

CAUTION

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

KENSO AGCARE

MAX OUT 600 DUO HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 600 g/L GLYPHOSATE present
as potassium and monoethanolamine salt

GROUP 9 HERBICIDE

A non-selective herbicide for the control of a range of annual and perennial weeds as indicated in the directions for use.

Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd
Level 1, 98 Commercial Road,
Teneriffe QLD 4005
Phone (07) 3216 1188
www.kenso.com.au



IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

CONTENTS: 20 Litres APVMA Approval No.: 90825/ 1305158

KENSO AGCARE MAX OUT 600 DUO HERBICIDE

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed original container in a well ventilated area as cool as possible. 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 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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

When using together with other products consult their label safety directions. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with 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 clothe) and a washable hat, elbow length chemical resistant gloves and face shield or goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash contaminated clothing, gloves and face shield or goggles.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131126), New Zealand 0800 764 766.

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from www.kenso.com.au.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. will not accept any responsibility whatsoever and howsoever arising and whether for consequential loss or otherwise in connection with the supply of these goods other than responsibility for the merchantable quality of the goods and such responsibilities mandatorily imposed by Statutes applicable to the sale or supply of these goods. To the extent allowed by such Statutes the liability of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. is limited to the replacement of the goods or (at the option of Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd.) the refund of the price paid and where possible sufficient part of the goods to enable proper examination being returned to Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd. within thirty days of delivery.

In a Transport Emergency
Dial **000** Police or Fire Brigade



9 328666 003953



Additional statements required by Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia: **CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION. CAUSES SERIOUS EYE IRRITATION.**
Precautionary: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Specific treatment (see FIRST AID on this label). If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Batch No.:

Date of Manufacture:

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KENSO
ag solutions

**MAX OUT
600 DUO**

Herbicide

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present as POTASSIUM and MONOETHANOLAMINE SALTS

GROUP 9 HERBICIDE

A non-selective herbicide for the control of a range of annual and perennial weeds as indicated in the directions for use.

READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE

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RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING **GROUP 9 HERBICIDE**

MAX OUT 600 DUO is a member of the Glycines group of herbicides. MAX OUT 600 DUO has the inhibition of EPSP synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management MAX OUT 600 DUO is a Group 9 herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to MAX OUT 600 DUO and other Group 9 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 MAX OUT 600 DUO or other Group 9 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Kenso accept no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of MAX OUT 600 DUO to control resistant weeds.

PROTECTION OF CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Avoid contact with foliage, green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers, fresh wounds, exposed non-woody roots, flowers or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, since severe injury or destruction may result.

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

DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used container. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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* are not registered trademark of Kenso



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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation, sowing or grazing for six hours of daylight following treatment of annual weeds and seven days for perennial weeds to ensure herbicide absorption, unless specified otherwise in critical comments.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at www.apvma.gov.au/spraydrift

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category.

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category.

