SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator protection:
- Engineering control or operator exposure must be used when reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment. Wearing suitable protective clothing and equipment when handling the concentrate and when applying by hand-held equipment. However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment identifies they provide an equal or higher level of protection.

Environmental protection:
- Do not contaminate water with the product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads.

To protect aquatic organisms:
- An unsprayed buffer zone of 40m to surface water bodies.
- To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone to surface water in line with the LERAP requirements.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from broadcast air-assisted sprayers to fall within 40 metres of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body, unless a Local Environment Risk Assessment (LERAP) is carried out in accordance with HSE’s Voluntary Initiative Guidance (UK only). Before each spraying application the results of the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for three years.

This product qualifies for inclusion within the Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) scheme. Before each spraying application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads.

To protect aquatic organisms:
- An unsprayed buffer zone of 5m to surface water bodies.
- To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone to surface water in line with the LERAP requirements.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from broadcast air-assisted sprayers to fall within 5 metres of the top of a ditch which is dry at the time of application. Aim spray away from water.

This product qualifies for inclusion within the Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) scheme. Before each spraying application the results of the LERAP must be recorded and kept available for three years.

Republic of Ireland:
- Horizontal Boom Sprayers. To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5m to surface water bodies. (LERAP Scheme not applicable in the Republic of Ireland).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR USE ONLY AS A HORTICULTURAL INSECTICIDE

Crops/Situations:
- A selective insecticide for use in FIELD VEGETABLES and FRUIT CROPS for the control of CATERPILLAR PESTS and useful control of CABBAGE ROOT FLY and THRIPS including Western flower thrips.

Maximum Number of Treatments:
{  Important Information area on label may be an offence. Follow the Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products.

FOR USE ONLY AS A HORTICULTURAL INSECTICIDE

READ DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON ATTACHED LEAFLET.
**EU 512**

**CCL LABEL UK - KINGS LYNN**

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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**IMPORTANT:** This leaflet is approved as part of the Product Label. All instructions within this section must be read carefully in order to obtain safe and successful use of this product.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

**FOR USE ONLY AS A HORTICULTURAL INSECTICIDE**

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**Crops Maximum Individual Dose**

- **Apple, pear, crab-apple, gooseberry, blackberry, gooseberry:**
  - 150 mL product/ha AND/OR
  - 230 mL product/ha
- **Brassica (outdoor), cabbage (outdoor), lettuces (outdoor), cauliflower (outdoor), calabrese (outdoor), Chinese cabbage (outdoor):**
  - 12 mL product/1000 module plants
- **Brassica (outdoor), cabbage (outdoor), calabrese (outdoor), caulifower (outdoor), Chinese cabbage (outdoor):**
  - 200 mL product/ha
- **Lettuce (outdoor), salad onion (outdoor), garlic (outdoor), shallot (outdoor):**
  - 200 mL product/ha
- **Tracer (outdoor):**
  - 4 per crop

---

**Latest Time of Application**

- **Tracer (outdoor):**
  - Pre-planting, 6 leaf (glasshouse/protected structure) or post-blossom 250 mL product/ha 3 per crop
- **Strawberry (protected):**
  - Pre-blossom 150 mL product/ha 1 per crop 7 days before harvest
  - 12 mL product/1000 litre spray
  - For protected strawberry apply a maximum of 2 consecutive sprays followed by a minimum 28 day interval before any further applications.

---

**Mode of Action**

TRACER works by disrupting the insect’s nervous system through contact and ingestion. Contact occurs by a direct application or by movement on a treated surface. Ingestion occurs from feeding on treated surfaces. Symptoms appear almost immediately and complete insect mortality occurs within a few hours. TRACER is not systemic but does show trans-laminar movement.

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**Resistant Safety**

TRACER has been tested on a wide range of outdoor crops. TRACER has good plant safety when applied at different growth stages, including flowering. TRACER has been tested on brassicas. Users should refer to and follow the specific instructions for applying drench treatments.

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**Notes**

- Restrict the number of applications to no more than six applications per glasshouse/protected structure in a 12 month period, regardless of the crop being treated (including ornamentals).

---

**Resistance**

To reduce the possibility of the development of resistance:

- Total reliance on one pesticide will hasten the development of resistance. Spinosad has a different mode of action from other insecticides, and is most effective when applied in planned programmes with other insecticides with different modes of action.

---

**General**

To reduce the possibility of the development of resistance:

- Avoid use of the same active ingredient or mode of action on consecutive generations of insects. However, multiple applications to reduce a single generation are acceptable. When uncertain of the generation cycle, no more than three consecutive applications may be used in planned programmes with other insecticides with different modes of action.

---

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TRACER works by disrupting the insect’s nervous system through contact and ingestion. Contact occurs by a direct application or by movement on a treated surface. Ingestion occurs from feeding on treated surfaces. Symptoms appear almost immediately and complete insect mortality occurs within a few hours. TRACER is not systemic but does show trans-laminar movement.

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  - 200 mL product/ha
- **Tracer (outdoor):**
  - 4 per crop
**OUTDOOR CROPS**

- With Western flower thrips have shown resistance to certain chemical groups and resistance management steps should be taken as it is considered a high resistance risk pest. Carry out careful monitoring. Apply when onion thrips are first seen and repeat the application if needed after 10 days for leeks, bulb onion, salad onion, garlic and shallot. It is vital that TRACER is applied before the pest becomes well established in the crop.
- Apply no further sprays of TRACER (or any other spinosad containing product) once the maximum number of foliar sprays have been applied (or a maximum of two foliar sprays on brassicas if a pre-planting modular drench application of TRACER has already been made).
- If thrips are already established consider using a product with knockdown activity such as dimethoate before applying TRACER.
- On brassicas, only one pre-planting modular drench application should be made per crop to protect against garlic and shallot. It is vital that TRACER is applied before the pest becomes well established in the crop.
- Applications should be targeted against early insect developmental stages whenever possible.
- It is possible, include multiple tactics (e.g., cultural or biological controls) when using integrated pest management programmes.
- To TRACER in programmes with other effective insecticides at a different mode of action to reduce the possibilities of resistance occurring.

**PROTECTED STRAWBERRY CROPS**

- Western flower thrips have shown resistance to certain chemical groups and resistance management steps should be taken as it is considered a high resistance risk pest in protected cropping. Before undertaking a spray programme with TRACER establish whether incoming plant material has previously been treated with TRACER or another spinosad containing product.
- Carry out careful monitoring. For caterpillar control apply TRACER at egg hatch in top fruit and when pests are first seen in other field crops. Repeat applications at 10-day intervals if needed.
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- It is possible, include multiple tactics (e.g., cultural or biological controls) when using integrated pest management programmes.
- Use TRACER in programmes with other effective insecticides at a different mode of action to reduce the possibilities of resistance occurring.

**INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT**

- When possible use an integrated pest management programme.
- For further information and the latest advice on beneficial insects and mites and their integrated use with TRACER consult Landboer Limited.

**BEES**

- Do not apply to areas the it is the home of bees. It may be foraging as contact with direct spray may be harmful. Remove the hive during spraying as exposure to direct spray may be harmful to bees. Dow AgroSciences take the most restrictive approach and recommend that a period of 24 hours after application and all spray deposits are thoroughly dry before exposure of bees. Water pools with residues of spinosad will continue to take the most restrictive approach and recommend that a period of 24 hours after application and all spray deposits are thoroughly dry before exposure of bees. Water pools with residues of spinosad will continue to pose a risk and should be avoided.

**OUTDOOR CROPS**

- TRACER can be used in an integrated pest management strategy in top fruit as it has been found to have no long-term adverse effects on predatory bugs Anthocoris spp or the predatory mite Typhlodromus pyri.
- Overall applications of TRACER to control pests in field brassicas, leeks, onions and strawberry are of low risk to predatory insects and mites both in the plant canopy and on the soil below. There is risk to parasitic Hymenoptera but these effects are short duration (2 weeks) as the persistence of TRACER is low and recovered of those highly mobile species would be rapid.
- TRACER, when used according to good agricultural practice is unlikely to pose an unacceptable risk to honeybees and beneficial arthropods.

