



Product Name: Oxon 240EC Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 81796/112031

Label Name:	Oxon 240EC Herbicide
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Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 240 g/L OXYFLUORFEN SOLVENTS: 606 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON 108 g/L N-METHYLPYRROLIDONE
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Mode of Action:	<table border="1"><tr><td>GROUP</td><td>G</td><td>HERBICIDE</td></tr></table>	GROUP	G	HERBICIDE
GROUP	G	HERBICIDE		

Statement of Claims:	For the Selective Control of Certain Broadleaf and Grass Weeds
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Net Contents:	10L - 1000L
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Restraints:	DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation or sowing for 1 day following application to annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds to ensure herbicide absorption, unless specified in the CRITICAL COMMENTS. If applying to weed seedlings, DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation or sowing for 1 day following application to annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds to ensure herbicide absorption, unless specified in the CRITICAL COMMENTS.
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Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
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Other Limitations:	
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Withholding Periods:	HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED GRAZING: DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED WEEDS
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
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Resistance Warning:	<p>GROUP G HERBICIDE</p> <p>Oxon 240EC Herbicide is a member of the diphenyl ether group of herbicides. The mode of action of Oxon 240EC Herbicide is to inhibit protoporphyrinogen oxidase. For weed resistance management Oxon 240EC Herbicide is a Group G herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Oxon 240EC Herbicide and other Group G 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 Oxon 240EC Herbicide or other Group G herbicides.</p> <p>Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Ruralco Holdings Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Oxon 240EC Herbicide to control resistant weeds.</p>
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Precautions:	
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Protections:	<p>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.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK Use with care when applying in areas frequented by stock.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT THIS PRODUCT IS HIGHLY TOXIC TO WILDLIFE AND FISH. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. Use care when applying in areas frequented by wildlife or adjacent to any body of water. DO NOT apply when weather conditions favour drift from target areas.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN</p> <p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Store above 5oC. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilizers and seeds.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.</p>
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SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

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

Safety Directions:

Will damage the eyes and 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 and a washable hat, elbow-length butyl rubber gloves and goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:

If poisoning occurs contact a Doctor or phone the Australian Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26. If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Drink a glass of water.

First Aid Warnings:

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Oxon 240EC Herbicide can be used on weed-free soil to prevent germination of a wide variety of weeds or it can be applied to existing weeds at seedling stage especially with a tank mix partner to increase the variety of weeds controlled and/or the length of residual control. Oxon 240EC Herbicide can also be added at a low rate as a 'spike' to glyphosate or paraquat and diquat/paraquat herbicides to improve knock down.

1. Oxon 240EC Herbicide applied as a 'spike' with glyphosate OR with either paraquat or a diquat/paraquat mixture.

SITUATION	FOR WEEDS CONTROLLED & TIME OF APPLICATION	RATE of Oxon 240EC Herbicide	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Summer and Winter Fallow – Before sowing	Refer to label of the glyphosate product	75 mL/ha plus a glyphosate product at its recommended label rate	Addition of Oxon 240EC Herbicide to glyphosate products will improve knockdown and increase the speed at which treated weeds develop visible symptoms of phytotoxicity (compared to results achieved with glyphosate applied alone) and give control of annual nettles, (<i>Urtica</i> spp.), barley grass, Patterson's curse, small-flowered mallow and storksbill. For rates of glyphosate, refer to the appropriate label. Read and follow all label directions. See SAFE SOWING INTERVALS section of this label.
Fruit & Nut trees, vines including: Grapevines, Olive trees, Pome fruit (e.g. apple, pear, Nashi, quince), Stone fruit (e.g. apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum) Tree nuts (e.g. almond, macadamia, pecan, walnut)	Refer to label of the glyphosate product	75 mL/ha plus a glyphosate product at its recommended label rate	Addition of Oxon 240EC Herbicide to glyphosate products will improve knockdown and increase the speed at which treated weeds develop visible symptoms of phytotoxicity (compared to results achieved with glyphosate applied alone) and give control of annual nettles, (<i>Urtica</i> spp.), barley grass, Patterson's curse, small-flowered mallow and storksbill. For rates of glyphosate, refer to the appropriate label. Read and follow all label directions. DO NOT apply the tank mix of glyphosate and Oxon 240EC Herbicide near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift.
	Refer to label of the paraquat or diquat/paraquat products	250 mL/ha plus a paraquat or diquat/paraquat product at its recommended label rate	Addition of Oxon 240EC Herbicide in a tank mix with a paraquat or diquat/paraquat product will improve control of small flowered mallow, evening primrose and other weeds sensitive to Oxon 240EC Herbicide. For the rate of the paraquat or diquat/paraquat product, refer to the appropriate label. Read and follow all label directions.