CONSERVATION TILLAGE

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled	Boom Rate Vol/ha	Critical comments
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tined instrument	Barley grass Brome grass Wild oats Volunteer cereals	306 – 594 mL pre-tillering 594 - 756 mL post-tillering	Rate Selection Use higher rates for advanced weed growth or when treating under cold/overcast conditions. Cultivation or planting may proceed from 1 hour of daylight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment.
	Annual phalaris Annual ryegrass Silvergrass Winter grass	594 - 756 mL pre-tillering 756 mL – 900 mL post-tillering	Silvergrass When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, add *Wetter TX and use water volumes of 70 L/ha or more and small droplets to improve coverage.
	Calomba daisy Capeweed Doublegee/Spiny emex Fumitory, Volunteer lupins Volunteer peas	306 – 594 mL less than 8 cm diam/height 594 mL – 900 mL greater than 8 cm diam/height	Perennial Weeds MAX OUT 600 DUO will provide seasonal control and reduction in plant numbers. Control of Skeleton weed requires addition of full soil disturbance at planting. In Tasmania, for perennial weeds use 900 mL – 1.8 L/ha.
	Amsinckia, Dock (seedling) Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Scotch thistle Spear thistle, Variegated thistle, Wild turnip	594 – 756 mL less than 12 cm diam/height 756 mL – 900 mL greater than 12 cm diam/height	
	Perennial phalaris Skeleton weed Sorrel, Sub clover	900 mL	
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA To commence a fallow OR Prior to planting a crop or pasture with an implement that gives minimal soil disturbance or prior to surface seeding of pastures.	Barley grass, Canary grass, Wild oats, Volunteer cereals	594 mL – 900 mL	Rate Selection Use the lower rate on young weeds; increase to the higher rate where grasses reach full tillering or where broadleaf weeds commence stem elongation or budding. Use higher rates in Spring and under cold conditions. In Tasmania, use 900 mL – 1.8 L/ha with the higher rate for control of perennial weeds. Pasture or Crop Establishment Do not sow into excessive trash. Excessive plant residues may be removed by grazing after treatment. Planting may proceed from 1 hour of daylight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment.
	Annual ryegrass Brome grass, Capeweed Hoary Cress, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle Scotch thistle, Silvergrass, Soursob, Spear thistle Variegated thistle Wild mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip, Winter grass	900 mL – 1.17L	Aerial (or Surface) Seeding Delay seeding until trash level is reduced to allow for satisfactory placement of broadcast seed on the soil surface. Bathurst burr For mature weeds use the higher rate. Bentgrass Use a rate of 1.53 L/ha. Apply in late spring following initiation of seed-head emergence. Follow up with full disturbance with a tined implement 10-21 days after spraying. Couch, Kikuyu, Paspalum Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply sequential treatments during Summer and Autumn. Repeat applications will be required for full control. For improved control, use in conjunction with cultivation. Kikuyu, Paspalum Use the low rate for suppression, the high rate for control. Dock, Flatweed Use the maximum rate for full control. Hoary cress Use at a rate of 900 mL/ha. Treat from late rosette to early flowering. Silvergrass When treating dense infestations of Silvergrass, add *Wetter TX and use water volumes of 70 L/ha or more and small droplets to improve coverage. Soursob Use at rate of 900 mL/ha. Treat at tuber exhaustion.
	Bentgrass, Bathurst Burr Couch, Dock, Erodium Flatweed, Kikuyu Plantain, Paspalum Perennial Phalaris Sorrel, Sub clover Yorkshire fog	1.125 – 1.8L	
	Poa tussock	1.8 – 2.43 L	Timing Treat fresh re-growth (at least 14 days after heavy grazing) after Autumn break and before onset of heavy frosts. Sowing may start from 14 days after spraying.
Pasture topping	Annual ryegrass	270 – 612 mL	Remove livestock prior to application to allow even re-growth. Use lower rate if grasses are flowering and higher rate if at the milky dough stage. Apply to Capeweed and Calomba daisy at flowering. Do not add *Wetter TX. Do not apply to clover or medic crops intended for seed production.
	Barley grass, Brome grass Capeweed, Silvergrass	180 – 270 mL	
	Calomba daisy	270 mL	
Seed-head suppression	Bentgrass	216 – 378 mL	Apply treatments late October to late November, before seedheads have emerged. Add *Wetter TX. Use the higher rate where growth is excessive. Graze hard after spraying.

