

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

SureFire

TUSK*

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 430 g/L TEBUCONAZOLE

GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE

For the control of leaf spot and leaf speckle on bananas; rust, leaf spot and net blotch of peanuts; foliar diseases on cereal crops; and other diseases on green, faba, broad, mung, and soya beans, lettuce, peas, onions, garlic, pawpaw, pyrethrum, ryegrass and fescue seed crops, duboisia, anise and lemon myrtles, non-food producing plants, vegetable crops, and walnuts as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE Table

IMPORTANT: READ THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USE

 **PCT**
HOLDINGS PTY LTD

APVMA Approval No: 84325/127418

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(PCT Holdings Pty Ltd ABN 11 099 023 962)

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CUSTOMER SERVICE FREECALL 1800 630 877 EMERGENCY RESPONSE (ALL HOURS) FREECALL 1800 630 877

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

Spray drift restraints – Walnuts only

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

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

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

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

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

Vertical sprayers

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

- spray is not directed above the target canopy
- the outside of the sprayer is turned off when turning at the end of rows and when spraying the outer row on each side of the application site
- for dilute water rates up to the maximum listed for each type of canopy specified, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for vertical sprayers') are observed.

Buffer zones for vertical sprayers

Type of target canopy and dilute water rate	Mandatory downwind buffer zones
	Natural aquatic areas
2 metres tall and shorter, maximum dilute water rate of 1000 L/ha	0 metres
taller than 2 metres (not fully-foliated), maximum dilute water rate of 2000 L/ha	20 metres
taller than 2 metres (fully-foliated), maximum dilute water rate of 2000 L/ha	10 metres

Aircraft

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

- spray droplets not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category
- for maximum release heights above the target canopy of 5m, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed.

Buffer zones for aircraft

Type of aircraft	Mandatory downwind buffer zones
	Natural aquatic areas
Fixed-wing	375 metres
Helicopter	250 metres

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet, which is available from the supplier.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

NOTICE

PCT Holdings Pty Ltd warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with Directions for Use under normal conditions of use. No warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions or under off-label permits not endorsed by PCT Holdings Pty Ltd, or under abnormal conditions.

Fungicide Resistance Warning

GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE
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Surefire Tusk Fungicide is a member of the DMI group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group 3 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product and other Group 3 fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungal population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by this product and other Group 3 fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss. Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, PCT Holdings Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that result from failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

Resistance management recommendation – peanuts

Apply no more than 3 consecutive sprays of DMI fungicide (e.g. Tebuconazole) before switching to a non-DMI fungicide. Apply no more than 5 DMI sprays per season.

PRECAUTION

Re-entry

Do not allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck (or equivalent clothing), chemical resistant gloves and footwear. Clothing must be washed after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers, drains or waterways with the chemical or used containers. A spray drift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays. The strategy envisaged is exemplified by the cotton industry's Best Management Practices Manual.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.

If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

For Refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

CROP	DISEASE	APPLICATION RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas (Qld, NSW, WA, NT only)	Leaf spot (yellow sigatoka), Leaf speckle, Black sigatoka	230 mL/ha Add 3 to 6 L water miscible oil/ha	1 day	Maintain good deleafing practices to reduce disease inoculum. Very old leaves, and leaves with advanced lesions should be removed, or infected parts of the leaf removed, prior to the application of Surefire Tusk. Tropical areas (e.g. North Qld, NT, Ord River): Apply a regular schedule of protectant sprays. When conditions favour disease, apply a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 3 consecutive Surefire Tusk Fungicide sprays at 14 day intervals. Do not apply more than 6 Surefire Tusk Fungicide sprays in any 12 month period. Do not apply any Surefire Tusk Fungicide sprays in the months of July, August and September. Sub-tropical areas (e.g. South Qld, NSW): Commence spraying with Surefire Tusk Fungicide at the onset of warm and humid/wet weather, normally December. Repeat at 21 to 28 day intervals using a minimum of 2 consecutive Surefire Tusk Fungicide sprays. Do not apply more than 5 Surefire Tusk Fungicide sprays in any 12 month period. Surefire Tusk Fungicide is approved for use in banana plantations interplanted with avocados. Ground application: Apply by misting machine or airstair sprayer in a convenient volume of water. Aerial application Apply at least 20 L of spray mixture per hectare.
Peanuts (South Qld, NSW only)	Early leaf spot Late leaf spot Rust Net blotch	Low disease Ground application Apply in at least 100 L of water/ha. Aerial application Apply at least 30 L of spray mixture per hectare. 175 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha High disease OR wet weather 290 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha High disease AND wet weather 440 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha	H 3 weeks G 3 weeks	Regularly check high risk areas in the crop for disease (e.g. lower leaves, shaded plants). When leaf spot or net blotch or rust can easily be found then either: - spray immediately after the last disease conducive weather (e.g. rain or heavy dews) OR - spray before the next disease conducive weather. Repeat after 14 days if conditions remain favourable to disease development. If not, repeat before or just after the next disease conducive weather. For resistance strategy, See General Instructions.

