Vitra® 400WG

FUNGICIDE

GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE

Active Constituent: **400 g/kg COPPER (Cu) present as CUPRIC HYDROXIDE**

Poison Schedule: **S6 (POISON)**

APVMA Approval No: **65926**

A dry flowable fungicide for the control of various diseases of fruit and vegetables as per the Directions for Use section

Pack Size:
10kg (60 x 10kg per pallet)

Dangerous Goods Class:
9

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply during the hottest part of the day when temperatures exceed 35°C.
DO NOT apply when slow drying conditions prevail.
DO NOT apply to copper-shy crops or cultivars.
DO NOT apply if it is likely to rain before the spray is dry.
DO NOT apply to wet crops.

1. TREE & VINE CROPS

All rates for tree and vine crops are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section.
Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. For concentrate spraying DO NOT use at rates greater than 5 times the dilute spraying rate.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Almonds	Shothole	All States	130g/100L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING.
	Leal curl *(Taphrina deformans)*			CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather and in any year it will vary between varieties. Thus, the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than 1 variety may need to be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is, or likely to be, a severe problem, based on previous experience, the following program should be followed : 1. Autumn- apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER

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Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Apples	Black spot (scab) *(Venturia inaequalis)*	All States	130g/100L	Apply at green tip. Note: Crop injury (russetting) may occur from late application. Discontinue use when green tip on the earliest developing bud reaches 1cm. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Avocados	Anthracnose *(Glomerella cingulata var. minor)*	All States	130g/100L	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Apricots and cherries	Shothole *(Stigmina carpophila)* Freckle *(Venturia carpophila)*	All States	130g/100L	Apply at bud swell but before the earliest sign of leaf bud development. Apply at least 1 post-harvest spray. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
	Bacterial gummosis *(Pseudomonas syringae)*	Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	165g/100L	Autumn: Apply at 25% to 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 to 100% leaf fall. Winter: Apply in mid-winter. Spring: Apply at first sign of bud movement. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
		NSW only	130g/100L	
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA only	90g/100L	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. These sprays control the leaf incidence of Bacterial gummosis in mid to late spring. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Citrus	Black spot, Melanose, Smoky blotch *(Gloeodes pomigena),* scab (lemons) *(Elsinoe fawcettii)*	All States	130 to 195g/ 100L plus 600mL polyphase or miscible summer oil	Apply at petal fall. Follow with an application of a benomyl product 16 weeks later. Use higher rate in coastal districts. Apply as a dilute application only
Lychee	Parasitic algae *(Cephaleuros virescens)*	Qld and NSW only	260 g / 100L plus a suitable wetting agent	Apply to affected trunks and limbs until runoff occurs. Apply monthly during the wet season. Apply as a dilute application only.
Macadamias	Husk spot *(Pseudocercospora macadamiae)*	Qld, NT, NSW only	130g/100L	Good spray penetration of foliage is essential. Apply from nut set (late September) to December. Apply at least 3 sprays at 3 - 4 week intervals.
	Anthracnose *(Collectrichicum spp.)*			Good coverage inside the tree is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.
	Pink limb blight *(Corticium salmonicolor)*			Good coverage of infected limbs from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.

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Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Mangoes	Anthracnose *(Glomerella sp.)*	NSW, Qld. SA. WA, NT only	195g/100L	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Use in rotation with alternate chemistry. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
	Bacterial Black Spot *(Xanthomonas campestris cv mangiferaeindacae)*		130g -195 g /100L	Apply at the first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. Use higher rate when conditions are favourable for infection. Use in rotation with alternate chemistry. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Nectarines and peaches	Shothole	All States	130g/100L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
	Leaf curl *(Taphrina deformans)*			CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather and in any year it will vary between varieties. Thus, the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than 1 variety may need to be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where leaf curl is, or likely to be, a severe problem, based on previous experience, the following program should be followed : 1. Autumn - apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER.
Pears	Black spot (scab) *(Venturia pirina)*	All States	130g/100L	Spray at green tip and repeat 10 to 14 days later if conditions allow infection i.e. extended wet weather. Consult local Department spray charts or authorities for specific recommendations on timing, rates and precautions that may be necessary. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Plums	Shothole	All States	130g/100L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Vines	Downy mildew *(Plasmopara viticola)*	All States	115 to 165 g / 100L	Apply when shoots are 10cm long and repeat at 10 to 14 days intervals while conditions allow infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection. Leaf damage may occur on 'copper-shy' varieties. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Walnuts	Walnut blight *(Xanthomonas campestris pv juglans)*	All States	195g/100L plus 175ml polyphase or miscible summer oil	Apply a minimum of three sprays at 7 to 10 day intervals, commencing when the catkins are partially opened. Further applications may be necessary if conditions allow infection. Apply as a dilute application only
Avocados, citrus, kiwi-fruit lychee, nectarines, passionfruit, plums, peaches, pecans, tropical fruit.	Phytophthora stem canker	Qld and NSW only	65g/1L or 65g/1L water based paint.	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of trees or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing is commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
Macadamias		Qld only		

2. VEGETABLES & FRUIT

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Bananas	Cercospora leaf spot *(Cercospora musae)*	Qld, NSW and WA only	130g/100L plus 600mL polyphase or miscible summer oil	Apply at 3 to 4 weekly intervals from December to May when weather conditions allow disease outbreaks. Add 600mL/ha of polyphase or miscible summer oil when or if necessary.
	Phytophthora stem canker	All States	65g/1L or 65g/1L of water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of trees or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing is commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
Beans	Common blight *(Xanthomonas campestris pv phaseoli*		130g/ 100L or 1.45kg / ha	Apply at the first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
	Halo blight *(Pseudomonas syringae pv phaseolicola)*		130g to 195g/100L or 1.45 to 1.65kg/ha	Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals from the time the crop is 15 cm to 30 cm high, while conditions allow infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
	Bacterial brown spot *(Pseudomonas syringae pv syringae.)*		130g/ 100L or 1.45kg/ ha	Apply the first spray within 3 weeks after emergence and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions allow infection.
Beans, faba beans	Rust *(Uromyces sp.)*			Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection.
	Chocolate spot *(Botrytis spp.)*			

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Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Brassicas	Black rot *(Xanthomonas campestris)*, peppery leaf spot *(Pseudomonas syringae pv maclicola)*, ring spot *(Mycosphaerella brassicicola)*, downy mildew *(Peronospora parasitica)*	All States	130g/ 100L or 1.45kg/ ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. CROP DAMAGE WARNING : Cupric hydroxide predisposes cabbages to frost damage. Cabbages should not be treated with the product it frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.
Capsicums	Bacterial spot (Xanthomonas campestris pv vesicatoria), Bacterial canker	All States	130g /100L or 1.45kg/ ha	SEEDBEDS: Apply every 7 days during wet weather. FIELD CROPS : Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but they will not control seed or soil-borne infection.
Carrots	Leaf spot *(Alternaria, Cercospora, Septoria)*	All States	130g/100L	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Celery	Leaf spot *(Septoria apiicola)* Bacterial soft rot *(Erwinia carotovora* pv *carotovora)*	All States	130 - 180g/ 100L	Apply every 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection i.e. cool and wet.
Cucurbits	Angular leaf spot *(Pseudomonas syringae* pv *lachrymans)*, Bacterial leaf spot *(Xanthomonas campestris* pv *cucurbitae)*	All States	130g/100L	Apply when the disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.

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Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Lettuce	Downy mildew *(Bremia lactucae)*	All States	130g/ 100L or 1.45 kg/ ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 10 days while conditions allow infection. Alternation with Mancozeb is desirable. CROP DAMAGE WARNING : Cupric hydroxide predisposes lettuces to frost damage. Lettuce should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since frost damage may occur.
	Bacterial leaf spot *(Xanthomonas campestris* pv *vitians)*			
	Anthracnose *(Marssonina panattoniana)*			
Onions	Downy mildew *(Peronospora destructor)*	All States	130g/ 100L or 1.45 kg/ ha	Apply when the disease first appears and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions allow infection.
Parsnips	Leaf spot *(Septoria spp.)*	Vic, SA and WA only	130g/ 100L or 1.45 kg/ ha	
Peas	Ascochyta blight *(Ascochyta* spp) Bacterial blight	All States	130g/ 100L or 1.45 kg/ ha	
Potatoes	Target spot/early blight *(Alternaria solani),* Irish blight/late blight *(Phytophthora infestans)*	All States	130g/ 100L or 1.45 kg/ ha	Apply from crop emergence to maturity at 7 to 10 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. May reduce yield if applied under dry conditions.
Red beet	Downy mildew *(Peronospora farinosa),* Rust *(Uramyces betae)*	All States	130g/ 100L or 1.45 kg/ ha	Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection
Rhubarb	Crown rot (*Phytophthora* spp)	All States	130 g / 100L	Dip rhubarb crowns before planting.
	Downy mildew (*Peronospora jaapiana*)	All States	130g/ 100L or 1.45kg/ ha	Apply at 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Silver beet, spinach	Downy mildew *(Peronospora farinosa)*	All States	130g/ 100L or 1.45kg/ ha	Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Tomatoes	Bacterial spot, Bacterial speck (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv *tomato*), Bacterial canker	All States	100 to 130 g/100L or 1.1kg to 1.45kg/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are very favourable for infection i.e. during wet weather and when inoculum levels are high. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but they will not control seed or soil borne infection.
	Target spot / early blight, Septoria leaf spot		130g /100L, or 1.45kg/ ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
	Irish blight / late blight			Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. Minimise use on seedlings to avoid retarding growth.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

Crop	Disease	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Tobacco seed beds	Wildfire, Angular leaf spot (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv *tabaci*)	Qld, NSW and Vic only	260g/100L	Apply every 7 days.
	Algae	Qld only		Apply when algae first appears.
Ornamentals	Bacterial leaf spot	All States	130g/100L	Apply at first signs of disease and repeat every 10 to 14 days as required. Vitra 400WG is ineffective against bacterial wilt of carnations caused by Pseudomonas andropogonis. Phytotoxicity is known to occur on certain varieties of ornamentals. Small scale evaluations consisting of 2 sprays at a 14 day interval should be applied first to test for phytotoxicity.

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WITHHOLDING PERIOD : DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Mixing

Fill the spray vat with good quality water. With the agitation system operating, pour the required quantity of Vitra 400WG into the spray vat in a steady stream. DO NOT pre-mix Vitra 400WG with water prior to adding to the spray vat. If other pesticides are being used, fully mix the Vitra 400WG in the spray tank before adding other products. Always add and mix the Vitra 400WG first. Sprays containing Vitra 400WG should be used within 3 hours of preparation and they should be agitated continuously during this period.

WETTING AGENTS

The addition of a wetting agent is required when Vitra 400WG is applied to Brassicas, Faba Beans, Peas and Onions, irrespective of the method of application. The addition of a wetting agent is also required when Vitra 400WG is applied as a concentrate spray or by aircraft. Add a wetting agent at label rates when suitable for these purposes irrespective of the spray volume applied. Where a wetting agent is not required for Vitra 400WG, one may be added if required for other pesticides.

Dilute Spraying

Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to 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. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of 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 100L of water. Spray to the point of run-off.

The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.

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 Spaying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.

The mixing rate for concentrate can than he calculated in the following way:

EXAMPLE ONLY

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3X (ie 1500L ÷ 500L = 3)
4. If the dilute label rate is 10mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 10, that is 30mL/100L of concentrate spray.

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L 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 and follow industry Best Practices.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

Apply as a dilute or up to 2 times concentrate spray. Apply with an air blast spray calibrated to deliver the required spray calibrated to deliver the required spray volume based on PLANT ROW VOLUME and the following SPRAY VOLUME FACTORS: 75 for trees bare of foliage; 100 for trees of low foliage density. The equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed through the trees. Preferably apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles. Concentrate sprays should only be applied with sprayers specifically designed for this purpose.

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CITRUS AND LYCHEES
Apply only as a dilute spray. The spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver the required spray volume based on PLANT ROW VOLUME and the following SPRAY VOLUME FACTORS: 200 for trees of low foliage density; 250 for trees of moderate foliage density; 300 for trees of high foliage density. Citrus and lychee canopies are difficult to penetrate and application using an oscillating boom sprayer is preferred to application using an air blast sprayer. If an air-blast sprayer is used, ensure that it is opening the canopy to permit entry of the spray to the interior of the tree. Spray equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed throughout the trees.

AVOCADOS AND MANGOES
Apply as a dilute or up to 3 times concentrate spray The spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver the required spray volume based on PLANT ROW VOLUME and the following SPRAY VOLUME FACTORS ; 75 for trees of low foliage density; 100 for trees of moderate foliage density; 125 for trees of high foliage density. The equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed through the trees. Preferably apply with a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles. Concentrate sprays should only be applied with sprayers specifically designed for this purpose.

VINES
Apply sufficient volume to wet all leaf surfaces to the point of runoff. Apply as a medium to fine spray preferably using cone nozzles. Air-blast sprayers are recommended for application to vines with very dense foliage.

WALNUTS
Apply only as a dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly wet blossoms, nutlets and foliage. Fine sprays are recommended for optimum results. Air-blast sprayers are suitable for young plantings, but very large mature trees may require hand direct sprays to ensure adequate coverage of their upper branches.

TOBACCO SEED BEDS
Apply only as a dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly saturate the seedlings. Apply as a medium to fine spray directed by hand; a knapsack is suitable for this purpose.

VEGETABLES
General
Thorough coverage of the plant is essential for maximum effectiveness. To achieve thorough coverage:
1. Spray volumes need to be increased as the plants grow.
2. The configuration of the sprayer may need to be altered as the plants grow and change shape.
The coverage provided by the sprayer should be checked prior to each application and adjusted if necessary. This should only be done with water plus any wetting agent required.

Dilute Sprays
Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a MEDIUM to FINE spray. The following volumes per SPRAYED HECTARE are suggested as a guide since the required volumes will vary with foliage density and size of the plants.

Carrots, Parsnips, Potatoes, Silver-beet, Spinach: 400 litres on plants up to 10cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

Cucurbits, Lettuce: 400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

Brassicas, Trellis Tomatoes: 400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1200 to 1500 litres on mature plants.

Beans, Capsicums, Celery, Faba Beans, French Beans, Peas, Rhubarb, Bush Tomatoes: 400 litres on plants up to 15cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

Red Beet: 400 litres on plants up to 8 leaves, increasing to around 800 litres on mature plants.

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Concentrate Sprays
Vitra 400WG may be applied to vegetables at lower volumes than those specified for dilute application, provided the CONCENTRATION of Vitra 400WG is INCREASED in inverse proportion to the reduction in volume from the specified dilute volume. EXAMPLE: If the spray volume is half the specified dilute volume, Vitra 400WG should be applied at double the dilute rate. Spray volumes for concentrate sprays should not be less than 1/3 of the equivalent dilute volume. Thus spray concentrations should not exceed 3 times the dilute concentration. Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a FINE spray Refer to VEGETABLES ; DILUTE SPRAYS for dilute volumes.

Rhubarb Dip
Dispose of empty dip solution in a disposal pit. See Storage and Disposal section for details.

Application By Ground Rig
Apply as a fine spray in a minimum of 250 L of water per ha. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or fan-assisted rotary atomizers If hydraulic nozzles are used, cone nozzles are preferred to fan nozzles. Avoid application in very windy conditions or when the temperature and humidity cause rapid drying.

Application By Aircraft
Apply in a minimum of 20 L of water per ha. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomizers operated to produce droplets with a VMD of around 150 microns. Avoid application in calm or very windy conditions or when the temperature and humidity cause rapid drying. To ensure good spray coverage, applications should ideally be made in a light crosswind.

COMPATIBILITY
Vitra 400WG is compatible with most insecticides / pyrethroids, dormant spraying oils, Mancozeb, Ziram 80, Wettable Sulphur and Urea. Mixtures with more than one of the above products are not recommended. Such mixtures may be ineffective or may cause serious damage. Vitra 400WG may NOT be compatible with some foliar fertilisers and a test should be conducted before use. Always add the Vitra 400WG to the spray solution and dissolve before other products.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	M1	FUNGICIDE

For fungicide resistance management, Vitra 400WG is a Group M1 Fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Vitra 400WG and other Group M1 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 Vitra 400WG and other Group M1 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 Innolink accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT
DO NOT contaminate ponds, waterways or drains with Vitra 400WG or used container.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL
Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Single rinse or shake remainder into spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. 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.

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SAFETY DIRECTIONS
May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash hands after use.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre on 131126. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Additional Information is listed in the Material Safely Data Sheet available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE
Agricultural, horticultural and pastoral preparations in their application involve varying factors such as differing conditions, soil, climate and methods of application over which the vendor does not have control, Whilst Colin Campbell (Chemicals) Pty. Ltd believes that all goods sold by it are true to label and are effective and safe for purpose indicated the company and the seller hereby expressly negate and exclude any express or implied condition, statement or warranty, statutory or otherwise, as to quality or fitness of any goods sold for any purpose or purposes whatsoever except such warranties and conditions, if any, as are implied by the Trade Practices Act 1974 (Commonwealth). The company and the seller accept no responsibility for any loss, harm or damage whatsoever suffered from the use of such goods for any purpose or purposes irrespective of whether or not the buyer was acting in reliance upon the advice recommendation or representation of the seller or any representative agent of employee of the company as to such use except in respect of breaches of conditions and warranties, if any, implied by the Trade practices Act and in respect of such breaches the liability of the company and the seller shall be limited to the replacement of the goods or the supply of equivalent goods, or the payment of the cost of replacing the goods.

APVMA Approval No: 54258
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