

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

QA
Triclopyr 600 EC

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:

600 g/L TRICLOPYR present as the BUTOXYETHYL ESTER

GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

For the control of various woody and broadleaf weeds as specified in the Directions for Use.

APVMA Approval No.: 91615/149919

EC Formulation Type
**Emulsifiable
concentrate**

**BE PROUDLY
AUSTRALIAN**

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 **QUANTUM
AGROSCIENCES**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected), poor nutrition, presence of disease, or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

DO NOT spray if rain is likely within one hour or if foliage is wet from rain and dew. However, when tank mixed with Glyphosate 450, this time extends to 6 hours.

DO NOT burn off, cut or clear blackberry or other woody weeds for six months after spraying.

TABLE 1: Woody Weed Situations: Agricultural Non-Crop Areas, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests, Pastures and Rights of Way.

Table A: High Volume Spraying		
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE
African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)	Less than 2 m tall	Tas only
<i>Angophora</i> spp. and <i>Banksia</i> spp. regrowth	1 – 2 m tall	All States
Blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) In association with: St John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	Active growth during late spring to early autumn.	NSW, ACT, Vic and Tas only
	During flowering (Nov – Jan)	
Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>)	1 – 2 m tall	NSW, ACT and Qld only
Brooms – English (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>)	Spring to mid-summer prior to pod formation.	All States
Camphor Laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	Seedlings up to 3 m tall	
Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)	Rosette	Tas only
Common Prickly Pear (<i>Opuntia</i> spp.)	Active growth	All States
English Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	Active growth during late spring to late summer	Vic only
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	Seedlings and regrowth from small lignotubers 1 to 2 m tall	Qld, SA, WA and NT only NSW, ACT, Tas and Vic only
Fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>)	1 to 2 m tall	Tas only
Green cestrum (<i>Cestrum parqui</i>)		NSW, ACT, Qld and Vic only

RATE PER 100 L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
170 mL	
400 or 560 mL	Use the higher rate on larger regrowth. Ensure the weed has dense foliage.
170 mL	Where herbicides other than Group 4 herbicides have been used, allow two seasons regrowth to occur before spraying with QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide. Any subsequent regrowth and seedlings should be sprayed after hardening off.
	Apply as a thorough foliage spray.
	Use at least 1000 L of water/ha.
80 mL	
3 L	
1 L plus 1 L glyphosate (360 g/L)	DO NOT treat ivy growing up trees or on other plants as death of the host may result. This mixture is not selective to grasses.
400 mL	Add 250 mL to 500 mL/100 L water of a non-ionic surfactant for best results.
560 mL	
170 mL	
	Some regrowth may be expected the following season, which can be sprayed after hardening off.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE
Groundsel bush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>)	Seedlings 1 to 2 m tall	All States
	2 to 3 m tall	
Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	Spring to mid summer	
Horehound (<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>)	Rosette	Tas only
Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>)	Up to bud stage	
Tiger Pear (<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>)	Active growth	All States
Wattles (<i>Acacia</i> spp.), including Silver Wattle, Black Wattle	Seedlings 1 to 2 m tall	
	2 to 3 m tall	

Table B: Aerial Application
Helicopter NSW, ACT, SA, Tas, Vic and WA only
Helicopter or fixed wing aircraft (Qld only)

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE
Blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	Late spring to autumn	All States

Table C: Controlled Droplet Application (C.D.A.)

Agricultural Non-Crop Areas, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests, Pastures and Rights-of-Way

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE
Blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	Late spring to autumn	All States

Table D: Low Volume High Concentrate Application Techniques (Gas Powered Gun, Sprinkler Sprayer)

Agricultural Non-Crop Areas, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests, Pastures and Rights-of-Way

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE
Blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	Late spring to autumn	All States
Eucalypt seedlings (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)	1 to 2 m tall	

RATE PER 100 L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
160 mL	
320 mL	
170 mL or 340 mL	Add a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetting agent at rate of 125 mL/100 L water. Retreatment of regrowth may be necessary. Use higher water rate on older hardened off plants.
170 mL	
80 mL	
3 L	
160 mL	
320 mL	

RATE PER HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
4.8 L	AVOID overspray/drift onto waterways.

