

POISON

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

Albatross[®] 200SC

Insecticide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: **200 g/L FIPRONIL**

SOLVENT: **300 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS**

GROUP **2B** INSECTICIDE

For the control of various insect pests in Asparagus, Bananas, Brassicas, Cherries, Cotton, Forestry, Ginger, Mushrooms, Pasture, Potatoes, Sorghum, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes, Swede, Turnips and Wine grapevines as specified in the Directions for Use Table.

Formulation type

Suspension
Concentrate

SC



adama.com

CONTENTS 1L - 20 L

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift.

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a COARSE spray droplet size category.

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer.

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- Closed mixing & loading systems should be used for aerial application.
- Spray droplets not smaller than a COARSE spray droplet size category.
- DO NOT apply aerially to brassicas and potatoes.
- DO NOT use rotary atomisers.

CROP	PEST	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Asparagus	Garden weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>)	40 mL/100 L water applying 500 L spray solutions per hectare	1 day (H)	Dangerous to bees. Refer to PROTECTION OF HONEY BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. Day time spraying is effectively but superior control may be achieved if spray is applied at night. Repeat applications as required depending on pest pressure. Controlling weevils in asparagus fern may reduce abundance the following season. DO NOT apply more than 6 applications per season, up to 4 applications to spear and after harvest 2 applications.
Bananas	Banana Rust Thrips (<i>Chaetanaphothrips signipennis</i>)	Butt application All planting configurations: 150 mL /100 L water (0.75 mL/stool) Band application All planting configurations: 40 mL /100 m ² treated area (See table under "General Instructions - Applications" for the calculation of the treated area)	-	Dangerous to bees. Refer to PROTECTION OF HONEY BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. Timing: Application should ideally be made at least two months prior to bunch emergence to reduce early thrips pressure. Such an application could coincide with an application for banana weevil borer control (see label directions below). Butt Application: Apply in a coarse spray covering the stem to a height of 30 cm and the soil/trash in a 30 cm radius from the stem base. Apply a total volume of 500 mL solution per stool. Ensure thorough coverage of butt, suckers, trash and exposed soil. Band Application: Apply in a band along each row. The band width should be such that at least 30 cm of soil/trash is treated on both sides of the butt. Apply with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles directed to spray at least 30 cm of soil on either side of the butt and to a height of 30 cm up the stems. Repeat the application from the opposite side of the row. Half of the spray volume required to treat each row should be applied from each direction of spraying. For double row configurations, treat both rows with each pass, ensuring the ground area between the two rows is also treated. Ensure thorough coverage of butt, suckers, trash and exposed soil. Apply in a minimum water volume of 13 L/100 m ² (trash removed) or 26 L/100 m ² (trash retained). See table under "General Instructions - Applications" for guidance.
	Banana Weevil Borer (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>)	Butt application All planting configurations: 150 mL /100 L water (0.75 mL/stool)	-	Apply by butt application as described above for banana rust thrip. Population assessment: Lay baits (cut billets of stem base) flat on the soil beside stools and cover with leaf material. Check baits after 3 days to assess pest activity. Monitoring should commence in September when pest activity increases and continue until April. Application method: Applications should be made in spring and /or Autumn when weevil numbers reach or exceed acceptable threshold levels. Remove any green trash from area to be treated. Avoid application to trash which is less than 3 weeks old. This is subject to an CropLife Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to your ADAMA representative for details.

