



ChemSource
Growing Together

SLINGSHOT

(MAPP 14505)

Contains 360g/l glyphosate (acid equivalent) present as 480 g/l (41.1% w/w) glyphosate isopropylamine salt as an aqueous concentrate.

SLINGSHOT is a systemic herbicide for the control of a very wide range of grass and broad-leaved weeds in the agricultural, horticultural, industrial, forestry and non-crop situations listed in the statutory box below.

The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

PROTECT FROM FROST.

Contents:

Batch No. 000000

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For 24 hour emergency information contact ChemSource on 0845 459 4039.

FOR USE ONLY AS AN
AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL/FORESTRY/INDUSTRIAL HERBICIDE

Crops and situations:	Maximum individual dose (Litres Product/ha)	Maximum number of treatments	Latest time of application
Wheat, barley, oats, durum wheat, combining peas & field beans	4.0 L/ha	One per crop	7 days before harvest.
Oilseed rape & linseed	4.0 L/ha	One per crop	14 days before harvest.
Mustard	4.0 L/ha	One per crop	8 days before harvest.
Post-planting but pre-emergence of cereals, oilseed rape, peas, beans, mustard, linseed, sugar beet, Swedes, turnips, bulb onions & leeks.	1.5 L/ha	One per crop	Pre-emergence of the crop
Stubbles of all crops Either:	4.0 L/ha	One per situation	5 days before sowing or planting a crop
Or:	1.5 L/ha	One per situation	2 days before sowing or planting a crop.
Grassland	6.0 L/ha	One per year	5 days before harvest, grazing or drilling.
Natural surfaces not intended to bear vegetation, permeable surfaces overlaying soil & hard surfaces	5.0 L/ha	-	-
Amenity vegetation	5.0 L/ha	-	-
Destruction of established vegetation prior to planting or sowing	5.0 L/ha	-	Before planting or sowing.
Apple and Pear orchards	5.0 L/ha	One per year	After harvest but before green cluster stage.
Cherry, Plum and Damson orchards	5.0 L/ha	One per year	After harvest but before white bud stage.
Green cover on land not used for production, e.g. Set-aside	6.0 L/ha	One per year	24 hours before cultivating.
Forest & forest nursery			
• Weed control	10.0 L/ha	-	-
• Chemical thinning by injection	2 ml per cut per 10cm diameter of the tree (or less)	-	-
• Stump application	See 'Other specific restrictions'	-	-

Other specific restrictions:

When applying through rotary atomisers the spray droplet size produced must have a minimum Volume Median Diameter (VMD) of 200 microns.

Weed wipers may be used in any crop where the wiper does not touch the growing crop. Maximum concentrations must not exceed the following limits:

- Weed Wiper Mini – 1:2 dilution with water.
- Other wipers – 1:1 dilution with water.

With both types of wiper, refer to the guidance given in the 'Mixing and Spraying'.

When applying via a hydraulic knapsack sprayer the maximum individual dose must not exceed 22.5 g/l glyphosate (equivalent to a maximum dose of 5.0 L/ha in 80 L/ha water).

When applying via a rotary atomiser knapsack, the minimum water volume must be 40 L/ha.

For stump application, the maximum concentration must not exceed 250g per litre of water.

READ THE LABEL AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS BEFORE USING. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTANT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

All varieties of wheat (including durum wheat), barley and oats may be treated prior to harvest to reduce green material in the crop and thus gain harvesting and storage benefits but consult merchants prior to treatment when using on barley grown for malting.

SLINGSHOT (MAPP 14505)

An aqueous concentrate formulation containing 360 g/l glyphosate.



RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES

HARMFUL



TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Precautions marked * are a legal requirement

Operator Protection

* Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following personal protective equipment:

* WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) when handling or applying the concentrate or when handling contaminated surfaces.

* Wear suitable protective clothing (IMPERMEABLE coveralls), suitable protective gloves and rubber boots when using hand-held sprayers, hand-held rotary atomisers, weed wiper equipment or when making cut stump treatments.

* Wear suitable protective clothing (Coveralls), suitable protective gloves, rubber boots and face protection (face shield) when using stem injection equipment.

* However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows that they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.

