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

**Aviator<sup>®</sup> Xpro<sup>®</sup>**

**FOLIAR FUNGICIDE**

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS:** 150 g/L PROTHIOCONAZOLE  
75 g/L BIXAFEN  
**SOLVENT:** 523 g/L N,N DIMETHYLDECANAMIDE

<b>GROUP</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>FUNGICIDE</b>
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For the control of various diseases in canola, barley, wheat, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas and lentils as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

#### RESTRAINTS

##### RESIDUE MANAGEMENT RESTRAINTS

###### All crops

**DO NOT** apply more than two applications per crop.

###### Canola

**DO NOT** apply after 50% (full bloom) flowering growth stage (BBCH65).

###### Barley and wheat

**DO NOT** apply after Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).

###### Chickpeas

**DO NOT** apply after late flowering (BBCH 69).

###### Faba beans, field peas, lentils

**DO NOT** apply after early flowering (BBCH 60/61).

##### SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

**DO NOT** apply with spray droplets smaller than a **MEDIUM** spray droplet category as defined by the ASAE S572 Standard. Users **MUST ONLY USE** nozzles classified as suitable for delivering a **MEDIUM** spray droplet category (or coarser) according to the nozzle manufacturer's specifications.

**DO NOT** apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 20 km/h as measured at the application site.

**DO NOT** apply during surface temperature inversion conditions at the application site.

Users of this product **MUST make an accurate written record** of the details of each spray application within 24 hours following application and **KEEP** this record for a minimum of 2 years. The spray application details that must be recorded are: **1.** date and start and finish times of application; **2.** location address and paddock/s sprayed; **3.** full name of this product; **4.** amount used per hectare and number of hectares applied to; **5.** crop/situation and weed/pest; **6.** wind speed and direction during application; **7.** air temperature; **8.** nozzle brand, model and type and spray system pressure measured during application; **9.** name and address of person applying this product. (Additional record details may be required by the State or Territory where this product is used.)

##### MANDATORY NO-SPRAY ZONE

**DO NOT** apply if there are aquatic and wetland areas, including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers downwind from the application area and within the **mandatory no-spray zones** shown in Table A below.

**DO NOT** apply if there are non-target terrestrial plants downwind from the application area and within the **mandatory no-spray zones** shown in Table B below.

<b>Table A – No-Spray Zones for Protection of the Aquatic Environment</b>		
<b>FOR AERIAL APPLICATION</b>		
<b>Wind Speed Range at Time of Application</b>	<b>Downwind Mandatory No-Spray Zone</b>	
	<b>Fixed-Wing</b>	<b>Helicopter</b>
From 3 to 8 kilometres per hour	40 metres	40 metres
From 8 to 14 kilometres per hour	60 metres	40 metres
From 14 to 20 kilometres per hour	60 metres	60 metres
<b>FOR GROUND APPLICATION</b>		
From 3 to 20 kilometres per hour	5 metres	

<b>Table B – No-Spray Zones for Protection of the Terrestrial Environment</b>		
<b>FOR AERIAL APPLICATION</b>		
<b>Wind Speed Range at Time of Application</b>	<b>Downwind Mandatory No-Spray Zone</b>	
	<b>Fixed-Wing</b>	<b>Helicopter</b>
From 3 to 8 kilometres per hour	20 metres	20 metres
From 8 to 14 kilometres per hour	20 metres	20 metres
From 14 to 20 kilometres per hour	20 metres	40 metres
<b>FOR GROUND APPLICATION</b>		
From 3 to 20 kilometres per hour	5 metres	

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE TABLE (FOR USE IN ALL STATES)**

