



GROUP M5 FUNGICIDE

Active Constituent: 720g/L CHLOROTHALONIL
Poison Schedule: 6 (POISON)
APVMA Approval No: 63122



Eligible containers
10L
20L

For Control of fungal diseases on Almonds, Bananas, Cucurbits, Grapes, Ornamentals, Peanuts, Stone Fruit, Tobacco and Vegetables as specified in the Direction for Use table

Pack Size:

10L cubes
20L Drums
1000L Shuttle (IBC)

Dangerous Goods Class:

Not classified as a dangerous good under the Australian Code for Transport and Storage of Dangerous Goods in Australia.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints

DO NOT mix spraying oils or wetting agents with Cheers WeatherShield.

For all stone fruit except Cherries, the following additional restraints apply: DO NOT use oils after budswell and during the season if Cheers WeatherShield is to be used after shuckfall.

DO NOT tank mix Cheers WeatherShield with EC formulations when spraying after shuckfall.

- DIRECTIONS FOR USE TABLE STARTS ON NEXT PAGE -



FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

| Crop | Disease | State | Rate | WHP (days) | Critical Comments |
|---|--|----------------------|----------------|------------|---|
| Artichokes Globe | Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) | All States | 1.8 -2.3L/ha | 1 | Apply at 7-10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if disease pressure is high |
| Bananas DO NOT apply to bananas within 14 days of applying an oil-based spray or crop damage will occur. | Leaf spot (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>) | Qld, NSW, NT only | 1.8 L/ha | | Nth. Qld: Spray every 14 days late January to end of March. Extend to 21 days after March and then 28 to 35 days in the drier months of the year. Sth. Qld: Spray every 21 days from start of December to end of April. WA: Spray every 10 to 14 days from November to end of May and extend to 14 to 21 days from May to November. NSW: Spray every 21 days from end of November to end of May. |
| | Leaf Speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>) | WA only | 1.5L/ha | | |
| | Leaf Speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>) | Qld, NSW, WA,NT only | 3L/ha | | Spray schedule same as for control of Leaf Spot. Cheers will not eradicate infection already present but will prevent the spread of disease. |
| Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts | Ring Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicola</i>) | All States | 1.8 - 3.5 L/ha | 7 | Make the first application as soon as conditions favour development of the disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals. Use higher rate if disease pressure is high. |
| Capsicums Peppers | Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrechum acutatum</i>) | | 1.8 - 2.3 L/ha | 1 | Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if the disease pressure is high. |
| Cabbages, Cauliflowers | Ring Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicola</i>) | All States | 1.8 - 3.5 L/ha | 7 | Make the first application as soon as conditions favour development of the disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals. Use higher rate if disease pressure is high. |
| Carrots | Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria dauci</i>) | | 1.8 L/ha | | Commence application as soon as conditions favour development of the disease and then apply every 7 to 14 days. |
| Celery | Septoria leaf Spot (<i>Septoria apiicola</i>) | All States | 1.8 L/ha | 1 | Apply every 7 to 14 days. Apply also to seedbeds. |
| | Cercospora Early Blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>) | NSW, WA only | 1.2 L/ha | | Apply every 10 to 14 days. |



