

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Subscribe[®]

Fungicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/L IPRADIONE

GROUP

2

FUNGICIDE

For control of certain fungal diseases in various crops and situations as specified in the Directions For Use table

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CONTENTS: 5-1000 L

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE
TREE AND VINE CROPS**

RATE In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to Application section.					CRITICAL COMMENTS For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Refer to the Special Instructions for Tree Crops/Vines.
CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE, mL/100 L	WHP, days	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Almonds	Blossom Blight, Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp., <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	All states	50	-	Apply first at full bloom and, if conditions are favourable for disease development, up to two subsequent applications can be made; at petal fall and up to four weeks after petal fall.
Boysenberries	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)		100	1	Spray at 10% blossom and full bloom. For fruit protection, apply 2 to 3 weeks pre-harvest.
Grapes				7	Good crop hygiene will aid in the control of disease. This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. If three or fewer bunch rot sprays are applied in a season use only one spray per season containing Subscribe (or other Group 2 Fungicide). If four or more bunch rot sprays are applied in a season use no more than two sprays containing Group 2 fungicides. 2. Late season fungicide treatments should be applied before Botrytis infection reaches unacceptably high levels in the vineyard. 3. DO NOT apply more than two consecutive sprays from the same fungicide group, including from the end of one season to the next.
Kiwifruit	Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only			Apply the spray to vines every 10 to 14 days ensuring that all fruit is thoroughly wet. Apply 3 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals from 10% bloom to petal fall for protection of flowers and young fruit. Apply a further 2 applications of Subscribe to control late season Botrytis.
Macadamias	Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	All States	50	-	Apply as thorough cover spray to flower racemes when they open. A follow up spray may be needed one week later if wet conditions persist during flowering. Remove nuts under trees prior to spraying.
Mandarins (non-bearing)	Alternaria Leaf Spot (Brown Spot) (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)	Qld, WA, NT only	100	-	Apply to non-bearing trees of Murcott variety monthly from first flush in Spring until flushing ceases in the Autumn. Reduce intervals to fortnightly during periods of wet weather.
Passionfruit	Alternata Spot (Brown Spot) (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Alternaria passiflora</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA, NT only		7	This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Maintain a protective cover with protectant fungicide such as mancozeb. 2. Limit the use of Subscribe to strategic periods, i.e. before, during and after extended wet periods. 3. Always tank mix Subscribe with a protectant such as mancozeb. 4. DO NOT apply more than four Subscribe (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in a season
Raspberries	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States		1	Spray at 10% blossom and full bloom. For fruit protection, apply at 2 to 3 weeks pre-harvest
Stone Fruit: Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums	Orchard Spraying Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>Monilinia laxa</i>), Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	50-75	-	For control of Blossom Blight, spray at 10% blossom, full bloom and petal/shuck fall. For control of subsequent Brown Rot in fruit, spray at 3 weeks and 1 week pre-harvest. Use higher rate under severe conditions of challenge or for single applications of Subscribe in the spray program. This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. DO NOT apply more than two consecutive sprays of Subscribe or (other Group 2 Fungicides). 2. A post-harvest treatment should also be counted as an application. 3. The last Blossom Blight spray and the first pre-harvest brown rot spray should be regarded as consecutive applications. 4. The spray program should be considered, and the strategy applied on a whole orchard basis.
Youngberries	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	100	1	Spray at 10% blossom and full bloom. For fruit protection, apply at 2 to 3 weeks pre-harvest.

FRUIT – POST HARVEST DIPPING

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pome Fruit: Apples, Pears	Post-harvest Dipping Storage Rots (<i>Penicillium</i> spp.) (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) (<i>Gloeosporium</i> spp.)	All States	100 mL/100 L	-	To minimise the development of post-harvest rots handle fruit carefully to avoid fruit injury and dip promptly after harvest. Remove any infected fruit from the packing house immediately and destroy. When dipping, allow sufficient time to thoroughly wet the fruit. Top up dip with 100 mL. Subscribe in 100 L of water. This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. For the last pre-harvest spray, use a fungicide with a different mode of action to the fungicide planned for use as a post-harvest treatment. 2. Where alternative fungicide groups are available rotate to use as many different modes of action as possible. 3. DO NOT dispose of unused dip solutions as a spray to crops or orchards. 4. DO NOT dispose of unused dip solutions within or near the crop or orchard area.
Stone Fruit: Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums	Post-harvest Dipping Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>Monilinia laxa</i>), *Transit Rot (<i>Rhizopus</i> spp.)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			To minimise the development of post-harvest rots handle fruit carefully to avoid fruit injury and dip promptly after harvest. Remove any infected fruit from the packing house immediately and destroy. When dipping, allow sufficient time to thoroughly wet the fruit. Top up dip with 200 mL Subscribe in 100 L of water. A non-ionic wetting agent should be added. *Transit Rot is suppressed at this rate. This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. For the last pre-harvest spray, use a fungicide with a different mode of action to the fungicide planned for use as a post-harvest treatment. 2. Where alternative fungicide groups are available, rotate to use as many different modes of action as possible. 3. DO NOT dispose of unused dip solutions as a spray to crops or orchards. 4. DO NOT dispose of unused dip solutions within or near the crop or orchard area.