Peanuts (North Qld, WA, NT only)	Early leaf spot Late leaf spot Rust	Low disease 230 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha Moderate disease 290 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha Severe disease 440 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha	H 3 weeks G 3 weeks	Begin spraying at 3 to 4 weeks after planting. If band spraying, apply half the appropriate rate as a 45 cm band directly over the row. Sprays should not be banded after 6 weeks from planting. Repeat applications at 14 day intervals. If prolonged wet weather or heavy rains occur, shorten spray interval to 10 to 12 days. For resistance strategy. See General Instructions.
	Net blotch	Low disease 290 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha Moderate – severe disease 440 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha		Apply at 14 day intervals. If prolonged cool moist weather occurs, shorten spray interval to 10 to 12 days. For resistance strategy. See General Instructions.
	Lettuce	Sclerotinia rot	350 mL/ha	H 5 weeks
Green beans	Rust	350 mL/ha + Agridex 1 L/ha	H 3 days G 3 days	Can be applied by aircraft or ground rig. Spray when rust infection begins or at budding, whichever is the earlier. Repeat application 10 to 14 days later. A third application may be necessary when infection occurs early or disease pressure is high.
Peas	Powdery mildew	145 mL/ha Ground application Apply in at least 50 L of water/ha. Aerial application Apply in at least 10 L of water/ha.		Apply at flowering or at first sign of disease, whichever occurs first. A second spray 14 days later may be necessary under some conditions.
Wheat	Leaf rust, Stripe rust, Septoria nodorum blotch, Yellow leaf spot Septoria tritici blotch	145 or 290 mL/ha 290 mL/ha	H 5 weeks G 14 days	Use higher rate when longer disease control is required. Stripe rust: See spray timings under General Instructions. Other diseases: Apply from full flag leaf emergence to early head emergence. The addition of mineral crop oil (e.g. D-C-Trate or equivalent) at 1%, may improve performance of Surefire Tusk Fungicide on wheat, oats and barley. Ground application Apply in at least 50 L of water/ha Aerial application Apply in at least 10 L of water/ha
Oats	Crown rust	145 or 290 mL/ha		

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Special warning - bananas

There are certain conditions when the surface of recently emerged fruit is particularly prone to marking damage from spray applications. In circumstances where application will be made to very rapidly growing fruit in hot conditions with strong direct light, it is recommended that all emerging bunches be bagged prior to spraying to minimise risk of fruit marking. **Never include adjuvants** other than water miscible oils with Surefire Tusk Fungicide sprays. The inclusion of wetting agents is known to cause phytotoxicity to young fruit.

Foliar diseases on cereal crops

Do not apply to cereal crops more than once in a season. Treatment will give approximately three weeks disease suppression. Economic responses may not be gained by spraying crops past flowering stage. The effects of fungicide application will not be clearly seen for 7 to 10 days after application.

Yield potential: crops with potential yield under 2t/ha are unlikely to give economic responses to a fungicide spray except under conditions of very severe disease. Economic responses are most likely with crops with potential yield of over 3t/ha.

Spray timings for stripe rust control

Obtain advisory literature from Department of Agriculture for classification of resistant and susceptible varieties. In South Australia consult Plant Protection Note PPN 21. In other States the following spray program is suggested:

Seedling infections: When approximately 20 out of 100 leaves show first signs of infection during tillering to jointing, apply a spray within one week.

Adult infections - susceptible varieties: When approximately 10 out of 100 leaves show first sign of infection, apply a spray within one week.

Adult infections - moderately susceptible varieties: When approximately 15 to 20 leaves out of 100 leaves show first sign of infection, apply a spray within one week. Do not delay.

Adult infections - moderately resistant and resistant varieties: Monitor carefully. If rust appears and spreads, spray within one week.

Lettuce – To avoid crop damage: The sensitivity of some species and varieties of the crops to be treated has not been fully evaluated. It is advisable, therefore, to treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop.

Mixing

Prior to pouring, shake container vigorously, then add the required quantity of Surefire Tusk Fungicide to water in the spray vat while stirring or with agitators in motion. Add the required amount of Agridex® (peanuts, beans) or water miscible oil (bananas) and mix thoroughly.

Application

Aircraft should fly as low as possible under the prevailing conditions to minimise drift.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

H = harvest, G = grazing

Harvest WHP

Avocados, Bananas: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

Beans, Pawpaws, Peas: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Broad beans, Faba beans, Soy beans, Mung beans, Carrots, Garlic, Peanuts:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Anise myrtle and lemon myrtle leaf: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS FOLLOWING APPLICATION

Beetroot, Cereals, Chicory, Endive, Lettuce, Radish, Silverbeet and Spinach: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION (DO NOT harvest chicory roots for consumption)

Walnuts: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Grazing WHP

Beetroot, Chicory, Endive, Garlic, Radish, Silverbeet and Spinach: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED

Walnuts: DO NOT GRAZE TREATED AREAS.