RATE PER 1 L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
170 mL	

RATE PER 10 L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
280 mL	
400 mL	

Table E: Basal Bark and Cut Stump Treatment		
Agricultural Non-Crop Areas, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests, Pastures and Rights-of-Way		
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE
African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)	Basal Bark: Plants up to 5 cm basal diameter. Cut Stump: Plants up to and in excess of basal bark sizes.	All States
Australian Blackthorn (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>)		
Broom (<i>Genista</i> spp.)		Tas only
Brown Salwood (<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>)		All States
Bitter Bark (<i>Alstonia constricta</i>)		NSW, ACT and Qld only
Castor oil plant (<i>Ricinus communis</i>)		All States
Chinee Apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)		
Dawson Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i>)		Qld only
Eucalyptus spp (except Dawson Gum), False Sandalwood (<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>), Green Wattle (<i>Acacia decurrens</i>), Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), Needlewood (<i>Hakea leucoptera</i>)		All States
Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>)		SA only NSW, ACT only
Paperbark Teatree (<i>Melaleuca</i> spp.)		All States
Rubbervine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)		
Silver Wattle (<i>Acacia dealbata</i>)		
Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)		
Yellow-wood (<i>Terminalia oblongata</i>)		Qld only
Camphor Laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	Basal Bark: Plants up to 10 cm basal diameter.	NSW, ACT and Qld only
Common Prickly Pear (<i>Opuntia</i> spp.)	Cut Stump: Plants up to and in excess of basal bark size.	All States
Groundsel Bush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>)		
Prickly Acacia (<i>Acacia nilotica</i>)		
Privet (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>)		

RATE PER 60 L DIESEL	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
2 L		
1 L		
1.25 L		
500 mL		
1 L		
2 L		
1 L		
2 L		
4 L		
1 L		
2 L		
1 L		
800 mL		Apply as a thorough foliage spray.
500 mL		Treat from early summer rains to end of April when regrowth is apparent.
5 L		Treatment may be carried out at any time of the year.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE
Smooth Tree Pear (<i>Opuntia monacantha</i>), Tiger Pear (<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>)	Basal Bark: Plants up to 10 cm basal diameter.	All States
Tree of Heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	Cut Stump: Plants up to and in excess of basal bark size.	
Table 2: Woody Weed Situations: Fencelines and Fire Trails only		
Agricultural Non-Crop Areas, Commercial and Industrial Areas, Forests, Pastures and Rights-of-Way		
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE
Broadleaf Hopbush (<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>), Narrowleaf Hopbush (<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustissima</i>), Turpentine Bush (<i>Eremophila sturtii</i>)	Basal Bark: Plants up to 10 cm basal diameter	NSW, ACT only
Table 3: Cropping/Fallow Situations: Fallow, Stubble, Firebreaks		
Weeds Controlled	Weed Growth Stage	State
Camel (Afghan, Bitter) Melon (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>)	Up to 20 cm diameter	NSW, ACT, Qld, SA, Vic, WA only
	Runners from 20 to 40 cm diameter	
Prickly paddy melon (<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i>)	Up to 20 cm diameter	
	Runners from 20 cm to 40 cm diameter	
Table 4. Cropping/Fallow Situations: Sorghum (apply between 4 to 6 leaf stage, when secondary roots have developed)		
Prickly Paddy Melon (<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i>)	Up to 20 cm diameter	NSW, ACT, QLD only

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

RATE PER 60 L DIESEL	CRITICAL COMMENTS
800 mL	Apply as a thorough foliage spray.
1 L	
RATE	
1 L/60 L Diesel	
Rate/100 L Water	
120 mL ^	Critical Comments There are some strains of melon that are not controlled. Contact your Quantum Agrosiences Holdings Pty Ltd representative for more information. ^ Add a crop oil such as Uptake* Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L water or D-C-Trate* Crop Oil at 1 L/100 L water. DO NOT use oils when tank mixing with Glyphosate 450. See COMPATIBILITY section. This mixture is not selective to grasses. When using QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide and Glyphosate 450 by aerial application, observance of a buffer zone of 150 metres to protect native tree species is required.
160 mL ^	
80 mL ^	
160 mL ^	
80 mL	DO NOT add crop oils, as severe crop damage may occur. Fusing of sorghum prop roots may be observed. This may be worse under stress conditions (e.g. root disease). Should only be mixed with Fluroxypyr 200 Herbicide and Atrazine 500 SC for increased weed spectrum.

IN TASMANIA FOR BLACKBERRY: DO NOT treat bushes carrying mature or near mature fruit.