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled	Boom Rate Vol/ha	Critical comments
SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only For control/suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species	Serrated Tussock	2.43 – 3.60 L	Apply to actively growing and stress free plants. Best results May to October. Application: Boom spray volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended to improve plant coverage. Also see Aerial Equipment . Surfactants: Addition of 200 mL of *Wetter TX to 100 L of spraying solution may improve control of Serrated tussock. Site Preparation: Burning of Serrated tussock 10-12 months before spraying or slashing / heavy grazing (cell grazing) 2 weeks before spraying is essential for good results (Note: Serrated tussock is almost indigestible and prolonged exposure can lead to starvation and death of stock.) Rates: Use lower rate on Serrated tussock re-growth after burning (no residual dead foliage). Use higher rate on Serrated tussock that has been slashed or grazed (may contain some residual dead foliage).
For prevention of seed head emergence and seed formation	Serrated Tussock	450 – 756 mL	Apply to actively growing and stress free plants. Best results obtained during mid September – mid October. Apply prior to any seed head emergence. Also see Aerial Equipment . Surfactants: Addition of 200 mL of *Wetter TX to 100 L of spraying solution may improve results. Rates: The lower rates will be less damaging to desirable pasture species. If seed head emergence is imminent then higher rates will give better results.
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA In fallow or prior to planting a crop. Cotton: Shielded Sprayers	Paradoxa grass Volunteer cereals Wild oats	306 – 594 mL	Rate Selection Use the lower rates on young weeds and increase to the higher rate where weeds are dense or well developed. Dense infestations of some weeds e.g. Barnyard grass, Liverseed (Urochloa) grass may need follow up treatments for complete control. Tank Mixtures Read and follow all label directions, restraints, plant-back and withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products. Tank mixes with atrazine may give unacceptable knockdown control of certain weeds. Do not apply the tank mix for control of barnyard grass, liverseed grass or milk thistle. Ammonium sulphate may enhance knockdown weed control where tank mixtures of atrazine are used. Shielded Sprayers Apply MAX OUT 600 DUO to weeds growing between crop rows using a shielded sprayer. Do not apply in cotton less than 20 cm high. Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the cotton plant as severe injury may result. Pasture or crop establishment Do not sow into excessive trash. Excessive plant residues may be removed by grazing after treatment. Cultivation or planting may proceed from 1 hour of daylight after application to seedling annual weeds if a satisfactory seedbed can be created for crop germination and seedling establishment.
	African Turnip weed, Black pigweed, Boggabri weed Caltrop (Yellow vine) Deadnettle, Mintweed Milk (sow) thistle Stinkgrass (Lovegrass) Sweet Summer grass Variegated thistle Volunteer sorghum	450 – 594 mL up to 5 true leaves or 3 cm in dia/height 594 mL – 1.215L greater than 5 true leaves or 3 cm in dia/height	
	Annual ground cherry Barnyard grass, Bathurst Burr, Bladder keltmia, Button grass, Camel (Afgan) melon, Caustic Weed, Columbus grass, Liverseed grass, Mexican poppy, Native Millet, New Zealand Spinach, Noogoora burr, Pigweed (up to 25cm diam), Spear thistle, Stinking goosefoot, Thornapple (Datura), Turnip weed, Wild/Prickly lettuce, Wireweed.	594 mL – 1.215L	
	Prickly Paddy melon	576 mL – 1.17L plus 80 mL Triclopyr 600	DO NOT add crop oil.
	Climbing buckwheat (less than 12 leaves) Couch, Johnson grass	1.17 – 1.8 L	Use the higher rate on plants at the flowering/seedhead stage. For Johnson grass apply to plants with minimum of 30 cm new growth. For long term control of Couch and Johnson grass, repeat applications will be required.
Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)	1.8 L followed by 1.8 L	Make first application to actively growing plants when the majority of plants have reached at least the 6-8 leaf stage but preferably later. Allow for maximum re-emergence before retreating.	
Sugar cane: Inter-row Spraying	Annual and Perennial Grasses and Broadleaf weeds	1.08 – 4.5 L	Apply to weeds growing between crop rows using a ground based hooded and shielded sprayer. Apply at early growth stage of crop, before formation of the cane. Apply no more than 3 applications, to a maximum of 10.8 L/ha per crop. Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the crop as severe injury may result.
SUGAR CANE Ratoon spray out Qld, NSW only	Sugar cane ratoon re-growth	3.6 – 5.4 L	Apply under good growing conditions only to actively growing ratoons 60-120 cm tall. Do not apply if plants are under stress from low moisture or water logging. Use the lower rate for suppression or where cultivation is to follow. Use higher rate for control.