BERRIES (see TREE AND VINES for Boysenberries, Raspberries and Youngberries)

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP, days	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Strawberries	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	1.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha or 100 mL/100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	1	This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Apply a program of protectant fungicides during flowering. If conditions favour disease development during this period use Subscribe. 2. DO NOT apply more than two successive sprays of Subscribe (or other Group 2 Fungicide).

VEGETABLES

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP, days	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Brassica Leafy Vegetables: Bok Choy (Chinese White Cabbage, Chinese Chard), Pak Choy (Chinese White Cabbage, Chinese Chard), Choi Sum (Chinese Flowering Cabbage), Gai Lum, Gai Lan, Kai Lan (All Chinese Broccoli), Kai Choi (Indian Mustard Cabbage), Wong Bok, Pet Sai, Hatsukai (All Chinese Cabbage), Mizuna (Mizuna Greens), Amsoi (Red Mustard), Taishona (Curled Mustard), Komatsuma (Mustard Spinach), Tatsoi (Chinese Flat Cabbage), Gai Choy, Kai Choi, Am Soi (Chinese Mustard, Indian Mustard), Turnip Greens, Mustard Greens, Rutabaga Greens, Mibuna, Kale	Control of Sclerotinia (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>), Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>), Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria brassicae</i>)	All States	1 L/ha	7 (H, G)	Apply as two applications at 14 day intervals when conditions favour the disease. Apply using hollow cone or flat fan nozzles to give an even and thorough coverage. Apply in a minimum of 200 L/ha depending on crop size and density.

VEGETABLES (continued)

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP, days	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Celery	Sclerotinia Rot (Pink Rot) (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	All States	1.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha	1	Commence spraying 1 to 2 weeks post-transplanting then every 2 to 3 weeks. Use only 5 sprays.
Lettuce	Sclerotinia Rot (drop) (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>), Sclerotinia minor	Tas, WA only	OR 100 mL/100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	7	Spray should be directed to the stems at ground level and to the underside of lower leaves. This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Apply Subscribe as a seedling drench soon after emergence. 2. Apply a protectant fungicide as a high volume foliar spray before planting out, then Subscribe immediately after planting. 3. Maintain cover with protectant fungicide sprays at 7-10 day intervals. 4. If weather conditions favour Botrytis infection, tank mix the protectant with Subscribe. 5. DO NOT apply Subscribe (or other Group 2 fungicides) more than 4 times per season, irrespective of the target disease.
	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)				
Potatoes	Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	All States	0.5-1.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha	-	Apply 2 sprays, once immediately before and once immediately after hilling-up. For most effective treatment, concentrate the spray at the base of the stems and surrounding soil surface, where the fungus is active. Use the higher rate where disease is severe.
	Target Spot (Early Blight) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)		OR 50-100 mL/100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha		Ensure thorough coverage to the whole plant. Treatment is generally not required until after flowering. Use the higher rate where disease is severe. This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Limit use of Subscribe to periods when conditions favour disease development. 2. DO NOT apply more than four Subscribe (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in one season. 3. Apply no more than two consecutive sprays of a Group 2 fungicide
	Hypocotyl Rot (Black Scurf) (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)		400 mL/tonne seed material		Subscribe will protect emerging shoots from Hypocotyl Rot, improving overall germination. Subscribe may also reduce occurrence of Black Scurf on the harvested potatoes. Ensure good coverage of seed material and planting furrow. This can be achieved by applying Subscribe as a fine spray to the seed at the time of planting using spray equipment mounted on the planter, and nozzles located at three points on each planter row to ensure uniform coating of seed. DO NOT plant into waterlogged soils. A minimum water volume of 80 L/tonne seed should be used.
Tomatoes	Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Tas, SA, WA only	1.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha	7	Spray at 14 day intervals from transplanting and throughout period of disease pressure.
	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	OR 100 mL/100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha		Commence spraying 3 to 4 weeks after transplanting or at the onset of disease. Repeat treatment at 14 day intervals or when conditions favour spread of disease i.e. at trimming or deleafing. This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Alternate or tank mix Subscribe with a protectant such as chlorothalonil. Avoid applying two Subscribe (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in succession, unless tank mixed with a protectant. 2. DO NOT apply more than 4 Subscribe (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in a season.
	Target Spot (Early Blight) (<i>Alternaria Solani</i>)	Qld, Tas, WA, NT, only			Commence spraying 1 week post-planting. Use adequate water to give thorough coverage of plants. Use high volume spray equipment. This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Limit the use of Subscribe to periods when conditions favour disease development. 2. DO NOT apply more than four Subscribe (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in one season. Apply no more than two consecutive sprays of a Group 2 fungicide.