| Crop | Disease | State | Rate | WHP (days) | Critical Comments |
|--|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------|--|
| Cucurbits Including cantaloupe, cucumbers, honeydew, muskmelon, pumpkin, squash, rockmelon, watermelon, zucchini | Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>), Gummy Stem Blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum orbiculare</i>), Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria cucumerina</i>), Target Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora citrullina</i>) | All States | 1.6 - 2.5 L/ha | 1 | Apply on a 7 to 14 day schedule. Apply rates towards the higher end of the recommended range and at 7 day intervals when disease pressure is high. Commence spray programme early, at first true leaf and before vining or flowering. When used at these rates, Cheers will suppress Powdery Mildew. |
| | Belly Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) | | | | If applying Cheers for for the above foliar diseases, useful suppression of Belly Rot will be obtained where fruit form on soil covered by earlier recent Cheers spraying. |
| Endive | Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) | All States | 1.8 – 2.3 L/ ha | | Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if the disease pressure is high. |
| Leeks Shallots | Purple Blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>) | All States | | | Make the first application as soon as conditions favour development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals, particularly during wet weather. |
| Okra | Leaf Disease/Spot | Qld, WA only | | | Make the first application as soon as conditions favour development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. |
| Onions excluding spring onions | Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>) | All States | 2.3L/ha | 14 | Make the first application as soon as conditions favour development of the disease. Repeat at 14 day intervals. |
| Potato | Early Blight or Target Spot (<i>Alternaria solani</i>), Late Blight or Irish Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>) | All States | 1.1 - 1.8 L/ha | - | Commence application at flowering time or earlier if weather conditions are favourable for disease infection. Spray every 7 to 14 days until within 14 days of dessication. |



| Crop | Disease | State | Rate | WHP (days) | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|-------------|---|--------------|----------------|------------|--|
| Rhubarb | Ascochyta Leaf Blight (<i>Ascochyta rhei</i>) | All States | 140mL/100L | 7 | Apply every 10 to 14 days. Ensure even coverage. |
| Radish | Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) | | 1.8 - 2.3 L/ha | 1 | Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if the disease pressure is high. |
| Sweet Corn | Turcicum Leaf Blight (<i>Exserohilum turcicum</i>) | | | | Make the first application as soon as conditions favour development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. |
| Tomatoes | Early Blight or Target Spot (<i>Alternaria solani</i>), Leaf Mould (<i>Fulvia fulva</i>), Grey Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphyllium solani</i>), Botrytis Rot or Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) | | | | Make the first application as soon as conditions favour development of the disease. Spray at 7 to 14 day intervals. Continue into the picking season to obtain best results against Leaf Mould and Botrytis Rot. |
| Water Cress | Cercospora Leaf Spot | Qld, WA only | | | Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals as required. Use the higher rate if the disease pressure is high. |

LEGUMES

| Crop | Disease | State | Rate | WHP (days) | Critical Comments |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------|------------|--|
| Broad Beans, Faba Beans | Chocolate Spot (<i>Botrytis fabae</i>), Rust (<i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i>) | All States | 1.4 - 2.3 L/ha | 7 | Make the first application as soon as conditions favour development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high. |
| Peanuts | Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora arachidicola</i>), Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>), Peppery Leaf Spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina trifolii</i>), Peanut Rust (Puccinia arachidis), Net Blotch (<i>Didymosphaeria arachidicola</i>) | Qld, NSW, WA, NT only | 1.1 – 1.8 L/ha | - | Use higher rate for Peanut Rust. South Burnett, NSW, WA : Commence application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease and repeat as necessary to maintain control. Atherton Tableland : Commence application 6 weeks after planting and repeat every 2 weeks. |



| Crop | Disease | State | Rate | WHP | Critical Comments |
|----------------------|---|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Peas (processing) | Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora viciae</i>) | Qld, Tas, WA, NT only | 1.1–1.8 L/ha | 14 Harvest and Grazing | Make the first application as soon as conditions favour development of the disease. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use the higher rate if crop is dense and disease pressure is high. |
| | Ascochyta Rot Disease Complex (<i>Ascochyta pisi</i> , <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> and <i>Phoma pinodella</i>) | | | | Apply in a protective program commencing at 5 to 6 weeks after sowing in crops with moderate to high risk of infection. Apply two to four applications at 10 to 14 day intervals to provide ongoing suppression of the disease. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense and disease pressure is high. |
| Chickpeas | Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta rabeie</i>) | Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA and Tas only | 1.0- 2.0L/ha | 14 Harvest and Grazing | Preplant treatment of chickpea or lentil seed with P-Pickel T [®] will control seed transmission of Ascochyta and Botrytis. It is therefore advised as part of an overall program to manage these diseases in chickpeas and lentils. Foliar applications of Cheers Weathershield as indicated below will provide ongoing control of these diseases in these crops. Apply in a minimum total water volume of 100L/ha for ground application and 30L/ha for aerial application. Use the lower application rate in the following circumstances: 1. At the early stage of crop growth when there is less vegetation to cover and band spraying is possible. 2. In low disease pressure situations, where there is no history of Ascochyta infection in the paddock or adjacent paddocks and/or seasonal conditions are dry. 3. Where a strict 2-week spray interval is practised in higher disease pressure situations. Use the higher application rate in the following circumstances: 1. In high disease pressure situations, where there is an existing infection or infected stubble is present in the paddock or adjacent paddocks and regular rainfall events are occurring. 2. On highly susceptible varieties, especially where the application interval has extended beyond two weeks. Commence application at 3 to 5 weeks after emergence in chickpeas and 8 to 10 weeks after emergence in lentils and make following applications at 2 to 4 week intervals depending on disease presence or prior to rainfall events. Use the shorter spray interval when: 1. In high disease pressure situations (infection present and regular rainfall events) or 2. Highly susceptible varieties are being grown. The longer spray interval may be used when: 1. No rain has occurred since last application or 2. Where the higher application rate has been used in the previous application and where the variety has low to moderate susceptibility to Ascochyta or grey mould infection. If applying prior to rainfall events: 1. Reapply if 2 or more weeks have elapsed since the last application. 2. Apply Cheers Weathershield at 1L/ha if less than 4 weeks have elapsed since the last application and the variety being grown has low to moderate susceptibility to Ascochyta Blight or grey mould or there is no infection on the crop. 3. Apply Cheers Weathershield at 2L/ha if 4 or more weeks have elapsed since the last application and a highly susceptible variety is being grown or infection is present in the crop. If grey mould is the predominant disease in lentils and infection pressure is high on a susceptible variety, tank mix or alternate Cheers Weathershield with a Botrytis specific fungicide such as carbendazim, at critical times such as mid flowering to mid pod fill. |
| Lentils | Ascochyta blight (<i>Ascochyta lentis</i>) Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) | | | | |



MISCELLANEOUS

| Crop | Disease | State | Rate | WHP (days) | Critical Comments |
|---|--|--------------|------------|------------|---|
| Ornamentals Chrysanthemums, geraniums, iris, other ornamentals | Botrytis, Grey Mould, Rust diseases, Septoria, Alternaria Leaf Spot diseases | All States | 100mL/100L | - | Apply at 7 to 14 day intervals. Use every 7 days under severe conditions. Avoid application to blooms in Azalea, Hydrangea and Petunia. |
| Tobacco | Tobacco Leaf Spot (<i>Ascochyta arida</i>) | Qld, WA only | 220mL/100L | | Apply every 7 days in seedbed application only. |

TREE AND VINE CROPS

| Rate In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section. | | | | | Critical Comments For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. | |
|---|--|------------------------|------------|------------|--|---|
| Crop | Disease | State | Rate | WHP (days) | | |
| Almonds | Shot-hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>), Stone Fruit Rust (<i>Tranzschella discolor</i>) | NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only | 160mL/100L | - | Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, shuckfall, capfall. Apply every 10 to 14 days. Apply 1 week pre-harvest. | |
| Apricots | Brown Rot – Fruit (<i>Monolinia fructicola</i>), Blossom Blight (<i>Monolinia laxa</i>) | NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only | 160mL/100L | 7 | Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, full bloom. | Application later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. See also additional Restraints for stone fruit. |
| | Shot-hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>), Stone Fruit Rust (<i>Tranzschella discolor</i>), Freckle (<i>Venturia carpophila</i>) | | | | Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, shuckfall, capfall, then every 10 to 14 days. | |
| Cherries | Brown Rot – Fruit (<i>Monolinia fructicola</i>), Blossom Blight (<i>Monolinia laxa</i>) | All States | 160mL/100L | | Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, early blossom, full bloom. Apply 3 weeks pre-harvest and 1 week pre-harvest. | |
| | Shot-hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>), Stone Fruit Rust (<i>Tranzschella discolor</i>) | | | | Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, shuckfall, capfall, then every 10 to 14 days. Apply 1 week pre-harvest. | |
| | Transit Rot (<i>Rhizopus stonifer</i>) | | | | Apply 1 week pre-harvest. | |



