

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

Success[®] Neo

INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 120 g/L SPINETORAM

GROUP 5 INSECTICIDE

For the control of certain insect pests in fruit, tree nuts, herbs, ornamentals, vegetables, canola, cotton, pulses, soybeans, forage brassicas and forestry (*Eucalyptus* spp. and Tea Tree) as specified in the Directions for Use.

Pack Sizes: 1 L, 5 L & 10 Litres

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poison Information Centre.
Phone: *Australia* 13 11 26. *New Zealand* 0800 764 766.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

- May irritate the eyes.
- Avoid contact with the eyes.
- When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves.
- Wash hands after use.
- After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE
(ALL HOURS)**
RING FROM ANYWHERE IN
AUSTRALIA
1800 370 754
(LOCAL CALL FEE ONLY)

IN A TRANSPORT
EMERGENCY ONLY
DIAL 000
FOR POLICE OR
FIRE BRIGADE

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed on the Safety Data Sheet for **SUCCESS[®] NEO INSECTICIDE** which is available from Corteva Agriscience on request. Call Customer Service Toll Free on 1-800 700 096 or visit www.corteva.com.au



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Visit us at Corteva.com.au

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Except when applying with orchard airblast equipment, **DO NOT** apply with spray droplets smaller than **MEDIUM** spray droplet size category according to nozzle manufacturer specifications that refer to the ASAE S572 Standard or the British Crop Protection Council guideline.

DO NOT apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 20 kilometres per hour, as measured at the application site.

DO NOT apply during surface temperature inversion conditions at the application site.

DO NOT direct the spray above trees during airblast applications. **TURN OFF** outward pointing nozzles at row ends and outer rows during airblast applications.

Users of this produce **MUST make an accurate written record** of the details of each spray application within 24 hours following application, and must **KEEP** this record for at least 2 years.

The spray application details that must be recorded are:

1. Date with start and finish times of application;
2. Location and address and paddock(s) sprayed;
3. Full name of this product;
4. Amount of product used per hectare and number of hectares applied to;
5. Crop or situation and weed or pest;
6. Wind speed and direction during application;
7. Air temperature and relative humidity during application;
8. Nozzle brand, type, spray angle, nozzle capacity and spray system pressure measured during application;
9. Name and address of person applying this product. (Additional records details may be required by the state or territory where this product is used.)

MANDATORY NO-SPRAY ZONES

DO NOT apply if there are aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers downwind from the application area and within the **mandatory no-spray zones** shown in Table 2 below.

Table 1: No-Spray Zones for Protection of the Aquatic Environment			
FOR AERIAL APPLICATION			
Use situation	Wind speed range at time of application	Downwind mandatory no-spray zone	
		Fixed-wing	Helicopter
Canola Cotton Fodder brassicas Pulses	3 to 20 kilometres per hour	20 metres	20 metres
Eucalyptus forests	3 to 20 kilometres per hour	Not applicable	20 metres
FOR GROUND APPLICATION			
Citrus	3 to 20 kilometres per hour	20 metres	
Tropical tree crops	3 to 20 kilometres per hour	10 metres	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**RESTRAINTS**

DO NOT apply using Ultra Low Volume methods.

DO NOT make more than four (4) applications to any crop in any one season (also see the **RESISTANCE** statement).

DO NOT apply by aircraft, except for applications to mango, canola, cotton, forage brassicas, forestry uses and pulses.

DO NOT apply more than two (2) applications to each of the following crops in any one season: Bananas, chickpea & other pulses and soybean.

DO NOT apply more than three (3) application to each of the following crops in any one season: Cotton and legume vegetables.

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Carefully monitor crops for eggs and larvae of pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and newly hatched larvae when numbers exceed spray threshold. Apply repeat applications at 7-14 day intervals as new infestations occur or as specified under Critical Comments.			
Chickpeas	Heliothis (<i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.)	150 – 200 mL/ha	Product can be applied either twice to the crop during flowering or once at flowering and once up to 14 days before harvest. Use the low rate against light infestations of newly emerged larvae and higher rates when infestation is heavy and/or larvae are more advanced. Note: Entrenched larvae, or those not actively feeding, will not be controlled.
Cotton	Bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	300 – 400 mL/ha	Use the low rate against light infestations and higher rates when infestation is heavy (see <i>Guidelines</i> below). Carefully monitor eggs and larvae of <i>Helicoverpa</i> species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against brown eggs and newly hatched very small larvae. <i>Guidelines:</i> Light infestation: Use 300 mL/ha when infestation of <i>Helicoverpa</i> species is less than 10 eggs and 2 larvae/m of row. Heavy infestation: Use 400 mL/ha when infestation of <i>Helicoverpa</i> species exceeds 10 eggs and/or 2 larvae per metre of row. Note: Larvae larger than 8mm in length, and larvae feeding within bolls and squares may not be controlled.
	Western flower thrip (<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>)	400 mL/ha + wetter	Product can be applied either twice to the crop during flowering or once at flowering and once up to 14 days before harvest.

			Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).
Pulses (including but not limited to adzuki beans, cowpeas, faba beans, field peas, lentils, lupins, kidney beans, mungbeans and navy beans) Soybean	Heliothis <i>(Helicoverpa</i> <i>spp.)</i> Loopers <i>(Chrysodeixis</i> <i>spp.)</i> Soybean looper <i>(Thysanoplusia</i> <i>orichalcea)</i>	200 – 300 mL/ha	<p>Product can be applied either twice to the crop during flowering or once at flowering and once up to 14 days before harvest.</p> <p>Use the low rate against light infestations and higher rates when infestation is heavy (see <i>Guidelines</i> below). Carefully monitor eggs and larvae of pests by regular field scouting. To achieve best results target sprays against brown eggs and newly hatched, very small larvae.</p> <p>Light infestation: Use 200 mL/ha when infestation of <i>Helicoverpa</i> species is less than 10 eggs and 2 larvae/m of row (pulse crops).</p> <p>Heavy infestation: Use 300 mL/ha when infestation of <i>Helicoverpa</i> species exceeds 10 eggs and/or 2 larvae per metre of row (pulse crops).</p> <p>For Southern Australia: If determining insect thresholds by sweep netting, follow the recommendations of your local Department of Agriculture or equivalent advice.</p> <p>Note: Entrenched larvae, or those not actively feeding, will not be controlled.</p>

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
FRUIT: Bananas	Banana rust thrips, Sugarcane bud moth	20 mL/10 L	Bunch spray: Apply as a fine spray to point of run-off (50-60 mL of solution) ensuring complete coverage of the bunch. Application should be made no later than 2 weeks after bunch emergence. Application should be made immediately after placement of the bunch cover. Good coverage of the bunch is essential. DO NOT make more than 2 applications per crop.
VEGETABLES: Carefully monitor crops for eggs and larvae of pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and newly hatched larvae when numbers exceed spray threshold. Apply repeat applications at 7-14 day intervals as new infestations occur or as specified under Critical Comments. As part of IPM programs for potato moth, Helicoverpa and diamondback moth, it is important to plough crops in immediately after harvest.			
Brassica vegetables; including Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brassica Leafy vegetables, (*see list at end of table) Radishes ¹ , Swedes ¹ , Turnips ¹ ¹ (See also under Root & Tuber Vegetables below)	Diamondback moth, Cabbage white butterfly, Cabbage cluster caterpillar, Cabbage centre grub, Loopers	200 mL/ha + wetter	Use a minimum spray volume of 250 L/ha and ensure thorough crop coverage by increasing water volume with plant growth stage. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate.
	Helicoverpa	200– 400 mL/ha + wetter	Use the lower rate when good coverage can be achieved and the high rate in maturing crops if crop canopies prevent good coverage.
	Cluster caterpillar	300 mL/ha + wetter	
	Western flower thrips	400 mL/ha + wetter	Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cucurbits; including cucumbers, melons, squash & zucchini	Cucumber moth, Helicoverpa	200-400 mL/ha	Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult.
	Western flower thrips	400 mL/ha	Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).
Culinary Herbs (** see list at end of table)	Diamondback moth, Loopers, Lightbrown apple moth	200 mL/ha + wetter	Use a maximum spray volume of 250 L/ha. Ensure thorough coverage of the target area by increasing water volume with plant growth stage. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate.
	Helicoverpa	200 - 400 mL/ha + wetter	As above, plus use the lower rate when good coverage can be achieved and the high rate in maturing crops if crop canopies prevent good coverage.
Fruiting vegetables; including Eggplant, Okra, Peppers (Capsicums & Chillies), Sweet corn (see also under separate listing below), Tomatoes	Potato moth (tomato leaf miner) Helicoverpa	200 - 400 mL/ha or Dilute 20-40 mL/100L	Use the per hectare rate when applying to bush tomatoes and the dilute rate (per 100 L) in trellised crops (see the “Dilute Spraying” Section in this booklet). Use the lower rate as part of an IPM program when Helicoverpa is the dominant pest and good crop coverage is possible. Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult. Addition of a non-ionic wetting agent may improve control.
	Western flower thrips	400 mL/ha or Dilute 40 mL/100L	Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Leafy vegetables; including Lettuce, Endive, Silverbeet, Spinach & Brassica leafy vegetables (*see list at end of table)	Loopers	200 mL/ha	See above under “ VEGETABLES ” Use the lower rate as part of an IPM program when Helicoverpa is the dominant pest and good crop coverage is possible. Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult.
	Helicoverpa	200 - 400 mL/ha	
	Western flower thrips	400 mL/ha	Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Legume vegetables (succulent seeds and immature pods only); including beans, peas, snow peas and sugar snap peas.	Loopers	200 mL/ha	DO NOT make more than 3 applications per crop. Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult. Note: Entrenched larvae will not be controlled.
	Helicoverpa	200 - 400 mL/ha	
	Western flower thrips	400 mL/ha	Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).
Root and tuber vegetables; including Beetroot, Carrots, Celeriac, Galangal, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes (incl. Daikon), Sweet potato, Swedes, Turnips.	Lightbrown apple moth, Loopers	200 mL/ha	See above under “ VEGETABLES ” Use the lower rate when good coverage can be achieved and the high rate in maturing crops if crop canopies prevent good coverage. Entrenched larvae will not be controlled. Only target foliar infestations of potato moth. Potato moth larvae within stems or below the soil will not be controlled. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate.
	Helicoverpa	200 – 400 mL/ha	
	Potato moth	200 - 400 mL/ha + wetter	
Stalk & Stem vegetables; including Celery and Rhubarb	Helicoverpa	400 mL/ha	See comments under “ VEGETABLES ” above
Sweet corn (see also under <i>Fruiting Vegetables</i> above)	Helicoverpa	200 – 400 mL/ha	Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult.