Beans, Peas: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Broad beans, Faba beans, Soy beans Cereals, Ryegrass and Fescue seed crops, Tea Tree: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Duboisia, Mung beans, Peanuts: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Anise myrtle and lemon myrtle, non-food producing plants, Onions,: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Trade advice:

Export of treated produce: Growers should note that maximum residue limits (MRLs) or import tolerances may not exist in all markets for edible produce treated with tebuconazole. If you are growing edible produce for export, please check with PCT Holdings Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using this product.

Barley	Scald	145 mL/ha	H 5 weeks G 14 Days	Apply at late tillering to early jointing. Ground application Apply in at least 50 L of water/ha Aerial application Apply in at least 10 L of water/ha
	Powdery mildew	145 or 290 mL/ha		Apply when 5% of the leaf area is infected. Use higher rate when longer disease control is required. Ground application Apply in at least 50 L of water/ha Aerial application Apply in at least 10 L of water/ha
Wheat, Oats	Stem rust	145 mL/ha		Apply if more than 5% of stems become infected between full flag leaf emergence to late flowering. Where stem rust is the major disease, yield responses are usually optimised by delaying application until full head emergence, and using the higher rate. In severe cases, if a majority of stems are infected prior to full head emergence, apply at 145 mL/ha as soon as possible and if necessary, repeat after 3 weeks when heads are fully emerged. Ground application Apply in at least 50 L of water/ha Aerial application Apply in at least 10 L of water/ha
Onions (Tas only)	White root rot	1.45 mL/100 m of row mixed with 145 to 218 g lime super/100 m of row	-	Before sowing, apply Surefire Tusk onto lime super. Ensure good coverage of all lime super particles. Apply Surefire Tusk treated lime super when sowing onion seed. Seed and lime super can either be mixed in the same box on the drill or placed in different boxes and sown down the same tube. Apply in a band width of 2 cm. Ensure that the correct rate of Surefire Tusk Fungicide is used otherwise some delay in emergence and reduced stands of seedlings may occur.
Pawpaw	Black spot	290 mL/ha	H 3 days	Ensure thorough coverage of leaves and fruit. Ensure infected plant material is regularly removed and destroyed to reduce inoculum levels. Spray equipment must be properly calibrated to apply the correct amount of Surefire Tusk Fungicide. Apply Surefire Tusk Fungicide at 14 day intervals. Ensure thorough coverage of leaves and fruit. Alternate Surefire Tusk Fungicide with sprays of a protectant fungicide (e.g. mancozeb). Do not apply more than 6 sprays of Surefire Tusk Fungicide (or any DMF fungicide) on any block in any 12 month period.
Pyrethrum	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	350 mL/ha	-	Apply twice, in rotation with other control measures, at 7 to 10 day intervals. Commence at 1 to 2% flowering. Use under direction of pyrethrum advisers.
Ryegrass and fescue seed crops	Leaf rust Stem rust	290 mL/ha	G 14 days	Monitor crops closely and spray at the first signs of disease. Continuing disease pressure or reinfection may require a further application 3 to 4 weeks later. Ensure thorough coverage, and use higher water volumes in dense or advanced crops. Apply in at least 100 L of water/ha.
Duboisia	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora zonata</i>)	440 mL/ha	G 21 days	Apply as a foliar spray up to three times a season with a minimum retreatment interval of 60 days between applications.