2. Oxon 240EC Herbicide applied to weed-free soil or weeds at seedling stage.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Time of Application	Rate	Critical Comments
Brassica Crops Broccoli, Cabbages, Cauliflower	Refer to Weeds Controlled list	Weed free soil (prior to crop transplanting)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	Apply Oxon 240EC Herbicide to prepared ground 4 to 7 days prior to transplanting. If soil is dry, irrigation or rainfall is required prior to transplanting for activation of Oxon 240EC Herbicide. Utilise transplanting techniques, which cause minimal soil disturbance. Excessive soil disturbance will lessen herbicide activity. Use the higher rate in situations where weed pressure is known to be heavy.
Coffee (after transplanting or under established bushes)	Refer to Weeds Controlled list	Weed free soil	2 or 4 L/ha	Use the higher rate where longer residual activity (up to 4 months) is required.
		Weeds at 2 to 4 true leaf stage		When seedlings are present, apply as a tank mix with paraquat to give both knockdown and residual control. A non-ionic surfactant should be used in the spray mixture at its recommended rate. Apply as a directed spray to avoid contact with coffee plants. Mature, established weeds must be eliminated by mechanical or chemical means prior to application.
Duboisia (After transplanting of young seedlings or after harvest of mature plants)	Refer to Weeds Controlled list (best results are achieved when applied to moist soil free of weeds)	Weed free soil	4 or 8 L/ha	Use the higher rate where longer residual control (up to 6months) is required. An 'over-the-top' application will be tolerated.
		Weeds at the 4 to 6 true leaf stage		Recently germinated small seedling grasses and broadleaf weeds (4 to 6 true leaves) will be controlled with these rates. Established larger weeds must be eliminated by mechanical or chemical means prior to the application of Oxon 240EC Herbicide. Add a non-ionic surfactant at its recommended rate to enhance activity.
Forestry Plantations: <i>Eucalyptus spp.</i> and <i>Pinus spp.</i> (either before or preferably within 4 weeks of transplanting)	Refer to Weeds Controlled list	Weed free soil (Either before or preferably within 4 weeks of transplanting)	3 or 4 L/ha	Under weed-free conditions, apply as a directed or 'over-the-top' spray. Disturbance of the herbicidal barrier on the soil surface at transplantation may reduce the length of weed control. If weed seedlings are present, apply as an 'over-the-top' spray. In either situation, use the higher rate for longer residual control. Oxon 240EC Herbicide can be applied in a tank mix with simazine to extend the spectrum and length of weed control.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Time of Application	Rate	Critical Comments
		Weeds at the 4 to 6 true leaf stage		DO NOT use this tank mix in Eucalyptus plantations grow on sands, with no clay or organic matter. The likelihood of foliar damage to trees (especially eucalypts) will increase if applied to foliage that has not hardened off and/or if the temperature exceeds 20°C. However Oxon 240EC Herbicide is generally regarded as safe to commonly planted forestry species but the sensitivity of less common species should be tested on small areas before a large-scale application is made.
Forestry Trees	Broadleaf weeds and grasses	Weeds at the 4 to 6 true leaf stage	4 L/ha or 4mL/10m	For the establishment of trees for approved farm practices such as windbreaks, erosion control, wood lots and forestry plantings. When applying as a post-plant spray, ensure spray is directed to the base of seedlings, or that seedlings are protected. DO NOT apply under hot or windy conditions.