FOR NATIVE VEGETATION: Use of QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide on native vegetation must be done in accordance with STATE and/or LOCAL legislation.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Pasture: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Sorghum: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

COMPATIBILITY

Fallow Situations:

QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide is compatible with the following products:

2,4-D Amine or 2,4-D ester, Glyphosate 450 Herbicide, Clopyralid 300 Herbicide, Fluroxypyr 200 Herbicide, Touchdown* Broadacre Herbicide, Chlorpyrifos 500 Insecticide

When mixing with glyphosate in fallow, refer to the Glyphosate 450 label for use rate and adjuvants recommended.

DO NOT use Uptake* Spraying Oil or D-C-Trate*.

Sorghum:

QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide is compatible with:

Atrazine (500 g/L flowable product only), Fluroxypyr 200 Herbicide

MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS

Before using QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide in tank mixes with other herbicides, check the plant-back information on all product labels. The product with the longest plant back period will determine the time between spraying and planting.

Observe the following re-cropping periods for QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide:

Wheat, barley sorghum maize	7 days
Chickpeas, soybeans, sunflowers	7 days
Cotton	14 days

MIXING

Half fill the spray unit with water and add the required amount of QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide. Add the remaining water with the agitator running. If required, add crop oils or wetters (surfactants) last. Maintain mechanical or by-pass agitation during spraying. Only mix sufficient solution for immediate daily use and avoid storing prepared solutions.

Basal Bark and Cut Stump Application: Quarter fill the spray unit or mixing container with diesel and add the required amount of QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide. Add the remaining diesel and shake or agitate thoroughly to mix the contents. Periodically shake or agitate to stop product settling out. Only mix sufficient solution for immediate daily use and avoid storing.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

1. WOODY WEED SITUATIONS

Weeds need to be actively growing for herbicides to have optimum effect. Delay treatment until all regrowth has had time to grow to one metre high in situations which have been bulldozed, slashed, burnt, ploughed or areas having a previous chemical treatment.

A. High Volume Spraying

Thorough coverage of foliage and stems to the point of runoff is essential; however, avoid excess spraying which is wasteful of chemical.

Hand Gun: Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No. 6 to 8 tip at 700 - 1500 kPa. A spray volume of 3000 to 4000 L per hectare (30 to 40 L/100 m²) should be used on the weed infestation.

Knapsack: Used for smaller infestations, where penetration of the canopy is not essential. A spray volume of 3 to 4 L/10 m² of infested area should be used.

B. Aerial Application

Apply in 100 to 200 L water/ha. Use a calibrated aircraft to apply in half overlap passes. Nozzle configurations should produce droplets of not less than 250 to 350 micron diameter (e.g. D8/45). The potential for damage from drift can be greatly reduced by avoiding unsuitable spraying conditions and using spray pressure and nozzles to minimise the production of small droplets.

DO NOT spray when wind exceeds 10 km/hr and/or air temperature reaches 30°C.

Human flagging is not authorised unless protected by engineering control such as vehicles and cabs.

C. Controlled Droplet Application (C.D.A.)

Results similar to high volume spraying can be obtained using Micron Herbi* or similar equipment. Select a nozzle to give a flow rate of 2 mL/sec and sweeping action of approximately 1 m/sec to ensure a droplet density of 20/cm². Use a marking agent as recommended by the manufacturer, to check spray coverage. Also, consult directions provided with C.D.A. unit.

D. Low Volume High Concentrate Application Techniques

Good control will be achieved, similar to high volume application, where bush size enables good coverage of the bush. Use a marking agent, as recommended by the equipment manufacturers, to check spray coverage.

Gas Powered Gun: Apply 50 mL shots to obtain uniform coverage to 4 to 5 m² of surface area of bush. This equates to 20 droplets/cm² of leaf surface.

Sprinkler Sprayer: This technique uses a micro sprinkler connected to a hollow fibreglass rod attached to a pressure knapsack sprayer. Use low pressures (50 to 200 kPa) and apply with a slow sweeping action over the top of the plants ensuring even coverage on the leaves.

E. Basal Bark and Cut Stump Treatment

Mix QA Triclopyr 600EC Herbicide mixed with diesel Diesel may adversely affect the rubber seals in some sprayer equipment. To avoid this, fit spray equipment with Viton* seals and fittings. When using QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide with diesel, nitrile gloves should be worn instead of rubber gloves.

Basal Bark Method: DO NOT apply to wet stems as this can repel the diesel mixture. Apply only with hand-directed equipment such as a pressure sprayer or a paint brush. Spray equipment should be used at low pressures, up to 200 kPa, to avoid excessive splashing or drift. Species with old, rough bark require more thorough wetting than smooth barked

species. Liberally spray or paint the bark around the stem from ground level up to 30 cm high, wetting thoroughly to the point of runoff (unless otherwise stated).