CROP	PEST	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Brassicas (head cabbage), Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, (kohlrabi)	Diamondback Moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>), Cabbage White Butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar (<i>Crocidolomia pavonana</i>)	250 mL/ha	7 days (H)	Dangerous to bees. Refer to PROTECTION OF HONEY BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. Diamondback moth can rapidly become resistant to insecticide. To preserve the effectiveness of 200 SC, limit the number of applications to no more than 4 per year, preferably applied within an 8 week period. Use spray volume of between 400 and 1000 L/ha according to crop size. Use a non-ionic wetting agent at the rate specified by the manufacturer for use in horticultural crops. Ensure that the rate of wetting agent used results in efficient spray coverage of the leaf surface. This is subject to an CropLife Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to your ADAMA representative for details.
Cherry Orchards	European Earwig (<i>Forficula auricularia</i>)	500 mL/ha	-	DO NOT spray under trees that are in blossom or about to blossom or flowering weeds to avoid harm to bees. Ground spray at first earwig emergence or beginning of November (whichever occurs sooner). Spray 75 cm wide strip along with ground on both sides of the tree-line, DO NOT use more than one application in a season. DO NOT spray foliage or developing fruit, directly or through incidental spray drift.
Cotton (Qld, NSW, WA only)	Cotton Thrips (<i>Thrips tabaci</i>)	62.5 to 125 mL/ha	4 weeks (H)	Dangerous to bees. Refer to PROTECTION OF HONEY BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. Apply at the first sign of the pest. ALBATROSS® 200SC will take 3-4 days to reach full effectiveness. Use the higher rate under sustained high thrips pressure. A spray drift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas. The strategy envisaged is exemplified by the cotton industry's Best Management Practice Manual.
	Green Mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>)			Apply spray to achieve thorough coverage of foliage when pest first appears and repeat as required. Use the higher rate under sustained heavy green mirid pressure. The product is compatible with early season IPM with the lower rate having less impact on beneficials. A spray drift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas. The strategy envisaged is exemplified by the cotton industry's Best Management Practice Manual.
	Apple dimpling bug (<i>Campylomma liebknechti</i>) Green vegetable bug (<i>Nezara viridula</i>)			Apply at the first sign of the pest. Albatross 200 SC will take 3-4 days to reach full effectiveness. Apply spray to achieve thorough coverage of foliage when pest first appears and repeat as required. Use higher rate in situations of high green vegetables bug pressure. The product is compatible with early season IPM with the lower rate having less impact on beneficials
Cotton and Pigeon Pea trap/Refuge Crops (Qld, NSW only)	Australian Plague Locust	6.4 mL/ha	-	Apply in a minimum volume of 20 L/ha by aerial application or 50 L/ha by ground rig. Apply a maximum of two applications per crop. If a second application is required, minimum re-treatment interval of 2 weeks must be observed. Apply at first appearance of locusts.
Forestry Plantations including <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Pinus</i> and <i>Corymbia</i> spp.	Australian plague locust (<i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i>), Spur-throated locust (<i>Austracris guttulosa</i>), Migratory locust (<i>Locusta migratoria</i>), Wingless grasshopper (<i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i>), Small plague grasshopper (<i>Austroicetes cruciata</i>)	6.25 mL to 12.5mL/ha	-	Apply in plantations situations up to a maximum of two years of age. Apply diluted with water to a minimum of 20 L/ha by air or 50 L/ha ground rig, directly onto locusts. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Residual control of these pests provided by Albatross 200SC will vary with conditions. Rainfall will significantly reduce residual control. Residual control will also be reduced when applied directly to bare earth. Where inaccessibility prevents direct spraying of locusts apply as a barrier treatment (minimum 25 m wide) ahead of advancing hopper bands. DO NOT retreat for 14 days following application. DO NOT apply Albatross 200SC to wet foliage. Albatross 200SC is rainfast after drying on foliage (1 hour). Respray only if rain falls before spray is dry on crop. Mortality will increase to a maximum over a period of 3- 15 days after spraying. Speed of kill varies with locust species, temperature and age of adults. Fully mature adult spur-throated locusts may show symptoms of debilitation 4- 48 hours after spraying but in cool weather may take up to 14 days to die. Feeding ceases when debilitation symptoms appear. See also General Instructions.
