READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Dow AgroSciences

Success*2

Naturalyte* Insect Control

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 240 g/L SPINOSAD

GROUP 5A INSECTICIDE

For the control of certain insect pests in fruit, herbs, ornamentals, vegetables and forestry (*Eucalyptus* spp. and Tea Tree) as specified in the Directions for Use.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

RESTRAINTS:

- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications to any crop in any one season, except where otherwise indicated in the CRITICAL COMMENTS (also see the RESISTANCE statement).
- **DO NOT** apply to citrus, tropical and sub-tropical fruit crops, pome and stone fruit orchards at the highest rate (40 mL/100 L) if waterbodies, watercourses or wetlands are within 20 metres downwind of the application area.

CROP	PEST	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
FRUIT: **Bananas**	Banana rust thrips, Sugarcane bud moth	20 mL/10 L	Not required	Bunch spray: Apply as a fine spray to point of run-off (50-60 mL of solution) ensuring complete coverage of the bunch. Application should be made no later than 2 weeks after bunch emergence. Application should be made immediately after placement of the bunch cover. Good coverage of the bunch is essential. ***Do not make more than 2 applications per crop.***
VEGETABLES: Carefully monitor crops for eggs and larvae of pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and newly-hatched larvae when numbers exceed spray threshold. Apply repeat applications at 7-14 day intervals as new infestations occur or as specified under CRITICAL COMMENTS. As part of IPM programs for potato moth, heliothis and diamondback moth, it is important to plough crops in immediately after harvest.				
Brassica vegetables; including Broccoli Brussels sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower Brassica Leafy vegetables (**see list at end of table*) Radishes[1] Swedes[1] Turnips[1] [1] (*See also under Root & Tuber Vegetables below*)	Diamondback moth, Cabbage white butterfly, Cabbage cluster caterpillar, Cabbage centre grub, Loopers	200 mL/ha + wetter	3 days	Use a minimum spray volume of 250 L/ha and ensure thorough crop coverage by increasing water volume with plant growth stage. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate.
	Heliothis	200 - 400 mL/ha + wetter		Use the lower rate when good coverage can be achieved and the high rate in maturing crops if crop canopies prevent good coverage.
	Western flower thrips	400 mL/ha + wetter		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (*see end of table for details*).
Cucurbits; including cucumbers, melons, squash & zucchini	Cucumber moth, Heliothis	200 - 400 mL/ha	3 days	Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult.
	Western flower thrips	400 mL/ha		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (*see end of table for details*).
Culinary Herbs (***see list at end of table*)	Diamondback moth, Loopers, Lightbrown apple moth	200 mL/ha + wetter	3 days	Use a maximum spray volume of 250 L/ha. Ensure thorough coverage of the target area by increasing water volume with plant growth stage. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate.
	Heliothis	200 - 400 mL/ha + wetter		As above, plus use the lower rate when good coverage can be achieved and the high rate in maturing crops if crop canopies prevent good coverage.

CROP	PEST	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fruiting vegetables; including Eggplant Okra Peppers (Sweet - capsicums & Chillies) Sweet corn (*see also under separate listing below*) Tomatoes	Potato moth (tomato leaf miner) Heliothis	200 - 400 mL/ha or Dilute 20 - 40 mL/100 L	***Tomatoes:*** 1 day ***Sweet corn:*** Not required ***All others:*** 3 days	Use the per hectare rate when applying to bush tomatoes and sweet corn and the dilute rate (per 100 L) in trellised crops (see the DILUTE SPRAYING Section in this booklet). Use the lower rate as part of an IPM program when heliothis is the dominant pest and good crop coverage is possible. Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult.
	Western flower thrips	400 mL/ha or Dilute 40 mL/100L		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (*see end of table for details*).
Leafy vegetables; including Lettuce Endive Silverbeet Spinach & Brassica leafy vegetables (**see list at end of table*)	Loopers	200 mL/ha	3 days	See above under ***"VEGETABLES".*** Use the lower rate as part of an IPM program when heliothis is the dominant pest and good crop coverage is possible. Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult.
	Heliothis	200 - 400 mL/ha		
	Western flower thrips	400 mL/ha		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (*see end of table for details*).
Legume vegetables (succulent seeds and immature pods only); including beans, peas, snow peas and sugar snap peas.	Loopers	200 mL/ha	3 days	**Do not make more than 3 applications per crop.** Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult. Note: Entrenched larvae will not be controlled.
	Heliothis	200 - 400 mL/ha		
	Western flower thrips	400 mL/ha		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (*see end of table for details*).
Root and tuber vegetables; including Beetroot Carrots Celeriac Galangal Parsnips Potatoes Radishes (incl. Daikon) Sweet potato Swedes Turnips	Lightbrown apple moth, Loopers	200 mL/ha	3 days	See above under ***"VEGETABLES".*** Use the lower rate when good coverage can be achieved and the high rate in maturing crops if crop canopies prevent good coverage. Entrenched larvae will not be controlled. ***Only target foliar infestations of potato moth.*** Potato moth larvae within stems or below the soil will not be controlled. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate.
	Heliothis	200 - 400 mL/ha		
	Lightbrown apple moth	200 mL/ha		
	Potato moth	200 - 400 mL/ha + wetter		
Stalk & Stem vegetables; including Celery and Rhubarb	Heliothis	400 mL/ha	1 day	See comments under ***"VEGETABLES"*** above.
Sweet corn (*see also under Fruiting Vegetables above)*	Heliothis	200 - 400 mL/ha	Not required	Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult.

