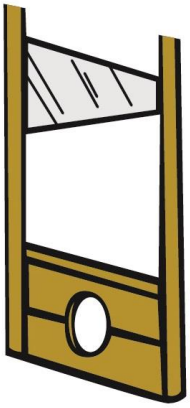
CAUTION

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



Guillotine
Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 200 g/L GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM

GROUP	N	HERBICIDE

For the Non-Residual Control of Broadleaf and Grass Weeds in Various Situations

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

APVMA Approval No.: 65157/120751

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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 33^{o}C with a relative humidity below 50%).

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel, including, Avocado, banana, feijoa, guava, kiwifruit, litchi, mango, paw paw, 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. Guillotine 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.** *Continued on next page*
Citrus orchards					
Olive plantations					
Pome and stone fruit orchards				H: 21 days G: 8 weeks	
Tree nut plantations				H: Nil G: 8 weeks	

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Vineyards	See list of weeds controlled in Table 1	All States	1 to 5 L/ha	H: Nil G: 8 weeks	*Continued from previous page* **CLIMATIC CONDITIONS** **Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions**. Control will be reduced and/or slower under cold conditions and/or overcast conditions. Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot dry conditions (temperature above 33ºC with a relative humidity below 50%). 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.
Blackberry, boysenberry, loganberry, raspberry	Primocane and sucker control	NSW, 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/100L or equivalent.
Blackcurrant	See lists of weeds controlled in Table 1	All states	1 to 5 L/ha		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				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				

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
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.
Pyrethrum	Spear Thistle, Cleavers, Hawkbit, Cat's ear, Dandelion plus any weeds listed in Table 1		30 - 75 mL /15 L water	G: 8 weeks	Apply directly to weeds by knapsack only. Avoid direct contact with pyrethrum.
Oil Tea Tree	See lists of weeds controlled in Table 1		Boom spray: 1 - 5 L/ha Hand-gun: 300 – 500 mL/100 L		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.
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]					
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.					

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Strawberries, Caneberry 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.
Line-marking on sports grounds	Turf grasses and other weeds	All states	250 to 500 mL /100L water	-	Refer to General Instructions. Guillotine 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 a single nozzle boom or hand wand.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP)

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 4 WEEKS 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)
Beans: 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.

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/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L
ANNUAL WEEDS				
Amaranthus	*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
Prairie 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. Barnaby'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/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L
Tomato	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	2 to 5	500	75
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
Wireweed (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	*Panicum spp.*	2 to 5	500	75
Paspalum	*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 grass 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/100 L	Knapsack mL/15 L
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

TRADE ADVICE

Export of Treated Produce

Growers should note that suitable MRLs or import tolerances might not be established in all markets for produce treated with Guillotine Herbicide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Crop Culture Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using Guillotine Herbicide.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Guillotine Herbicide is a non-volatile herbicide with activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses. Guillotine Herbicide is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is not significantly translocated as an active herbicide throughout the plant, and therefore will only kill that part of a green plant that is contacted by spray. Guillotine Herbicide does not provide residual weed control. Visible symptoms of control appear in 3 to 7 days, but complete desiccation may take 20 to 30 days under cool conditions. Best results are achieved when application is made under good growing conditions. Application to weeds under stress (e.g. due to continuous severe frosts, dry or waterlogged conditions) should be avoided.

Soil Fumigation / Sterilisation

Guillotine Herbicide is metabolised (broken down) by microorganisms in the soil to become inactive. Soil fumigation or sterilisation will reduce the number of microorganisms present, thus slowing the breakdown of Guillotine Herbicide. As damage to transplants or seedlings may occur, it is not advisable to apply Guillotine Herbicide in conjunction with soil fumigation or sterilisation.

Plastic Mulches

Guillotine Herbicide will remain active on inert surfaces such as plastic. Special care should be taken when applying Guillotine Herbicide over plastic mulches, as plant contact with the mulch after spraying may result in crop damage.