PRE AND POST HARVEST USES

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled	Rate Vol/ha	Critical comments
Sorghum control	Grain-sorghum (pre-harvest)	900 mL – 1.215 L	DO NOT apply if crop is under stress from low moisture, frost, cold or waterlogging. Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. Use the higher rate where the crop has produced significant number of late tillers or where following crops will be established without further treatment. Do not apply to crops intended for seed production. Treatment may increase potential for crop lodging.
	Grain-sorghum (post-harvest)	594 mL – 1.215 L	Slashed/grazed stubble. Apply when fresh re-growth is at least 20cm high. Use the higher rate on standing stubble or where re-growth from slashed sorghum has advanced beyond 50 cm in height.
Cotton pre-harvest	Bathurst burr Noogoora burr Winter annual weeds	756 mL – 1.53 L	Treatments may be applied alone or in tank mix with Thidiazuron 500 SC Cotton Defoliant. Apply when 60% of bolls are open. When tank mixed with conditioner/defoliant treatments, a slightly higher proportion of cotton leaf may be retained particularly where higher rates are used and conditions are unfavourable for defoliation.

Crop/Situation	Weeds controlled	Rate Vol/ha	Critical comments
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION to reduce viable seed set of weeds in: Field Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>) Faba Beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>)	Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>)	288 – 612 mL	Use lower rate if Ryegrass is flowering and higher rate if Ryegrass is at milky dough stage. Application should be made at or after crop maturity. Application before this time may significantly reduce yields (in practise losses in excess of 25% can occur). Apply when the average seed moisture content is below 30%. For Faba Beans, this is indicated by the pods going black, and for Field Peas by the pods going yellow. Do not harvest within 7 days after application. Do not use on crops intended for seed or sprouting.
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION as harvest aid and weed control: Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)	Annual weeds	810 mL – 1.62 L	Apply to mature crop from late dough stage (28% moisture) onwards. The higher rate will be required when crops are heavy and leaf shading effects may occur. Do not harvest within 7 days after application. Do not use on crops intended for seed or sprouting. Where wheat is grown in rotation with any herbicide tolerant crop, management should be consistent with implementation of any management plan for herbicide tolerant crops.
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION To desiccate a crop as a harvest and weed control ADZUKI BEANS CHICKPEAS, COWPEA FABA BEANS, FIELD PEAS, LENTILS MUNGBEANS, SOYBEAN (Application to crops intended for seed production or for sprouting may reduce germination percentage to commercially unacceptable levels)	Annual weeds	612 mL – 1.62 L	Apply with boom or by air. Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required. Application should be made at or after crop maturity: Chickpeas and Lentils - apply when physiologically mature and less than 15% green pods. Soybean -apply only after seed pods have lost all green colour and 80-90% of leaves have dropped. Mungbeans/Adzuki and Cowpea -apply to mature crops when pods are brown/black. Field peas - apply when seeds turn yellow and average seed moisture content is below 30%. Faba beans - apply when pods turn black and average seed moisture content is below 30%. Do not harvest within 7 days of application. Speed of crop desiccation is dependant on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application.
PRE-HARVEST APPLICATION as harvest aid and weed control: Chick Peas (Application to crops intended for seed production or for sprouting may reduce germination percentage to commercially unacceptable levels.)	Annual weeds	450 mL – 990 mL plus 5g Ken-Met 600 Herbicide	Apply by boom or by air. Apply when chickpeas are physiologically mature and less than 15% of green pods are present. Use higher rates where crops or weeds are dense and where faster desiccation is required. Do not harvest within 7 days of application. Speed of desiccation is dependant on crop stage, growing conditions and weather conditions during and after application.

SITUATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
GENERAL WEED CONTROL FOR GENERAL WEED CONTROL IN DOMESTIC AREAS (HOME GARDENS), COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS AND OTHER FARM SITUATIONS. FOR SPECIFIC WEEDS REFER TO THE APPROPRIATE WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE	READ APPLICATION CHECKLIST BEFORE USING. See Annual, Perennial and Woody weeds sections below for most appropriate rate. For the control of many grasses and broadleaf weeds. RATE: 6.3 mL per litre of water Apply when weeds are actively growing. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of foliage. Visible symptoms may take from 3 to 7 days to develop.
AGRICULTURAL AREAS	MAX OUT 600 DUO may be used for control of annual, perennial and woody weeds as directed, in agricultural land prior to sowing of any edible or non-edible crop, but not prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.
DRY DRAINS AND CHANNELS ONLY	DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water, and DO NOT allow spray to enter the water. DO NOT allow water to return to dry channels and drains within 4 days of application.
FORESTS	MAX OUT 600 DUO may be used prior to establishment of nurseries, for site preparation prior to planting and amongst established trees using a directed or shielded spray, or using selective wiper equipment. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees, since severe injury may result.
NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS AROUND BUILDINGS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS, DOMESTIC AND PUBLIC SERVICE AREAS, RIGHT-OF-WAYS	MAX OUT 600 DUO does not provide residual weed control. For residual control of annual weeds, MAX OUT 600 DUO may be tank mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures/Compatibility .
TREE AND VINE CROPS AVOCADO, BANANA, BLUEBERRIES, CITRUS FRUITS, CUSTARD APPLES, DUBOISIA, FIGS-DESSERT, GUAVA, HOPS, KIWI FRUIT, LITCHI, MANGO, MONSTERA-FRUIT, NUTS (INCLUDING ALMOND, PECAN, MACADAMIA, PISTACHIO AND WALNUT), OLIVES, PAWPAW, PERSIMMONS, POME FRUIT, RASBERRIES, STONE FRUIT, TEA, VINEYARDS.	Apply as a directed or shielded spray or using wiper equipment. DO NOT apply as a spray near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow wiper surface to contact any part of the tree, vine or palm. Citrus fruit, Nuts, Olives, Pome fruit & Vineyards DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact green bark or stems, canes, laterals, suckers fresh wounds foliage or fruit. Hops Apply in Winter, prior to crop emerging from dormancy. Tea Apply a maximum of 2.43 L/ha by shielded boom or directed off-centre nozzle or 306 mL/100L by directed hand-gun or knapsack to avoid application to the crop. All other crops DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact any part of the plant including the trunk. CAUTION Where split bark on Kiwifruit and green stems on Pawpaw occur, extreme care is required.