CROP	PEST	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
ORNAMENTALS	Pear and cherry slug	10 mL/100L	Not applicable	Apply when infestation first identified. Repeat applications at no less than 10 day intervals. Caterpillars feeding in entrenched sites may not be controlled.
	Caterpillars	20 mL/100L		
	Western flower thrips	40 mL/100L		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (*see end of table for details*).

TREE & VINE CROPS

In the following table, all rates (except in FORESTRY) are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying refer to the CONCENTRATE SPRAYING section in this booklet. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spray methods.

CROP	PEST	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS: Carefully monitor crops for eggs and larvae of pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and newly-hatched larvae when numbers exceed spray threshold. Apply repeat applications at 7 - 14 day intervals as new infestations occur unless otherwise directed in the CRITICAL COMMENTS.				
Avocados (*see also under Tropical & Sub-Tropical Fruit Crops below*)	Leafrollers (including Avocado leafroller, Ivy leafroller and Lightbrown apple moth), Loopers (including Ectropis looper)	20 mL/100L + wetting agent	Not required	See comments under ***"FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS"*** above.
Berryfruit; including Blackberries Blueberries Boysenberries Cranberries Currants Gooseberries Raspberries Strawberries	Loopers	20 mL/100L	1 day	See comments under ***"FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS"*** above.
	Lightbrown apple moth, Heliothis	20 - 40 mL/100L		Use the higher rate in dense canopies and when larvae have begun webbing leaves and fruit. Use the lower rate under an IPM system or where good coverage is assured.
	Western flower thrips	40 mL/100L		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (*see end of table for details*).
Citrus Fruits; including Grapefruit Lemons, Limes Mandarins Oranges	Citrus leafminer, Lightbrown apple moth	10 - 20 mL/100L + wetting agent	Not required	*Citrus leafminer:* Best results will be achieved when horticultural oil is used in place of a wetting agent. Only use oils when applying to non-bearing trees due to the risk of fruit phytotoxicity. For the other pests, use higher rates for heavy infestations
	Heliothis (Corn earworm and native budworm)	20 - 40 mL/100L + wetting agent		
Coffee	Avocado leaf roller	20 - 40 mL/100L + wetting agent	7 days	Use higher rates for heavy infestations
Grapes	Lightbrown apple moth	20 mL/100L	14 days (For wine grapes: Refer to AWRI)	See comments under ***"FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS"*** above.
	Grapevine moth	5 mL/100L		
Kiwifruit (*see also under Tropical & Sub-Tropical Fruit Crops below*)	Lightbrown apple moth	20 mL/100L	7 days	