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- TRACER, when used according to good agricultural practice is unlikely to pose an unacceptable risk to honeybees and beneficial arthropods.
MODULAR DRENCH APPLICATION

It is best practice to make module spray applications in a specific spray area away from other plants where beneficial insects may be present. If this is not possible then do not make an application of TRACER after an application of TRACER because populations of beneficial insects and especially parasitic wasps are present in high numbers.

If module plants are raised as part of an integrated pest management system then follow the directions given for protected crops.

PROTECTED CROPS

As part of an Integrated Pest Management programme:

- Inspect all receiving plant material for presence of Western flower thrips and treat if necessary.
- Monitor stock routinely to determine the need for control measures.
- Use screens or barriers to prevent insects migrating from adjacent fields.
- Use effective dusting and fumigation techniques if possible.
- Use sprays that are safe to beneficial arthropods.
- Use sprays that are dry when applied. Each day of application, when spray deposits are dry may be affected but will recover after 24 hours.

Introduction Best Practices

- Orius laevigatius is best introduced after 7 days. If calibration may be introduced on the day of application once spray deposits are dry. If TRACER is applied directly to plants containing M. caliginosus they may be a short-term problem in natural plant systems.
- Amblyseius cucumeris is best introduced when spray deposits are dry but may be introduced on the day of application once spray deposits are dry. Orius laevigatus is best introduced on the day of application once spray deposits are dry. If TRACER is applied directly to plants containing M. caliginosus they may be a short-term problem in natural plant systems.

- Exposure to direct spray is harmful to bumble bees, but dry spray deposits are harmless.
- Carefully choose any chemical products used in the pesticide programme and consider any side effects on predators and parasites.
- Use predators and parasites.
- Use screens or barriers to prevent insects migrating from adjacent fields.
- Monitor stock routinely to determine the need for control measures.
- Inspect all incoming plant material for presence of Western flower thrips and treat if necessary.

TRACER Recommendations for Integrated Use with Predators and Parasites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beneficial Type</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Toxicity Class Rating</th>
<th>Introduction Best Practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Predatory insects</td>
<td>Amblyseius cucumeris</td>
<td>Harmless (1)</td>
<td>Introduced when spray deposits are dry may be affected but will recover after 24 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predatory insects</td>
<td>Amblyseius persimilis</td>
<td>Harmless (1)</td>
<td>Introduced when spray deposits are dry may be affected but will recover after 24 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predatory insects</td>
<td>Orius laevigatus</td>
<td>Harmless (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Predatory insects</td>
<td>Orius insidiosus</td>
<td>Harmless (1)</td>
<td>Introduced when spray deposits are dry may be affected but will recover after 24 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predatory insects</td>
<td>Orius venator</td>
<td>Harmless (1)</td>
<td>Introduced when spray deposits are dry may be affected but will recover after 24 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predatory insects</td>
<td>Orius laevigatus</td>
<td>Harmless (1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predatory insects</td>
<td>Amblyseius clematidis</td>
<td>Harmless (1)</td>
<td>Introduced when spray deposits are dry may be affected but will recover after 24 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predatory insects</td>
<td>Phytoseiulus persimilis</td>
<td>Harmless (1)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Species ratings:
  - Class 1 Harmless less than 25% reduction
  - Class 2 Slightly harmful 25-50% reduction
  - Class 3 Moderately harmful 50-75% reduction
  - Class 4 Harmful more than 75% reduction

APPLE, PEAR, CRAB APPE , QUINCE

NOTES

To avoid variable performance, timing of application should be optimised and good coverage of the foliage should be achieved. Optimal timing of application of TRACER post-blossom for control of caterpillars is when first egg hatch is predicted based on threshold counts in pheromone traps being reached. It is important when making all applications to top fruit to use sufficient water volume to achieve effective cover and penetration of the foliage. Where tree height and canopy density is reduced, the dose and water volume should be adjusted accordingly.