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
ORNAMENTALS	Pear and cherry slug	10 mL/100L	Apply when infestation first identified. Repeat applications at no less than 10-day intervals. Caterpillars feeding in entrenched sites may not be controlled.
	Caterpillars	20 mL/100L	
	Western flower thrips	40 mL/100L	Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).

TREE & VINE CROPS:

In the following table, all rates (except in FORESTRY) are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying refer to the “Concentrate Spraying” Section in this booklet. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply more than four (4) applications to any macadamia nut crop in any one season.

DO NOT apply more than two (2) applications to any pistachio crop in any one season.

DO NOT apply more than twice during flowering or twice after the completion of flowering to any tree nut crop.

DO NOT apply while bees are actively foraging.

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS: Carefully monitor crops for eggs and larvae of pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and newly-hatched larvae when numbers exceed spray threshold. Apply repeat applications at 7-14 day intervals as new infestations occur unless otherwise directed in the Critical Comments.			
Avocados (see also under <i>Tropical & Sub-Tropical Fruit Crops below</i>)	Leafrollers (including Avocado leafroller, Ivy leafroller and Lightbrown apple moth), Loopers (including Ectropis looper)	20 mL/100L+ wetting agent	See comments under “ FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS ” above
Berryfruit; including Blackberries, Blueberries, Boysenberries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries	Loopers	20 mL/100L	See comments under “ FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS ” above
	Lightbrown apple moth, Helicoverpa	20 – 40 mL/100L	Use the higher rate in dense canopies and when larvae have begun webbing leaves and fruit. Use the lower rate under an IPM system or where good coverage is assured.
	Western flower thrips	40 mL/100L	Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Citrus Fruits; including Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes, Mandarins Oranges	Citrus leafminer, Lightbrown apple moth	10-20 mL/100L+ wetting agent	DO NOT apply by air. <i>Citrus leafminer</i> . Best results will be achieved when horticultural oil is used in place of a wetting agent.
	Helicoverpa (Corn earworm and native budworm)	20-40 mL/100L+ wetting agent	Only use oils when applying to non- bearing trees due to the risk of fruit phytotoxicity. For the other pests, use higher rates for heavy infestations
Coffee	Avocado leaf roller	20-40 mL/100L+ wetting agent	Use higher rates for heavy infestations
Kiwifruit (see also under Tropical & Sub- Tropical Fruit Crops below)	Lightbrown apple moth	20 mL/100L	See comments under “FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS” above
Mango (see also under Tropical & Sub- Tropical Fruit Crops below)	Flower- eating caterpillars, Small mango tipborer	20 mL/100L+ wetting agent	
	Large mango tipborer	5 mL/100L + wetting agent	
Mango – Aerial Application ONLY	Flower- eating caterpillars, Small mango tipborer, Large mango tipborer	200 mL/ha + wetting agent	AERIAL APPLICATION ONLY