WASH ALL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING thoroughly after use, especially the insides of gloves.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before meals and after work.

Environmental Protection

DO NOT contaminate water with this product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads.

Storage and Disposal

RINSE CONTAINER THOROUGHLY by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or by manually rinsing three times. Add washings to the sprayer at the time of filling and dispose of safely.

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER tightly closed in a safe place

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

NOTE: These Directions for Use form part of the Approved Product label and must be read before using the product.

SLINGSHOT is a systemic non-selective herbicide that controls annual and perennial grasses and most broad-leaved species when applied as directed. It is translocated from the sprayed leaves to the rest of the plant, including underground roots, rhizomes and stolons. For translocation to occur, the plants must be actively growing and have sufficient leaf area to intercept the spray when treated. In common couch the most susceptible stage is when the plants have 5 – 6 leaves 12 – 15 cms tall. Broad-leaved weeds are most susceptible when actively growing and either flowering or are about to flower. Because it works by contact action, SLINGSHOT can be used on all soil types. Symptoms of SLINGSHOT activity are a reddening of the treated leaves before they turn yellowish as they die.

WARNINGS

- DO NOT store, mix or apply SLINGSHOT in galvanised or unlined steel vessels or spray tanks.
- TAKE EXTREME CARE to avoid spray drift on to neighbouring vegetation since this can cause severe damage to non-target plants.
- DO NOT leave unused spray mixtures in the tank for long periods and ensure that all tanks are well-vented.

RESTRICTIONS

- Factors which can restrict translocation and therefore lead to poorer control include drought, water-logging, frost, very high temperatures and natural die-back of the foliage.
- Where significant amounts of rotting organic matter are left following treatment, a check to the growth of subsequently drilled crops can occur. This can be avoided by using soil cultivations to disperse or bury the organic matter prior to drilling the next crop.
- DO NOT apply other treatments such as lime, fertilisers, farmyard manure or other pesticides for at least 5 days after application of SLINGSHOT.
- Note that SLINGSHOT is not effective against *Equisetum arvense* (Horsetails).
- DO NOT treat crops intended to produce viable seed.
- DO NOT treat undersown crops.
- Ensure that at least 6 hours rain free occurs after application and preferably 24 hours to allow maximum uptake.
- DO NOT use treated straw as an horticultural mulch.
- Consult grain merchant before treating crops grown under contract and especially before treating barley intended for malt for distilling.
- DO NOT use in or alongside hedgerows.
- DO NOT use under glass or polythene.

RESISTANCE

Whilst there is only a low risk of resistance developing to SLINGSHOT, growers are advised to adopt a sensible anti-resistance strategy based on good agricultural practice. Glyphosate has the HRAC mode of action code 'G' and by integrating herbicides with different modes of action together with cultural control measures throughout the rotation, the risk of resistance can be minimised. Guidelines have been produced by the Weed Resistance Action Group and copies are widely available.

CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION

1 Pre-harvest application to cereals: SLINGSHOT can be applied to all crops intended for feed, to wheat, durum wheat and oat crops intended for milling and on barley intended for malt production for brewing. All wheat, barley and oat crops will benefit from the reduction of green material in the crop leading to harvesting and grain storage benefits.

Application can be made once the moisture content of the most immature grains has fallen below 30% and then allow at least 7 days to elapse before harvesting the crop. Use of high clearance tractors with narrow wheels and crop dividers is recommended. After harvest the straw may be chopped and incorporated or removed as required.

NOTE: If the weather is dull after application, allow extra time, e.g. 14 days, for full activity, particularly on broad-leaved weeds. Some species such as annual nettle, Polygonums, willowherbs and volunteer potato will not be controlled by harvest management dose rates.

2 Pre-harvest application to oilseed rape and mustard: SLINGSHOT should be applied once the crop seeds have less than 30% moisture. Allow 14 – 21 days for activity in standing crops of oilseed rape, 8 – 10 days for standing crops of mustard. DO NOT treat areas of crop which have significant areas of secondary growth or areas affected by pigeon damage or poor drainage leading to late maturity. Crops that are suffering from stress factors such as disease, drought or extreme heat may not mature evenly following treatment.

3 Pre-harvest applications for combining peas and field beans: SLINGSHOT should be applied once the crop seeds have less than 30% moisture at least 7 days before harvest.