Ginger	Symphylids	Pre-plant application 250 mL to 500 mL/ha Dipping 1 mL/200 L +250 mL/ha pre-planting application	-	Pre-plant application Apply as a spray to soil and incorporate to a depth of 200 mm prior to planting. Use the higher rate in heavier soils and / or under high pest pressure. Dipping Dip seed pieces in aqueous solution prior to planting in beds pre-treated with Albatross 200 SC. Dip solution is achieved by mixing 1 mL of Albatross 200 SC in 200 L water.
Mushrooms	Mushroom flies (Sciarids, Phorids and Cecids)	16 mL/300 L bale of peatmoss	14 days (H)	Prepare solution by mixing Albatross 200 SC with a small volume of water. Apply mixture to peatmoss during preparation of casing. Ensure thorough mixing with peat moss.
Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes	Wireworm (various), Mole cricket (various)	250 mL/ha	-	Apply as a broadcast spray to the surface of the soil and incorporate to a depth of 15 cm prior to planting.
	Whitefringed Weevil (<i>Naupactus leucoloma</i>)	500 mL/ha		
Pasture, Sorghum	Australian plague locust (<i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i>), Spur-throated locust (<i>Austracris guttulosa</i>), Migratory locust (<i>Locusta migratoria</i>), Wingless grasshopper (<i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i>), Small plague grasshopper (<i>Austroicetes cruciata</i>)	6.25 mL/ha	-	Do not apply to flowering vegetation in which bees may be foraging or within 7 days prior to flowering. Refer to PROTECTION OF HONEY BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. Apply diluted with water to a minimum of 20 L/ha by air or 50 L/ha by ground rig, directly onto locusts. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Residual control of these pests provided by Albatross 200SC will vary with conditions. Rainfall will significantly reduce residual control. Residual control will also be reduced when applied directly to bare earth. Where inaccessibility prevents direct spraying of locusts apply as a barrier treatment minimum 25 m wide) ahead of advancing hopper bands. DO NOT retreat for 14 days following application. DO NOT apply Albatross 200SC to wet foliage. Albatross 200SC is rainfast after drying of foliage (1 hour). Respray only if rain falls before spray is dry on crop. Mortality will increase to a maximum over a period of 3-15 days after spraying. Speed of kill varieties with locust species, temperature and age of adults. Fully mature, adult spur-throated locusts may show symptoms of debilitation 4-48 hours after spraying but in cool weather may take up to 14 days to die. Feeding ceases when debilitation symptoms appear. See also General Instructions.
Sugarcane	Sugarcane Weevil Borer (<i>Rhagoletia obscurus</i>)	2 - 5.7 mL/100 m row	12 weeks (H, G)	Dangerous to bees. Refer to PROTECTION OF HONEY BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. Apply during the Summer months of December to February when the crop has produced the first millable internode of cane. Use hollow cone nozzles as a directed spray to cover the base of the sugarcane stools and up the stalk to a height of 40 cm. Treat both sides of the stools ensuring coverage of all stalks, soil and trash in an area to 10 cm either side of the stools. Use a non-ionic wetting agent at the rate specified by the manufacturer. Ensure that the rate of wetting agent used results in efficient spray coverage of the stalk, soil and trash surface. Apply in a minimum water volume of 250 L/ha (approx 3.8 L/100 m row). Use the higher rate when pest pressure is heavy.
	Sugarcane Wireworm (various)	Single row plantings: 1.1 mL/100 m single row length Double row plantings: 1.8 mL/100 m double row length		Apply in the planting furrow over the top of the plant pieces (setts), in sufficient water to ensure coverage of the plant pieces and the surrounding soil.
Swede and Turnips	Diamondback moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>)	250 mL/ha	7 days (H)	Use accordingly to the CropLife Resistance Management Strategy for diamondback moth control. The use is limited to 4 applications per year, preferably applied within an 8 week period.
Wine Grapevines	Fig Longicorn (<i>Acalolepta vastator</i>)	100 mL/100 L	-	Apply as a single spray to dormant vines following pruning and prior to budburst. Apply only as a high volume spray using hand held equipment. Thorough coverage of vine trunks and cordons is essential for effective control. Refer to Application Wine grapevines.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