FIELD CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lucerne	Lucerne Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphylium botryosum</i>)	Qld, WA only	250-500 mL/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha OR 25-50 mL per 100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	7 days (G)	Spray every 10 to 14 days when cool, damp weather favours the disease. Use the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure.
	Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina trifolii</i>)				Apply in at least 300 L water/ha every 10 to 14 days when cool, damp weather favours the disease. Use the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure.
Peanuts	Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)		1.0 L/ha OR 220 mL/100 L water (spot application)	12 days	Apply when disease first appears. Repeat if necessary. Use a high volume of water to ensure good coverage of foliage and stem at ground level. DO NOT mix with a foliar fungicide due to the different target positions on the plant.
Soybeans	Black Leaf Blight (<i>Arkoala nigra</i>)	NSW, ACT, WA only	1.0 L/200-400 L water per ha	7 weeks	If disease is present on leaves apply an initial spray at early pod set (pods approximately 5 mm long). An additional spray 14 days later may be required if wet seasonal conditions prevail.

ORNAMENTALS

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Ornamentals	Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	100 mL/100 L water	-	Spray at 14 day intervals commencing when the disease first becomes apparent and continuing until conditions no longer favour the disease. Spraying Saintpaulia and Poinsettia flowers may result in some petal scorch. Tepid water should be used and wet plants protected from direct sunlight. This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive sprays of a Group 2 fungicide.

TURF

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Recreational Turf	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>), Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i>)	All States	60-90 mL/10-150 L water/100 m ²	-	Curative Program: Repeat treatment after 14 days. Use the higher rate under conditions of severe disease pressure. For Preventative Treatment: Apply as a monthly spray program. This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: DO NOT apply more than two consecutive sprays of Subscribe (or other Group 2 fungicides), unless mixed with a protectant fungicide from Group 14, 28, M2, M3, M4 or M5.
	Brown Patch (<i>Curvularia</i> spp.) (<i>Dreschlera</i> spp.) (<i>Fusarium culmorum</i>) (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	Vic only			
	Fusarium Patch (<i>Fusarium nivale</i>)	All States	90 mL/10-150 L water/100 m ²		For Curative Treatment: Repeat treatment in 14 days. For Preventative Treatment: Apply as a monthly spray program. This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: DO NOT apply more than two consecutive sprays of Subscribe (or other Group 2 fungicides), unless mixed with a protectant fungicide from Group 14, 28, M2, M3, M4 or M5.
	Leaf Spot (<i>Dreschlera</i> spp.)		60 mL/10-150 L water/100 m ²		
	Spring Dead Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria</i> spp.)*	NSW, ACT, SA, only	65 mL/10-150 L water/100 m ²		For Preventative Treatment only: Apply as a monthly soil drench throughout the year. Water in thoroughly after application. * When used in a preventative program this product will limit the development of <i>Leptosphaeria</i> and improve the rate of turf recovery. This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: DO NOT apply more than two consecutive sprays of Subscribe (or other Group 2 fungicides), unless mixed with a protectant fungicide from Group 14, 28, M2, M3, M4 or M5.
	Spring Dead Spot (<i>Helminthosporium</i> spp.) (<i>Curvularia</i> spp.)	Vic, WA, NT only			
	Helminthosporium disease affecting leaf, crown and roots: (Black and White Helminthosporium Spot: <i>Bipolaris</i> spp., <i>Drechslera</i> spp., <i>Exserohilum</i> spp.)	All States	45 mL/10-150 L water/100 m ²		For Curative Treatment: Apply as a foliar spray and repeat application after 7 to 14 days. For White Spot symptoms on couch grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) only, use higher water volumes of 100 to 150 L of water per 100m ² . For Preventative Treatment: Apply as a high volume foliar spray. Repeat applications at monthly intervals from February to May. This use is subject to a CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: DO NOT apply more than two consecutive sprays of Subscribe (or other Group 2 fungicides), unless mixed with a protectant fungicide from Group 14, 28, M2, M3, M4 or M5.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

