



BROMACIL 800 WP

Reg. No.: L7138 Act No. 36 of 1947

**READ ATTACHED PACKAGED LEAFLET BEFORE USE
AND
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS**

GROUP

5

HERBICIDE

A wettable powder applied as a soil herbicide with long residual action for the control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and some grasses as listed, in citrus, pineapples, sisal, industrial areas and to control Black Thorn.



Hazard statements

Harmful if swallowed.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Very toxic to aquatic life.
May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Precautionary statements

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Avoid release to the environment.
Collect spillage.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Bromacil (substituted uracil/gesubstitueerde urasil) 800 g/kg

Registration holder:

UPL South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Co. Reg. No.: 2009/019713/07
7 Sunbury Office Park,
Off Douglas Saunders Drive, La Lucia Ridge,
South Africa, 4019
Tel: 031 514 5600

Net Volume:

Kg

Batch No.:

Date of Manufacture:

Expiry date (< 2 years):



U.N. No.: 3077

**In case of Poisoning call the
following number(s):**
Emergency number(s):

: Griffon Poison Information Centre: 082 446 8946,
Poisons Information Helpline: 0861 555 777,
In case of Spillage: Spill Tech: 086 100 0366 / 083 253 6618

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HRAC HERBICIDE GROUP CODE: 5

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WARNINGS

H302 - Harmful if swallowed.

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.

H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.

H413 - May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

- May irritate nose, skin, throat and eyes.

Toxic to fish, bees and wildlife.

- Store in a cool place away from food, feeds, seed, fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals.

- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.

- **Do not** apply near desirable vegetation or where their roots may extend.

Although this remedy has been extensively tested under a large variety of conditions the registration holder does not warrant that it will be efficacious under all conditions because the action and effect thereof may be affected by factors such as abnormal soil, climatic and storage conditions; quality of dilution water, compatibility with other substances not indicated on the label and the occurrence of resistance of the weeds to the remedy concerned as well as by the method, time and accuracy of application. The registration holder further does not accept responsibility for damage to crops, vegetation, the environment or harm to man or animal or for lack of performance or to the occurrence of conditions which could not have been foreseen in terms of the registration. Consult the supplier in event of any uncertainty.

PRECAUTIONS:

P101 – If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 – Keep out of reach of children.

P103 – Read carefully and follow all instructions.

P264 + P265 - Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P301 + P317 - IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P321 - Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label)

P330 - Rinse mouth.

P332 + P317 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.

P337 + P317 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P391 - Collect spillage.

P501 - Dispose of contents and container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

- Do not inhale dust or spray mist.

- Wash with soap and water after use or accidental skin contact.

- Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst applying, mixing or before washing hands and face and changing clothing.
- Mixers, loaders, applicators, spray tank cleaners and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants, shoes and socks and protective eye wear.
- Avoid spray drift onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams or areas not under treatment. Do not apply where runoff out of the treated area can contaminate water, or within 20 metres of any permanent water source.
- Clean applicator thoroughly after use and dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate food, grazing, rivers or dams.
- Containers and packages must be completely emptied before being disposed of. Shake out thoroughly into the mixing or spray tank.
- **CLEAN THE EMPTY PLASTIC BAG AS FOLLOWS:** Turn the bag inside out. Hold the bag over the spray or mixing tank and rinse the bag with running water for thirty seconds. Shake the rinsate off into the tank. Repeat the rinsing twice. Cut the bag (if relevant) into pieces and dispose of via an approved collector or recycler (www.croplife.co.za). Do not bury, burn or donate the bag to any other parties that may use it as container for foodstuffs. Prevent contamination of food, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils.
- Destroy empty container and never use for any other purpose.
- Prevent contamination of food, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils and wash contaminated clothing daily.

RELEVANT SUBSTANCES

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Bromacil | ≥ 80 % |
|-----------------|---------------|

FIRST AID TREATMENT

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| First-aid measures general | : After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Call a physician immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). |
| First-aid measures after inhalation | : IF INHALED: if breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing stops, give artificial respiration. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Allow affected person to breathe fresh air. Allow the victim to rest. |
| First-aid measures after skin contact | : After contact with skin, take off immediately all contaminated clothing, and wash immediately with plenty of water and soap. Take victim to a doctor if irritation persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Call a physician immediately. Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin area with mild soap and water, followed by warm water rinse. |
| First-aid measures after eye contact | : Rinse immediately and thoroughly, pulling the eyelids well away from the eye (15 minutes minimum). Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking or redness persists. |
| First-aid measures after ingestion | : If the person is fully conscious give him/her medically activated charcoal to drink. Never give an unconscious person anything to drink. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain emergency medical attention. |

RESISTANCE WARNING:

BROMACIL 800 WP is a group code **5** (substituted uracil) herbicide. Any weed population may contain individual weeds naturally resistant to **BROMACIL 800 WP** and other group code **5** herbicides. Resistance of *Amaranthus hybridus* to the chemical family of uracils has been observed in South Africa. If a uracil treatment has been ineffective in the control of the above-mentioned weed, do not re-treat with a herbicide from the same chemical group. Resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. Resistant weeds may not be controlled by **BROMACIL 800 WP** or any other group code **5** herbicides.

In order to delay herbicide resistance:

- Avoid the exclusive and repeated use of herbicides from the same herbicide group code.
- Alternate or tank mix with products from different herbicide group codes.
- Integrate chemical and cultural control methods into weed control programmes.