Consult your specialist adviser for further information. Further information on the PACE scheme is available from HDC, or see the HDC leaflet (Integrated Spraying: Opportunities to reduce impact) available on the CRD website at http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/HDC.pdf.
PRE-BLOSSOM:
Pest: Overwintered tortrix moths
Rate: 150 mL/ha
Water volume: 300 to 1500 litres of water per hectare
Maximum number of applications: 1 pre-blossom
Time of application: Apply pre-blossom from early green cluster when first signs of active larvae which spin themselves into webs are first observed.
Latest time of application: 7 days before harvest.

POST-BLOSSOM:
Pest: Summer fruit tortrix moth, codling moth
Rate: 250 mL/ha
Water volume: 300 to 1500 litres of water per hectare
Maximum number of applications: 3 post-blossom
Time of application: Apply post-blossom when first egg hatch is predicted based on threshold counts in pheromone traps being reached. Carefully monitor pest development to determine whether repeat applications are necessary. If required, make a repeat application of TRACER (or a similar compound with activity against moth larvae) timed to coincide with egg hatch of the larvae. It is important to use a different mode of action in a good resistance management strategy.
Latest time of application: 7 days before harvest.

OUTDOOR BRASSICA CROPS (BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUT, CABBAGE, CALABRESE, CAULIFLOWER, CHINESE CABBAGE)
MODULAR DRENCH TREATMENT
Pest: Cabbage root fly
Rate: 60 mL/5000 plants
Water volume: 5 litres of water per 5000 plants
Maximum number of applications: 1 prior to planting out.
Time of application: Crops should be treated ideally at the 3 to 4 leaf stage. Only good crops with good leaf condition that are growing vigorously should be treated.
Latest time of application: 6 leaf stage.

Application is a three stage process:
1) moisten the leaves of the plants to be treated immediately prior to treatment to apply the TRACER drench
2) wash off the TRACER drench from leaves of plants with water
3) repeat application (if required) at 10 day intervals

Leaves of the plants should be wetted with a light spray of water immediately before treatment using 2 litres per 5,000 plants. TRACER should then be applied at 60 mL in 5 litres of water per 5,000 plants.

It is important that the total volume of water used in these three stages does not exceed the water holding capacity of the modules, otherwise leaching of the TRACER will occur which may reduce cabbage root fly control and lead to contamination of underlying glasshouse soil (see 'Notes' below).

The water volumes below are given as a guide for modules of 11 to 13 mL capacity (the minimum size and hence the minimum volume recommended). Larger volumes can be used with larger modules.

Leaves of the plants should be treated at the 3 to 4 leaf stage. Only good crops with good leaf condition that are growing vigorously should be treated.

COLOUR REFERENCES
Number of Colours used: 1

QUALITY CHECK
☐ MANUAL
☐ DIGITAL PAGE
☐ DOCU PAGE

549576A01/439053 Date: 22-NOV-16 Issue : A
Immediately after treatment the insecticide must be thoroughly washed off the leaves of the plant with clean water, using 5 litres of water per 5,000 plants.

**NOTES FOR MODULE APPLICATION**

TRACER MUST BE APPLIED ALONE. Tank mixing of TRACER for this use is not recommended. However, best practice should avoid applying TRACER in such a large volume of water that it passes through the compost. Always apply the spray containing the pathways and covered areas surrounding the trays being treated. This can be done in a number of ways: eg. interceptor trays, polythene sheeting over correct water volumes etc. After use, remove plastic sheeting, wash down and dispose of safely.

When handling recently drenched trays of plants it is best practice to wear protective rubber gloves and coveralls.

Modules should generally be transplanted as soon as possible after treatment. However, best practice is to let the plants for the first 24 hours after application. If plants are to be depotted after transplanting, TRACER should be applied a few days before transplanting to ensure that it is not leached from the roots before the first watering.

Transplanting of treated blocks and modules to a depth which brings untreated soil into contact with plant stems above the top of the block or module will lead to reduced control.

Further treatments to control cabbage root fly larvae may be required in areas of high activity.

