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READ THE ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

USE ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

ULTRAX 80 WP

INGREDIENTS

Ametryn80%
Other ingredients20%

ULTRAX 80 WP is a highly effective herbicide against broadleaf weeds and annual grasses, and contains as its active ingredient Ametryn 80 WP.

Ametryn is available as an emulsifiable concentrate, flowable wettable powder and a wettable powder.

ULTRAX 80 WP can be used on grapefruit and orange trees

Trade Names Of Other Firms: Trade names for products containing Ametryn include Evik, Ametryne, Ametrex, Gesapax (48), G34162, Trinatox-D (a combination with 2,4-D), Crisazina-Crisatrina Kombi (a combination with atrazine)(49), Doruplant, Mebatryne, and Amephyt (50)

What is Ametryn 80 WP and how does it work?

ULTRAX 80 WP is a member of the Triazine chemical family. It is a herbicide which inhibits photosynthesis and other enzymatic processes. This leads to initial interveinal chlorosis of leaves and further progressing to general plant chlorosis and necrosis.

It is used to control broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in pineapple, sugarcane and bananas. It is used on corn and potato crops for general weed control. It is also used as a vine desiccant on dry beans and potatoes.

Key Benefits of AZONE 60 SL:

1. Primarily used as pre- or post-directed spray in sugarcane for several annual grass and broadleaved weeds including fall panicum, giant foxtail, shattercane,

pigweed, velvetleaf, smartweed, and many other troublesome species.
control of

2. Trusted performance. Reliable.
3. Used worldwide over many years by major partners.

PRECAUTIONS

Causes moderate eye irritation. Do not get in eyes. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Keep out of reach of children. Wear overalls over long pants, and a long-sleeved shirt, goggles or a face shield, apron and chemical resistant gloves during mixing, loading, clean-up and repair activities. Wear pants, a long-sleeved shirt and chemical resistant gloves during application. Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING

Irritation on skin or eyes.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

if ingested, induce emesis or lavage stomach. Treat symptomatically.

FIRST AID

If poisoning is suspected, immediately contact a physician or a poison control centre. Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

If skin contacts, wash exposed areas of skin with soap and warm water. This product may produce temporary allergic side effects characterised by redness of the eyes, mild bronchial irritation and redness or rash on exposed skin areas. Persons having allergic reaction should contact a physician immediately.

If eyes contact, flush for 15-20 minutes with large amount of water and seek medical attention immediately. If inhaled, remove patient to fresh air. In all cases, notify a physician and present this label.

DIRECTIONS OF USE

CORN

Weed height	Weed	Broadcast rate per acre
Up to 2 inches	Brachiara broadleaves	0.75 lb
	Texas panicum	1.25 lb
	Fall pinicum	
	Barnyardgrass	
	Goosegrass	
	Crabgrass	2.0-2.5 lb
	Foxtail	2.0-2.5 lb
	Shattercane	Do not

	Nutsedge	apply
Up to 4 inches	Wild proso millet	Do not apply
2 – 4 inches	Brachiara broadleaves	1.25 lb
	Texas panicum	2.0-2.5 lbs
	Fall panicum	
	Barnyardgrass	
	Goosegrass	
	Crabgrass	Do not apply
	Foxtail	2.0-2.5 lb
	Shattercane nutsedge	Do not apply
4.0-6.0 inches	Brachiara broadleaves	2.0-2.5 lb
	Fall panicum	Do not apply
	Nutsedge	apply

PINEAPPLE

For control of broadleaf and grass weeds including rattlebox (*Crotalaria* spp.), dallisgrass, goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*), Japanese tea, kukaipuaa and other crabgrass species (*Digitaria* spp), paulea (sow-thistle), common purslane, *Richardia* spp., spanishneedles, wild pea bean, *Amaranthus* spp., Flora's paintbrush, foxtail, junglerice, fireweed, and *Panicum* spp, apply up to 9 lbs of Evik DF per acre as a blanket spray immediately after planting, or after plant crop harvest is completed and before weeds emerge. Apply in 20-40 gals of water per acre. Do not apply more than 9 lbs of ULTRAX 80 WP per acre per crop cycle. A crop cycle refers to either the plant crop cycle, or to each rotation crop cycle. Do not make the last application within 160 days of harvest.

SUGARCANE

To control weeds specified in the various states, apply ULTRAX 80 WP alone or in tank mix combinations. Broadcast aerially in a minimum volume of 5 gals of sprat per acre, or broadcast or band by ground in a minimum of 20 gals/A, unless indicated otherwise. Repeat treatments where needed, may be applied broadcast, band or interline as recommended with final application prior to close in.

Aerial application: Use aerial application only where broadcast applications are specified. Unless specified otherwise, apply a minimum of 1 gal of water for each 1 lb of product applied per acre, but not less than 5 gal total volume per acre. Avoid applications under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur. In order to assure that spray will be controllable within the target area when used according to label directions, make applications at a maximum

height of 10 ft, using low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi and restrict application to periods when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph. To assure that spray will not adversely affect adjacent sensitive non target plants, apply ULTRAX 80 WP alone by aircraft at a minimum upwind distance of 800 ft from sensitive plants.

