

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

QA

Metsulfuron 600 WG

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 600 g/kg METSULFURON-METHYL

GROUP **2** HERBICIDE

For the control of brush and broadleaf weeds in native pastures, rights of way, commercial and industrial areas and for the control of certain broadleaved weeds in winter cereal crops as per in the Direction for Use table.

APVMA Approval No.: 91642/149920

WG Formulation Type
Water Ddispersible
Granule

**BE PROUDLY
AUSTRALIAN**

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 **QUANTUM
AGROSCIENCES**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – BRUSH APPLICATIONS

Restrictions: DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected within 4 hours.
 DO NOT store the prepared spray for more than 2 days.
 DO NOT store tank mixes with other products.
 DO NOT apply to pastures based on *Paspalum notatum* or *Setaria* spp. as their vegetative growth will be reduced.
 DO NOT treat newly sown pastures as severe damage may occur.
 DO NOT use on pasture seed crops.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE*		
		Handgun (g/100 L)	Ground Boom (g/ha)	Gas Gun (g/L)
Native Pastures **, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas	Alligator Weed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>)	10	80	
	Apple Box (<i>Angophora floribunda</i>), Messmate Stringybark (<i>E. obliqua</i>), Narrowleaf Peppermint (<i>E. radiata</i>), Blakely's Red Gum (<i>E. blakelyi</i>), Yellow box (<i>E. melliodora</i>)	10 + Organosilicone penetrant (200 mL/100 L)		1 + Organosilicone penetrant (10 mL/5 L)
	Australian Blackthorn (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>)	10		1 + Organosilicone penetrant (10 mL/5 L)
	Bellyache Bush (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>)	10 + Organosilicone penetrant (200 mL/100 L)		
	Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	10 + a mineral crop oil (1 L/100 L)		1 + Organosilicone penetrant (10 mL/5 L)
	Bitou Bush/Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>)	10		
	Bridal Creeper (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>)	5		

CRITICAL COMMENTS

FOR ALL WEEDS: Apply when target weed is in active growth and not under stress from waterlogging, drought etc.

DO NOT apply in aquatic situations. For complete control, follow-up applications are necessary for at least the next two seasons.

Apply to plants up to 4 m high. Ensure thorough coverage. Avoid spraying when plants are stressed. Results cannot be guaranteed where suckers originate from large lignotubers.

Handgun: Apply to ensure thorough coverage but not to cause run-off.

Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and canes. Ensure peripheral runners are sprayed.

Tas: Apply after petal fall. DO NOT apply to bushes bearing mature fruit.

Vic: Apply between December and April.

Minimise contact with desirable plants. Apply to point of run-off.

Apply from mid-June to late August. To achieve complete control follow-up applications over at least 2 seasons are required. To minimise damage to native vegetation, water volumes of 500 – 800 L/ha are recommended.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE*		
		Handgun (g/100 L)	Ground Boom (g/ha)	Gas Gun (g/L)
Native Pastures **, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas – continued	Common Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	10	60	
	Crofton Weed (<i>Eupatorium adenophorum</i>)	15		
	Darling Pea (<i>Swainsona</i> spp.)		10	
	Fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>)	10		
	Golden Dodder (<i>Cuscuta australis</i>)	1		
	Great Mullein (<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>)		20 + Organosilicone penetrant (200 mL/100 L)	
	Harrisia Cactus (<i>Eriocereus</i> spp.)	20		
	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> spp.)	10		
	Inkweed (<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>)	5		
	Japanese Sunflower (<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>)	10		
	Kangaroo Thorn (<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>)	10		
	Mistflower/Creeping Crofton (<i>Eupatorium riparium</i>)	5		
	Noogoora burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>)	7.5		
	Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	5	7	

CRITICAL COMMENTS
FOR ALL WEEDS: Apply when target weed is in active growth and not under stress from waterlogging, drought etc.
Apply after 75% of fronds are fully expanded. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. For boom application adjust boom height to ensure complete spray overlap.
Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. When bushes are in thickets ensure good spray penetration. Apply up to early flowering. Best results are obtained on younger plants. Should regrowth occur, re-treat in the next growth period.
Spray during spring.
Apply as a spot spray to point of run-off at pre-flowering. Ensure correct coverage of infested area.
Apply to rosettes during stem elongation during spring when soil moisture is good. Regrowth may occur if plants are treated when growing conditions are not good.
Spray to thoroughly wet using water volumes of 1,000 –1,500 litres per hectare. A follow-up treatment may be necessary.
Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off.
DO NOT apply to bushes greater than 2.5 m high.
Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. Apply up to early flowering.
Plants sprayed under moisture stress will not be controlled.
Handgun: Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off. Boom – For pastures only: Apply up to the rosette stage ensuring thorough spray coverage. Adjust boom height to ensure thorough spray overlap.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE*		
		Handgun (g/100 L)	Ground Boom (g/ha)	Gas Gun (g/L)
Native Pastures **, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas – continued	Paterson's Curse/ Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	5	15	
	Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.)	10		1 + Organosilicone penetrant (10 mL/5 L)
	Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	5	15	
	Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	15		
	Smartweed (<i>Polygonum</i> spp.)	10	10	-
	Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)	10		1 + Organosilicone penetrant (10 mL/5 L)
	Wait-A-While (<i>Cesalpinia decapelata</i>)	10		
	Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	5		

* Always add a surfactant/wetting agent

** Legumes in the pasture will be damaged

AERIAL APPLICATION BY HELICOPTER

Restraints: DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 2 hours of spraying.
DO NOT store tank mixes with other products.
DO NOT store the prepared spray for more than 2 days.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE * (g/ha)
Pastures **, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas	Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	NSW, Tas, Vic only	160 g/ha

CRITICAL COMMENTS

FOR ALL WEEDS: Apply when target weed is in active growth and not under stress from waterlogging, drought etc.

