Product Name: ACCENSI GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM HERBICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 68603/120768

RLP APPROVED

Label Name:	ACCENSI GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM HERBICIDE

Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Constituent Statements:	200 g/L GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM

Mode of Action:	GROUP N HERBICIDE

Statement of Claims:	For non-residual control of broadleaf and grass weeds in various situations as specified in the Directions for Use table.

Net Contents:	5L - 1000L

Restraints:	DO NOT apply by aircraft. DO NOT apply when rain is expected within 6 hours. DO NOT apply to weeds under stress due to, for example, very dry, very wet, frosty or diseased conditions. DO NOT apply under hot dry conditions (temperatures above 33oC with a relative humidity below 50%)

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	

Withholding Periods:	HARVEST (H)

	Blackberry, blackcurrant, blueberries, boysenberry, citrus fruit, grapes, loganberry, olives, raspberry, strawberries, tomatoes, tree nuts, tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel (avocado, banana, feijoa, guava, kiwifruit, litchi, mango, passionfruit, pawpaw, pineapple, pitaya (dragon fruit), rambutan): NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED. Pome and stone fruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Green bean (French bean): DO NOT HARVEST FOR 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Date palms, green tea, native foods: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT harvest leaves from native pepper or wattles that are close to the ground for food uses. GRAZING (G) Green bean (French bean): DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. All Other Crops: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Trade Advice:	Export of Treated Produce Growers should note that suitable MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all markets for produce treated with Accensi Glufosinate-Ammonium Herbicide. If you are growing product for export, please check with Accensi Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using the product.

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:	HERBICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING GROUP N HERBICIDE Accensi Glufosinate-Ammonium Herbicide is a member of the phosphonic acid group of herbicides. The product is an inhibitor of glutamine synthetase. For weed resistance management the product is a Group N herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group N herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by the product or other Group N herbicides. Since occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Accensi Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Accensi Glufosinate-Ammonium Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

Precautions:	Re-entry Period: Do not allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Protections:	PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or the used container. 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 and pastures. DO NOT apply to desirable foliage or allow spray to drift onto the foliage of desirable plants, trees or vines, as damage will occur. DO NOT allow product to contact green or uncalloused

	bark (such as on young trees or vines) or cut, cracked, damaged or wounded tissue, where the affected surface is not adequately healed. Accensi Glufosinate-Ammonium Herbicide may be used around trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow desirable plant foliage to contact any inert surface, such as plastic mulches, which have been treated with Accensi Glufosinate-Ammonium herbicide. DO NOT apply the product to recently fumigated or sterilised soil.

Storage and Disposal:	Store in the closed, original container in a dry, 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 designed 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 500mm 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.

Safety Directions:	Harmful if absorbed by skin contact or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat, elbow length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day’s use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

First Aid Warnings:	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Appl'n Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel, including, avocado, banana, feijoa, guava, kiwifruit, litchi, mango, pawpaw, passionfruit, pineapple, pitaya (dragon fruit), rambutan plantations	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1	All States	1 to 5 L/ha	H: Nil G: 8 weeks	Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Refer to the label section **Application Equipment** for specific information on application methods. **Warnings:** DO NOT apply spray or spray drift to contact desirable foliage or green (un-calloused) bark. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on **Application Equipment** and **PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS**. Controlled Droplet Application equipment must not be used for application in cherry orchards. Accensi Glufosinate-Ammonium Herbicide may be used around trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. The recommended rate of use is determined by the following criteria: WEED SPECIES WEED STAGE OF GROWTH WEED DENSITY CLIMATIC CONDITIONS **WEED SPECIES** Apply the appropriate rate to control the least susceptible weed present as per the lists of weeds controlled in the accompanying tables. **WEED STAGE OF GROWTH** Use the lower rate when weeds are young and succulent (grasses: pre-tillering; broadleaves: cotyledons to 4-leaf) or the population is very sparse. A median rate should be used for medium sized plants (grasses: tillering; broadleaves: 4-leaf to advanced vegetative) and the high rate should be used when weeds are mature (grasses: noding to flowering; broadleaves: budding to flowering). **WEED DENSITY** Use the higher rates when the weed population is dense. **Thorough coverage of weeds is essential for good control.** **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS** **Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions (temperatures below 33°C with a relative humidity above 50%).** Control will be reduced and/or slower under cold conditions. Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot, dry conditions. Weeds that have been hardened or stunted in growth due to stressed conditions should be treated at the maximum rate. **COVERAGE** Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth. **PERENNIAL WEEDS** Apply when weeds are actively growing. Follow-up treatments will be necessary to control re-growth of perennial weeds in most cases.
Citrus orchards					
Olive plantations					
Pome and stone fruit orchards				H: 21 days G: 8 weeks	
Tree nut plantations,				H: Nil G: 8 weeks	
Vineyards					