For more information on resistance management, contact the registration holder of this product

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

When herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same site, naturally occurring resistant weed biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate and become dominant in that site. These resistant weed biotypes may not be adequately controlled. Cultural practices such as tillage, preventing weed escapes from going to seed, and using herbicides with a different mode of action within and between crop seasons can aid in delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant biotypes.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply near desirable plants or trees (such as wind breaks in citrus orchards and ornamental trees along roads and streets or on areas, where their roots may extend) or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

Do not use on soil where susceptible crops or any susceptible plants are to be grown in the foreseeable future.

NOTICE TO THE USER

THIS AGRICULTURAL REMEDY IS TO BE USED ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE LABEL. IT IS AN OFFENCE UNDER THE ACT TO USE THIS AGRICULTURAL REMEDY FOR ANY PURPOSE IN A MANNER CONTRARY WITH THE DIRECTIONS ON THE LABEL

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

Use a sprayer, which will distribute the required amount evenly over the area to be treated. Use a coarse spray to reduce drift. Best control would be obtained when weeds are short or when excess growth is mowed and removed before application. Best results will be obtained if applied shortly before or at the time when the seeds are growing actively. Rain or thorough watering after application will cause the material to move to the root zone where it is taken up and thus speed up control. The effectiveness and length of time that control will last will depend on the type of soil, amount of rain and other conditions. Adequate agitation is essential.

CONSULT THE TABLE UNDER DOSAGE RATES FOR RECOMMENDED APPLICATION RATES, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE FOLLOWING SOIL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE APPLICATION SITE;

1. Highly vulnerable: [less than 0.5% organic matter, greater than 50 % sand, water table less than 2 metres below surface and annual rainfall more than 1000 mm]: Do not use more than 2.5 kg **BROMACIL 800 WP** per hectare per year.
2. Moderately vulnerable: [at least two of the characteristics as described previously are not present]: **Do not** use more than 7.5 kg **BROMACIL 800 WP** per hectare per year.
3. Least vulnerable: [more than three of the characteristics as described previously are not present]: **Do not** use more than 12.5 kg **BROMACIL 800 WP** per hectare per year.

| Crop/soil type (% clay content) | Dosage kg/ha | Spot treatment [g/50 m²] | Remarks |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Pineapples Directly after planting and onto established plantations | | | Apply as a full cover application on cleanly cultivated soil. Perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses are not controlled at these rates. Apply as an overall surface spray directly after planting before active growth takes place, using at least 1000 litres of water per hectare. Well-established plantations may also be treated. |
| < 10 % clay 10 to 15 % clay 15 to 20 % clay 20 to 35 % clay | 1,5 kg 2,0 kg 2,5 kg 3,0 kg | 8g 10g 12g 15g | |
| Citrus <u>Established trees older than 2 years only</u> | | | Use on cleanly cultivated soil or on actively growing weeds in a young stage. Two applications at half rate with 6 to 12 weeks interval usually give better results than one application. Apply to moist soil using at least 1000 litres of water per hectare. When spot spraying (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) spray to the point of runoff. Do not apply dimethoate to soil previously treated with Bromacil. Alternatively, Bromacil 800 WP must not be applied to soil within 12 months of a soil application of dimethoate. |
| Sisal <u>Established plants</u> Up to 10 % 11 to 15 % clay 16 to 20 % clay 21 to 35 % clay 36 to 55 % clay | 3 kg 4 kg 5 kg 6 kg 8 kg | 15g 20g 25g 30g 40g | Use on cleanly cultivated soil or on actively growing weeds in a young stage. When only the rows are treated, the rates of application should be decreased accordingly. |
| Control of Black Thorn | 1,5 g/tree | | Mix 500 grams in sufficient water to moisten a quantity of sand with which 300 trees can be treated (500 grams of sand per tree is considered a convenient quantity). Thoroughly mix the water suspension with the measured quantity of sand and use 500 grams of treated sand per tree. The sand should not be spread out but applied on the ground as a single heap. In this way 1.5 grams of the product is applied per tree. Treated camps may be grazed immediately. They should not however be planted with other plants for at least three (3) years after treatment. |
| Industrial areas Railroads, road shoulders, etc. < 20 % clay 20 to 35 % clay > 35 % clay Ash | | | Use the higher rate where existing weeds are treated. Where dense growth of weeds occurs a suitable contact weed killer may be included in the spray. Do not exceed application of 15 kg per hectare Bromacil 800 WP per year. |
| | 8 to10 10 to12 12 to15 15 | 50g 60g 70g | |

| Some weeds species normally controlled by BROMACIL 800 WP: | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Acacia mellifera</i> subsp. <i>detinens</i> | Black thorn |
| <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> | Upright starbur |
| <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> | Common pigweed |
| <i>Aristida congesta</i> | Tassel three-awn |
| <i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i> | Sweet signal grass |
| <i>Bidens bipinnata</i> | Spanish blackjack |
| <i>Chloris pycnothrix</i> | Spiderweb Chloris |
| <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | Common quickgrass |
| <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> | Yellow nutsedge |
| <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> | Purple nutsedge |
| <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> | Crab-finger-grass |
| <i>Eleusine indica</i> | Goose grass |
| <i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i> | Common thatching grass |
| <i>Panicum schinzii</i> | Sweet buffalo grass |
| <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> | Kikuyu grass |
| <i>Richardia brasiliensis</i> | Tropical Richardia |
| <i>Setaria verticillata</i> | Burr bristle grass |
| <i>Sida cordifolia</i> | Flannel weed |
| <i>Tagetes minuta</i> | Khaki weed |
| <i>Tragus racemosus</i> | Large carrot-seed grass |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | Purslane |