(H) = Harvest, (G) = Grazing

ASPARGUS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

BANANAS: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

BRASSICAS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFER APPLICATION.

CHERRY: DO NOT GRAZE TREATED AREAS OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD.

COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD.

FORESTRY, GINGER: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

MUSHROOMS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

PASTURE: DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

PIGEON PEA: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD. DO NOT ALLOW HARVESTED SEED TO BE PROVIDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION (ANY HARVESTED SEED MUST BE USED FOR SOWING PURPOSES ONLY).

POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD ANY PART OF FAILED CROP (INCLUDING TUBERS).

SORGHUM: DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

SUGARCANE: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

SWEDE AND TURNIPS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS FOLLOWING APPLICATION. DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED CROP.

WINE GRAPEVINES: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED (H). DO NOT FEED TRASH OR BYPRODUCTS RESULTING FROM TREATED GRAPEVINES TO LIVESTOCK(G).

LIVESTOCK WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

WITHHOLD STOCK FROM SLAUGHTER FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION, WHERE STOCK WERE PRESENT IN CROP OR PASTURE AT TIME OF APPLICATION.

TRADE ADVICE

RESIDUES MANAGEMENT IN EXPORT PRODUCE

Crops: Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for produce treated with ALBATROSS® 200SC. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Adama Australia for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using ALBATROSS® 200SC.

Livestock: Livestock may be exposed to fipronil residues in the feed by grazing treated-forage and fodder. Observance of the 14 day grazing withholding period permits compliance with Australian MRLs for fipronil in meat, offal and milk. To meet more stringent export residues requirements, Meat and Livestock Australia recommends Export Slaughter Intervals (ESIs) and Export Grazing Intervals (EGIs) for ALBATROSS® 200SC. When livestock grown for export are grazed on forage and fodder treated with ALBATROSS® 200SC the user must obtain details of the recommended export intervals from Meat and Livestock Australia and must follow those recommendations.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING

Slowly add the required amount of product to water in the spray tank while stirring or agitating. Agitate while spraying. When container is empty, rinse the container with water and add the rinsings to the spray tank.

Mushrooms

Add required amount of Albatross 200SC to a small quantity of water, ensuring thorough mixing.

APPLICATION

Bananas: Ensure thorough coverage of butts, suckers and surrounding trash and exposed soil.

Bananas (Band Spray): Example calculations of the quantity of ALBATROSS® 200SC and the minimum water volume required to treat a 100 m row length of bananas for various band widths:

Band to be treated*	Spray area per 100 m row	Total quantity of ALBATROSS® 200SC required per 100 m row*	Minimum recommended water volume per 100 m (Trash removed)†	Minimum recommended water volume per 100 m (Trash retained)‡
1.5 m	150 m²	60 mL	20 L	40 L
2.0 m	200 m²	80 mL	27 L	54 L
2.5 m	250 m²	100 mL	33 L	66 L
3.0 m	300 m²	120 mL	40 L	80 L

*Band width = butt diameter plus 30 cm on either side of the butt.

† Rows should be treated from both sides. The quantities stated are the total amounts to be applied, i.e. half of the stated quantity should be applied from each direction of spraying.

‡ **Brassicas:** Ensure thorough coverage of foliage and heads.

Cotton: For ground application use a prepared spray volume of 35-75 L/ha depending on the size of the crop.

For aerial application see 'Aerial application' instructions below.

Ginger: Apply as a spray to soil and incorporate to a depth of 200 mm prior to planting.

Mushrooms: Apply mixture to peat moss during preparation of casing, ensuring even mixing in peat moss.

Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes: Apply as a broadcast spray to the surface of the soil and incorporate to a depth of 15 cm prior to planting.

Swede and Turnip: Ensure thorough coverage of foliage.