CROP	PEST	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Mango (*see also under Tropical & Sub-Tropical Fruit Crops below*)	Flower-eating caterpillars, Small mango tipborer	20 mL/100L + wetting agent	Not required	See comments under ***"FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS"*** above.
	Large mango tipborer	5 mL/100L + wetting agent		
Pome fruit including Apples Pears Nashi Loquats Quince	Lightbrown apple moth, Loopers, Pear slug, Heliothis	20 mL/100L	3 days	
	Western flower thrips	40 mL/100L		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (*see end of table for details*).
Stone fruit; including Apricots Cherries Nectarines Peaches Plums	Cherry slug	10 mL/100L	3 days, except for peaches where the Withholding Period is 7 days	See comments under ***"FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS"*** above.
	Lightbrown apple moth	20 mL/100L		
	Western flower thrips	40 mL/100L		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (*see end of table for details*).
	Oriental fruit moth	40 mL/100L		In orchards employing mating disruption techniques, Success[2] should be used in a rotation for management of oriental fruit moth (OFM). Apply Success[2] to coincide with egg hatch of OFM. Addition of a wetting agent may improve control under less than ideal application conditions.
Tropical and sub-tropical fruit crops (inedible peel); including Avocado[2], Cherimoya, Custard apple, Durian, Feijoa, Guava, Jackfruit, Kiwifruit[2], Longan, Lychee, Mango[2], Mangosteen, Papaya, Passionfruit, Persimmon, Rambutan & Star apple [2] (*See separate listings above also for these crops*)	Flower-eating caterpillars, Leafrollers, Loopers, Yellow peach moth	20 mL/100L	Not required (except kiwifruit, which has a 7 day Withholding Period)	See comments under ***"FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS"*** above. Addition of a non-ionic wetting agent at its recommended rate may improve control on difficult to wet foliage & fruit.
	Red-banded thrips, Sorghum head caterpillar	40 mL/100L		

CROP	PEST	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
FORESTRY:				
Eucalyptus Plantations	Larvae of Eucalyptus chrysomelid leaf beetle (*Chrysophthart a bimaculata* and *C. agricola*)	25 - 50 mL/ha + sticker or wetter	Not applicable	Use higher concentration for larger larvae and older trees. Larval mortality will not occur for at least 4 days after spraying. Note that Success[2] is not effective against adult beetles. Do not spray if rain expected in the following 24 hr. Follow code of practice for aerial spraying for relevant state, including appropriate buffers. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate.
Tea tree (*Melaleuca* spp.)	Pyrgo beetle (*Paropsistem a tigrina*)	100 - 250 mL/ha + wetting agent	Not applicable	Closely monitor plantation for egg, larval numbers and age of larvae. Use the higher rate for heavy infestations and for larger tea trees. Apply by ground based application equipment only in a minimum of 100 L/ha water. Use sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of flush leaf, and adjust spray volumes to stage of crop growth. **For 1st- 2nd instar larvae**, apply 100 mL/ha. **For 3rd- 4th instar larvae**, apply 100-150 mL/ha. **For control of adults** apply 150-250 mL/ha. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate.

WFT Resistance Management Strategy
Make 3 consecutive applications at either 3 - 5 day intervals when temperatures are greater than 20°C or at 6 - 12 day intervals when temperatures are less than 20°C. For any further sprays required, use an approved product from another chemical group. **Do not** make more than 3 consecutive applications of Success[2] before switching to an approved product from another chemical group.

*** Brassica Leafy Vegetables:** Includes Pak Choi, Bok Choi, Choi sum, Chinese broccoli (Gai lum/Gai lan/Kai lan), Chinese cabbage (Pet sai/Wong bok/Haksukai), Mibuna, Mustard spinach (Komatsuma), Kale, Indian mustard, Kai choi, Gai Choi/Am Soi, Tat soi and Leafy mustard.

**** Culinary Herbs:** Includes Basil, Bay leaves, Borage, Chervil, Chives, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Galangal, Lemon balm, Lemon grass, Lemon verbena, Kaffir lime leaves, Marigold flowers, Marjoram (Oregano), Mints, Mizuna, Nasturtium leaves, Parsley, Rosemary, Sage, Salad Burnett, Sorrel, Tarragon, Thyme, Tumeric, Savory.

PEST NAMES: Avocado leafroller: *Homona spargotis*; Banana rust thrips: *Chaetanaphothrips signipennis*; Cabbage cluster caterpillar: *Crocidolomia pavonana*; Cabbage centre grub: *Hellula hydralis*; Cabbage white butterfly: *Pieris rapae*; Citrus leafminer: *Phyllocnistis citrella*; Cucumber moth: *Diaphania indica*; Diamondback moth: *Plutella xylostella*; Grapevine moth: *Phalaenoides glycinae*; Heliothis caterpillars, corn earworm, native budworm: *Helicoverpa* spp.; Ivy leafroller: *Cryptoptila immersana*; Large mango tipborer: *Penicillaria jocosatrix*; Lightbrown apple moth: *Epiphyas postvittana*; Loopers: *Chrysodeixis* spp. and Geometrid loopers, Ectropis looper: *Ectropis savulosa*; Oriental fruit moth: *Grapholita molesta*; Pear and/or Cherry slug: *Caliroa cerasi*; Potato moth/tomato leaf miner: *Phthorimaea operculella*; Red-banded thrips: *Selenothrips rubrocinctus*; Small mango tipborer: *Chlumetia euthysticha*; Sorghum head caterpillar: *Cryptoblabes adoceta*; Sugarcane bud moth: *Opogona glycyphaga*; Western flower thrips: *Frankliniella occidentalis*; Yellow peach moth: *Conogethes punctiferalis*

TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION

HARVESTING WITHHOLDING PERIODS

CITRUS FRUITS, SWEET CORN and TROPICAL and SUB-TROPICAL FRUIT CROPS (except Kiwifruit):	Not required when used as directed.
BERRIES (except Grapes), CELERY and TOMATOES:	**DO NOT** harvest for 1 day after application.
BROCCOLI, BRASSICA LEAFY VEGETABLES, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CULINARY HERBS (see list above), CUCURBITS (Cucumbers, melons, squash & zucchini), GREEN BEANS and PEAS (Green, Snow and Sugar snap), LEAFY VEGETABLES (Lettuce and Spinach), EGGPLANT, PEPPERS (Capsicums and Chillies), POME FRUIT (Apples, Pears and Nashis), ROOT & TUBER VEGETABLES (Beetroot, Carrots, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Swedes and Turnips) and STONEFRUIT (except Peaches):	**DO NOT** harvest for 3 days after application.
COFFEE, KIWIFRUIT, PEACHES:	**DO NOT** harvest for 7 days after application.
GRAPES:	**DO NOT** harvest for 14 days after application.
GRAPES FOR EXPORT WINE:	Refer to AWRI Wine Grid.

Some crops for export to particular destinations outside of Australia may require a longer interval before harvest to comply with residue standards of importing countries. Please check with your exporter.

STOCKFOOD WITHHOLDING PERIOD

When Success[2] Naturalyte Insect Control is used as directed and the above WHPs are observed, harvested crop commodities or their waste material, including processed waste (eg cannery waste), can be fed to livestock. Animals fed these treated commodities are considered acceptable to slaughter for export, provided no single crop waste makes up more than 40% of the animals' diet for periods exceeding 7 days. If animals are fed exclusively on single crop commodities or waste there could be a risk of animal residues exceeding export requirements. In this situation it is advisable to transfer stock to untreated feed for at least 14 days before sending to slaughter.

Please note that export requirements are subject to change. Consult your exporter for updated information about specific export market requirements for chemical residues before feeding treated crops to livestock.

GRAZING WITHHOLDING PERIOD

ALL CROPS, ORCHARDS, PLANTATIONS and VINEYARDS:	**DO NOT** allow livestock to graze crop stubble, or in orchards, plantations or vineyards for 14 days after application of Success[2] Naturalyte Insect Control.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP 5A INSECTICIDE

For insecticide resistance management Success[2] Naturalyte Insect Control is a Group 5A insecticide.
Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Success[2] Naturalyte Insect Control and other Group 5A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Success[2] Naturalyte Insect Control or other Group 5A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Success[2] Naturalyte Insect Control 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 Success[2] Naturalyte Insect Control to control resistant insects.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Success[2] Naturalyte Insect Control is formulated as a suspension concentrate that is suitable for application in water by aircraft, ground rig or knapsack. It has a unique mode of action and controls insect pests that are resistant to conventional insecticides. The active constituent is derived from the fermentation of a naturally occurring micro-organism. It has low toxicity to mammals, birds, fish, crustacea and many predatory insect species.
Success[2] Naturalyte Insect Control may be used in integrated pest management (IPM) and conventional insect control programs.
Success[2] Naturalyte Insect Control works by both contact and ingestion. Exposed insects stop feeding almost immediately but may take up to 3 days to die.

MIXING

- Agitate or shake the container immediately prior to use.
- Half fill the spray tank with water, add the appropriate amount of accurately measured Success® Naturalyte Insect Control, then complete filling the tank.
- Ensure thorough agitation by mechanical or hydraulic action at all times during mixing and application.
- Use only clean water within the range pH 5-9 to dilute Success® Naturalyte Insect Control.