<b>CROP</b>	<b>DISEASE</b>	<b>RATE</b>	<b>WHP</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Canola	Blackleg ( <i>Leptosphaeria maculans</i> )	550 to 650 mL/ha	Not required when used as directed (H)  4 weeks (G)	Apply at the 4 to 6 leaf crop stage of blackleg susceptible varieties (blackleg ratings of MS or lower) or in situations of high blackleg risk (refer to <b>General Instructions – Disease control in Canola</b> ). Will reduce lodging and stem canker from blackleg. A follow-up application may be required at green bud in high disease risk situations or where an effective blackleg seed treatment has not been used. Use the higher rate (up to 650 mL/ha) in higher yielding crops where disease risk is high. DO NOT apply after 50% (full bloom) flowering growth stage (BBCH65).
	Sclerotinia stem rot ( <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> )	550 to 800 mL/ha		Apply between 20% and 50% (full bloom) flowering. For best results apply as a preventative application at 20-30% flowering prior to significant disease expression (refer to <b>General Instructions –Disease control in canola</b> ). Good coverage throughout the entire canopy is essential, particularly ensuring spray coverage down to the base of the canopy is important. Using a water rate at the higher end of the range (see application instructions) will improve spray coverage. Apply the higher rate (up to 800 mL/ha) under high disease pressure. A second application may be required if seasonal conditions are conducive for continued disease development or when the risk of disease is high. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop with a minimum re-treatment interval of 21 days DO NOT apply after 50% (full bloom) flowering growth stage (BBCH65).

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley	Net form net blotch ( <i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f. <i>teres</i> ) Spot form net blotch ( <i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f. <i>maculata</i> )	300 to 500 mL/ha	Not required when used as directed (H)	Monitor crops from mid tillering. On susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of disease development. Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development. Use the higher rate in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or if susceptible varieties are grown or disease is established in the lower canopy. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop. DO NOT apply after Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).
	Powdery mildew ( <i>Blumeria graminis</i> f.sp. <i>hordei</i> )		4 weeks (G)	Monitor crops from mid tillering (earlier if no effective seed treatment has been applied). On susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of disease development. Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development or disease is established in the lower canopy. Use the higher rates (up to 500 mL/ha) where conditions favour severe disease. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop. DO NOT apply after Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).
	Leaf scald ( <i>Rhynchosporium</i> <i>secalis</i> )		400 to 500 mL/ha	Monitor crops from mid tillering (earlier if no effective seed treatment has been applied). On susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of disease development. Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development or disease is established in the lower canopy. Use the higher rates (up to 500 mL/ha) where conditions favour severe disease. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop. DO NOT apply after Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).
	Leaf rust ( <i>Puccinia hordei</i> )			

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat	Stripe rust ( <i>Puccinia striiformis</i> )	300 to 500 mL/ha	Not required when used as directed (H)  4 weeks (G)	Monitor crops from early stem elongation, and on susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of infection. Use the higher rate (up to 500 mL/ha) in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or susceptible varieties are grown. Continue to monitor crops after application, re-application may be required if conditions favour disease development and initial application is made before the flag leaf has emerged. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop. DO NOT apply after Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).
	Yellow leaf spot ( <i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i> )			Monitor crops from late tillering and spray before disease has infected any of the top three leaves of the crop. Aim to protect the three top leaves of the plant from disease.
	Septoria nodorum (glume blotch) ( <i>Parastagonospora nodorum</i> )			Use the higher rate in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or susceptible varieties or where disease is established in the lower canopy.
	Septoria tritici blotch ( <i>Zymoseptoria tritici</i> )			A maximum of two applications may be made per crop. DO NOT apply after Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).
	Powdery mildew ( <i>Blumeria graminis tritici</i> )			Monitor crops from early stem elongation, and on susceptible varieties apply at the first sign of infection. Use the higher rate (up to 500 mL/ha) in higher yielding crops where conditions favour disease development or where susceptible varieties are grown. Continue to monitor crops after application. Re-application may be required if conditions favour disease development and initial application is made before the flag leaf has emerged. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop. DO NOT apply after the oldest crop plants are at Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).
	Eyespot ( <i>Oculimacula yallundae</i> )			Monitor crops from mid tillering and spray by Z31 before dense canopies prevent good fungicide coverage to the bottom of the wheat canopy. Application earlier than Z31 may be required in dense crops. Aim to protect the base of the crop plants from disease. Use the higher rate (up to 500 mL/ha) in higher yielding crops where paddock history and conditions favour disease development or where susceptible varieties are grown. Aviator Xpro will reduce eyespot disease symptoms resulting in reduced crop lodging. Crops treated with Aviator Xpro may still exhibit eyespot symptoms, but are expected to lodge less than untreated crops. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop. DO NOT apply after Z45 (boot with the sheath opening but the head not visible).