Handgun: Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off.

Boom: Adjust boom height to ensure correct overlap.

WA only: Apply up to early flowering i.e. August - September.

DO NOT apply to bushes more than 3 m tall. Ensure complete spray coverage. Complete foliar spray coverage is essential for control; partial spray coverage will result in recovery.

Apply to plants at the rosette to cabbage stage.

DO NOT apply to bushes more than 3 m tall. Apply October to April, ensuring thorough spray coverage of all foliage and leaders. Incomplete coverage will result in re-growth. DO NOT treat plants infected with rust.

DO NOT apply when bushes are stressed, when leaf fall has commenced or after the end of February.

Handgun: Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage but not to cause run-off.

Vic only – Gasgun: DO NOT apply to bushes more than 2 m tall. Apply with shots of 25 mL of dilute product.

CRITICAL COMMENTS

FOR ALL WEEDS: Apply when weeds are actively growing and not stressed by conditions such as waterlogging, moisture etc.

Ensure all foliage is thoroughly covered including peripheral runners. Use at least 100 L of prepared spray per hectare.

Tas: Apply after petal fall. DO NOT apply to bushes bearing mature fruit.

Vic: Apply between December and April.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE * (g/ha)
Flood plains	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	NT only	50 or 60

* Always add a surfactant/wetting agent

** Legumes in the pasture will be damaged

QA METSULFURON 600 WG HERBICIDE + GLPHOSATE 360 TANK MIX
 (always refer to First Aid, Safety Direction, Resistant Weeds Warning and any other restrictions for Glyphosate 360)

FOR ALL STATES

Restrains: DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 6 hours of spraying.

DO NOT store tank mixes with other products.

DO NOT store the prepared spray for more than 2 days.

DO NOT apply to plants wet with dew or rain or if droplets run-off when plants are disturbed.

Results may be slow to appear and may not be visible for 3-6 weeks. Full brownout may take 3-6 months.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE – Always add Organosilicone Penetrant	
		Ground Boom or Helicopter	Handgun or Knapsack
Native Pastures **, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Domestic and Public Service Areas	Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	60 g + 8 L Glyphosate 360	3 g + 400 mL Glyphosate 360 per 100 L water
	Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	30 g +4 L Glyphosate 360	
	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)		
	Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)		
	St John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)		
	Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)		

** Legumes in the pasture will be damaged

CRITICAL COMMENTS

FOR ALL WEEDS: Apply when weeds are actively growing and not stressed by conditions such as waterlogging, moisture etc.

Use the higher rate when air temperature exceeds 35°C. Apply in at least 60 L/ha of clean water. Use D6 or D8 nozzles with 45 swirl plates pressurised to 210 kPa to give large droplet size. Add a non-ionic surfactant.

CRITICAL COMMENTS

For All Weeds: Apply when target weed is in active growth and not under stress from water logging, drought etc.

Apply from flowering and before leaf yellowing. Do not apply to bushes bearing mature fruit.

Apply when fronds are fully expanded but before first frosts. Refer to boom spraying section if applying by boom spray.

DO NOT apply in spring. Apply to actively growing plants.

Apply to actively growing plants, which are not drought stressed.

Apply in Spring to Summer to actively growing plants.

Apply when plants are in full leaf. Do not apply once leaf fall has commenced.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	Handgun or Knapsack Rate per 100 Litres Always add a non-ionic surfactant unless otherwise specified
Native Pastures **, Rights of Way, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Domestic and Public Service Areas	Apple box (<i>Angophora floribunda</i>)	NSW only	10 g + 200 mL Glyphosate 360 + organosilicone penetrant (200 mL/100 L)
	Australian blackthorn (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>)	NSW, Qld, Vic, Tas only	10 g + 200 mL Glyphosate 360g/L
	Bitou Bush/ Boneseed (<i>Chysanthemoides monilifera</i>)	NSW, Qld, Vic, SA only	
	Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	All States	
	Messmate Stringybark (<i>E. obliqua</i>), Narrowleaf Peppermint (<i>E. radiata</i>), Blakely's Red Gum (<i>E. blakelyi</i>), Yellow box (<i>E. melliodora</i>)	NSW only	10 g + 200 mL Glyphosate 360 + organosilicone penetrant (200 mL/100 L)
	Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	
	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus leavigata</i>)	NSW only	10 g + 200 mL Glyphosate 360
	Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	NSW, Qld only	
	Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.)	NSW, Qld only	
	St John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	
Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)	NSW, VIC, Tas SA only		
Tree of Heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	NSW only		