Pyrethrum - as bare rooted transplants or seedlings	Refer to Weeds Controlled list (except chickweed)	Pre-plant incorporated into weed free soil worked to a fine tilth	4 or 6 L/ha	Apply prior to final soil preparation. The preferred implements for final soil preparation would be either a multiple tyne cultivator or rotary harrows. Use the 6 L/ha rate for heavy black clay soils only (as found in the Derwent and Coal River Valleys, TAS). Oxon 240EC Herbicide will not provide consistent control of chickweed.
Pyrethrum - more than 4 leaves	Blackberry nightshade, Cleavers, Field bindweed, Fumitory, Groundsel, Sorrel, Volunteer potato, Wireweed	Emerged weeds present	100 to 150 mL/ha	
Pyrethrum - established crops, >1 year old	As above plus Sow Thistle, Spear Thistle		200 mL to 4 L/ha	Apply when pyrethrum is >10cm rosettes. Apply rates of more than 1.0 L/ha ONLY between 1st of February and 31st of March. DO NOT apply later than 25 weeks before harvest.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Time of Application	Rate	Critical Comments
Tobacco	Refer to Weeds Controlled list	Weed free soil	4 L/ha	<p>Use to control weeds along spray lines only. DO NOT apply to tobacco crop. Apply to soil after solid-set irrigation system has been laid out in the field. Oxon 240EC Herbicide should be applied to moist soil.</p> <p>Where very small weeds (2 to 3 leaf) emerge prior to spraying, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant to the spray mixture is necessary for effective control. Should the weeds be more advanced, the addition of 2 L/ha diquat (200g/L) is required. Avoid spray drift.</p>
Trees (Fruit & Nuts) and Vines at least 3 years old as a dormant application, including: Grapevines, Olive trees, Pome fruit (e.g. apple, pear, nashi, quince), Stone fruit (e.g. apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum), Tree nuts (e.g. almond, macadamia, pecan, walnut)	Refer to Weeds Controlled list	Weed free soil	3 or 4 L/ha	<p>DO NOT apply Oxon 240EC Herbicide once bud swell has occurred. Apply to freshly cultivated, weed free soil. Use higher rate for longer residual control (up to 4 months).</p> <p>Where grass weeds are expected to be the major problem, or when control of a wider weed spectrum is needed, mix the lower rate with 4.5L/ha of an oryzalin (500g/L) product or 4.5 kg/ha of a napropamide (500 g/kg) product. Refer to product labels for crops, rates, states and weeds controlled and follow all label directions.</p>
		Emerged weeds present (4-6 leaf stage)		<p>DO NOT apply Oxon 240EC Herbicide once bud swell has occurred. Use the higher rate when longer residual control is required (up to 4 months). When young seedling grasses and/or broadleaved weeds are present, apply as a tank mix with glyphosate or paraquat or paraquat/diquat to obtain both knockdown and residual control. A non-ionic surfactant should be used at 0.1%v/v. Read and follow all label directions.</p> <p>Where weed growth is large and dense, weeds must be eliminated prior to application of Oxon 240EC Herbicide, using mechanical or chemical means.</p> <p>Macadamias: Apply in 250 to 500 L water/ha. Apply after harvest to prevent spray contacting nuts. Avoid spray contact with the foliage and stem. DO NOT apply to nuts on the ground.</p>
Tropical and sub-tropical fruit crops	Refer to Weeds Controlled List	Weed free soil	4 L/ha	Best results are obtained when applied to moist weed-free soil and followed by rainfall or irrigation.