Compatibility

Guillotine Herbicide is compatible with most residual herbicides e.g. simazine, oxyfluorfen, norfluazuron, and oryzalin, and with glyphosate and metsulfuron-methyl. The addition of a wetting agent or other adjuvant is generally not considered necessary, (refer to the Directions for Use table). However, benefit has been obtained using a wetting agent or adjuvant on hard-to-wet weeds when using water rates in excess of 500 L/ha. The rate is 25 mL/100 L of a 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent, or equivalent. For information on compatible wetting agents and adjuvants, contact your local Crop Culture representative.

Mixing

Guillotine Herbicide mixes easily with water. Clean water should always be used for mixing with Guillotine Herbicide. Ensure that the spray tank is free of any residues of previous spray materials. Two-thirds fill the spray tank with clean water, and with agitator operating add the required amount of Guillotine Herbicide. Add other relevant compatible products. Top the tank up to the required volume with clean water with agitator running.

Application Equipment

Ground Sprayers

Aim to apply a thorough and even coverage of spray to the target plant. Dense stands of weeds should be thoroughly wetted with spray. Incomplete coverage may result in poor control. Equipment should be such that adequate coverage, penetration and volume of spray liquid can be achieved.

<u>Boom or Directed Sprayer Equipment</u>

Guillotine Herbicide should be applied at label rates (refer to specific column in the lists of weeds controlled) in sufficient water to give thorough coverage of weeds. It has been found that 300 to 500 L/ha has given good results under most weed conditions. Special care must be taken when using sprayer/slasher combination units not to cause dust and turbulence, which can carry spray into non-target areas.

<u>Knapsack and Handgun Equipment</u>

Guillotine Herbicide should be applied at label rates (refer to specific columns in the lists of weeds controlled) in adequate water to thoroughly wet the weeds being sprayed, i.e. 500 to 1000 L/ha. Dense

stands will require up to 1000 L/ha of spray mixture, whereas less dense stands will require less water. High volume application using hollow-cone nozzles for hand spraying is recommended.

Controlled Droplet Application (CDA) Equipment
Guillotine Herbicide may be applied through CDA row spraying equipment fitted with a solid (impermeable) shroud or skirt, at rates as recommended for boom or directed sprayers (refer to specific column in the lists of weeds controlled), provided thorough spray coverage of weeds can be achieved. Apply preferably when weeds are less than 15 cm in height, with the equipment set up so that the spray dome only just touches the tops of the weeds. A total spray volume of 20 to 30 L/ha has been found to give good results. DO NOT mix residual herbicides or any spray adjuvants with Guillotine Herbicide when using CDA equipment.
WARNING: Because the spray solution is highly concentrated particular care must be taken when using Guillotine Herbicide through CDA equipment to avoid contact of the spray solution with any part of the crop trunk or canopy. DO NOT apply Guillotine Herbicide through equipment fitted with bristle skirts. Particular care should be taken when using CDA equipment around green or un-calloused bark. Please refer to PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.
CDA equipment must not be used for application in cherry orchards.

Sprayer Cleanup
Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly flushing with water.

Aircraft
DO NOT apply by aircraft.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	N	HERBICIDE

Guillotine Herbicide is a member of the phosphinic acid group of herbicides. Guillotine Herbicide has the inhibitor of glutamine synthetase mode of action. For weed resistance management Guillotine Herbicide is a Group N herbicide.
Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Guillotine Herbicide, and other Group N herbicides which inhibit glutamine synthetase, 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 Guillotine Herbicide or other Group N herbicides.
Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Crop Culture Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Guillotine Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

PRECAUTIONS
Re-entry period
DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the 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.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways 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 or pastures.
DO NOT apply on 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 un-calloused bark (such as on desirable young trees and vines) or cut, cracked, damaged or wounded tissue, where the affected surface is not adequately healed. Guillotine Herbicide may be used around desirable trees/vines less than 2 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 Guillotine Herbicide.
DO NOT apply Guillotine Herbicide to recently fumigated or sterilised soil.

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
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, 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*.

SAFETY DATA SHEET
For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which is available from the supplier or from the manufacturer's website: www.cropculture.com.au

CONDITIONS OF SALE
The use of Guillotine Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Crop Culture Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Crop Culture Pty Ltd accepts with no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade