

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

HILITE

LONGLIFE

HIGH EXPANSION

MARKING

FOAM

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: ANIONIC SURFACTANT

- WHITE FOAM WITH ENHANCED VISIBILITY FOR FOR LOW LIGHT CONDITIONS



- Premium Quality Long Lasting Firm Foam
- Suitable for a Wide Range of Conditions
- Fully Biodegradable & Non-Flammable

20 LITRES

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

LONGLIFE HILITE is a premium quality agricultural marking foam. LONGLIFE HILITE produces a thick iridescent white foam that provides enhanced visibility when used in low light conditions. Compared to most foam LONGLIFE is more effective in hard water and clearly lasts longer in hot conditions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Conditions	Use Rate	COMMENTS
Low Light	2.0 L/100 L water	A typical flow rate of
Soft - warm water	1.0 - 1.5 L/100 L water	200 - 300 ml per minute will normally deliver
Hard - cold water	1.5 - 2 L/100 L water	20 - 25 Litres of foam per minute
Hot weather >30°C	1.5 - 2 L /100 L water	

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OTHER THAN INDICATED ON THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Half fill foam tank with water. Add required amount of LONGLIFE. Place hose in tank below water line and top up to fill tank. Ensure that solution is thoroughly mixed.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used container.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep out of reach of children.
Store in closed, original container in a well ventilated area, as cool as possible. Triple or, preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to foam tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical on-site. Break, crush, puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If not available bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, vegetation and roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with skin and eyes and avoid inhaling vapour. Wear overalls, rubber gloves, goggles or disposable face shield. After each day's use wash contaminated clothing, gloves and face shield with soap and water.

Batch No:
Date of Manufacture

IN AN EMERGENCY
DIAL 000
POLICE OR
FIRE BRIGADE

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. If swallowed do not induce vomiting. Give plenty of water or milk to drink and seek medical assistance. If in eyes, hold eyes open and flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor. If skin contact occurs remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

KEY FACTORS THAT AFFECT FOAM PERFORMANCE

- 1. WATER QUALITY** - Foaming agents can typically lose up to 40% of foam quality if water hardness exceeds 1500 ppm CaCO₃ with the impact beginning to become noticeable at 300 ppm CaCO₃. Therefore it is advisable where possible to dilute with tank water or soft town water.
- 2. BRIGHT SUNLIGHT** - Radiant energy from sun has a far greater impact on foam life than air temperature. This is because in the absence of clouds, the surface temperature on bare ground rises rapidly under direct sunlight, particularly on dark soils (e.g. on a warm sunny day of 25°C bare soil can approach 55°C, whereas in cloudy conditions the temperature of the soil is similar to the air).
- 3. WATER TEMPERATURE** - Foam volume decreases with declining water temperature. Up to 40% of foam volume is lost in water at 5°C compared to 25°C. Therefore it is advisable to maintain the water temperature above 10°C by regularly adding hot water or by some other means.
- 4. WIND SPEED** - If foam blobs are deposited on bare ground with no vegetation to cling to, strong wind gusts could cause the blobs to blow away.
- 5. SOLUTION STORAGE** - Dilute foam solutions tend to age if stored in the tank for extended periods. This can result in a loss of foam volume and quality. For best results it is advisable to drain the tank and make a fresh solution daily immediately before commencement of spraying. Foam concentrates can also tend to age on extended storage (more than 6 months). For material older than this it is advisable to stir or agitate prior to addition to the tank.
- 6. AIR TEMPERATURE** - If air temperatures rapidly falls towards 5°C (as often happens during winter twilight as the sun sets) foam volume and quality can deteriorate. Under such conditions it is recommended to reduce the air pressure or alternatively warm the air in the lines and the water in the tank.

HAZARD & PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Causes skin irritation and serious eye damage.



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