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tropical and sub-tropical fruit crops (inedible peel); including avocado ² , cherimoya, custard apple, durian, feijoa, guava, jackfruit, kiwifruit ² , longan, lychee, mango ² , mangosteen, papaya, passionfruit, persimmon, rambutan and star apple ² (See separate listings above also for these crops)	Flower-eating caterpillars, Leafrollers and loopers, Yellow peach moth	20 mL/100L	See comments under "FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS" above. Addition of a non-ionic wetting agent at its recommended rate may improve control on difficult to wet foliage & fruit.
	Red-banded thrips, Sorghum head caterpillar	40 mL/100L	
Macadamias	Macadamia nutborer. Thrips including: Red-banded thrips	40 mL/100L	Nutborer: Ensure complete spray coverage of nuts and nutlets. Commence applications when pest numbers reach local thresholds and repeat 10-14 days later if pests are still active. Use the shorter interval during wet weather or severe infestations. Addition of a non-ionic wetting agent at its recommended rate may improve control on difficult-to-wet foliage and fruit ¹ .
	Flower-eating caterpillars, Twig girdler, Yellow peach moth	20 mL/100L	
Pistachios	Carob moth	1 L/ha	Application timing is critical – the first application of an insecticide should be when 1-5% of the pistachio hulls are opening. Target sprays against mature eggs and newly hatched larvae. Ensure thorough spray coverage of all leaf and nut surfaces with a minimum rate of 1000 L/ha water using an airblast sprayer or equivalent. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate ¹ . Make a follow up application if required.
¹ DO NOT add an adjuvant if tank-mixing Success [®] Neo with other products and applying to tree nuts without first consulting Corteva Agriscience.			
² See separate listing above also for these crops.			

FORAGE BRASSICAS AND CANOLA:			
RESTRAINTS DO NOT make more than two (2) applications to any forage brassicas or canola crops in any one season (see the RESISTANCE statement).			
CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
ALL FORAGE BRASSICA AND CANOLA CROPS: Carefully monitor crops for eggs and larvae of pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and newly-hatched larvae when numbers exceed local spray threshold. Any subsequent sprays to control insects in that crop should be made with a product from a different chemical group.			
Forage Brassicas including choumoellier, kale, fodder rape, swedes, turnips.	Diamondback moth (cabbage moth), Cabbage white butterfly, Cabbage cluster caterpillar, Centre grub, Corn earworm (heliopsis), Native budworm, Soybean looper.	100 mL + Uptake spraying oil 100 mL/ha or a wetting agent	Apply with Uptake spraying oil or with a non-ionic wetting agent at the manufacturer's recommended rate. Apply in a minimum of 50 L/ha water. This treatment will provide knockdown of light infestations of early instar larvae in crops where good spray coverage has been attained. Larvae that are entrenched (hidden in leaves, stems, bulbs or heads) may not be controlled
Canola	Diamondback moth (cabbage moth), Cabbage cluster caterpillar, Cabbage white butterfly, Centre grub, Corn earworm (heliopsis), Native budworm	150 mL + Uptake spraying oil at 100 mL/ha or another non-ionic a wetting agent	Success [®] Neo can be applied once at any time up to 14 days before harvest (windrowing). If initially applied at any time up to early pod formation, then a second application can be made from 7 days after the 1 st application or at any time up to 14 days before harvest. If not using Uptake, apply with a non-ionic wetting agent at the manufacturer's recommended rate. Apply in a minimum of 50 L/ha water by ground or 30 L/ha by air. Larvae that are entrenched (hidden in leaves, stems or pods) will not be controlled.