FL: Apply 0.5-1.5 lb of ULTRAX 80 WP broadcast or directed to the base of plant or ratoon sugarcane to emerged weeds. Use a minimum of 20 gal of water per acre if applied by ground application. Avoid wetting sugarcane foliage or injury may occur. Use nozzle tips which will minimize atomization or spray drift. Use the higher rate for high grass populations. Apply up to 2 repeat applications, if needed at 30-day intervals before close-in. To control alexandergrass (*Brachiaria plantaginea*), apply at the 3 to 4-leaf stage or before 3 inches tall. For mixed weed infestations, use 1.5 lb of ULTRAX 80 WP plus 0.5 lb acid equivalent of 2,4-D amine per acre and/or 2 qts of surfactant, for each 100 gal of spray to improve weed control. Observe all precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures.

HI: Use one of the following methods in plant or ratoon sugarcane for control of ageratum, rattlebox (*Crotalaria* spp.), dallisgrass, fireweed, goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*), guineagrass, Japanese tea, kukaipuaa, and other crabgrass species (*Digitaria* spp.), morningglory, pualele (sowthistle), common purslane, *Richardia* spp, spanishneedles, wild pea bean, *Amaranthus* spp, Flora's paintbrush, foxtail, junglerice and swloen fingergrass.

1. Apply up to 9 lb of ULTRAX 80 WP per acre before weeds or sugarcane emerge. A second application, not to exceed 3 lb/A may be made, if needed, approximately 30 days before close-in. If needed, a third application not to exceed 3 lb/A may be applied at close-in.
2. Apply 2.5-5 lb of ULTRAX 80 WP before sugarcane and weeds emerge. A second application at 2.5-5 lb of ULTRAX 80 WP may be made, as needed, post-emergence to sugarcane and weeds. A third application at 2.5-3 lb of ULTRAX 80 WP may be applied prior to close in.
For best results, add a nonionic surfactant to the spray at the rate of 1-2 qts per 100 gal and apply as a directed spray.

Use the minimum pre-emergence rates on non-irrigated sugarcane (high rainfall areas), on land first cropped to sugarcane, and for light weed infestations.

Sugarcane growing in areas of exposed sub soil, in rocky areas, or in soils of low absorptive

capacity may show temporary chlorosis following treatment. Injury to sugarcane may occur when under moisture stress. Certain sugarcane varieties may show a temporary chlorosis or stunting as a result of over-the-top application.

LA: Use the directions below for control of these weeds.

Weed height	Weed controlled
Up to 3 inches	Itchgrass (raoulgrass)
Up to 4 inches	Barnyardgrass, crabgrass, fall panicum, foxtail, goosegrass, texas panicum
Up to 5 inches	Annual sowthistle, common chickweed, henbit, paleseed plantain, swinecress
Up to 6 inches	Brachiaria spp, browntop panicum, cocklebur, Florida pusley, common lambsquarters, morningglory, pigweed, ragweed, smartweed, velvetleaf, wild mustard

Follow with 1-2 repeat over-the-top or directed applications, as needed, using 3 lb of ULTRAX 80 WP plus 0.5 lb of 2,4-D amine plus 1 qt of crop oil concentrate (or 1 pt of nonionic surfactant) in a minimum of 20 gal of water per acre. To avoid injury, do not apply over the top of sugarcane after sugarcane exceeds 20 inches in height. If needed, follow with 1-2 additional applications directed to the base of sugarcane (using same rates as in 2nd or 3rd application) before close-in. Temporary yellowing of sugarcane leaves may follow over-the-top applications.

PR: Use one of the following methods for control of Amaranthus spp, crabgrass, dallisgrass, foxtail, goosegrass (Eleusine indica), itchgrass (raoulgrass), junglerice, milkweed, morningglory, Panicum spp. Pigweed, purpletop, purslane, Richardia spp, spanishneedles, sandbur, and sowthistle in plant and/or ratoon sugarcane as specified.

- 1. Plant or ratoon sugarcane:** Apply 5-10 lb of ULTRAX 80 WP per acre before sugarcane or weeds emerge. Apply 1 or 2 additional applications as needed, at 2.5-5 lb/A before close-in, directed to the base of sugarcane.
- 2. Plant sugarcane:** Apply 5 lb/A before sugarcane emerges and before weeds exceed 5 inches in height. A second application at 4 lb/A may be made, as needed, over the top of sugarcane after the sugarcane and weeds emerge, but prior to close-in.
- 3. Ratoon sugarcane:** Apply 4 lb/A interline or over-the-top of sugarcane and weeds prior to close-in.

In plant or ratoon sugarcane, add 1 pt of a nonionic surfactant to the spray volume to be

applied per acre where weeds have emerged at application. Treat before weeds exceed 5 inches in height.