** LEGUMES IN THE PASTURE WILL BE DAMAGED.

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spray plants up to 4m high ensuring thorough coverage. Plants growing from large lignotubers may not be controlled.
Spray to point of run off.
Ensure thorough coverage. Minimise contact with desirable species.
Ensure thorough coverage. Peripheral runners must also be covered to minimise regrowth. Apply between January and April. TAS ONLY: Apply after petal fall. DO NOT apply to bushes bearing mature fruit.
Spray plants up to 4 m high. Trees growing form large lignotubers may not be controlled.
Ensure thorough coverage and penetration of spray into the bush. Apply to plants up to 2 m tall.
Spray to point of run off.
Ensure thorough coverage and penetration of spray into the bush. Apply to plants up to 2 m tall.
Apply to bushes up to 3 m high. Ensure thorough coverage. If plants are not adequately covered plants may not be controlled.
Always add a non-ionic surfactant at the rate of 100 mL/100 L. Spray to wet all foliage, but not to cause run-off.
DO NOT apply after leaf fall has commenced or after the end of February. Spray foliage to point of run-off.

ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND PASTURE RENOVATION

Restrictions: DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected within 4 hours.
 DO NOT store the prepared spray for more than 2 days.
 DO NOT store tank mixes with other products.
 DO NOT apply to newly sown pastures as severe damage may result.
 DO NOT use on crops grown for pasture seed.
 DO NOT apply to weeds under stress or that are not actively growing.

CROPS	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE (g/ha)
ESTABLISHED PASTURES TOLERANT GRASS SPECIES Perennial Phalaris and Perennial Cocksfoot (Stands must be older than 1 year) or PASTURE RENOVATION Use to reduce weeds in established pastures before sowing a new pasture the following season	Annual Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> spp.)	All States	5 g
	Annual Medics (<i>Medicago</i> spp.)	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	5 g
	Cape Tulip (<i>Homeria</i> spp.) One and Two leaf	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	5 g
	Docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.)	All States	5 g - seedlings 10 g - established
	Doublegee (<i>Emex australis</i>)	WA only	5 or 10 g
	Erodium/ Storksbill/Wild Geranium (<i>Erodium</i> spp.)	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas only	
	Onion Grass/Guildford Grass (<i>Romula rosea</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	15 g
	Paterson's Curse/Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	All States	10 or 15 g
	Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas only	15 g
	Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	5 g - seedlings 10 g - established
Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)		5 or 10 g	
Wild Garlic (<i>Allium vineale</i>)		15 g	

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply before flowering.
For best results apply before flowering
Apply at bulb exhaustion usually during July/ early August. Repeat application may be required to obtain control.
For best results apply in spring prior to bolting.
Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply up to the 6 leaf stage.
Use the higher rate on dense infestations. Apply before flowering.
Apply at bulb exhaustion usually late June/ July before the onset of browning off caused by Helminthosporium fungus. If mixing with glyphosate use 10 g/ha.
Use the lower rate on small plants and the higher rate before bolting/ flowering.
Apply at the rosette to cabbage stage when plants are actively growing.
For best results apply in spring before seed heads appear.
For best results apply before flowering. Use the higher rate on dense stands.
Apply at bulb exhaustion usually during July/ early August. Repeat application may be required to obtain control.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

BRUSH APPLICATIONS, ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND PASTURE RENOVATION

QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide is a selective herbicide, which is rapidly absorbed by root and leaves.

- Always add a surfactant/wetting agent.
- Best results are achieved when:
 - Application is made to actively growing plants, which are not stressed by any factors such as dry weather conditions, waterlogging etc.
 - Plants to be treated are thoroughly covered. This is essential to achieve maximum herbicide uptake.
- Regrowth may occur if the product is applied when plants are stressed or if complete spray coverage is not achieved. If regrowth does occur, re-treatment at the rates on this label is recommended. For blackberries re-treatment should only be undertaken if plants are at least 1 metre tall. This may not be until 2 years after the initial application. Legumes will be removed from pasture if over-sprayed with QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide.
- Legumes are extremely sensitive to QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide and will be removed from the pasture if over sprayed.
- Introduced grass species may be severely damaged if over-sprayed.
- Application to weeds that are not actively due to adverse conditions may result in weeds only being stunted or suppressed.
- Some grasses will be damaged in pasture sprayed with this product and biomass production may be reduced for several months.
- If weeds have been previously sprayed with other herbicides or if the weeds have been burned or slashed ensure 2 years have elapsed before treating with QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide.
- It is recommended that this product not be applied to bushes bearing mature blackberries due to the collection of blackberries for food purposes.
- Some temporary yellowing and some stunting may occur when used on Perennial Phalaris and/or established Perennial cocksfoot.
- ALL grasses and legumes can be damaged and/or removed by a Metsulfuron/glyphosate mixture.
- The following weeds will not be controlled: Barley grass (*Hordeum leporinum*), Brome grass (*Bromus unioloides*), Silvergrass (*Vulpia* spp.), Winter Grass (*Poa annua*).
- Best results will be achieved if weeds are allowed to recover from grazing prior to herbicide application to allow for adequate uptake of the product. Sorrel and Docks particularly require new leaf growth.