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
FORESTRY:			
Eucalyptus Plantations	Larvae of Eucalyptus chrysomelid leaf beetle	25 – 50 mL/ha + sticker or wetter	Use higher concentration for larger larvae and older trees. Larval mortality will not occur for at least four (4) days after spraying. Note that Success® Neo is not effective against adult beetles. DO NOT spray if rain expected in the following 24 hr. Follow code of practice for aerial spraying for relevant state, including appropriate buffers. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate.
Tea tree (<i>Melaleuca</i> spp.)	Pyrgo beetle	100 - 250 mL/ha + wetting agent	Closely monitor plantation for egg, larval numbers and age of larvae. Use the higher rate for heavy infestations and for larger tea trees. Apply by ground based application equipment only in a minimum of 100 L/ha water. Use sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of flush leaf and adjust spray volumes to stage of crop growth. For 1st- 2nd instar larvae , apply 100 mL/ha. For 3rd- 4th instar larvae , apply 100-150 mL/ha. For control of adults apply 150-250 mL/ha. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate.
WFT Resistance Management Strategy Make 3 consecutive applications at either 3-5 day intervals when temperatures are greater than 20°C or at 6-12 day intervals when temperatures are less than 20°C. For any further sprays required, use an approved product from another chemical group. DO NOT make more than 3 consecutive applications of Success® Neo before switching to an approved product from another chemical group.			
*Brassica Leafy Vegetables: Includes Pak choi, Bok choi, Choi sum, Chinese broccoli (Gai lum/Gai lan/Kai lan), Chinese cabbage (Pet sai/Wong bok/Haksukai), Mibuna, Mustard spinach (Komatsuma), Kale, Indian mustard, Kai choi, Gai choi/Am soi, Tat soi and Leafy mustard.			
** Culinary Herbs: Includes Basil, Bay leaves, Borage, Chervil, Chives, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Galangal, Lemon balm, Lemon grass, Lemon verbena, Kaffir lime leaves, Marigold flowers, Marjoram (Oregano), Mints, Mizuna, Nasturtium leaves, Parsley, Rosemary, Sage, Salad Burnett, Sorrel, Tarragon, Thyme, Tumeric, Savory.			
PEST NAMES: Avocado leafroller: <i>Homona spargotis</i> ; Banana rust thrips: <i>Chaetanaphothrips signipennis</i> ; Cabbage cluster caterpillar: <i>Crociodolomia pavonana</i> ; Cabbage centre grub: <i>Hellula hydralis</i> ; Cabbage white butterfly: <i>Pieris rapae</i> ; Carob moth: <i>Ectomyelois ceratoniae</i> ; Citrus leafminer: <i>Phyllocnistis citrella</i> ; Cluster caterpillar: <i>Spodoptera litura</i> ; Codling moth: <i>Cydia pomonella</i> ; Cucumber moth: <i>Diaphania indica</i> ; Diamondback moth: <i>Plutella xylostella</i> ; Elm Leaf Beetle: <i>Pyrrhalta luteola</i> ; Eucalyptus chrysomelid leaf beetle: <i>Chrysophtharta bimaculata</i> and <i>C. Agricola</i> ; Helicoverpa caterpillars, corn earworm, native budworm: <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.; Ivy leafroller: <i>Cryptoptila immersana</i> ; Large mango tipborer: <i>Penicillaria jocosatrix</i> ; Lightbrown apple moth: <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> ; Loopers: <i>Chrysodeixis</i> spp., <i>Thysanoplusia</i> spp., and Geometrid			

loopers, Ectropis looper: *Ectropis savulosa*; Macadamia nutborer: *Cryptophlebia ombrodelta*; Potato moth/tomato leaf miner: *Phthorimaea operculella*; Pyrgo beetle: *Paropsisterna tigrina*; Red-banded thrips: *Selenothrips rubrocinctus*; Small mango tipborer: *Chlumetia euthysticha*; Sorghum head caterpillar: *Cryptoblabes adoceta*; Soybean looper: *Thysanoplusia orichalcea*; Sugarcane bud moth: *Opogona glycyphaga*; Twig girdler: *Xyloricta luteotactella*; Western flower thrips: *Frankliniella occidentalis*; Yellow peach moth: *Conogethes punctiferalis*.

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

HARVESTING WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP)

Bananas, Subtropical and Tropical Fruit (excluding Kiwi Fruit): NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Coffee, Kiwi Fruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.

Brassicas, Cucurbits, Culinary Herbs, Leafy Vegetables, Legume Vegetables, Root and Tuber Vegetables and Stone Fruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.

Berry Fruit, Citrus Fruit and Fruiting Vegetables (except Sweet Corn), Stalk and Stem Vegetables: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.