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Appl'n Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Blackberry, boysenberry, loganberry, raspberry	Primocane and sucker control	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only	500 mL/100 L water	H: Nil G: 8 weeks	Apply as a directed spray to suckers and primocanes. Contact with flowers, developing fruit or desirable foliage will cause damage. Ensure complete coverage of primocanes/suckers by spraying to the point of runoff, preferably when they are less than 15 cm high. Wetting agent (100% non-ionic) may be added at a rate of 25 mL/100Lor equivalent.
Blackcurrant	See lists of weeds controlled in Table 1	All states	1 to 5 L/ha	H: Nil G: 8 weeks	The spray should not contact foliage, flowers, fruits or young stems. DO NOT make more than 2 applications per season.
Blueberries	See lists of weeds controlled in Table 1			H: Nil G: 8 weeks	DO NOT apply to young, green or un-calloused and damaged blueberry plants. DO NOT apply to weeds under stress. DO NOT apply in unfavourable weather conditions.
Date Palms (*Phoenix dactylifera*)	See lists of weeds controlled in Table 1			H: 1 day G: 8 weeks	DO NOT allow spray, including drift, to contact any part of the crop as severe damage or crop destruction may result. It is recommended to use shielded sprayer or hooded spray nozzles when spraying between crop rows or near the emerged crops to avoid crop damage from direct spray and drift. Apply as necessary to actively growing weeds, free from environmental stresses, up to a maximum three (3) applications per season. Rotate herbicide mode of action groups within and across growing seasons. Use suitable ground application equipment, including boom sprayer, back-pack sprayer, hand-lance sprayer, knapsack, or CDA. Ensure equipment is correctly calibrated. Use higher rates for perennial grass weeds. Increase the application rate for glufosinate-ammonium as the size, age and/or density of the weeds increase and become more established. Avoid spraying when crops are in flower or fruiting. DO NOT harvest leaves from native pepper or wattles that are close to the ground for food uses.
Green Tea (*Camellia sinensis*)	See lists of weeds controlled in Table 1				
Native Foods [see Note below]	See lists of weeds controlled in Table 1				
Note: Native Foods include: Wattles (*Acacia* spp.), Lemon Myrtle (*Backhousia citriodora*), Finger Lime (*Citrus australasica*), Desert Lime (*Citrus glauca*), Mullumbimby Plum (*Davidsonia jerseyana*), Davidson's Plum (*Davidsonia johnsonii*), Queensland Davidson's Plum (*Davidsonia pruriens*), Muntrie Berry (*Kunzea pomifera*), Desert Quandong (*Santalum acuminatum*), Desert Raisin (*Solanum centrale*), Anise Myrtle (*Syzygium anisatum*), Small Red Apple (*Syzygium fibrosum*), Lilly Pilly (*Syzygium lehumannii*), Kakadu Plum (*Terminalia ferdinandiana*) and Native Pepper (*Tasmanian lanceolata*).					
Dubosia	See lists of weeds controlled in Table 1	All states	1 to 5 L/ha	G: 8 weeks	Spray should be directed to the base of the plants avoiding contact with the foliage. Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions. Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control.
Green Bean (French Bean) (Field use only)				H: 4 weeks G: 4 weeks	Use inter-row shielded sprayer with a fan nozzle delivering coarse droplets. Use lower rates when weeds are young, or the population is sparse, and higher rates when weeds are mature or weed population is dense. Apply to actively growing weeds. DO NOT apply more than 1 foliar application per season