| Rate In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section. | | | | | Critical Comments For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. |
|---|---|------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|
| Crop | Disease | State | Rate | WHP (days) | |
| Grapes Note russetting of some table grape varieties may occur | Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>), Bunch Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) | All States | 160-210mL /100L | Dessert 7 Wine 14 | Make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease. Apply at 7 to 14 day intervals particularly during wet weather and periods of rapid growth. Bunch Rot : Apply at early full bloom, 2 weeks later, at veraison and 2 weeks prior to harvest. Table Grapes : Russetting of some varieties may occur. Use only up to capfall in these varieties. |
| | Black Spot (<i>Anthraco</i> nose) (<i>Elsinoe ampelina</i>) | All States | 210mL /100L | | If Black Spot has occurred in the vineyard in any of the last 3 years, apply at budburst and 14 days later when shoots are 10 to 15 cm long. If wet/humid conditions persist, spray again when shoots are 20 to 30 cm long to protect new growth. Some initial minimal leaf damage on the new shoots of sensitive varieties can occur if spray treatments are applied at budburst and in the first 14 days after budburst. In vineyards with no history of Black Spot, make the first application as soon as conditions favour the development of the disease on the foliage and then at 7 to 14 day intervals if wet/humid conditions persist. Applications up to capfall will not cause russetting in table grape and dried fruit varieties. |



| Rate | | | | | Critical Comments | |
|---|---|----------------------------|------------|------------|---|---|
| In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section. | | | | | For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. | |
| Crop | Disease | State | Rate | WHP (days) | | |
| Nectarines | Shot-hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>) | NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 160mL/100L | 7 | Apply at budswell, pink bud, shuckfall and then repeat every 14 days if weather conditions favour disease. | Application later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. See also additional Restraints for stone fruit. |
| | Brown Rot – Fruit (<i>Monolinia fructicola</i>), Blossom Blight (<i>Monolinia laxa</i>) | All States | 160mL/100L | | Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom. | Application later than 35 days prior to harvest may result in unacceptable fruit skin damage. |
| Peaches | Brown Rot – Fruit (<i>Monolinia fructicola</i>), Blossom Blight (<i>Monolinia laxa</i>) | | | 7 | Apply at budswell, pinkbud, early blossom and full bloom. | See also additional Restraints for stone fruit. |
| | Shot-hole(<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>), Stone Fruit Rust (<i>Tranzschella discolor</i>) | | | | Apply at budswell and continue at 7 to 14 day intervals. | |
| | Leaf Curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>) | | | | Apply at budswell and continue at 7 to 14 day intervals. Qld : Spray only at budswell. | |
| Plums | Brown Rot – Fruit (<i>Monolinia fructicola</i>), Blossom Blight (<i>Monolinia laxa</i>) | | | | Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, early blossom and full bloom. | |
| | Shot-hole (<i>Stigmia carpophila</i>), Stone Fruit Rust (<i>Tranzschella discolor</i>) | | | | Apply at budswell, budburst, pink bud, shuckfall and capfall. | |
| NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OR IN ANY MANNER CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION. | | | | | | |



WITHHOLDING PERIODS (HARVEST) :

ARTICHOKE, BANANAS, CAPSICUM, CELERY, CUCURBITS, ENDIVE, LEEK, OKRA, PEPPERS, PLUMS, RADISH, SHALLOT, SWEET CORN, TOMATOES, WATERCRESS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