Sweet corn: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Canola: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.

Cotton: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Chickpeas, Other Pulses & Soybeans: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.

Tree nuts (except almonds): DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 7 DAYS OF HARVEST OR NUT FALL.

GRAZING AND STOCKFOOD WITHHOLDING PERIOD (WHP)

Also note the instructions in the section LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS below

Brassica and Leafy Vegetables: DO NOT USE ON BRASSICA VEGETABLES GROWN FOR FORAGE OR FODDER. DO NOT GRAZE TREATED BRASSICA or LEAFY VEGETABLE CROPS.

Sweet Corn: DO NOT CUT OR GRAZE FOR STOCKFEED FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT FEED SWEET CORN FORAGE OR FODDER TO LACTATING DAIRY ANIMALS PRODUCING MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

DO NOT GRAZE ANY TREATED ORCHARD OR CUT THE ORCHARD FLOOR FOR STOCKFOOD

DO NOT GRAZE ANY TREATED FOREST OR CUT THE FOREST FLOOR FOR STOCKFOOD

Canola: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Forage Brassicas: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CROPS FOR 7 DAYS AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION

Cotton: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED COTTON CROPS, STUBBLE OR GIN TRASH.

Pulses and legume vegetables (including chickpeas and soybeans):

Grazing or cutting for meat production: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Grazing or cutting for milk production (forage): DO NOT FEED OR ALLOW LACTATING DAIRY ANIMALS PRODUCING MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION TO GRAZE TREATED PULSE OR LEGUME VEGETABLE FORAGE.

Grazing or cutting for milk production (fodder, i.e. hay or straw): DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FODDER FOR STOCKFEED FOR LACTATING DAIRY ANIMALS FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

TREATED CROPS FOR EXPORT

Some crops for export to particular destinations outside of Australia may require a longer interval before harvest to comply with the residue standards of importing countries, please check with your exporter.

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

To ensure compliance with residue standards in export markets, comply with the above grazing withholding periods **and then** ensure that the **Export Slaughter Interval (ESI)** is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

Export Slaughter Interval:

Canola: **28 days**

Forage brassicas: **35 days (OR see EAFI below)**

Chickpeas, other pulses, Soybeans and Legume vegetables: **42 days**

Forage and fodder of sweet corn: **56 days**

This means that livestock that have grazed on or were fed treated crops should be placed on clean feed for at least the periods stated above prior to slaughter.

Export Animal Feed Interval (EAFI) For Forage Brassicas:

For situations where a grazing WHP and ESI are not practical after application to forage brassicas, the following EAFI can be observed:

Do not graze or cut treated forage brassicas for 28 days (4 weeks) after application if animals are intended to be sent directly for slaughter for export.

Sweet corn cannery waste:

When Success® Neo Insecticide is used as directed and the above WHPs are observed, sweet corn cannery waste can be fed to livestock. Animals fed sweet corn cannery waste are considered acceptable to slaughter for export, provided it makes up no more than 10% of the animals' diet for periods exceeding 7 days. If animals are fed exclusively on sweet corn cannery waste there could be a risk of animal residues exceeding export requirements. In this situation it is advisable to transfer stock to untreated feed for at least 14 days before Sending to slaughter.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	5	INSECTICIDE
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For insecticide resistance management, Success® Neo Insecticide is a Group 5 insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Success® Neo and other Group 5 insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Success® Neo and other Group 5 insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Success® Neo on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Corteva Agriscience Australia Limited* accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Success® Neo to control resistant insects. Success® Neo may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Corteva Agriscience representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

MIXING

- Agitate or shake the container immediately prior to use.
- Half fill the spray tank with water, add the appropriate amount of accurately measured Success® Neo Insecticide, then complete filling the tank.
- Ensure thorough agitation by mechanical or hydraulic action at all times during mixing and application.
- Use only clean water within the range pH 5-9 to dilute Success® Neo Insecticide.

COMPATIBILITY

Success® Neo is compatible with most herbicides, fungicides and insecticides. Always conduct a bucket test to confirm physical compatibility. Always follow the instructions on both products and, if in any doubt, consult Corteva Agriscience, your agronomist or consultant or the maker of the other product.

STORAGE OF DILUTED SPRAY MIX

- Whenever possible the spray mix should be used immediately after it is prepared. However, if weather conditions or mechanical breakdown prevent immediate use, the spray mix may be stored for up to 72 hours without loss of activity.
- The spray mix should be agitated thoroughly by mechanical or hydraulic action at regular intervals during storage to prevent sedimentation. Ensure that the stored spray mix is thoroughly agitated at least once every 8 hours.
- The spray mix must be stored out of direct sunlight.