**OUTDOOR BRASSICA CROPS (BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUT, CABBAGE, CALABRESE, CAULIFLOWER, CHINESE CABBAGE)**

**FOLIAR TREATMENT**

**Post**

- Caterpillars: Control of diamondback moth, small cabbage white butterfly, large cabbage white butterfly, and useful control of large cabbage moth

**Rate**

- 200 mL/ha

**Water volume**

- 200 to 600 litres of water per hectare

**Maximum number of applications**

- 4 per crop OR if a modular drench application of TRACER has been made, 2 per crop on brassicas.

**Time of application**

- Spray when damage is first seen, and preferably when caterpillars are small. If repeat applications are required try to use in programmes with other insecticides with a different mode of action.

**Latest time of application**

- 3 days before harvest

**OUTDOOR LEEK, BULB ONION, SALAD ONION, GARLIC, SHALLOT**

Immediately after treatment the insecticide must be thoroughly washed off the leaves of the plant with clean water, using 5 litres of water per 5,000 plants.

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Modules should generally be transplanted as soon as possible after treatment. However, best practice is to let the plants for the first 24 hours after application. If plants are to be depotted after transplanting, TRACER should be applied a few days before transplanting to ensure that it is not leached from the roots before the first watering.

Transplanting of treated blocks and modules to a depth which brings untreated soil into contact with plant stems above the top of the block or module will lead to reduced control.

Further treatments to control cabbage root fly larvae may be required in areas of high activity.
MIXING
To ensure thorough mixing of the product invert the container several times before opening. Half fill the spray tank with water, begin agitation and add the required quantity of TRACER. Fill up the spray tank, agitating continuously to ensure thorough mixing, and maintain agitation until spraying is complete. Use only clean water for mixing. Use the spray solution immediately after preparation.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT
Apply TRACER using a horizontal boom sprayer or a broadcast air assisted sprayer.

For protected strawberry crops, apply TRACER by conventional hydraulic sprayer or by hand-held applicators. Ensure spray equipment is in good working order and has been calibrated according to the manufacturers’ recommendations.

Dow AgroSciences Conditions of Supply
All goods supplied by us are of high grade and we believe them to be suitable but, as we cannot exercise control over their storage, handling, mixing or use, or the weather conditions before, during or after application which may affect the performance of the goods, all conditions and warranties, statutory or otherwise, as to the quality or fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded. No responsibility will be accepted by us or re-sellers for any failure in performance, damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use. These conditions cannot be varied by our staff or agents whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.

COMPANY ADVISORY INFORMATION
Use in Organic Crops
Spinosad has met the necessary criteria to allow it to be included in Annex II of the EU Organic Regulation 2092/91/EC and is compatible with Organic Farming Standards. Organic growers should consult their organic authorisation body for derogation to use TRACER for on label and off-label approved crops.

For further information please contact Dow AgroSciences.

PROTECTED CROPS OF STRAWBERRY

Pest
Control of Western Flower Thrip
Rate
150 mL/ha (15 mL per 100 litres of water)
Water volume
200 to 1000 litres of water
Maximum number of applications
4 per crop (or continuous)
Time of application
It is important to monitor pest levels. Apply when nymphs and adults are first observed or at very first signs of crop damage. Applications should be made before thrips are established. During spraying, make sure that the inside and outside parts of the leaves and flowers are covered. The spray technique and the amount of water must cover the plant without causing run-off and control often depends on the quality of the spraying (machinery, quantity of water, etc). Pest control is achieved by a sequence of two treatments at 7 day intervals if needed. For resistance management purposes there must be a minimum interval of 28 days after the second application before any further applications of TRACER are made. This is an opportunity to allow beneficial insects to be effective in IPM programmes.

Restrict the number of sprays to no more than 6 applications per season as a whole. The product REGULATED as a product regardless of crop (including ornamentals). TRACER should be applied in programme with other insecticides and in combination with integrated pest management.

Latest time of application
1 day before harvest

SPRAY VOLUME
Water volume should reflect the need for uniform cover and penetration of the leaf canopy.