Wine Grapevines: Albatross 200SC should be applied by hand-held equipment as a high volume directed spray of approximately 500 mL of solution per vine.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use spray techniques that minimise off-target spray drift. Closed mixing & loading systems should be used for aerial applications. DO NOT use rotary atomisers. Use application volumes between 20 L and 50 L/ha. Achieve a droplet density of ~60 droplets/cm² on a flat surface on the target. When spraying large droplets larger than a MEDIUM to COARSE spray droplet size category, increase the application volume to >40 L/ha to ensure sufficient droplets are produced. DO NOT apply aerially to brassicas and potatoes.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

For insecticide resistance management

GROUP 2B INSECTICIDE

ALBATROSS® 200SC Insecticide is a Group 2B insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to ALBATROSS® 200SC and other Group 2B insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if ALBATROSS® 200SC or other Group 2B insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of ALBATROSS® 200SC on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since the occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Adama Australia accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant insects. ALBATROSS® 200SC may be subject to specific resistance management strategies.

Consult an Adama representative for further information if required.

PRECAUTIONS

Re-entry period

Maintenance Activity	Re-entry intervals (days) for specified crop and maintenance activities*						
	Grapes (wine/ juice)	Grapes (table)	Bananas	Sugarcane	Cherry orchards#	Brussels sprouts, broccoli, cabbages, kohlrabies, cauliflower	Potatoes, Sweet potatoes
Hand harvesting	30	24	18	14	-	2	-
Leaf pulling	30	24	-	-	-	-	-
Tying/training/ topping	30	24	-	-	-	2	-
Girdling/turning	-	PPE**	-	-	-	-	-
Trellis repair	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation (handset)	14	14	-	-	1	-	1
Pruning	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Weeding/scouting /propagating/bird control	4	4	-	-	-	2	-

*For label crops or maintenance activities unspecified in this table, entry into treated areas may occur after the spray has dried (without the use of personal protective equipment).

**exposure risk at 30 days, therefore PPE is required up to 60 days post application.

#band spraying between trees.

If re-entry for a specific maintenance activity in the table is necessary before the day shown, workers should wear cotton overalls, buttoned to the neck and wrist and chemical resistant gloves. Overalls and gloves must be washed after each day's use. Note: It is the responsibility of the professional operator to ensure that public entry to treated areas is restricted for the appropriate interval post application. Human flaggers, if used in aerial spraying operations, must be protected by enclosed cabs.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply in weather conditions or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto non-target plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF HONEY BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS

Dangerous to bees. DO NOT apply where bees from managed hives are known to be foraging, and crops, weeds or cover crops are in flower at the time of spraying, or are expected to flower within 28 days (7 days for pastures and sorghum). Before spraying, notify beekeepers to move hives to a safe location with an untreated source of nectar, if there is potential for managed bees to be affected by the spray or spray drift. If an area has been sprayed inadvertently, in which the crop, weeds or cover crop were in flower or subsequently came into flower, notify beekeepers in order to keep managed bees out of the area for at least 28 days (7 days for pastures and sorghum) from the time of spraying. Where the owner of managed hives in the vicinity of a crop to be sprayed is not known, contact your State Department of Primary Industries/Agriculture, citing the registration number, for assistance in contacting the owner.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water. Highly toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. This product will kill susceptible non-target invertebrates, including beneficial species, if they are exposed to drift. DO NOT apply aerially to brassicas and potatoes. A spray drift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas. The strategy envisaged is exemplified 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.

For non-refillable containers: Triple rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with Local, State or Territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

For drumMUSTER containers: 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. Add rinsings to spray tank. Dispose of the rinsate by adding it 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 program site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Do not inhale vapour or spray mist. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, washable hat, elbow-length gloves, half face-piece respirator with organic/gas cartridge or canister. When using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical-resistant gloves. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each days use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles, contaminated clothing and respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water.

FIRST AID

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

SDS

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for ALBATROSS® 200SC Insecticide is available from adama.com or call Customer Service on 1800 423 262.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of ALBATROSS® 200SC Insecticide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Adama Australia regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Adama Australia accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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