Crop	Weeds Controlled	Time of Application	Rate	Critical Comments
(inedible peel), including: Avocado, Cherimoya, Custard apple, Durian, Feijoa, Guava, Jackfruit, Kiwifruit, Longan, Lychee, Mango, Mangosteen, Papaya, Passionfruit, Persimmon, Rambutan, Star apple		Emerged weeds present		If weeds are present, Oxon 240EC Herbicide should be applied as a tank mix with recommended rates of glyphosate or paraquat or diquat/paraquat. Read and follow all label directions.

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

WEEDS CONTROLLED

BEFORE GERMINATION

Amsinckia (*Amsinckia* spp.)
Barley grass (*Hordeum leporinum*)
Barnyard grass (*Echinochloa* spp.)
Blackberry night shade (*Solanum nigrum*)
Bladder Ketmia (*Hibiscus trionum*)
Burrgrass (*Cenchrus australis*)
Caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*)
Capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*)
Chickweed (*Stellaria media*)
Crowsfoot grass (*Eleusine indica*)
Deadnettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*)
Fat hen (*Chenopodium album*)
Giant pigweed (*Trianthema portulacastrum*)
Liverseed grass (*Urochloa panicoides*)
Lovegrass (*Eragrostis* spp.)
Pigeon grass (*Setaria* spp.)
Pigweed (*Portulaca oleracea*)
Prickly lettuce (*Lactuca* spp.)
Red natal grass (*Rhynchelytrum repens*)
Redshank (*Amaranthus cruentus*)
Ryegrass (*Lolium* spp.)
Sesbania pea (*Sesbania cannabina*)
Shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)
Small flower mallow (*Malva parviflora*)
Soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*)
Sowthistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*)
Starburr (*Acanthospermum hispidum*)
Stinkgrass (*Eragrostis ciliaris*)
Summer grass (*Digitaria* spp.)
Thornapple (*Datura stramonium*)
White eye (*Richardia brasiliensis*)
Wild mustard (*Sisymbrium* spp.)
Wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*)
Wireweed (*Polygonum aviculare*)

SEEDLINGS

Amsinckia (*Amsinckia* spp.)
Bellvine (*Ipomoea* spp.)
Capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*)
Common cotula (*Cotula australis*)
Crowsfoot grass (*Eleusine indica*)
Deadnettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*)
Groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*)
Liverseed grass (*Urochloa panicoides*)
Pigweed (*Portulaca oleracea*)
Potato weed (*Galinsoga parviflora*)
Redshank (*Amaranthus cruentus*)
Shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)
Sowthistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*)
Stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*)
Stinkgrass (*Eragrostis ciliaris*)
Wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Oxon 240EC Herbicide is a selective herbicide for the control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in dormant apples, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, almonds, macadamia, duboisia, tobacco, coffee, pyrethrum, winter cereals, tropical/sub-tropical crops, brassicas, onions, *Eucalyptus* and *Pinus* spp and other forestry trees applied either to a weed-free soil or to seedling weeds at the 4 to 6 true leaf stage. Oxon 240EC Herbicide applied to well prepared, weed free soil should not be disturbed or incorporated after application. Weed control for up to 6 months can be expected with high label rates, but spot treatment of escape weeds or perennial grasses may be necessary with knockdown herbicides. When Oxon 240EC Herbicide is applied to seedling weeds at the 4 to 6 leaf stage, a non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000 should be added at recommended rates to improve activity, where suggested in the CRITICAL COMMENTS. Oxon 240EC Herbicide can also be used at low rates as a 'spike' to improve the weed spectrum of knock down herbicides such as glyphosate and paraquat or diquat/paraquat mixtures.

TIMING

Residual Control

For optimum residual weed control, Oxon 240EC Herbicide should be applied to the soil surface prior to weed emergence after all other agricultural operations, such as mechanical cultivation and reshaping of irrigation furrows, have been completed. The area should be left undisturbed during the period of desired weed control. When applied to seedling weeds, they should be young and actively growing. Weed control for up to 6 months is expected but spot treatment, with knock down herbicides, for escape weeds and perennial grasses may be necessary.

Post-Emergence Weed Control

For optimum post-emergence weed control, Oxon 240EC Herbicide plus glyphosate tank mixes should be applied to small seedling weeds up to 4 - 6 true leaf stage. Use of a non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000 is recommended to improve activity. Weeds should be actively growing and free from environmental stress (drought, cold, insect attack, nutrient deficiency). Cultivation after treatment and prior to or at planting is beneficial for final fallow weed control.