Crop | Water Volume | Comment
--- | --- | ---
Apple, pear, crab apple, quince | Min: 300 litres/ha | It is particularly important when spraying post-blossom to achieve full penetration of the leaf canopy and uniform coverage of the foliage and blossoms or fruitlets.
Max: 1500 litres/ha

Ensure good penetration of the foliage.

Min: 200 litres/ha | Max: 600 litres/ha
Ensure good penetration of the foliage.

Strawberry (protected) | Min: 200 litres/ha | It is particularly important when spraying post-blossom to achieve full penetration of the leaf canopy and uniform coverage of the foliage and blossoms or fruitlets.
Max: 1000 litres/ha

Ensure good penetration of the foliage.

Broccoli, Brussels sprout, cabbage, calabrese, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, leek, bulb onion, salad onion, garlic, shallot

Ensure good penetration of the foliage.

SCHAWK!
Tel: (0044) 191 4917777

EU 512
CCL LABEL UK - KINGS LYNN

COLOUR REFERENCES
Number of Colours used: 1
- Black

QUALITY CHECK
- MANUAL
- DIGITAL PAGE
- DOCU PAGE

549576A01/439053 Date:22-NOV-16 Issue: A
UK
To access the Safety Data Sheet for this product scan the QR code or use the weblink below:

Alternatively contact your supplier

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND:
To access the Safety Data Sheet for this product scan the QR code or use the weblink below:

Alternatively contact your supplier

**EU 512**

**CCL LABEL UK - KINGS LYNN**

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**Package MID:** 253870 1611
**Trade Name:** TRACER
**Country:** UK
**Region:** UK (INCLUDING IRL)
**Size:** 200x98mm
**Artwork Type:** 0.5L LEAFLET LABEL
**Label Support:** Bottle

**Specification:** EU 512
**Standardisation Level:** 7
**Printer:** CCL LABEL UK
**Packing Location:** KINGS LYNN
**Level 70 Code:** N/A
**Operator Initials:** AA

**COLOUR REFERENCES**
Number of Colours used: 1
- Black

**QUALITY CHECK**
- [ ] MANUAL
- [ ] DIGITAL PAGE
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**549576A01/439053** Date: 22-NOV-16  Issue: A
### EU 512

**CCL LABEL UK - KINGS LYNN**

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- [ ] MANUAL  
- [ ] DIGITAL PAGE  
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**549576A01/439053 Date:22-NOV-16 Issue : A**
SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Operator protection:

Engineering controls of operator exposure must be used wherever reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment:

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES when handling the concentrate and when applying to hand-held equipment.

However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately.

Environmental protection:

Ensure all equipment is clean and free of foreign material before applying the product on the containers. Do not clean equipment application near surface water. Avoid contamination via drainage from improperly used equipment.

To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone to surface water bodies in line with the LERAP requirements.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 40 metres of the top of the bank of a static or flowing water body, unless a Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 5 metres of the top of a ditch which is not protected by a buffer zone.

Aim spray away from water.

This product qualifies for inclusion within the Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) scheme. Before each spraying operation from a horizontal boom sprayer or broadcast an assessed sprayer, either a LERAP must be carried out in accordance with HSE’s guidance or the statutory buffer zone must be maintained.

Whenever spraying is taking place within the statutory buffer zone or a wider buffer zone that has been established, waterbodies must be protected from residual contamination via drainage from improperly used equipment.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from horizontal boom sprayers to fall within 60 metres of the top of the banks of a static or flowing water body within 5 metres of the top of a ditch which is not protected by a buffer zone.

To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5m to surface water bodies.

DO NOT ALLOW DIRECT SPRAY from broadcast air-assisted sprayers to fall within 40 metres of the top of the bank of a static or flowing waterbody, unless a Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) permits a narrower buffer zone, or within 5 metres of the top of a ditch which is not protected by a buffer zone.

Aim spray away from water.

To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 5m to surface water bodies.

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This product is registered for inclusion within the Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) scheme. Before each spraying operation from a horizontal boom sprayer or broadcast an assessed sprayer, either a LERAP must be carried out in accordance with HSE’s guidance or the statutory buffer zone must be maintained.

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