4 Pre-harvest application to Linseed: SLINGSHOT should be applied when the crop seeds have less than 30% moisture. The seeds are normally light brown in brown capsules at this stage with the stems and leaves either green or yellow/green. Allow at least 14 days before harvest and note that under dull cool conditions, harvest may have to wait for up to 28 days after treatment. When using the treatment to control perennial weeds in the autumn, note that weeds which have begun to senesce naturally may not be fully controlled.

5 Pre-drilling of all crops – autumn or spring: To optimise control of perennial species, do not cultivate before spraying. Allow at least 5 days to elapse before cultivating land where perennial species have been treated but where the weed spectrum consists of just volunteer cereals and annual species, only 24 hours need elapse before cultivating and fields can be direct drilled 48 hours after treatment. Allow 7 days to elapse before planting trees. When treating fields in the spring prior to drilling, allow at least 21 days of active weed growth before treatment. When treating volunteer potatoes, ensure that they have ample top growth to intercept the spray before treating.

6 Grassland destruction: Do not apply fertiliser or lime before application of SLINGSHOT. Time the application to occur either after grazing/mowing or between June – October when the grass is 30 – 60 cm tall, not too dense to impede spray penetration and does not contain mature seeds. Five days after treatment the grass may be utilised as normal – either grazed by cattle, dairy cows or sheep or they can be fed the treated forage. IMPORTANT: Ensure that poisonous plants have been removed or buried before re-grazing or mowing. Once the field has been cleared of the grass crop, cultivations to establish the next crop may start.

When re-drilling treated grass fields, leys of 1 – 2 years without thick surface mats may be re-drilled after 5 days provided all surface trash is removed. When long-term leys are killed with SLINGSHOT, application is best timed in the autumn with re-drilling delayed until the following spring.

Weeds controlled in application to grassland:

Dose of SLINGSHOT applied (L/ha)			
3.0 L/ha	4.0 L/ha	5.0 L/ha	6.0 L/ha
Common Chickweed	Black Bent	Bracken*	Common Ragwort
Common Mouse-ear	Brome, Soft	Buttercup, Creeping**	Hard Rush
Dock Seedlings	Cock's-foot	Common Sorrel	Heath Rush
Italian Ryegrass	Common Bent	Common Nettle	Jointed Rush
Mayweed species	Common Couch	Daisy	Purple Moor Grass
Meadow-grass, Annual	Creeping Bent	Red Clover	Mat-grass
Meadow-grass, Rough	Creeping Soft-grass	Sedges	Red Fescue
Meadow Fescue	Dock, Broad-leaved	Sheep's Sorrel	White Clover ***
Meadow Foxtail	Dock, Curled	Soft Rush	Yellow Rattle
Speedwell spp.	Plantain spp.	Sowthistle, Perennial	Sheep's Fescue
Timothy	Rye-grass, Perennial	Thistle, Creeping	
	Yorkshire Fog	Thistle, Dwarf	
		Thistle, Spear	
		Tufted hair-grass	
		Yarrow	

*Bracken is susceptible to SLINGSHOT at full frond expansion; **Creeping Buttercup is best treated at the flowering stage; ***White clover should be cut in June and sprayed one month later.

7 Land not intended to bear vegetation: This category includes clearance of land prior to replanting and weed control along fence lines and around stackyards, buildings and storage areas. It also includes weed control along roads, paths and ditches, control of re-growth in root-crop storage areas but does not include use in or along hedgerows or under glass or polythene.

8 Amenity Vegetation: This category covers areas of semi-natural or ornamental vegetation including trees, areas of bare soil around ornamental plantings and areas about to be planted with ornamentals. Application methods permitted include hand-held applicators and weed wipers.

9 Green cover on land not being used for crop production (Set-Aside): Where control is required in the crop preceding set-aside, refer to the appropriate crop section above. Where control is required in land already taken out of production, check that all management rules are being adhered to before application. Do not top or cultivate before treatment. For spring applications, ensure that weeds have been actively growing for at least 21 days prior to treatment and allow 24 hours before cultivation of annual weeds, 5 days before cultivation of perennial weeds.

10 Orchards: Any top fruit crop may be planted 7 days after application of SLINGSHOT. When spraying around trees in situ, the trees must have been established for at least 2 years before receiving treatment. Apply SLINGSHOT after leaf fall in the autumn but before green cluster in apples and pears, before white bud stage in stone fruit such as cherries, plums and damsons. Aim spray at the ground and avoid contact with branches or the trunks more than 30 cm above ground level. For control of tree suckers, treat in late spring only.

11 Forestry: Land can be cleared of competing vegetation by application of SLINGSHOT at least 7 days before planting the trees. Once trees are established, vegetation around trees can be cleared by directed applications but a Tree Guard MUST be used for all applications during the growing season. Bracken is best treated at full frond expansion, heather is most susceptible late August – end of September and other woody weeds are most susceptible June – August prior to senescence.

- DO NOT overall spray any trees grown for ornamental use, including Christmas trees.
- TEST treat a small area of forest to evaluate activity under local conditions before widespread overall application in subsequent years.
- Species safe to treat with an overall spray when fully dormant and leader growth has hardened are: Corsican pine, Lodgepole pine, Scots pine, Norway spruce, Sitka spruce, Lawson Cypress and Western Red Cedar. Douglas fir and Nobel fir may also be treated when dormant and fully hardened but not in spring.

- Hardening of leader growth will vary between seasons and between locations. Damage to Lammas growth can be avoided by directing spray away from leaders.

Weed control post-planting in forestry during the dormant period (overall application):

Dose of SLINGSHOT applied (L/ha)			
Lowland areas 1.5 L/ha:	Upland areas 2.0 L/ha:	All areas 2.0 L/ha:	All areas 3.0 L/ha:
Black bent	Black bent	Bracken	Brambles
Cocksfoot	Cocksfoot	Beech	
Common couch	Common couch	Birch	
Creeping Soft Grass	Creeping Soft Grass		
Fescues	Fescues		
Hair-grass, Tufted	Hair-grass, Tufted		
Hair-grass, Wavy	Hair-grass, Wavy		
Meadow grasses	Meadow grasses		
Oat-grass, False	Oat-grass, False		
Other Bent Species	Other Bent Species		
Purple Moor-grass	Purple Moor-grass		
Small Reed Wood	Small Reed Wood		
Sweet Vernal Grass	Sweet Vernal Grass		

Note: These dose recommendations refer to forestry use only and may provide inadequate control if employed in other areas.

In addition to weed control, SLINGSHOT can be used in forestry to prevent coppicing and re-growth of stumps and to achieve chemical thinning. Stumps should be freshly cut and treated during November – March when there is no sap flow. Application can be by knapsack sprayer, clearing saw fitted with Enso attachment, spot gun fitted with a solid stream nozzle or by paintbrush. When chemical thinning of standing trunks, cut one notch per 10cm trunk diameter with a hatchet and apply 2mls neat SLINGSHOT to each cut with a spot gun.

RECOMMENDED DOSE RATES

Species	Weed density (Shoots/m ²)	Recommended application rate
Couch in wheat, oats & barley:	Up to 25 26 – 75 Over 75	2.0* L/ha 3.0 L/ha 4.0 L/ha
Couch in oilseed rape, mustard, combining peas, field beans and Linseed:	Up to 75 Over 75	3.0 L/ha 4.0 L/ha
Perennial broad-leaved weeds and other perennial grasses in wheat, oats, barley, oilseed rape, mustard, combining peas, field beans and linseed:	All infestation levels of all species	4.0 L/ha
Annual weeds in oilseed rape and mustard:	All infestation levels of all species	3.0 L/ha
Cereal stems and leaves for harvest management and annual grasses:	All infestation levels of all species	1.0* L/ha