APRICOTS, BEANS, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CARROTS, CAULIFLOWERS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES, PEACHES, PEAS, RHUBARB, TABLE GRAPES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

ONIONS, WINE GRAPES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

ALMOND, POTATOES, PEANUTS (H), TOBACCO: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

WITHHOLDING PERIOD (GRAZING): BEANS, PEANUTS, PEAS:

DO NOT GRAZE LIVESTOCK ON TREATED CROPS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Cheers is a protectant fungicide only. Cheers must be applied before diseases occur/become established to be highly effective. Use disease warning services or past history to determine timing of first spray. If diseases are already present, then an eradicant product should be used first and mixed with Cheers.

Resistance Warning

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|
| GROUP | M5 | FUNGICIDE |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|

For fungicide resistance management CHEERS 720 WEATHERSHIELD is a Group M5 fungicide.

Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to CHEERS 720 WEATHERSHIELD and other Group M5 fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungi population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by CHEERS 720 WEATHERSHIELD and other Group M5 fungicides, thus resulting in reduction of efficacy and possible yield loss.

Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, Colin Campbell (Chemicals) Pty. Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of CHEERS 720 WEATHERSHIELD to control resistant fungi.

Mixing

Invert container several times to ensure uniform mixture. Mix the required quantity of product with water in the spray tank with the agitator operating.

Application (Tree and Vine Crops)

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 Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.
- The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be 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 : 3 X (i.e. 1500L / 500L = 3)
4. If the dilute label rate is 40mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 40, that is



120mL/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 Practice.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT contaminate feed or foodstuffs with this product or empty containers.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

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 or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals onsite. If recycling replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Attacks eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Sensitive workers should use protective clothing. When preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls, buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, goggles and disposable mist mask. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray, remove clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. 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 goggles and contaminated clothing.

ADDITIONAL HAZARD AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY WORK SAFE AUSTRALIA:

Suspected of causing cancer. Causes serious eye damage. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment if this is not the intended use.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126. If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

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Suspected of causing cancer. Causes serious eye damage. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment if this is not the intended use.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information can be obtained from the Material Safety Sheet (MSDS 78).

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with wettable powder formulations of the most commonly used fungicides, insecticides and miticides. DO NOT combine with oil-based emulsifiable or flowable pesticides, unless prior experience has shown the combination to be non-injurious to your turf grass. This product should not be mixed with spraying oils or sprayed on to crops that have been sprayed with oil for at least 10 days after the oil spray. Oils should not be sprayed on crops treated with this product for at least 10 days after the last spray. Wetting agents have not improved performance. Under some conditions, certain surfactants can cause plant injury.

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 Colin Campbell (Chemicals) Pty Ltd (Company) does not have control. Whilst the Company believes that all goods sold by it are true to label and are effective and safe for the purpose indicated, the Company expressly excludes all conditions, guarantees and warranties, whether express, implied, statutory or otherwise, relating in any way to the goods and accepts no responsibility for any loss, harm or damage whatsoever suffered from the use of the goods for any purpose or purposes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, where any legislation implies any condition, guarantee or warranty (each, a Statutory Guarantee) and that legislation prohibits provisions excluding, restricting or modifying the application of, the exercise of a right conferred by or liability under such Statutory Guarantee, such Statutory Guarantee shall not be excluded. However the Company's liability for any breach of such Statutory Guarantee shall, if permitted by that legislation, be limited at the Company's option to the replacement of the goods or the supply of equivalent goods, or the payment of the cost of replacing the goods or of acquiring equivalent goods.

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT A DANGEROUS GOOD FOR TRANSPORT AND STORAGE IN AUSTRALIA.

APVMA Approval No: 63122

®Cheers is a registered trademark of Colin Campbell (Chemicals) Pty Ltd