STORAGE OF DILUTED SPRAY MIX

- Whenever possible the spray mix should be used immediately after it is prepared. However, if weather conditions or mechanical breakdown prevent immediate use, the spray mix may be stored for up to 72 hours without loss of activity.
- The spray mix should be agitated thoroughly by mechanical or hydraulic action at regular intervals during storage to prevent sedimentation. Ensure that the stored spray mix is thoroughly agitated at least once every 8 hours.
- The spray mix must be stored out of direct sunlight.

APPLICATION

Thorough coverage of the crop is essential. Ensure this by increasing water volume with plant growth stage. Do not apply when conditions are unsuitable for water-based spray applications. Avoid high temperature, strong winds, inversion conditions, imminent rain or any conditions that may reduce the quality of spray coverage or result in drift from the target area. Techniques to minimise drift should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas.
For optimum results follow the application specifications listed below:

- **Ground Spraying:** Apply in a minimum of 250 L/ha of water. Increase spray volumes as the crop grows.
- **Aerial Spraying:** Apply in a minimum of 30 L/ha of water.

Precautionary statement (Aerial Application): Do not use human flaggers/markers unless they are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

DILUTE SPRAYING

- Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and match to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of first 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 expert advice.
- Add the amount of product specified in the Directions for Use table for each 100 L of water. Spray to the point of runoff. If volume to be applied is < 1000 L/ha then use the low volume (concentrate) application method for calculation of chemical rate. For volumes > 1000 L/ha use dilute spray rate.

CONCENTRATE SPRAYING

- Use a sprayer designed and set up 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 crop being sprayed.
- Set up 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. Consult your local advisor, agronomist or Department of Agriculture to determine this volume. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.
- The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

Concentrate Spraying Example

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: e.g. 1000 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: e.g. 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor is 2X (1000 ÷ 500)
4. If the dilute label rate is 40 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2 X 40, i.e. 80 mL/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. Always follow Industry Best Practices.

RAINFASTNESS

Rain can wash Success® Naturalyte Insect Control from treated plant surfaces and result in reduced insect control. Avoid making spray applications if rain is expected before the spray can dry completely.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

After using Success® Naturalyte Insect Control empty the tank and completely drain the system. Rinse the tank, pumps, lines, hoses, filters and nozzles by circulating clean water through the system. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Dangerous to bees. Avoid direct application or drift of the spray mix onto beehives.
Once the spray deposit has dried, foraging bees will not be affected.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates and algae.
DO NOT allow the product or used containers to enter dams, ponds, waterways or drains.
DO NOT allow irrigation water from treated paddocks to enter adjacent pastures, crops or water supplies.
DO NOT apply in strong winds, inversion conditions or any other conditions that may result in drift onto adjacent pastures, crops or water supplies.

PROTECTION OF NON-TARGET INSECTS

Beneficial insects contribute to control of pest outbreaks. Applications of Success[2] Naturalyte Insect Control are unlikely to affect lacewings (*Chrysopa* spp.), predatory bugs (*Geocoris, Orius* and *Nabis* spp.), spiders and most species of ladybird beetles (*Coccinella, Diomus* and *Harmonia* spp.). However some species of beneficial insects are sensitive to Success[2] Naturalyte Insect Control and its use may temporarily reduce populations of parasitoid wasps (especially *Trichogramma* spp.), ants, some beetles and tachinid flies. This may lead to some disruption of IPM systems based on these species, but generally populations will recover. However, effects on beneficial insects at the highest rate (80 mL/100 L) have not been tested. Therefore this rate should be used with caution where IPM is practiced.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep out of reach of children.
Store in the closed, original container in a cool well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.
Do not store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed.

Disposal

Recycled containers:

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the ***drum****MUSTER* 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 ***drum****MUSTER* collection or similar container management site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

Non-recycled containers:

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. 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.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, cat litter or clay granules to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal (see STORAGE and DISPOSAL section). If necessary wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb the wash liquid for disposal as described above.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

- Will irritate the eyes.
- Avoid contact with the eyes.
- Wash hands after use.

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 Success[2] Naturalyte Insect Control which is available from Dow AgroSciences on request.
Call Customer Service Toll Free on 1-800-700 096 or visit www.dowagrosciences.com.au.

Made in New Zealand

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

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (ALL HOURS)
RING FROM ANYWHERE IN AUSTRALIA
1-800 033 882
(LOCAL CALL FEE ONLY)

drumMUSTER eligible container

APVMA Approval No: 59303/0805

Dow AgroSciences