Crop desiccation of oilseed rape, mustard and linseed prior to harvest :	-	3.0 L/ha
Annual broad-leaved weeds for harvest management:	All infestation levels of all species	1.5* L/ha
Couch in the stubbles of all crops:	Up to 75 Over 75	3.0 L/ha 4.0 L/ha
Other perennial grasses and volunteer potatoes in stubbles of all crops:	All infestation levels of all species	4.0 L/ha
Volunteer cereals, annual grasses and annual broad-leaved weeds in stubbles or pre-cultivated land:	All infestation levels of all species	1.5* L/ha
Grassland destruction and control of associated weeds	Short rotation ryegrass with annual weeds	3.0 L/ha
	2-4 year old ryegrass leys with perennial grass weeds	4.0 L/ha
	Long-term leys with perennial broad-leaved weeds	5.0 L/ha
	Permanent pasture	6.0 L/ha
Annual weeds in Land not intended to bear vegetation:	All species	1.5* L/ha
Perennial grasses in Land not intended to bear vegetation:	All species	4.0 L/ha
Perennial broad-leaved weeds in Land not intended to bear vegetation:	All species	5.0 L/ha
Annual weeds in and around amenity vegetation:	All species	1.5* L/ha
Perennial grasses and broad-leaved trees in and around amenity vegetation:	All species	4.0-5.0 L/ha
Set-aside with annual weeds:	All species	3.0 L/ha
Perennial grasses:	All species	4.0 L/ha
Perennial broad-leaved weeds:	All species	5.0 L/ha
Perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds and root suckers in orchards	All species	5.0 L/ha
Annual & perennial broad-leaved weeds and grasses around trees:	All species	4.0 L/ha

Conifer release from:	Ash, bracken, beech, brush, brambles, hazel, oak, sycamore & willow: Heather on peat soils: Heather on mineral soils: Rhododendron:	3.0 L/ha 4.0 L/ha 6.0 L/ha 10.0 L/ha ²
Stump application in forestry:	Deciduous species:	10% solution in water
Chemical thinning:	Coniferous species:	20% solution in water
Chemical thinning by trunk injection:	Coniferous & deciduous species:	2 mls neat per cut; 1 cut per 10cm trunk diameter.

* In these situations, improved control can be achieved by inclusion of an adjuvant – see Compatibility section.

² Improved rhododendron control can be achieved by reducing the dose to 8.0 L/ha but including 2% 'Mixture B (AO570)' adjuvant in the spray.

APPLICATION

The application method for SLINGSHOT should be according to the crop and weed species being treated. The following application methods are recommended:

In cereals, peas for combine harvesting or field beans, stubbles of all crops, 'Land not intended to bear vegetation' and in orchards use hydraulic sprayers delivering 80-250 L/ha or rotary atomisers delivering 40 L/ha. When rotary atomisers are employed, the droplets produced must be in the size range 200 – 300 µm.

In standing crops of oilseed rape, mustard and linseed use only hydraulic sprayers delivering 80-250 L/ha.

For application to grassland, use hydraulic sprayers delivering 150-250 L/ha.

Conventional hydraulic sprayers: Apply SLINGSHOT as a MEDIUM or COARSE spray as defined by BCPC in the recommended water volume for the type of use and do not exceed 2.5 bar (36 psi) pressure. DO NOT SPRAY in windy conditions or near desirable amenity species since any slight drift will cause damage. Nozzles of 80 - 110° delivering 200-250 L/ha at 1.5 – 2.5 bar give the best results. Select a tractor speed of 4-9 kph and ensure that the boom is set at the correct height. Excess height and speed increases the risk of drift.

Rotary atomisers: Recommended rotary atomisers include:

- Clean-acres Dual-Option Sprayer
- Horstine Farmery Microdrop
- Technoma Girojet
- CDA Boom and CDA Lightweight
- Lely Hydraspin

Set the spray droplet size to a Volume Median Diameter within the range 200 – 300 µm for each machine, corresponding to a BCPC spray quality of MEDIUM or COARSE and use a water volume of 40 L/ha. Select a tractor speed of 4 – 9 kph and ensure that spray bouts match accurately.

Hand-held applicators: These machines are ideal for spot or directed applications in orchards and non-crop areas. Normal application rates for these machines are 200 – 300 L/ha but using low volume nozzles can reduce this to 100 – 150 L/ha. Use a COARSE or MEDIUM quality spray as defined by BCPC.

Calibrate the sprayer before application. A sprayer holding 10 litres of diluted spray will treat 500m² when applied at 200 L/ha. To apply SLINGSHOT at 4.0 L/ha, add 200 mls SLINGSHOT to 9.8 litres of water, to apply SLINGSHOT at 6.0 L/ha, add 300 mls to 9.7 litres of water.