WEED CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
ANNUAL WEEDS Amaranth, Bathurst burr, Barley grass, Brome grass, Barnyard grass, Caltrop, Canary grass, Capeweed, Chickweed, Cobblers peg, Deadnettle, Doublegee, Fumitory, Ground cherry, Hedge mustard, Lesser swinecress, Liverseed grass, Mintweed, Noogoora burr, Paradoxa grass, Paterson's curse, Pigweed, Potato weed, Ryegrass, Saffron thistle, Silvergrass, Sow thistle, Spear thistle, Spiny burgrass, Spurge, Sub clover, Thornapple, Wild mustard, Wild oats, Wild turnip, Winter grass, Variegated thistle, Volunteer cereals.	Boom: 1.215 – 1.8 L/ha Handgun: 297 – 432 mL per 100L Knapsack: 45 – 63 mL per 15 L	Apply to weeds whenever they are not subject to stress due to drought or frost. Use higher rate on weeds over 15 cm in height or diameter or where dense weed cover limits spray coverage. Use higher spot spraying rate when applying less than 4.5L spray per 100sqm. MAX OUT 600 DUO does not provide residual weed control. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds. For residual control of annual weeds MAX OUT 600 DUO may be tank-mixed with certain residual herbicides. See Tank Mixtures in the General Instructions for direction. Do not use an atrazine tank-mix for control of barnyard grass or liverseed grass.
PERENNIAL WEEDS Artichoke Thistle, African Lovergrass, Bent grass, Carpet grass, Cocksfoot, Flatweed, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>), Paspalum, Phalaris, Plantains, Poa Tussock, Prairie grass, Qld Blue grass, Red-leg grass, Rhodes grass, Rope Twitch, Sorrel, Soursob, Yorkshire Fog.	Boom: 1.8 – 3.6 L/ha Handgun: 423 – 594 mL per 100L Knapsack: 63 – 90 mL per 15 L	Control of established perennials is best obtained when plants are at the seedhead stage. In general best control of Winter growing perennials is obtained with application during Winter-Spring. Best control of Summer growing perennials is obtained with application late Summer and Autumn. For Nutgrass in cultivated situations apply sequential low rate treatments when Nutgrass has a minimum of 6-8 leaves. Use the higher rate in uncultivated situations. For Rhodes grass, Rope twitch, Prairie grass, Qld Blue grass, Johnson grass, Kangaroo grass, Kikuyu, Redleg grass, Paspalum and Sorrel, use the higher rates only.
Blady grass, Bracken, Couch, Guinea grass, *Paragrass, Silverleaf Nightshade, *Water couch *Use on Dry Drains and Channels ONLY (see Use Situations critical comments above.)	Boom: 5.4 L/ha Handgun: 783 mL or 1.215 L per 100L Knapsack: 117 or 180 mL per 15 L	For Bracken add Silken Penetrant at 200mL/100L spray mix. Best control of couch in WA and SA is obtained with Spring treatment. Most effective control of couch in eastern states is obtained with Summer and Autumn treatments. In cultivated situations use sequential treatments of 1.71 – 3.87 L/ha for control. Only use higher rate for handgun and knapsack for Silverleaf Nightshade.
WOODY WEEDS Bamboo, Bitou bush, Boneseed, Boxthorn, Crofton weed, Gorse, Groundsel bush, Lantana, Mistflower	Handgun: 297 – 594 mL per 100 L Knapsack: 45 – 90 mL per 15 L	Apply to actively growing plants. Do not apply to drought stressed plants. Further treatment may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment. Bamboo , apply when foliage/re-growth is 1-2m tall, use higher rate only. Bitou bush/Boneseed , apply higher rate on bushes greater than 1.5m. Best results are achieved when treated at peak flower during Winter. Boxthorn minimum rate is 423 mL for handgun and 63 mL for knapsack. Groundsel bush , apply higher rate on bushes greater than 2m. Do not apply in Winter. Minimum rate is 423 mL for handgun and 63 mL for knapsack. Gorse, always add Silken Penetrant at 200 mL/100L of spray mix, use higher rate only. Lantana , use higher rate only. Addition of Silken Penetrant (200 mL/100L) may improve control. Boxthorn, Gorse, Lantana Removal of bushes (after complete brownout), pasture improvement or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or re-growth.

WEED CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Blackberry, Chinese scrub, Eucalyptus spp. (seedlings less than 2m), Hawthorn, Pampas grass, Sifton bush, Sweet Briar, Willow (less than 2m)	Handgun: 594 – 783 mL per 100 L Knapsack: 90 – 126 mL per 15 L	Apply to actively growing plants. Removal of bushes (after complete brownout), pasture improvement or further treatment are recommended to control seedlings and/or re-growth. Blackberry , apply from flowering to leaf fall, use higher rate on old dense infestations greater than 2m high. In Tasmania, do not treat bushes bearing mature fruit. Chinese scrub , use higher rates on bushes greater than 1m. Eucalyptus spp. , add Silken Penetrant at 200 mL/100L of spray mix. Hawthorn , apply from flowering to leaf fall, use higher rates on bushes greater than 2m Pampas grass , allow re-growth to reach 1m, best results-apply after flowering. Sifton bush , use higher rates on bushes greater than 1m. Sweet Briar , apply from late flowering to leaf fall, use 900 mL – 1.215 L/100L, and 135 - 180 mL/15L, use higher rates on bushes greater than 1.5m.

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIODS:
WHEAT AND LEGUMES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
ALL OTHER USES: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.**

PRODUCT INFORMATION
MAX OUT 600 DUO is a non-volatile, non-selective, water soluble liquid herbicide for the control of annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in a wide range of agricultural and non-agricultural use situations.

MAX OUT 600 DUO may be used for weed control on agricultural land prior to planting any edible or non edible crop but not prior to transplanting tomatoes. When applying this product prior to transplanting crops into plastic mulch, care must be taken to remove residues of this product from the plastic prior to transplanting. Residues can be removed by 2cm of natural rainfall or by applying water via sprinkle irrigation system.