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Chickpeas	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Phoma fabae</i> )	400 to 600 mL/ha	Not required when used as directed (H)  5 weeks (G)	Aviator Xpro is most effective when applied before an infection event occurs (e.g. before rain). Monitor crops from emergence, and apply at the first sign of disease infection. A second application may be required if seasonal conditions are conducive for continued disease development or when the risk of disease is high. Under extended conditions of high disease risk and for susceptible varieties, more than 2 fungicide sprays may be required. In these situations, Aviator Xpro should be applied as part of a preventative spray program that incorporates other fungicides. Refer to industry guidelines for information on disease risk and recommended fungicide spray programs in specific situations. Use the higher rate (up to 600 mL/ha) when conditions favour severe disease development. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop with a minimum re-treatment interval of 28 days. DO NOT apply after late flowering (BBCH 69).
Faba beans	Chocolate spot ( <i>Botrytis fabae</i> )	600 mL/ha	Not required when used as directed (H)  5 weeks (G)	Aviator Xpro is most effective when applied before an infection event occurs (e.g. before rain). Monitor crops from emergence, and apply at the first sign of disease infection. A second application may be required if seasonal conditions are conducive for continued disease development or when the risk of disease is high. Under extended conditions of high disease risk and for susceptible varieties, more than 2 fungicide sprays may be required. In these situations, Aviator Xpro should be applied as part of a preventative spray program that incorporates other fungicides. Refer to industry guidelines for information on disease risk and recommended fungicide spray programs in specific situations. A maximum of two applications may be made per crop with a minimum re-treatment interval of 28 days. DO NOT apply after early flowering (BBCH 60/61).
	Rust ( <i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i> )			
	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta fabae</i> f.sp. <i>fabae</i> )	400 to 600 mL/ha		
	Cercospora leaf spot ( <i>Cercospora zonata</i> )	400 to 600 mL/ha		
Field peas	Black spot complex ( <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> , <i>Phoma medicaginis</i> var. <i>pinodella</i> , <i>Ascochyta pisi</i> )	600 mL/ha		
Lentils	Ascochyta blight ( <i>Ascochyta fabae</i> f.sp. <i>lentis</i> )	400 to 600 mL/ha		<u>Rust and chocolate spot (faba beans)</u> The first application should be applied prior to canopy closure to ensure good penetration of Aviator Xpro into the canopy.
	Botrytis grey mould ( <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> and <i>B. fabae</i> )			<u>Ascochyta blight (faba beans)</u> Use the higher rate (up to 600 mL/ha) when conditions favour severe disease development.  <u>Cercospora leaf spot (faba beans)</u> Apply during the early vegetative period approximately 5 to 8 weeks after emergence, before disease symptoms appear. Use a higher rate (up to 600 mL/ha) when conditions favour severe disease development.  <u>Black spot complex (field peas)</u> Apply at the first sign of disease infection and when prolonged cool, wet conditions are expected.



CROP	DISEASE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
				<p><u>Ascochyta blight (lentils)</u> Use the higher rate (up to 600 mL/ha) when conditions favour severe disease development.</p> <p><u>Botrytis grey mould (lentils)</u> The first application should be applied prior to canopy closure to ensure good penetration of Aviator Xpro into the canopy. Use the higher rate (up to 600 mL/ha) when conditions favour severe disease development.</p>

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

#### WITHHOLDING PERIODS

##### Harvest (H):

Barley, canola, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, wheat

**NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**

##### Grazing (G):

Barley, canola, wheat

**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

Chickpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils

**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

#### LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

The grazing withholding periods apply to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, the Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

#### EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) – 7 DAYS

Livestock that have been grazing on treated crops should be placed on clean feed for 7 days prior to export slaughter.

#### EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for produce treated with Aviator Xpro. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Bayer for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using Aviator Xpro.