Asian myrtle (<i>S. anisatum</i>) Lemon myrtle (<i>Backhousia citrifolia</i>) Oil tea tree (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>)	Myrtle rust (<i>Uredo rangeli</i>)	128-192 mL/ha	H 4 weeks	Apply by ground based equipment on appearance of myrtle rust in a plantation or when conditions favour development of the disease. Use a maximum spray volume of 400 L/ha. Apply 3 applications per crop with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days. Apply no more than 2 consecutive Group 3 fungicides. The use of tebuconazole has not been fully evaluated in all species or all situations where treatment may be undertaken. It is recommended to treat a sample area and assess appropriately prior to whole crop treatment.
Non-food producing plants including nursery stock at infected premises, in nurseries, commercial forests, native vegetation.	Myrtle rust (<i>Austropuccinia psidii</i>)	30 mL/ 100 L	-	Apply by ground application only. Apply at first signs of disease or when conditions favour disease development. The spray volume should be in the range of 200-1000 L/ha. Allow at least 14 days between applications. Spray to run-off ensuring thorough coverage of all foliage including the underside of leaves. Young foliage is most at risk of infection therefore focus on these parts when inspecting for disease or treating disease. DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of a chemical from the same chemical class (Mode of Action Group).
Beetroot, beetroot leaves, chicony, endive, radish, silverbeet and spinach	Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia species</i>)	350 mL/ha	H 5 weeks G do not graze	Apply by boom spray or similar equipment during the early stages of plant development. Ensure thorough coverage of all foliage. Increasing water (spray) volume in accordance with crop growth. Do not apply more than two (2) applications per crop with a retreatment interval 7 to 10 days. Do not use in protected cropping situations or hydroponically grown crops.
Carrots (<i>Daucus carota</i>)	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe heraclei</i>) suppression only	580 mL/ha	H 21 days	Apply at the first sign of disease ensuring good coverage of all leaf surfaces in 400 -600 L per hectare. Use the higher water volume in dense or mature crops. Do not apply more than three (3) applications per crop with 14 - 21 day intervals between successive spray treatments. Apply using ground based application equipment only.
Mung beans (<i>Vigna radiata</i>)	Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe polygoni</i> or <i>Podosphaera xanthii</i>)	145 mL/ha	H, G 21 days	Apply as foliar spray in total volume of at least 50L/ha by ground and 10L/ha by air. For optimal disease control apply at first sign of disease. A second spray 14 days later may be necessary under some conditions. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per crop with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days between consecutive applications.
Faba beans (<i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>minor</i>) and Broad beans (<i>Vicia faba</i> var. <i>major</i>)	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora zonalata</i>) Faba Bean Rust (<i>Uromyces Vicia-fabae</i>)	145 mL product / ha plus 1 L/ha non-ionic surfactant	H 21 days G 14 days	Apply at first sign of disease or when conditions favour development of disease. Apply a maximum of three (3) spray treatments per season, at an interval of 14 – 21 days between consecutive sprays. Complete and thorough coverage of all foliage and other parts of the crop is essential to achieve good control. Apply in a spray volume of 100 L/ha for ground application, and a minimum spray volume of 30 L/ha for aerial application. DO NOT apply spray under weather conditions or from spray equipment that may cause spray drift onto nearby susceptible plants or crops, cropping lands or pastures.

Soya beans (<i>Glycine max</i>)	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe diffusa</i>) and Soybean rust (<i>Phakopora pachyrhizi</i>)	184 - 245 mL/ha	H 21 days G 14 days	Spray as a preventative treatment when conditions (cool, humid weather) are highly favourable for disease infection, or at the first visible symptoms of disease infection. Use the higher rate when varieties are susceptible to the disease and/or disease pressure is severe. DO NOT apply more than two (2) applications per season. DO NOT apply after R5 growth stage. DO NOT re-treat for at least 10 days after last application. Add non-ionic wetter/surfactant (e.g. BS-1000) at 100 mL product / 100 L spray volume. Do not add crop oils or any other adjuvants as phytotoxic effects can result. Apply using fixed-wing aircraft or using ground boom spray or similar equipment. Use medium spray quality or larger according to the ASAE S572 definition of nozzles. Ground application - apply in at least 100 L/ha. Aerial application - apply in at least 50 L/ha. Downwind buffer for aerial application only. DO NOT apply via air when there are livestock, pasture or any land that is producing feed for livestock downwind of the application area and within the mandatory no-spray zone of 20 metres.
Walnuts (all cultivars)	Apical necrosis (<i>Alternaria</i> spp. and <i>Fusarium</i> spp.)	Ground application: 35 mL/100 L Aerial (helicopter and fixed wing) application: 525 – 700 mL/ha	H 6 weeks G do not graze	Ground application: Apply as foliar spray by vertical sprayer (airblast sprayer, airshear sprayer or equivalent), ensuring thorough spray coverage of all foliage and fruit in a spray volume of 500 – 2000 L/ha. Aerial application: Apply in a minimum of 30 L/ha. Only apply as a preventative fungicide treatment. Apply from bud-burst to shell hardening DO NOT apply more than four (4) applications per crop with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days between consecutive applications.
Garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>)	Orange rust (<i>Puccinia allii</i>)	290 mL/ha plus spray adjuvant	H 21 days G do not graze	Monitor crop infection levels closely; check crop at least weekly when climatic conditions favour the development of the fungal disease. It is important to apply treatment early in the development of the disease. Apply to garlic plants from 2 leaf stage, up to the start of bulbing. Do not apply once bulbing has commenced. Apply using accurately calibrated boom sprayer or similar equipment in a spray volume 150 – 400 L/ha, depending on crop maturing and density. Apply in sufficient water volume to ensure complete and thorough coverage of foliage. Apply a maximum of two (2) foliar applications per crop, with minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days between consecutive sprays. DO NOT apply if rainfall is imminent with 24 hour of spray application. DO NOT apply to plants that are stressed by moisture or extremes of temperature.

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