MAX OUT 600 DUO is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is inactivated on clay and organic matter in soil and does not provide residual weed control. MAX OUT 600 DUO moves throughout the plant from the point of contact to and into the root system. Initial visible effects on annual weeds take 3-7 days but may not be noticeable for 2 to 3 weeds under cool cloudy conditions or on some perennial weeds.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT
MAX OUT 600 DUO is recommended for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. Cultivation and/or planting operations which provide conditions suitable for crop emergence and establishment are required following herbicide application. Where heavy weed growth is present or soil conditions are unsuitable, planting should be delayed to allow for decay of weeds and/or development of more favourable soil conditions for the formation of a suitable seedbed. Incorporation of green or decaying vegetation may retard crop emergence under cold, wet conditions. Vegetation may be reduced by grazing and weed decay may be assisted by cultivation to leave trash on the surface.

MIXING
MAX OUT 600 DUO mixes readily with water. Reduced results may occur if water is used containing; suspended clay or organic matter e.g. from dams, streams and irrigation channels, or high levels of calcium, magnesium or bicarbonate ions.

Do not mix, store or apply this product in galvanised steel or unlined steel containers or spray tanks, since a highly flammable gas mixture may be formed. Use stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic or plastic lined containers or spray tanks. Spray tanks, pumps, lines and nozzles should be thoroughly cleaned with clean water following application. Ensure that the spray tank is free of any residues of other spray solutions prior to mixing. Use spray solutions promptly as a gradual loss of activity may occur over a period of days following spray preparation.

- Mixing Instructions:**
- Fill the spray tank 1/3 to 1/2 full with clean water and start agitation.
 - If adding ammonium sulphate, use a 2% v/v and mix thoroughly.
 - If tank-mixing, add recommended herbicide/insecticide/additive to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
 - Add MAX OUT 600 DUO and the remaining water. Mix thoroughly,
 - Add Silken Penetrant, if required, near the end of the filling process.
 - Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.
- Clean all equipment after use by washing thoroughly with water.

TANK MIXTURES
MAX OUT 600 DUO, may be tank-mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and adjuvants. Read and follow all label directions, restrains, plantback and withholding periods, and safety directions for the tank-mix products. In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important as is good in-tank agitation when application/spraying is occurring.

Tank Mixtures – Herbicides
Ken-Ester LV 680, Ken-Star 450, Ken-Met 600, Squatter 400, Atrazine Flowable, Atrazine 900 WG, Tri-Allate, Simazine Flowable, Simazine 900 WG, Dicamba 500, Guru 750, Metosulam, Gundy 240, Triclopyr 600, Ken-Chlor 750, Ox 240, Ken-Gran 750, *Logran B Power (ensure fully dispersed prior to addition of MAX OUT 600 DUO), Ken-Trel, LVMCPA, Arcore 750 WG, Sulfometuron, Pendi 330, *Solicam, Flurofen 333, Oryzalin, Trifluralin 480 and *Yield. Other brands have not been tested.
The addition of Ox 240 at 75 mL/ha to recommended rates of MAX OUT 600 DUO prior to planting Winter cereals will improve knockdown of certain weeds.

Tank Mixtures – Insecticides
This product is compatible with the following insecticides. *Imidan, *Le-Mat, Kensban 500, Dimethoate, Taekwando 250 CS, *Sumithion ULV, Tal-Ken and emulsifiable concentrates of dimethoate and fenitrothion. Other insecticides have not been tested.

Adjuvants – *Wetter TX
*Wetter TX is recommended for the control of silver grass and annual ryegrass in late Winter and Spring. Wetter TX is not a general purpose surfactant and should only be used where recommended. Rate: 200mL/100L spray solution

Adjuvants – Silken Penetrant
Silken Penetrant is recommended for the control of Bracken and many woody weeds. Rate: 200mL/100L spray solution.

Adjuvants – Ammonium Sulphate (Ammo-Flo Herbicide Adjuvant)
Ammo-Flo Herbicide Adjuvant may be used as an adjuvant to alleviate the adverse effects of high levels of calcium, magnesium and bicarbonate ions in water. Rate: 2L/100L spray solution.