MIXING

Shake well before use. When using Oxon 240EC Herbicide alone, fill the spray tank, at least one-third full with clean water, add the recommended amount of Oxon 240EC Herbicide while the pump and agitator are running, then complete filling the spray tank. A non-ionic surfactant, if required by label directions, should be added near the end of the filling process to minimize foaming. If tank mixing with oryzalin (500g/L) or napropamide, add the product to a one-third filled tank, then the Oxon 240EC Herbicide during the filling operation. Maintain agitation during mixing and until spraying is completed. When tank mixing with glyphosate formulations, paraquat, paraquat/diquat or diquat, add these after Oxon 240EC Herbicide during the filling operation.

Oxon 240EC Herbicide Plus Glyphosate Tank Mixes

Ensure thorough agitation when mixing, filling the spray tank and during application, irrespective of glyphosate formulation used. Follow recommended order and directions for tank mixing Oxon 240EC Herbicide and glyphosate. Use all spray mix immediately after preparation.

DO NOT tank mix Oxon 240EC Herbicide and glyphosate without agitation.

DO NOT allow mix to stand un-agitated.

DO NOT store Oxon 240EC Herbicide and glyphosate tank mixes.

DO NOT mix other agrochemical products with Oxon 240EC Herbicide and glyphosate tank mixtures.

APPLICATION

Spray equipment should be calibrated carefully before use.

Oxon 240EC Herbicide should be applied uniformly with an accurately calibrated, low-pressure herbicide sprayer, as a directed treatment to the base of tree and vine crops using flat fan or hollow cone nozzles. Complete coverage of seedling weeds is required for maximum knockdown effect.

Ensure both weed foliage and the soil surface are sprayed.

Apply using a vehicle mounted boom, calibrate to deliver a droplet spectrum classification defined as medium by the ASABE standard S572, using water volume of 250 to 500 litres per hectare for bare soil or 100 to 1350 litres per hectare when seedling weeds (4 to 6 leaf stage) are treated. Use the higher volumes where weed density is high.

Tank mixtures of 75 mL/ha of Oxon 240EC Herbicide with glyphosate herbicides should be applied in 30 to 200 litres spray volume per hectare. For maximum residual control, Oxon

240EC Herbicide should NOT be incorporated or disturbed after application.

CROP SAFETY

Oxon 240EC Herbicide may be applied as directed and/or shielded spray around dormant peach, plum, apricot, almond, apple and pear trees and grape vines of all ages when applied at rates of less than 1.0L/ha.

When applied at 3.0 L/ha and above, the trees and grape vines should be at least 3 years of age. DO NOT apply Oxon 240EC Herbicide once bud swell has occurred when using rates greater than 1.0 L/ha. Duboisia seedlings and mature plants will tolerate 'over-the-top' applications of Oxon 240EC Herbicide.

SAFE SOWING INTERVALS

Oxon 240EC Herbicide at up to 75mL/ha may be safely applied 1 day prior to planting broadacre crops such as cereals (wheat, barley, oats, triticale), canola, pulses (lupins, faba beans, field peas) and under sown pastures (lucerne, clover, medics, ryegrass, phalaris, cocksfoot) and 7 days minimum prior to planting cotton or soybeans, provided minimum tillage planting equipment is used with minimal soil disturbance. Inversion, mixing of surface soil with that in the planting zone or covering seed with treated soil may result in injury to emerging crop seedlings.

Avoid covering the seed with soil treated with Oxon 240EC Herbicide during the planting operation to minimize crop injury.

Oxon 240EC Herbicide has residual soil activity, especially when applied at rates greater than 75 mL/ha and on small-seeded horticultural crops. Plant back intervals in the following table for horticultural crops must be observed if more than 75 mL/ha Oxon 240EC Herbicide has been applied.

Safe Sowing Intervals for Horticultural Crops (days)

Oxon 240EC Herbicide Rate	Up to 75 mL/ha	1 L/ha
Beans	7	60
Brassicas	14	90
Capsicums	14	90
Carrots	14	90
Cucurbits	14	60
Lettuce	14	90
Potatoes	7	60
Tomatoes	14	60

COMPATIBILITY

Oxon 240EC Herbicide is compatible with glyphosate products (with agitation), oryzalin (500g/L) paraquat, paraquat/diquat, diquat and glufosinate products.