Cut Stump Method: Stems should be cut less than 15 cm above the ground. Immediately apply QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide/diesel mixture liberally to the freshly cut stump by spraying or painting the cut surface and sides of the stem.

2. CROPPING/FALLOW SITUATIONS

A. Boom Application

Application of QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide in a minimum spray volume of 50 L/ha is recommended. Flat fan nozzles are recommended, using pressures in the range of 200 to 300 kPa. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns.

B. Aerial Application

DO NOT allow QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide to physically drift onto desirable plants.

Aircraft may be used to apply QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide in fallow situations, when ground application equipment cannot be used due to prolonged wet conditions. A minimum spray volume of 35 L/ha should be used with flat fan and CP nozzle configurations. DO NOT apply QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide by aircraft when wind exceeds 10 km/hr and/or air temperature reaches 30°C. Droplets with an average diameter (Volume Mean Diameter) of 250 to 350 micron diameter are recommended.

Human flagging is not authorized unless protected by engineering controls such as vehicles with cabs.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT: Water-Based Cleaning

Rinsing: After using QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide, empty the spray unit completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the spray unit using a pressure hose. Drain the spray unit and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. After cleaning the spray unit as above, quarter fill with clean water and circulate through the pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

Decontamination: Before spraying cotton and other sensitive crops, with equipment that has been used to apply QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide, see PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section. Wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Then quarter-fill the tank and add an alkaline detergent (e.g. liquid SURF*, OMO*, OMOMATIC*, DRIVE* at 500 mL/100 L of water, or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L water) and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes. Drain the whole system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain.

Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and watercourses.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT: Diesel-Based Cleaning

Rinsing: After using QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide dissolved in diesel, empty the spray unit completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the spray unit using a pressure hose. Drain the spray unit and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. Alternatively, use a degreaser such as Caltex Kwik-DOGrease* to remove traces of diesel from the sprayer. Rinse tank and spray through the nozzles with water to remove degreaser.

Decontamination: After rinsing as described above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and add an alkaline detergent (e.g. liquid SURF*, OMO*, OMOMATIC*, DRIVE* at 50 mL/10 L of water, or the powder equivalent at 50 g/10 L of water). Shake or operate spray to circulate the washing solution throughout the sprayer and spray the solution through the nozzle. Rinse thoroughly with clean water to remove detergent. To clean brushes and container, spray liberally with degreaser.

Hose off thoroughly with clean water and repeat using detergents (see above). DO NOT use this equipment for any other purpose.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide is a member of the pyridines group of herbicides. QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide has the disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide is a Group 4 Herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide and other disruptors of plant cell growth 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 Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide or other Group 4 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Quantum Agrosciences Holdings Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any loss that may result from the failure of QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Crops susceptible to QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide include, but are not limited to peas, lupins, lucerne, navy beans, soybeans and other legumes; cotton, fruit, hops, ornamentals, shade trees and Pinus spp., potatoes, safflower, sugar beet, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables and vines.

QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide is damaging to susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Grasses are normally unaffected and establish quickly after treatment.

DO NOT allow physical spray drift onto waterways, native vegetation and susceptible crops. When using QA Triclopyr 600 EC Herbicide and Glyphosate 450 by aerial application in fallow situations, observance of a buffer zone of 150 metres to protect native tree species is required.

Drift Warning: DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died down.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

This product is highly toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Wear appropriate clothing and protective equipment while cleaning up spills (see SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, clay granules or cat litter to the spill. Sweep up contaminated material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal. If spilled inside a building, wash contaminated surfaces to deactivate Triclopyr with a dilute solution of bleach (sodium hydrochlorite), prepared in accordance with the bleach label instructions. Dispose of the contaminated material in accordance with STORAGE AND DISPOSAL instructions below.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed. Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

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

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Poisonous if swallowed. May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrists, a washable hat and elbow-length rubber gloves. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE: Quantum Agrosociences 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 Agrosociences 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 Agrosociences Holdings Pty Ltd has any authority to add to or alter these conditions.

Additional information required under the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) classification of the substance/mixture:

Maybe harmful if swallowed and enters airways. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Avoid breathing mist, vapours or spray. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. If swallowed: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.



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