APPLICATION
BOOM EQUIPMENT
For boom application, a spray volume of 80L/ha or less is recommended for optimum performance. Nozzles and pressure settings should be selected to deliver a MEDIUM or MEDIUM – COARSE size droplet at the target. The use of nozzles and/or pressure settings that produce VERY FINE or FINE droplets should be avoided as these are prone to loss or drift. In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important as is good in-tank agitation when application is occurring.

For shielded applications a spray volume of 80 L/sprayed ha is recommended using nozzle types and pressure settings to deliver a COARSE droplet size at the target. Crop damage may result if spray drift occurs through incorrect nozzle and /or pressure selection, inadequate shielding and/or wind strength, high evaporation rates or excessive ground speed.

Wiper Equipment
Wiper equipment (e.g. Ropewick, canvas, felt or carpet applicators) may be used to apply MAX OUT 600 DUO. Avoid contact with desirable vegetation. Operate wiper equipment a minimum of 10cm above the crop or pasture. Weeds should be at least 15cm above the crop or pasture at time of application. Speed of travel should be no greater than 8km/ha. Best results are achieved at lower speeds and where two applications are made in opposite directions (double pass). Where weeds are of variable height, or occur in dense infestations or clumps, some plants may not be contacted by the herbicide solution. In these cases repeat treatment may be necessary.
Rate: Mix 630 mL MAX OUT 600 DUO with 2.3 litres clean water. Adjust flow rate to suit equipment.

Aerial Equipment
MAX OUT 600 DUO may be applied by aircraft for control of weeds in forests, cropland or pasture prior to establishment of crops, new pastures or new forest plantings and for pre-harvest applications, up to maximum rate of 2.43 L/ha where specified by this label. DO NOT apply treatments by aircraft in situations where drift onto sensitive crops and pastures is likely to occur.
Apply treatments using boom or Micronair equipment using a spray volume not less than 20L/ha using settings to produce droplets in a medium to coarse droplet size category. In multiple product tank mixes a minimum water volume of 50L/ha is recommended and local advice should be sought. Correct mixing order is important. Swath width should be set to take into account aircraft type, wind conditions and target height. Swath width will need to be reduced to avoid striping under light wind conditions and/or application to tall, dense targets e.g. pre-harvest application, treatments in heavy crop stubble. Thoroughly wash aircraft after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

Application on hilly terrain
Increase water volume to 30-80L/ha and increase median droplet size to COARSE or larger to optimise deposition of spray output onto weeds.

RE-ENTRY
DO NOT enter treated areas until the spray has dried or unless wearing cotton overalls and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each days use

Air temperature and relative humidity
DO NOT apply MAX OUT 600 DUO by aircraft at temperatures above 30°C. Increase spray output to at least 30L/ha when temperatures rise above 25°C. Avoid application when relative humidity falls below 35%.

- APPLICATION CHECKLIST**
- Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions due to moisture stress, waterlogging, severe frosting, insect damage etc. Reduced performance may also occur where weeds are covered with dust or silt.
 - Do not add surfactant, adjuvants or other pesticides except as specifically directed on this label.
 - Do not spray if rainfall is imminent. Rainfall shortly after application which causes run off may require re-treatment. Rainfastness is reduced if weeds are not actively growing, under stress or conditions of low light intensity/darkness. The additions of *Wetter TX may improve rainfastness on Winter annual weeds.
 - A withholding period for grazing is not required. However, it is recommended that grazing of treated plants be delayed to ensure herbicide uptake. Certain plants such as Soursob, Variegated thistle, Sorghum and Johnson grass may be naturally toxic to stock when eaten in large quantities under certain conditions. Where plants are known to be toxic, grazing should be delayed until complete desiccation of treated plants has occurred.
 - Apply treatments to weeds which have at least one true leaf (broadleaf weeds) or two leaves (grasses) to provide an adequate surface area for herbicide uptake.
 - If heavy grazing has occurred, allow re-growth to 6-8 cm before spraying and use the higher rates recommended.