Hand-held weed wipers: This method of application is only recommended for use in non-crop areas or top fruit orchards. Dilute 1 part SLINGSHOT with 2 parts water and add a water-based dye if required to aid identification of treated foliage.

Tractor-mounted wipers: These machines are ideal for treatment of sugar beet bolters, weed beet and other tall weeds in arable crops and grassland areas. Target weeds must be 10 cm taller (minimum margin 5 cm) than the desired vegetation for effective wiper application. Two passes in opposite directions achieves better coverage of the target weeds and keep tractor speeds low to avoid flinging droplets of herbicide onto non-target species. Weeds must be actively growing for effective control and treatment before weed seeds are mature minimises seed return to the soil. For weed beet and bolting beet control, a programme of three applications early July, mid July and early August is recommended. Do not treat later than early August to avoid harvesting rotting beet which may cause hot spots in beet clamps after harvest. Recommended tractor-mounted wipers include:

- Hectaspan Weedwiper
- Keenan Weed Licker
- Matrot Mobilcord
- Technoma Weedwiper
- Telford Homburg Chemical Applicator
- Vicon Wedge-Wik

Dilute 1 part SLINGSHOT with 1 part water for use in these machines except under very dry conditions when 1 part SLINGSHOT to 2 parts water works better.

IMPORTANT: Keep livestock out of treated areas for at least 7 days to allow the SLINGSHOT to be fully effective. All poisonous plants must be removed before re-grazing or ensiling.

MIXING and SPRAYING

Before spraying it is important to check all hoses, filters and nozzles, and to ensure that the sprayer is clean and correctly set to give an even application at the correct volume. Half fill the spray tank with clean water. Begin agitation and add the required quantity of SLINGSHOT directly to the tank. Add the remainder of the water and agitate the mixture thoroughly before and during spraying. Note that use of a defoamer may be necessary.

COMPATIBILITY

SLINGSHOT should not be tank-mixed with other pesticides or fertilisers except the recommended adjuvants since otherwise a reduction in overall control may occur. SLINGSHOT, when used at doses of 2.0 L/ha or less, can benefit by the addition of an ethoxylated tallow amine adjuvant such as Frigate (A0325). Add the adjuvant at a rate of 0.5 litres per 100 litres of spray when using conventional hydraulic sprayers. DO NOT add extra adjuvant when using rotary atomiser sprayers since it will affect the droplet size.

CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

To avoid damage to other crops, the application equipment must be thoroughly de-contaminated after application.

- Immediately after application, drain the tank completely and wash down with clean water. Rinse out the tank and flush through the booms and hoses.
- Half-fill the tank with clean water and add the recommended dose of detergent cleaner. Agitate and then flush the boom and hoses with the cleaning solution. Top up the tank so that it is completely full and leave to stand for 15 minutes with the agitation running. Flush the booms and hoses again and drain completely.
- Remove the nozzles and filters and clean separately in a solution of detergent cleaner in 10 litres of water.
- Rinse the tank again with clean water, using at least 10% of the tank volume and dispose of the washings safely. For disposal of washings in the UK, follow the 'Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Pesticides on Farms and Holdings (MAFF Publications 1998) while in Ireland you should comply with local and national regulations.

FOLLOWING CROPS:

The activity of SLINGSHOT is negated when the herbicide is absorbed onto soil particles and thus other crops can be drilled 48 hours after application. Where the mass of decaying foliage and roots is substantial, this may cause a check to the growth of the subsequent crop. It is therefore advisable to disperse or bury large quantities of decaying organic matter before drilling subsequent crops and to ensure that loose soils are consolidated and adequately fertilised.

CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

All goods supplied by us are of high grade and we believe them to be suitable but, as we cannot exercise control over their storage, handling, mixing or use or the weather conditions before, during and after application which may affect the performance of the goods, all conditions and warranties, statutory or otherwise, as to the quality or fitness for any purpose of our goods are excluded and no responsibility will be accepted by us or re-sellers for any failure in performance, damage or injury whatsoever arising from their storage, handling, application or use. These conditions cannot be varied by our staff or agents whether or not they supervise or assist in the use of such goods.

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