INSTRUCTIONS SPECIFIC TO ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND PASTURE RENOVATION

- Some sorrel seedlings may germinate after the break the following year.
- Un-germinated clover will not be affected but seed set of clover in the year following application will be significantly reduced. If seed banks are not large, it may be necessary to re-sow clover.
- For Pasture Topping situations this product may be mixed with glyphosate but ensure crop rotation recommendations are observed. Refer to the Directions for Use for each Target weed on each product label.

SPRAY PREPARATION

QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide is a dry flowable granule, which must be mixed with clean water.

Always add a wetting agent/ surfactant. (See “Use of surfactant/wetting agent” below)

1. Partially fill the spray tank with water.
2. With the agitation system engaged, add the required amount of product (as per Directions for Use Table) to the tank using only the measuring device provided.
3. Add the remainder of the water.
4. Always maintain agitation to keep the product in suspension. If the spray solution is allowed to stand, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

USE OF SURFACTANT/ WETTING AGENT

QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide alone - It is important that a surfactant/wetting agent is ALWAYS used with this product. If no specific wetting agent/surfactant is recommended in the directions for use table use a non-ionic surfactant (100%) at 100 mL/100 L of final spray volume.

QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide tank mixed with Glyphosate - Use a non-ionic surfactant when mixing with glyphosate herbicide. In some tank mix situations the use of an organosilicone penetrant is recommended. This recommendation must be strictly followed in order to achieve adequate weed control.

Gas gun applications – An organosilicone penetrant should be added at the rate of 10 mL/5 L or 200 mL/100 L of final spray volume. Where a mineral spray oil is recommended use 1 L/100 L of final spray volume (i.e. 1% volume/volume). A non-ionic surfactant should still be used with this mixture. Always read the instructions on the companion product label when tank mixing.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide may be applied by air, handgun, boom spray or gas gun according to the Directions for Use table.

Handgun - Ensure complete and uniform coverage of all canes and foliage. Pressures of 550 - 750 kPa (80 - 100 psi) are recommended depending on size of bushes and target species.

As an example: Use No 4 or 5 spray nozzle for individual bushes or broadleaf weeds less than 1 metre high. Use No 5 or 6 spray nozzle for bushes 1 - 2 m high and No 7 or 8 spray nozzle for large bushes 2 - 3 metres high or for bushes with a large diameter. When using 3 g QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide + 400 mL of Glyphosate 360 Herbicide pressures of greater than 800 kPa should be used to assist penetration.

NOTE: For blackberry regrowth use the large spray nozzle/high volume with as wide a cone setting as possible. Use even, side by side spray pattern moving from the base to the top of the bush. For blackberries it is important that runners at the side and top of the bush are treated and that spray penetrates larger bushes to wet the foliage and canes.

Boom Spray - Ensure the boom is properly calibrated to a constant speed or rate of delivery for thorough coverage and uniform spray pattern. Fan nozzles using pressures of 240 to 280 kPa are recommended. Adjust the boom height to ensure correct spray overlap. Apply in a minimum of 150 L prepared spray per hectare. Increase to 200 L/ha or more for dense stands.

Gas Gun - Ensure thorough coverage. The use of a suitable dye is recommended to allow the operator to see which plants have been treated.

Aerial Application (by helicopter only) - Use a properly calibrated helicopter using the half overlap opposite pass technique. Apply a minimum of 100 L/ha on blackberries and 60 L/ha on *Mimosa pigra* up to a maximum of 200 L prepared spray per hectare. Use a VMD of 300 microns. High temperatures and/or low humidity may cause excessive evaporation of droplets and may reduce results. Where bushes are large, or terrain is steep, higher water volumes are necessary to ensure adequate coverage. Avoid spraying in conditions that favour temperature inversions or in still conditions. Turn off boom when passing over creeks, dams or waterways. Avoid spraying where drift can move onto crop areas that are likely to be planted to crops and non-target pastures as injury may occur. DO NOT apply when temperatures exceed 30°C (except when treating *M. pigra*).

TANK MIXES WITH GLYPHOSATE HERBICIDE: In certain situations such as the presence of harder to kill species or in follow-up treatment situations a tank mix with glyphosate may provide improved weed control (see directions for use table).

COMPATIBILITY: This product is compatible with glyphosate formulations and commonly used pasture herbicides such as MCPA ester, 2,4-D amine, dicamba, clopyralid, fluroxypyr, and commonly used insecticides such as chlorpyrifos and omethoate. Always refer to the companion product label for instructions/restrictions.