Sugarcane growing in areas of exposed subsoil, in rocky areas, or during time of water stress may show a temporary chlorosis. Do not apply ULTRAX 80 WP in combination with other herbicides when making over-the-top applications. Temporary chlorosis or stunting may occur after over-the-top applications.

TX: Use directions below for control of these weeds.

Weed height	Weed controlled
Up to 2 inches	Fall panicum, Texas panicum
Up to 4 inches	Barnyardgrass, brachiaria spp. Cocklebur, Florida pusley, common lambsquarters, morningglory, ragweed, velvetleaf, wild mustard
Up to 6 inches	Pigweed, sunflower

Broadcast 1.5-2.5 lb/A pre-emergence or post-emergence to sugarcane or weeds. Add a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 2 qts/100 gal of spray mixture.

Follow with 1 or 2 repeat applications as needed. Make the final application before close-in. Use the higher rates of ULTRAX 80 WP for heavier weed infestation.

DISPOSAL METHODS

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, completely empty bag into application equipment. Dispose of empty bag and box in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state or local authorities, by burning. Stay out of smoke from burning containers.

STORAGE CONDITION

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsing to spray tank.

For More Details including effects on environment email contact@ivorychem.com with Subject "ULTRAX 80 WP DETAILS"

More Details:

TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- **Acute Toxicity:** ULTRAX 80 WP is slightly toxic to humans. Symptoms of acute exposure to high doses include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, muscle weakness, and salivation. ULTRAX 80 WP is moderately irritating to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. The LD50 is the dose of ULTRAX 80 WP, which is lethal to half of the test animals that ingest it. The oral LD50 of ULTRAX 80 WP is 508 mg/kg for rats and 945 mg/kg for mice. The LC50 for rats that inhale ULTRAX 80 WP for four hours is greater than 2.2 mg/l of air. The dermal LD50 is greater than 3,100 mg/kg for rats and 8,160 mg/kg for rabbits. Acute eye exposure in rabbits causes a temporary irritation.
- **Chronic Toxicity:** No information is currently available
- **Reproductive Effects:** No information is currently available.
- **Teratogenic Effects:** No information is currently available.
- **Mutagenic Effects:** Studies have shown that ametryn is not mutagenic.
- **Carcinogenic Effects:** There is not adequate data to determine if ametryn can increase the risk of cancer in humans.
- **Organ Toxicity:** Animal studies indicate that consuming large amounts of ametryn over a long period of time results in liver damage.
- **Fate in Humans and Animals:** Excretion of ametryn is rapid. In rats, all but 2 to 7% is eliminated in the urine and feces within 72 hours

ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- **Effects on Birds:** Ametryn is only slightly toxic to birds. The dietary LC50 (8 day) is 30,000 mg/kg for bobwhite quail and 23,000 mg/kg for mallard ducks (50).
- **Effects on Aquatic Organisms:** Ametryn is moderately toxic to fish. The LC50 for rainbow trout exposed for 96 hours is 8.8 mg/l. The LC50 for bluegill is 4.1 mg/l and for goldfish it is 14.1 mg/l (49, 50). Ametryn is highly toxic to crustaceans and moderately to highly toxic to mollusks (8).
- **Effects on Other Animals (Nontarget species):** Ametryn is only slightly toxic to bees (49).

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

- **Breakdown in Soil & Groundwater:** Ametryn's half-life in soils, the amount of time it takes to degrade to half of the

original concentration, is 70 to 250 days, depending on the soil type and weather conditions. Loss from the soil is principally by microbial degradation (48, 50). Ametryn moves both vertically and laterally in soil due to its high water solubility (57). Because it is persistent, it may leach as a result of high rainfall, floods, and furrow irrigation (48). In a study of surface and groundwater contaminants in the U.S, ametryn was found in six states, in very few surface water samples and in 4% of the groundwater samples. The maximum concentration found was 0.1 micrograms/l in surface water and 450 micrograms/l in groundwater(54).

- **Breakdown in Vegetation:** Ametryn is broken down into non-toxic substances by tolerant plants and, to a lesser extent, by sensitive plants (50).

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND GUIDELINES

Physical Properties:

- **Appearance:** White Powder
- **Chemical Name:** 2-(ethylamino)-4-isopropylamino-6-methyl-thio-s-triazine
- **CAS Number:** 834-12-8
- **Molecular Weight:** 227.3
- **Water Solubility:** 185 mg/l at 20 degrees C. It dissolves readily in organic solvents including hexane, toluene, methanol, and acetone (50, 54).
- **Solubility in Other Solvents:** Soluble in acetone (610), methanol (510), toluene (470), n-octanol (220), hexane (58)
- **Melting Point:** 84-85 degrees C (50)
- **Vapor Pressure:** 0.365 mPa
- **Partition Coefficient:** 676 (50).
- **Adsorption Coefficient:** Not Available



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