APPLICATION

Thorough coverage of the crop is essential. Ensure this by increasing water volume with plant growth stage. Do not apply when conditions are unsuitable for water-based spray applications. Avoid high temperature, strong winds, inversion conditions, imminent rain or any conditions that may reduce the quality of spray coverage or result in drift from the target area. Techniques to minimise drift should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas.

For optimum results follow the application specifications listed below:

- Ground Spraying: Apply in a minimum of 250 L/ha of water. Increase spray volumes as the crop grows.
- Ground Spraying Forage Brassicas and Canola, Cotton, Chickpeas, other pulses and Soybean ONLY: Apply in a minimum of 50L/ha of water.
- Aerial Spraying: Success® Neo must only be applied by aircraft fitted with accurately calibrated equipment. Apply a minimum total spray volume of 30 L/ha with nozzles (e.g. Micronnaire rotary atomisers, CP nozzles or conventional hydraulic nozzles) set to medium spray quality according to ASAE S572 definition for standard nozzles. A spray drift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when applying this product.

DO NOT apply Success® NEO using Ultra Low Volume (ULV) methods.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT (Aerial Application)

DO NOT use human flaggers/markers unless they are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

DILUTE SPRAYING

- Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and match to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of first run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.
- The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice.
- Add the amount of product specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table for each 100 L of water. Spray to the point of runoff. If volume to be applied is <1000L/ha then use the low volume (concentrate) application method for calculation of chemical rate. For volumes > 1000 L/ha use dilute spray rate.

CONCENTRATE SPRAYING

- Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed.
- Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume.
- Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (see **DILUTE SPRAYING** above) for the crop canopy. Consult your local advisor, agronomist or Department of Agriculture to determine this volume. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.
- The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

Concentrate Spraying Example

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: e.g. 1000 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: e.g. 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor is $2 \times (1000 / 500)$
4. If the dilute label rate is 40 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2×40 , i.e. 80 mL/100 L of concentrate spray

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows. For further information on

concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training. Always follow Industry Best Practices.

RAINFASTNESS

Rain can wash Success® Neo Insecticide from treated plant surfaces and result in reduced efficacy. Avoid making spray applications if rain is expected before the spray can dry completely.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

After using Success® Neo Insecticide empty the tank and completely drain the system. Rinse the tank, pumps, lines, hoses, filters and nozzles by circulating clean water through the system. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

RE-ENTRY

Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing 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 HONEY BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS

Highly toxic to bees; will kill bees foraging in the crop to be treated or in hives which are over-sprayed or reached by spray drift. **DO NOT** spray while bees are actively foraging. Residues may remain toxic to bees for three days after application.

Beekeepers who are known to have hives in, or nearby, the area to be sprayed should be notified no less than 48 hours prior to the time of the planned application so that bees can be removed or otherwise protected prior to spraying.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Very toxic to aquatic life. **DO NOT** contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.

DO NOT allow irrigation water from treated paddocks to enter adjacent pastures, crops or water supplies.

PROTECTION OF OTHER NON-TARGET INSECTS

Risk to non-target insects. This product may have adverse effects on some non-target beneficials, such as foliage dwelling predators, particularly where IPM is practiced.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool well-ventilated area. **DO NOT** store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. **DO NOT** store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed.

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the **drumMUSTER** logo visible. Triple or pressure rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any **drumMUSTER** collection or similar container management site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately. 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 500mm 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.

SPILL AND LEAK MANAGEMENT

Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wear a face shield or goggles, overalls buttoned to neck and wrist, chemical resistant gloves and footwear. Stop leak when safe to do so. Dam area and prevent entry into waterways, and drains.

Small spills/leaks: Absorb with material such as sand, soil or sawdust. Collect spilled product and place in sealable container for disposal. Spill residues may be cleaned using water and detergent. Contain and absorb wash water for disposal. Absorb and collect washings and place in the same sealable container for disposal. Dam the area of large spills and report them to Corteva Agriscience Emergency Services at 1-800 370 754

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CUSTOMER SERVICE TOLL FREE

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This product is GHS compliant. No additional GHS hazard and precautionary statements are required under the Safe Work Australia exemptions for AgVet products.