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS: Many crop species are sensitive to Metsulfuron-methyl. The product is broken down in the soil mainly by chemical hydrolysis and to a lesser degree by soil microbes. Other factors that affect breakdown are soil pH, soil moisture and temperature. Breakdown is faster in warm, wet acid soils and slowest in alkaline, cold, dry soils. Legumes will be removed from pasture if they are over sprayed with the product. Other species, which are sensitive to Metsulfuron methyl, are: Barley, Canola, Cereal Rye, Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Japanese Millet, Linseed, Lupins, Lucerne, Maize, Medics, Oats, Panorama Millet, Peas, Safflower, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sub Clover, Sunflower, Triticale, Wheat, White French Millet. The area sprayed with QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide may be replanted to the specified pasture species after the interval in the following table:

Soil pH*	Pasture Species	Rate g/ha	Minimum Rainfall	Minimum Re-crop Interval
5.5 and below	Sub Clover ² and Haifa White Clover	5	150 mm	12 weeks
		10		20 weeks
		15		20 weeks
	Cocksfoot and Phalaris	5		8 weeks
		10		8 weeks
		15		16 weeks
	Perennial Ryegrass and Fescue	5	100 mm	16 weeks
		10		16 weeks
		15	150 mm	20 weeks
5.6 - 6.5	Sub Clover ² , Haifa White Clover, Perennial Ryegrass and Fescue	Bioassay ³		
	Cocksfoot, Phalaris	5, 10	175 mm	12 weeks
		15	Bioassay	
6.6 and above	Cocksfoot and Phalaris	Bioassay ³		

² Sub Clover varieties: Junee, Karridale, Seaton Park, Trikkala.
³ Tolerance of species should be determined on a small scale before sowing commercial areas

* Soil pH is determined by laboratory analysis using 1:5 water suspension method.
For rates higher than 15 g/ha the following applies:

- For soils with a pH below 7 (1:5 soil:water method) a minimum of 12 months should elapse before over sowing treated areas with grasses or legumes. It is suggested that a small area be oversown 1 - 2 months prior to the planned time to check for possible harmful residues.
- For soils with pH greater than 7 DO NOT replant until a company representative has been contacted.

APPLICATION IN WINTER CEREAL CROPS**DIRECTIONS FOR USE****Restrictions:** DO NOT apply to crops under stress

DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected within 2 hours.

DO NOT store the prepared spray for more than 2 days.

DO NOT store tank mixes with other products.

DO NOT apply to crops before the three leaf stage when used post-emergent.

DO NOT use on flood or furrow irrigated crops.

Post Crop and Weed Emergence by Ground and Aerial Application – QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide Alone

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES
Barley, Cereal Rye, Triticale, Wheat	African Turnip Weed (<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i>)	Qld only
	Amsinckia/ Yellow Burrweed (<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.)	WA only NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only
	Ball Mustard (<i>Neslia paniculata</i>)	SA only
	Boggabri Weed/ Dwarf Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>)	Qld only
	Colomba Daisy (<i>Pentzia suffruticosa</i>)	SA only
	Cape Tulip (<i>Homeria</i> spp.)	WA only
	Charlock (<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only
	Chickpeas (volunteer) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA only
	Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only
	Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)	Qld only
	Clover (subterranean) (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)	All States
	Common Sowthistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>)	Qld, NSW, Tas, Vic only
	Cutleaf Mignonette (<i>Reseda lutea</i>)	Tas, SA only
	Deadnettle (<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>)	All States
	Denseflower fumitory (<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>)	NSW, SA only
	Dock (broadleaf) (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>)	WA only
	Dock (broadleaf) (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only
	Faba Beans (<i>Vicia faba</i>)	Vic, SA only

RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
5	Apply before the 6 leaf stage.
5	
5 or 7	Use the higher rate for heavy weed pressure or for larger weeds.
5	
7	Apply at cotyledon to 10 cm in height or diameter.
5	
5	
5	
5	
5	
5	
5	
5	Apply up to the 4 leaf stage
7	Spray large, actively growing plants up to the early flowering stage. Plants that emerge after spraying may not be controlled.
5	
5	
5	
5 or 7	Use the higher rate where weed pressure is high.
5	Apply after the 3 node stage

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES
Barley, Cereal Rye, Triticale, Wheat – continued	Field Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only NSW only
	Hare's Ear/Treacle Mustard (<i>Conringia orientalis</i>)	Vic only
	Hogweed/ Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)	WA only
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only
		Qld only
	Indian Hedge Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>)	All States
	Lincoln Weed (<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>)	SA only
	Lupins (<i>Lupinus albus</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA WA only
	Mallee Catchfly (<i>Silene apetala</i>)	SA only
	Medics (<i>Medicago</i> spp.)	All States
	New Zealand Spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>)	Qld only
	Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	Qld only
	Paterson's Curse/Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>)	WA, Tas only
		NSW, SA only
	Prickly Lettuce (<i>Lactuca serriola</i>)	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA only
		WA only
	Red Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)	Qld only
	Rough Poppy (<i>Papaver hybridum</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only
	Salt bush (<i>Atriplex muelleri</i>)	Qld only
	Shepherds Purse (<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only
Skeleton Weed - suppression only (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA only	
	WA only	
Slender celery (<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>)	Qld only	

RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
5	Apply after the 3 node stage
7	
5	Apply before the 5 leaf stage
5	Apply before the 4 leaf stage
5 or 7	Apply before the 4 leaf stage. Use the higher rate when weed populations are dense and majority of weeds are 4 leaf.
7	Apply when weeds are cotyledon to 3 leaf.
5	Heavy populations and or those suffering from moisture stress may not be completely controlled. A tank mix with MCPA is recommended.
7	Apply from late winter to early spring. Plants must be actively growing. Plants emerging after spraying may not be controlled.
5	
5	
5	
7	Apply before the 4 leaf stage.
5 or 7	Apply the lower rate before the 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at the 4 leaf to rosette stage.
5	
5 or 7	Use the higher rate for large weeds or heavy weed populations.
5 or 7	
5	
5	Apply before the 6 leaf stage
7	Apply this rate when weed populations are dense and the majority of weeds are 6 leaf stage.
5	
5 or 7	Use the lower rate at the 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at the 4 - 6 leaf stage.
5	
7	
5	
5	

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES
Barley, Cereal Rye, Triticale, Wheat – continued	Smallflower fumitory (<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>)	SA only
	Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only
	Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only
	Spiny Emex/Doublegee Three Cornered Jacks (<i>Emex australis</i>)	WA only
		Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only
	Stagger weed (<i>Stachys arvensis</i>)	All States
	Storksbill/ Wild Geranium (<i>Erodium</i> spp.)	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only
	Turnip weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>)	All States
	Volunteer Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)	Qld only
		NSW only
Wild / Crow Garlic (<i>Allium vineale</i>)	Vic, Tas only	
Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)	All States	

RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
5	
5	Some regeneration from underground rootstocks and new germinations may occur late in the season.
5	Apply after majority of soursobs have emerged and are actively growing.
5	
5 or 7	Use the higher rate under heavy weed pressure.
5	
5	
5 or 7	Use the lower rate at the cotyledon to 4 leaf stage and the higher rate at the 4 - 8 leaf stage.
7	Apply at the cotyledon to 8 leaf stage.
7	Apply at the 1 - 2 leaf stage.
5	

MIXTURES – POST CROP AND WEED EMERGENCE BY GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATION			
CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE (g/ha)
Barley, Wheat	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)	SA only	5 g + 550 mL Terbutryn
		NSW only	5 g + 580 mL Terbutryn
Barley, Cereal Rye, Triticale & Wheat	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	5 g + 1 L Agryne ¹
		WA only	5 g + 750 mL Brominil M
		Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g + 1.4 L Brominil M
		WA only	5 g + 1.4 L Brominil M
		Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	5 g + 2.1 L Brominil M
Wheat, barley	Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	WA only	5 g + 250 mL Tigrex ¹

CROP STAGE AT APPLICATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
3 leaf to early tillering (Zadoks 13 – 21)	Apply when weeds are 2 – 6 leaf.
3 to early tillering (Zadoks 13 - 21)	Apply when weeds are 2 – 6 leaf.
3 leaf to full tillering (SA, WA only) 5 leaf to full tillering (Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas only)	Apply when weeds are up to 6 leaf stage.
3 leaf to full tillering (SA, WA only) 5 leaf to full tillering (Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas only)	Apply when weeds are up to 6 to 8 leaf stage.
Wheat: 3 leaf to late tillering (Zadoks 13 - 20) Barley: 5 leaf to late tillering (Zadoks 15 - 30)	Apply up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 10 cm in diameter.

CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE (g/ha)
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye and Triticale	Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 1.1 L to 1.6 L LVE MCPA
	Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 1.1 L to 1.6 L LVE MCPA
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5g + 300mL Lontrel'
	Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>)	Tas only*	5 g + 1.5 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)
		NSW only	5 g + 700 mL to 1.7 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)
Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>)	Qld only	5 g + 1.1 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)	
	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	5 g + 840 mL LVE MCPA	
Wheat	Slender Thistle (<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>)		5 g + 2.1 L LVE MCPA
Wheat, Barley, Cereal Rye, Triticale	Slender thistle (<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> and <i>C. pycnocephalus</i>)	NSW only	5 g + 1 L to 1.7 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)
		Tas only*	5 g + 1.7 L 2,4-D amine (500 g/L)
Wheat, Barley, & Triticale	Black bindweed/ Climbing Buckwheat (<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>)	Qld, NSW only	5 or 7 g + 1 L Tordon' 242

* In Tasmania 2,4-D can only be applied from 15 April to 15 September to minimise damage to grapevines through spray or vapour drift.

CROP STAGE AT APPLICATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
5 leaf to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15 - 37)	Apply up to 2-3 leaf stage only.
5 leaf through to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15 - 37)	Spray young rosettes before leaves become spiny.
4 to 5 leaf stage (Zadoks 14 - 15)	Spray when weeds are young and actively growing. DO NOT apply Lontrel to a cereal crop if field peas are to be sown the following season unless cereal stubble is to be burnt.
5 leaf to early tillering (Zadoks 15 - 21)	Apply to weeds at seedling to rosette stage.
Apply after the first node can be felt at the base of the tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in the tiller.	Apply to weeds at the seedling to rosette stage. Use the lower rate on seedling weeds and the higher rate on well-developed weeds.
Mid tillering to before boot (Zadoks 23 - 39)	Apply to weeds at the seedling to rosette stage.
Apply from 5 leaf through to commencement of flag leaf (Zadoks 15 - 37)	Spray at pre-cabbage stage.
	Moderately susceptible. Spray young rosettes.
Apply after the first node can be felt in the base of the tiller and before the swelling of the head can be felt in the tiller.	Apply to weeds at the seedling to rosette stage. Use the lower rate on seedling weeds and the higher rate on well-developed weeds.
5 leaf to early tillering (Zadoks 15 - 21)	Apply to weeds at seedling to young rosette stage.
Apply from early tillering (when the main shoot has 4 to 5 leaves plus 2 or more new tillers have formed) to start of jointing (first node).	For best control apply at early tillering as this weed becomes more difficult to control as it becomes larger.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide alone, QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide + Glyphosate 360:
NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