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

##### Disease control in canola - blackleg

A higher blackleg risk can be expected in higher rainfall districts (above 500 mm annual rainfall), where crops are grown within 500 m of a previous year's stubble or in later sown crops. Other factors will also increase the risk of blackleg infection, including susceptibility of the variety grown, the intensity of canola cropping in a district, rainfall before sowing and the frequency of growing the same canola variety. Consult industry guidelines for more detailed assessment of blackleg risk in specific situations. Up to two sprays of Aviator Xpro may be applied per season to the crop.

##### Disease control in canola - sclerotinia

Aviator Xpro is most effective when application is made prior to conditions conducive to sclerotinia infection. Infection and disease development are most conducive in warmer winter or spring conditions with extended periods of leaf wetness due to rainfall, dew or high humidity. Sclerotinia stem infection is most likely to develop where moisture within the crop canopy remains high during the flowering period, following petal fall and rainfall events. Refer also to industry guidelines for advice on conditions under which sclerotinia infections are most likely to develop. Control of sclerotinia stem rot is more effective in crops which have a uniform flowering period. Uneven flowering (e.g. caused by staggered germinations or non-true-to-type varieties) makes optimum spray timing difficult and two sprays may be required in these crops. Generally a single application of Aviator Xpro at 20 to 30% flowering will control sclerotinia in crops with a short flowering interval. Crops with an extended flowering period may require a second application at or prior to 50% flowering (full-bloom) to adequately control sclerotinia if conditions late in the season are conducive to development of disease. Length of protection may be

reduced in bulky crops where good coverage is hard to achieve, and where there is significant growth dilution of the fungicide. For optimum protection, application should be directed to obtain coverage on petals, leaves and stems.

**Crop safety - canola**

When Aviator Xpro is applied to canola early in the crop growth (4 to 6 leaf stage) minor bleaching on leaves may occur within 1 to 2 weeks of application. Any effects will be generally negligible and not expected to affect crop grain yield.

**Disease control in cereals**

Monitor the crop regularly for symptoms of disease. Generally spray at the first sign of disease, although this will depend on factors such as expected weather conditions and the particular crop variety disease resistance.

Aim to control foliar disease on the top three leaves in wheat (and barley), particularly the flag leaf and the first leaf below the flag leaf in wheat (and the two leaves below the flag leaf in barley). To protect these leaves will generally require at least two fungicide applications in crops where conditions favour continued disease development and may require applications earlier in the crop life to control disease commencing lower in the crop canopy. Where cereal crops are planted into last year's cereal stubble, for some diseases, more than two applications of a fungicide may be required commencing early in the crop's growth. Cereal fungicides are generally xylem mobile which means movement of applied active ingredient is generally away from the base of the plant. It follows that good disease control may require fungicide application early in the crop's growth to protect the lower canopy. In this situation Aviator Xpro should be applied as part of a preventative program which includes other fungicides. Refer to the Directions for Use for particular disease recommendations. Up to two sprays of Aviator Xpro may be applied per season to the crop. Ensure good coverage of all susceptible plant parts.

For control of eyespot in wheat aim to apply Aviator Xpro to the base of the plant to reduce crop lodging rather than protecting the top three leaves. Application should be at Z30 - Z31 into an open canopy.

**Disease control in pulse crops**

Aviator Xpro is most effective when applied before an infection event occurs (e.g. before rain), and before disease becomes established in the crop. In most situations, effective disease control can be achieved by monitoring crops from emergence, and applying Aviator Xpro at the first sign of disease infection. Monitor and apply a second application if seasonal conditions are conducive for disease development.

Under conditions of high disease risk and for susceptible varieties, more than 2 fungicide sprays may be required for effective disease control. In these situations, Aviator Xpro should be applied as part of a preventative spray program that incorporates other fungicides. Other strategies such as targeting the optimum sowing window and planting crops away from last year's stubble should be adopted as an integrated approach to disease management in pulse crops, particularly in high disease risk situations. Refer to industry guidelines for recommended strategies to minimise diseases in pulse crops.

Industry guidelines have been developed for disease control in pulse crops which contain more specific information regarding disease management strategies. These guidelines are adapted to reflect changes in varietal resistance over time and disease risk in specific situations, and include recommended fungicide spray programs in specific situations.