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Appl'n Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Pyrethrum	Spear thistle, cleavers, hawkbit, cats ear, dandelion plus any weeds listed in Table 1	All states	30 to 75 mL /15 L water	G: 8 week	Apply directly to weeds by knapsack only. Avoid direct contact with pyrethrum.
Oil Tea Tree Nursery stock [(non-food) – seedlings, plugs, potted colour, trees, shrubs, foliage plants, palms, grasses, fruit trees (non-bearing)], Cut flowers including wildflowers and foliage. Wildflower crops [see Note below]	See lists of weeds controlled in Table 1		Boom spray: 1 to 5 L/ha Hand-gun: 300 to 500 mL/100 L	G: 8 weeks	Apply spray treatment along the sides of crops and between rows of crops. Avoid overspray or incidental spray drift onto crop, as damage or death of plants may occur. Apply as necessary to actively growing weeds up to a maximum three applications per season. Use suitable ground application equipment. Ensure equipment is correctly calibrated. Use higher rates for perennial grass weeds. Increase the application rate as the size of target weeds increases. Only apply spray to actively growing grass weeds free from environmental stresses. Avoid spraying when crops are in flower or fruiting.
Note: Wildflower crops include: Banksia species (*Banksia* spp.) – cultivars and hybrids, Berzelia or Button Brush (*Berzelia* spp.), Black Kangaroo Paw (*Macropidia* spp.) – cultivars and hybrids, Christmas Bells (*Blandfordia grandiflora*), Christmas Bush (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*), Geraldton Wax and Waxflower species (*Chamelaucium* spp.) – cultivars and hybrids, Kangaroo Paw (*Anigozanthos* spp.) – cultivars and hybrids, Leucadendron species – cultivars and hybrids, Leucospermum species (*Leucospermum* spp.) – cultivars and hybrids (pincushions), Protea (*Protea* spp.) – cultivars and hybrids, Riceflower (*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*), Waratah species (*Telopea speciosissima*) – cultivars and hybrids.					
Strawberries, Cane berry fruits (inter-row) Tomatoes (inter-row)	See lists of weeds controlled in Table 1	All states	1 to 5 L/ha	H: Nil G: 8 weeks	Apply as a directed or shielded spray to the inter-row area. Take care not to allow spray or spray drift to contact the crop, including strawberry runners. Refer to GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for warnings concerning plastic mulch and fumigated/sterilised soil. Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, as described above.
Commercial & Industrial areas, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas	See lists of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2		1 to 6 L/ha	-	Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY and CLIMATIC CONDITIONS as described above. Warnings: DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact desirable plants. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on Application Equipment and PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Appl'n Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Line-marking on sports grounds	Turf grasses and other weeds	All states	250 to 500 mL /1000 L water	-	Refer to General Instructions. Accensi Glufosinate-Ammonium Herbicide is a non-selective, non-residual herbicide with limited translocation potential. It is therefore ideally suited for line-marking on sports fields where precise weed control is required. Apply at 6-8 week intervals depending on growth of turf. Apply using single boom or hand wand.

Table 1. Recommendations for Weed Control (except when referred to Table 2).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rates		
		Boom or Directed Sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100L	Knapsack mL/15L
ANNUAL WEEDS				
Amaranthus spp.	*Amaranthus* spp.	2 to 5	500	75
Apple of Peru	*Nicandra physalodes*	1.5 to 3	300	45
Argentine peppercress	*Lepidium bonariense*	2 to 3	300	45
Awnless barnyard grass	*Echinochloa colona*	2.5 to 3.5	350	53
Barley grass	*Hordeum leporinum*	2 to 3	300	45
Barnyard grass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	2 to 5	500	75
Billy goat weed	*Ageratum conyzoides*	2 to 5	500	75
Bitter cress	*Cardamine hirsute*	2 to 5	500	75
Black bindweed (buckwheat) (refer Note 2)	*Fallopia convolvulus*	1.8 to 5	500	75
Bladder ketmia	*Hibiscus trionum*	3 to 5	500	75
Bordered panic	*Entolasia marginata*	2 to 4	400	60
Brome grass (refer Note1)	*Bromus* spp.	2 to 3	300	45
Calopo	*Calopogonium mucanoides*	2 to 5	500	75
Caltrop burr (refer also Table 2)	*Tribulus terrestris*	3 to 5	500	75
Capeweed	*Arctotheca calendula*	1.5 to 5	500	75
Clover (subterranean)	*Trifolium subterranean*	1.8 to 3	300	45
Cobbler's peg	*Bidens pilosa*	2 to 5	500	75
Common storksbill	*Erodium cicutarium*	1.5 to 4	400	60
Crowsfoot grass	*Eleusine indica*	3 to 5	500	75
Deadnettle (refer also Table 2)	*Lamium amplexicaule*	2 to 5	500	75
Dwarf crumbweed	*Chenopodium pumilo*	3 to 5	500	75
Fat hen	*Chenopodium album*	3 to 5	500	75
Fumitory	*Fumaria officinalis*	1.8 to 5	500	75
Green crumbweed	*Chenopodium carinatum*	2 to 5	500	75
Lesser canary grass (refer also Table 2)	*Phalaris minor*	3 to 5	500	75
Liverseed grass (refer also Table 2)	*Urochloa panicoides*	1.5 to 5	500	75
Medics (annual)	*Medicago* spp.	1 to 5	500	75
Milk thistle	*Sonchus oleraceus*	2 to 5	500	75
Mint weed	*Salvia reflexa*	3 to 5	500	75
New Zealand spinach	*Tetragonia tetragoniodes*	2 to 5	500	75
Patterson's Curse	*Echium plantagineum*	1 to 3	300	45
Peanuts	*Arachis hypogaea*	1.5 to 3	300	45
Pigweed	*Portulaca oleracea*	3 to 5	500	75
Pinkburr	*Urena lobata*	2 to 5	500	75
Potato weed	*Galinsoga parviflora*	2 to 5	500	75
Praire grass (refer Note 1)	*Bromus unioloides*	4 to 5	500	75
Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*	3 to 5	500	75
Red natal grass	*Rhynchelytrum repens*	2 to 5	500	75
Ryegrass (annual)	*Lolium rigidum*	2 to 5	500	75
Saffron thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*	1.5 to 5	500	75
St. Barnby's thistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	1.5 to 5	500	75
Sago weed	*Plantago cunninghamii*	2 to 3	300	45
Scarlet pimpernel	*Anagallis arvensis*	2 to 5	500	75
Setaria	*Setaria italica*	2 to 5	500	75
Sheep thistle	*Carduus tenuiflorus*	2.5 to 5	500	75
Silver grass	*Vulpia myuros*	2 to 5	500	75
Sorghum/sudax	*Sorghum bicolor*	2 to 5	500	75
Square weed	*Spermacoce latifolia*	2 to 5	500	75
Stagger weed	*Stachys arvensis*	2 to 5	500	75
Star of Bethlehem	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	2 to 5	500	75
Summer grass	*Digitaria cillaris*	2 to 5	500	75
Thickhead	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	3 to 5	500	75
Three Cornered Jack	*Emex australis*	2 to 5	500	75

Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rates		
		Boom or Directed Sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100L	Knapsack mL/15L
Tomato	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	2 to 5	500	75
Townsville stylo	*Stylosanthes humilis*	1 to 3	300	45
Turnip weed	*Rapistrum rugosum*	3 to 5	500	75
Variegated thistle (refer also Table 2)	*Silybum marianum*	2.5 to 5	500	75
Wheat	*Triticum eastivum*	4 to 5	500	75
Wild carrot	*Daucus glochidiatus*	2 to 5	500	75
Wild gooseberry	*Physalis minima*	2 to 5	500	75
Wild mustard	Sysimbrium orientale	2 to 5	500	75
Wild oats (refer also Table 2)	*Avena* spp.	3 to 5	500	75
Wild radish	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	5	500	75
Wire weed (refer also Table 2)	*Polygonum aviculare*	1.5 to 5	500	75
PERENNIAL WEEDS				
Blady grass	*Imperata cylindrica*	3 to 4	400	60
Cape tulip	*Homeria* spp.	2 to 3	300	45
Centro	*Centrosema pubescens*	1 to 5	500	75
Clover glycine	*Glycine latrobeana*	1 to 3	300	45
Couch grass	*Cynodon dactylon*	2.5 to 5	500	75
Cow pea	*Vigna unguiculata*	1 to 3	300	45
Giant sensitive plant	*Mimosa invisa*	2 to 5	500	75
Greenleaf desmodium	*Desmodium intortum*	1 to 3	300	45
Johnson grass	*Sorghum halepense*	3 to 5	500	75
Panicum spp.	*Panicum* spp.	2 to 5	500	75
Paspalum spp.	*Paspalum* spp.	3 to 5	500	75
Perennial bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	2 to 3	300	45
Shamrock	*Oxalis corymbosa*	3	300	45
Sida weed (refer also Table 2)	*Sida retusa*	3 to 5	500	75
Silver leaf desmodium	*Desmodium uncinatum*	4 to 5	500	75
Siratro	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*	1 to 3	300	45
Stink grass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*	3 to 5	500	75
White clover	*Trifolium repens*	3 to 5	500	75
White eye	*Richardia brasiliensis*	3 to 5	500	75
Willow herb	*Epilobium* spp.	4 to 5	500	75

Notes: 1. Well-established clumps of Prairie grass and Brome grasses may only be suppressed at these rates. Follow-up treatments may be necessary to control re-growth.
2. Good control will be achieved on small and medium sized plants only in non-crop situation.

Table 2. For control of weeds in Commercial and Industrial areas, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas (when referred from Table 1).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rate		
		Boom or Directed Sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100L	Knapsack mL/15L
ANNUAL WEEDS				
Caltrop burr	*Tribulus terrestris*	4 to 5	500	75
Dead nettle	*Lamium amplexicaule*	6	600	90
Lesser canary grass	*Phalaris minor*	4 to 6	600	90
Liverseed grass	*Urochloa panicoides*	1.5	150	23
Variegated thistle	*Silybum marianum*	6	600	90
Wild oats	*Avena* spp.	5 to 6	600	90
Wire weed	*Polygonum aviculare*	2 to 5	500	75
PERENNIAL WEEDS				
Sida weed	*Sida retusa*	4 to 5	500	75