use.

Application

Good coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. Trojan Insecticide may be applied by ground rig or aircraft using a FINE to MEDIUM spray as defined by the British Crop Protection Council system or the ASABE (S572). For ground rigs apply Trojan Insecticide in 50-100 litres of water per ha. For aerial application apply Trojan Insecticide in at least 20 litres of water per ha. Trojan Insecticide may also be applied as an oil based ULV spray in a total spray volume of at least 5 L/ha. ULV spraying is not recommended in areas where drift may cause concern.

Rainfastness

DO NOT apply if rain is expected within 30 minutes.

Thresholds

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.

Timing

Trojan Insecticide is a contact and residual insecticide. 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, 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

Trojan Insecticide when applied as a water-based spray is compatible in mixture with Chlorpyrifos, Lorsban™ 500 EC Insecticide and piperonyl butoxide (PBO) synergist.

Trojan Insecticide when used in an ULV application is compatible in mixture with Chlorpyrifos, PBO synergist, DC-Tron® Cotton spraying oil, or a similar mineral spraying oil.

PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT use human flaggers/markers unless they are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

Re-entry Period

DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried unless wearing cotton overalls (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

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 Trojan Insecticide or the 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 in a suitably licensed local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the waste below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways.

A strategy to minimise spray drift must be employed at all times when applying sprays near sensitive areas such as natural water-bodies.

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.
- This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the **drumMUSTER** logo visible. Triple or pressure rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any **drumMUSTER** collection or similar container management site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately. 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.
- Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness.
- Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders.
- Do not inhale vapour.
- Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
- Wash hands after use.
- When opening the container and preparing the spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, goggles and a disposable fume mask covering mouth and nose.
- 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

Additional information is listed on the Material Safety Data Sheet for **TROJAN INSECTICIDE** which is available from Dow AgroSciences on request. Call Customer Service Toll Free on 1-800 700 096 or www.dowagrosciences.com.au

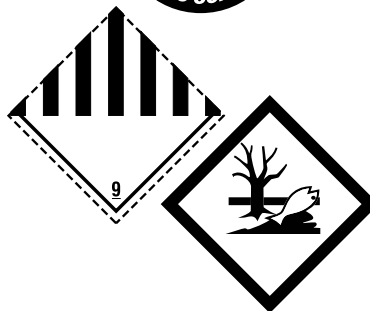
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APVMA Approval No: 56175/0309

IN A TRANSPORT
EMERGENCY ONLY
DIAL 000
FOR POLICE OR
FIRE BRIGADE

EMERGENCY RESPONSE
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1-800 033 882
(LOCAL CALL FEE ONLY)



UN No. 3082
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS
SUBSTANCE, (GAMMA-CYHALOTHRIN)
LIQUID, N.O.S.
PKG III HAZCHEM 2X