Harvest

ALMONDS, MACADAMIAS, MANDARINS, POME FRUIT, POTATOES, STONE FRUIT:

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

BOYSENBERRIES, CELERY, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, YOUNGBERRIES:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

BRASSICA LEAFY VEGETABLES, GRAPES, KIWIFRUIT, LETTUCE, TOMATOES AND PASSIONFRUIT:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

PEANUTS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

SOYBEANS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Grazing

BRASSICA LEAFY VEGETABLES, LUCERNE:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	2	FUNGICIDE
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Subscribe Fungicide is a member of the Dicarboximide group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group 2 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product and other Group 2 fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungal population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by this Subscribe or other Group 2 fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss.

Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, Cheminova Australia Pty. Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

MIXING

Note: Subscribe may be unstable in conditions where the pH is 7 or higher. It is therefore essential to check the pH of the spray solution before adding Subscribe. A suitable registered buffering agent may have to be added to bring pH down below 7. Add the required amount of Subscribe to the spray tank containing half the required volume of water. Mix thoroughly and make up to the required volume with water.

TURF NUTRITION

This product acts very rapidly and where the turf is of a low nutritional status, a slight yellowing may be seen. This will be corrected by nitrogenous fertilizer application. Where possible, it is recommended that the fertilizer program should precede the fungicide application.

APPLICATION

Good disease control requires even, thorough coverage of the target area. Application should be made using sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.

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 100 L 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 the 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 can then be calculated in the following way:

EXAMPLE ONLY

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500 L/ha.
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha.
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3x (ie 1500 L ÷ 500 L = 3).
4. If the dilute label rate is 10 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 10, that is 30 mL/100 L of concentrate spraying. The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.

For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Export produce or animals must have appropriate residue tolerance limits established in the importing countries and any residues must not exceed the tolerance limit.

COMPATIBILITY

This product may be combined with: fosetyl-aluminium, calcium chloride, Cyren®, copper oxychloride, Danadim®, mancozeb, fenitrothion, dicofof, Fyfanon®, metalaxyl and methomyl.

With any mixture, thoroughly agitate immediately before applying. It is not recommended to mix this product with more than one of the above chemicals in the tank. DO NOT tank mix this product with fertilisers. Mixing Subscribe with fosetyl-aluminium may result in some settling out. As formulations of other manufacturer's products are beyond the control of CHEMINOVA AUSTRALIA Pty. Ltd., all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Toxic to aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep out of reach of children. Store in the closed, original container in a cool, secure, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods indirect sunlight. Protect from frost.

Leaflet

The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the 'Storage and Disposal' instructions on the label that is attached to the container.

Non-returnable containers only

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the 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 for appropriate disposal 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.

100, 110L

Do not remove or tamper with the dry valves or security seal. Do not contaminate the drum with water or any other foreign matter. After each use of the product ensure that the dry valve coupler, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the drum is empty remove the dry valve coupler and return to the point of purchase.

1000L

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. When opening the container and using the product wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist or equivalent clothing, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet available from www.cheminova.com.au.

WARNING

This product must be used, handled and stored strictly as directed in accordance with this label, packaging and other reference material (“Directions”). To the extent permitted by law Cheminova Pty Ltd and its related companies will have no liability for any injury, loss or damage arising from a failure to follow the Directions.

APVMA Approval No: 60940/62066

Batch No:

Date of Manufacture:

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Drummuster logo (relevant pack sizes)

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FOR 24 HOUR SPECIALIST ADVICE IN EMERGENCY ONLY PHONE 1800 033 111
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