QA METSULFURON 600 WG HERBICIDE AND MIXTURE WITH GLYPHOSATE FALLOW/PRE-PLANT KNOCKDOWN			
CROP	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE (g/ha)
Wheat	Refer to Post Crop and Weed Emergence Section of this label and Glyphosate 450	All States except WA	5 or 7 g + glyphosate at labelled rates
		WA only	5 g + glyphosate at labelled rates
Barley, Cereal Rye or Triticale	Herbicide Directions for Use	All States except WA	5 or 7 g + glyphosate at labelled rates
		WA only	5 g + glyphosate at labelled rates

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD

QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide, QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide + Glyphosate:
NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – CEREAL CROPS

QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide is a selective herbicide which can be used in Cereal crops at the early post-emergence stage of the crop (3 leaf to before booting stage). It may also be applied before planting the crop i.e. pre-plant. Best results are obtained if weeds are small (no larger than 5 cm in height or diameter) and actively growing. To achieve good weed control, it is preferable that rainfall wets the soil to a depth of 5 to 7.5 cm within 4 weeks of application. If application is not made when conditions and weed growth are optimum, results may be slow to appear, and some weeds may only be suppressed or stunted. For post-emergent application, the product will remain in the soil for a period of time. The soil persistence will depend on environmental conditions such as soil pH, moisture, temperature and soil organic matter. Breakdown is faster in warm, wet acid soils and slowest in alkaline, cold, dry soils. This product does NOT provide acceptable residual control.

CROP SAFETY: DO NOT apply to the wheat varieties Miling, Jacup, King or Harrier. DO NOT apply to crops undersown with legumes, as the product will seriously affect legumes. Should the crop have been treated with another sulfonylurea herbicide, e.g. chlorsulfuron, consult your local representative or Department of Agriculture before application of QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide as crop injury may occur. DO NOT apply to crops that are stressed by any factor such as adverse

Mixtures with MCPA, Tordon 242, Terbutryn, 2,4-D: DO NOT CUT OR GRAZE FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER TANK MIX APPLICATION.

Mixtures with Brominil M: DO NOT CUT OR GRAZE FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER TANK MIX APPLICATION.

CROP STAGE AT APPLICATION	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Refer to Post Crop and Weed Emergence Section of this label and glyphosate Directions for Use	DO NOT apply at less than 10 days before sowing as crop injury may occur, particularly if conditions are dry and cold. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Refer to critical comments and General Instructions of both labels. Use the appropriate rate of each product for the target weed.
	DO NOT apply at less than 6 weeks before sowing as crop injury may occur, particularly if conditions are dry and cold. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Refer to critical comments and General Instructions of both labels. Use the appropriate rate of each product for the target weed.

environmental conditions, waterlogging, drought, frost, poor nutrient status, extreme acid or alkaline soil conditions, insect or nematode damage. Crop injury may occur if the product is applied to these crops. If the crop is stressed after application of the herbicide, crop yellowing and slow growth may occur, but the final yield is normally unaffected, as the crop will recover. Application to soils with pH 5.5 or less may result in some crop retardation, especially if the crop is stressed.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT: For control of weeds in winter cereal crops the product may be applied by ground or air.

Ground Spraying: Ensure the boom is properly calibrated to a constant speed or rate of delivery for thorough coverage and uniform spray pattern. Avoid overlapping and shut off boom while starting, turning, slowing or stopping as injury to the crop may occur. Apply in a minimum of 50 L prepared spray/ha.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 20 L/ha. Application in higher water volumes may improve weed control reliability. Avoid spraying in conditions, which favour temperature inversions, still conditions, or in winds likely to cause drift onto sensitive crops or fallow areas to be planted to sensitive crops. Turn off boom when passing over creeks, dams or waterways. The use Micronair equipment is not recommended as the fine droplets emitted may lead to spray drift.

USE OF SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT: Always add a non-ionic surfactant/ wetting agent at the rate of 0.1% (active constituent) of final spray volume. The use of spraying oils is NOT recommended.

Note: DO NOT add a surfactant/wetting agent when tank mixing with terbutryn.