**Crop safety - pulse crops**

When Aviator Xpro is applied to lentils, faba beans and field peas, slight discoloration or necrosis on leaves ranging from specks to larger areas may occur on a small number of leaves per plant within 2 weeks of application. Any crop effects will be generally negligible and not have any impact on grain yield.

**Mixing**

Emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulations such as Aviator Xpro are known to strip chemical residues out of boomsprays and pumping/mixing equipment which can result in damage to sensitive crops. It may be necessary to thoroughly clean or decontaminate spray and mixing/pumping equipment before applying Aviator Xpro to sensitive crops.

This decontamination should be to the level of removing any ALS inhibitor herbicides (Group B) such as imidazolinones, triazolopyrimidines or sulfonyl urea herbicides e.g. Ally<sup>®</sup>, Glean<sup>®</sup>, Logran<sup>®</sup>, Intervix<sup>®</sup> etc. used in previous crops or by previous equipment owners. If a product has been used which requires a different or more rigorous decontamination then use the more rigorous decontamination process ensuring that all ALS inhibitor herbicides (Group B) will be thoroughly removed.



**Application****Ground:**

Barley, canola, wheat: Apply product using a total spray volume of at least 60 L/ha and a MEDIUM spray quality as defined by the ASABE S572 Standard.

Faba beans, field peas, lentils: Apply product with ground equipment using a spray volume of at least 70 L/ha and a MEDIUM spray quality as defined by the ASABE S572 Standard.

In some situations, such as dense crop canopies, a higher water rate (e.g. 100 to 150 L/ha) may improve spray coverage and disease control. Dense crop canopies that may require higher water rates to improve spray coverage typically include canola and pulse crops at later growth stages (e.g. flowering canola).

**Aerial:**

Aerial: Apply product using a minimum spray volume of 20 L/ha and a MEDIUM spray quality as defined by the ASABE S572 Standard.

**COMPATIBILITY**

Always consult Bayer before mixing Aviator Xpro with other products.

Canola and pulse crops: No more than one herbicide should be mixed with Aviator Xpro at any one time. When Aviator Xpro is mixed with herbicides that require an adjuvant (as per their registered label) significant adverse crop effects may result. These mixtures should be avoided.

Canola: DO NOT mix Aviator Xpro with liquid fertilisers when applying prior to the commencement of flowering.

**FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING**

<b>GROUP</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>FUNGICIDE</b>
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Aviator Xpro is a member of the SDHI and DMI groups of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group 3 and a Group 7 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product and other Group 3 and Group 7 fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungal population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by this product and other Group 3 and Group 7 fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss. Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that result from failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

**Resistance management**

Aviator Xpro may be subject to specific industry resistance management strategies which may recommend limits to the number of sprays, constraints regarding consecutive sprays or sprays following in-furrow or seed treatments, minimum spray intervals and no-spray periods for specific fungicide activity groups. For further information refer to the CropLife Australia website.

**PRECAUTIONS****Re-entry or re-handling**

Do not enter treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical-resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

**PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS**

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, crops, cropping lands or pastures.

**PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT**

Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers, drains or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

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 for appropriate disposal 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 relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product. Do not re-use empty container for any other purpose.



**SAFETY DIRECTIONS**

Will damage eyes. May irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), chemical-resistant gloves and face shield or goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

**FIRST AID**

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26). If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

**ADDITIONAL USER SAFETY INFORMATION**

**WARNING:** May cause birth defects.

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from [www.crop.bayer.com.au](http://www.crop.bayer.com.au).

**EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY**

This product must be used strictly as directed, and in accordance with all instructions appearing on the label and in other reference material. So far as it is lawfully able to do so, Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility for loss or damage arising from failure to follow such directions and instructions.

Aviator® and Xpro® are Registered Trademarks of the Bayer Group.

APVMA Approval No. 69361/120289

FOR 24 HOUR SPECIALIST ADVICE IN  
EMERGENCY ONLY  
PHONE 1800 033 111

**GHS STATEMENTS**

**•Causes serious eye irritation. •Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. •May cause respiratory irritation. •May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.**  
•Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. •Do not breathe spray mist. •IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. •If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. •Store locked up.