COMPATIBILITY: QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide is compatible with most commonly used broadleaf herbicides including: 2,4-D amine, Agtryne, Broadstrike, Brominil M, Eclipse, Terbutryn, MCPA ester, LVE MCPA, Jaguar, Tigrex, Tordon 242, Tordon 75D, Metribuzin, Lontrel, dicamba, fluroxypyr, glyphosate. The product is also compatible with commonly used insecticides such as chlorpyrifos and omethoate. Some temporary crop yellowing may occur with these mixtures. Other mixtures should be tested on a small scale before large areas are treated.

Note: The compatibility of QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide with grass herbicides varies between products and weed species (refer table below). DO NOT mix with Grasp or Mataven 100.

	Biological Compatibility		
	Wild Oats	Annual Ryegrass	Phalaris
Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	Yes		No
Diclofop-methyl	Refer to notes on Metsulfuron/diclofop-methyl based products or Metsulfuron /Tristar mixtures		–
Tristar			No
Grasp	No		No
Mataven 100	No		–

NOTES ON METSULFURON/DICLOFOP METHYL OR METSULFURON/ TRISTAR MIXTURES:

- some reduction in grass weed control can be expected.
- In heavily weed infested areas control may be inadequate (Victoria and Tasmania only).
- Significant reduction in grass weed control should be expected (SA only).
- Mixtures of Metsulfuron and diclofop-methyl/Tristar are not recommended in WA as these mixtures will result in significant reduction in grass weed control and/or crop damage.

SPRAY PREPARATION: The product is a dry flowable granule that must be mixed with clean water.

- Partially fill the spray tank with water.
- With the agitation system engaged, add the required amount of product (as per Directions for Use Table) to the tank using only the measuring device provided.
- Add the remainder of the water.
- Always maintain agitation to keep the product in suspension. If the spray solution is allowed to stand, thoroughly re-agitate before using.

If tank mixing with another product, ensure Metsulfuron is in suspension before adding the other product to the tank. If using in conjunction with liquid fertilisers, slurry the product in water before mixing the slurry into the liquid fertiliser. DO NOT add surfactants and check with the Department of Agriculture on compatibility.

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS: Many crop species are sensitive to Metsulfuron-methyl.

The minimum re-cropping intervals are given in the table below. DO NOT rotate crops other than those listed below to land previously treated with Metsulfuron-methyl. It is advisable to determine crop tolerance on a small scale before sowing larger areas.

MINIMUM RECROPPING INTERVAL				
Soil pH*	10 days	6 weeks	9 months	14 months
5.6 - 8.5	Wheat	Barley Cereal Rye Triticale	Canola, Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Linseed, Lucerne, Lupins, Medics**, Oats, Peas, Safflower, Subterranean Clover**	Japanese Millet, Maize, Panorama White Millet, French Millet, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sunflower
8.6 and above	Tolerance of crops (grown to maturity) should be determined on a small scale, in the previous season, before sowing into larger areas.			
* Soil pH is determined by laboratory analysis using 1:5 water suspension method. ** Including natural regeneration of medics and subclover.				

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO ALL USES FOR QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide SPRAYER CLEANUP:

Many plant species are sensitive to low concentrations of QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide. For this reason, it is important to thoroughly clean spray tanks after use as small quantities of product remaining in the tank may cause injury to desirable pastures and crops if the tank is used for other spraying procedures. The following method of tank cleanup should be used:

- Drain tank and flush tank, boom, and hoses for at least 10 minutes.
- Fill the tank with clean water and add 300mL of household bleach (containing 4% chlorine) per 100L water. Flush through the hoses and boom, allow to stand for 15 minutes with agitation system engaged, then drain.
- Repeat Step 2.
- Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.
- Remove traces of chlorine bleach by rinsing the tank thoroughly with clean water and flushing hoses and boom.

WARNING: DO NOT use chlorine bleach with ammonia. It is important that liquid fertilisers containing ammonia be rinsed from the application equipment before adding a chlorine bleach solution. If traces of ammonia are present it may react with the chlorine bleach releasing a gas with a musty chlorine odour, which may cause eye, nose, throat and lung irritation. DO NOT clean equipment in an enclosed area.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING: QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide is a member of the sulfonylurea group of herbicides.

QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide has the ALS inhibitor mode of action. For weed resistance management QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide is a Group 2 Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide and other Group 2 herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide or any other Group 2 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Quantum Agrosiences Holdings Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of QA Metsulfuron 600 WG Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT: DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT apply to weeds growing in or over water. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK: There is a nil withholding period for this product and stock may continue to graze where the product has been used in pasture situations. It is recommended that stock are removed from the pasture for about 3 days to ensure product efficacy. Certain plants such as bracken are naturally toxic to stock. When toxic plants are present, it is recommended that grazing be delayed until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS: DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. DO NOT store the prepared spray for more than 2 days. DO NOT store tank mixes with other products. 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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS: Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray wear elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. If applying by hand sprayer wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID: If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

SAFETY DATA SHEET: Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) which is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: Quantum Agrosiences Holdings Pty Ltd shall not be liable for any loss injury damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise in connection with the sale supply use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on Quantum Agrosiences Holdings Pty Ltd's skill or judgement in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of Quantum Agrosiences Holdings Pty Ltd has any authority to add to or alter these conditions.