

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

# Smart Clopyralid 300

## HERBICIDE

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 300 g/L CLOPYRALID**  
**present as the TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT**

**GROUP 4 HERBICIDE**

For the control of a wide range of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, triticale, oats, pastures, canola, fallow land, forests and industrial situations as specified in the Directions for Use.

**IMPORTANT:**  
**READ THE ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE**  
**USING THIS PRODUCT**

Batch Number:

Date of Manufacture:

Scan QR Code to  
access SDS  
on mobile device



APVMA Approval Number: 68377/137367

Crop Smart Pty. Ltd  
ACN 093 927 961  
2409/4 Daydream Street, Warriewood NSW 2102  
Tel: 1300 783 481 Fax: 1300 783 491

**Crop Smart**  
better crop protection



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**CONTENTS: 5 – 1000 LITRES**

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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS ESSENTIAL to select a rate appropriate to weed size. Best results will be obtained when weeds are actively growing at treatment.

### Restraints:

**DO NOT** apply to weeds, which may be stressed (inactive growth) due to prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold, moisture stress (water logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.

**DO NOT** sow susceptible crops (see PROTECTION OF CROPS) for nine months following any application up to 300mL/ha or for twelve months following an application in excess of 300mL/ha and up to 500mL/ha. Field peas should not be sown the season following an application of 500mL/ha. Where rates in excess of 500mL/ha have been used, susceptible crops including field peas, should not be sown for at least two years.

**DO NOT** spray if rain is likely within 3 hours.

### SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at [apvma.gov.au/spraydrift](http://apvma.gov.au/spraydrift)

**DO NOT** allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

**DO NOT** apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

**DO NOT** apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 15 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

**DO NOT** apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE mL/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley Oats Triticale Wheat	Pre-sowing	Capeweed	Up to 8 leaf and maximum 10 cm diameter	150 plus knockdown herbicide	WA only	<b>Pre-sowing:</b> This rate should only be used in tank mixture with formulations of paraquat/diquat or glyphosate.
	Post-sowing pre-emergence through to 3 leaf			150 plus diuron at labeled rates		<b>Post sowing pre-emergent to 3 leaf:</b> This rate should only be used in tank mixture with diuron for control of transplants. Refer to diuron label for specific rates. TANK MIXTURES: Read and follow all label directions including restraints, spray drift restraints, mandatory no-spray zones, critical comments, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products.
	Early post-emergence (2 leaf to jointing)		Cotyledons to 6 leaf and maximum 5cm diameter	150		<b>Early post-emergent:</b> Weeds should be growing actively and not larger than 5cm diameter.
4 to 5 leaf onwards	Capeweed	Soldier thistle	Up to 10cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	300	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas and WA only	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks.
	Volunteer chickpeas, lentils and safflower		Up to 6 leaf	250		Faba beans and lupins will only be suppressed.
	Volunteer faba beans and lupins		Up to 4 leaf			Use 75mL/ha rate only in combination with MCPA LVE.
	Volunteer field peas		Maximum 10cm high or 6 nodes	150		
				75 plus 700mL/ha MCPA LVE		
	Volunteer medics and seedling lucerne		Up to 8 leaf	150		
	Volunteer sub-clover		Up to 6 leaf			
Volunteer vetch	Runners up to 10cm maximum 16 leaf	100				
		75 plus 700mL/ha MCPA LVE				

<b>CROP</b>	<b>CROP STAGE</b>	<b>WEED</b>	<b>WEED STAGE</b>	<b>RATE mL/ha</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Barley Oats Triticale Wheat	4 to 5 leaf onwards	Prickly lettuce	4 to 6 leaf and maximum 8cm diameter	150 plus 700mL/ha MCPA LVE	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas and WA only	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Use 75mL/ha rate only in combination with MCPA LVE.
		Thistles including: Nodding Saffron Scotch Slender Spear Stemless Variegated	Rosettes up to 10cm maximum diameter	50 plus 1.0L/ha MCPA amine (500g/L) or 50 plus 700mL/ha MCPA LVE	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas, Qld and WA only	
	5 leaf to late tillering	Skeleton weed	5 to 15cm rosettes	500 plus 1.0L/ha MCPA amine (500g/L)	NSW, ACT, Vic and SA only	Weeds should be a minimum 5cm in diameter, and growing actively. This rate will give control until harvest and substantially reduce weed numbers the following season.

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE mL/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola	2 to 8 leaf	Capeweed Saffron thistle Skeleton weed Soldier thistle	Up to 10cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	300	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas, WA, Qld only	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Skeleton weed will only be controlled until harvest.  Faba beans and lupins will only be suppressed.  For the control of annual grasses, Smart Clopyralid may be tank mixed with haloxyfop herbicides.
		Volunteer chickpeas, lentils and safflower	Up to 6 leaf	250		
		Volunteer faba beans and lupins	Up to 4 leaf	250		
		Volunteer field peas	Maximum 10cm high or 6 nodes	150		
		Volunteer medics and seedling lucerne	Up to 8 leaf	150		
		Volunteer sub-clover	Up to 6 leaf	150		
		Volunteer vetch	Runners up to 10cm maximum 16 leaf	100		

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE mL/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures and fallow land	Post-emergence	Hardhead thistle (Creeping knapweed, Russian knapweed)	Actively growing plants	<b>Hand gun:</b> 500mL/100L of water Boom spray: 2 or 4L/ha	Vic only	<p><b>NOTE: DO NOT USE ON LUCERNE. CLOVERS AND MEDICS WILL BE ELIMINATED FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR.</b></p> <p><b>Victoria only:</b> Use the lower rate only on light soils (sand and sandy loam) where a slightly lower degree of control is acceptable. Use the higher rate on all soil types where complete control is required. Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended for treatment of hardhead thistle. Spray between September and April on actively growing plants for effective control. Thorough coverage is essential. Apply in 200 to 250L of water/ha.</p> <p><b>BOOM SPRAYING:</b> Use the higher rates of Smart Clopyralid plus MCPA on multi-crowned plants or rosettes larger than 30cm in diameter. Spraying may be done at any time during active growth, usually in early winter or spring. Avoid spraying during the dormant winter period or at any time when thistles are not actively growing.</p> <p>Do not spray flowering thistles.</p> <p><b>PRE-SPRAY MANAGEMENT:</b> The pasture should be slightly grazed prior to spraying to reduce clover and grass cover and expose the smaller thistles to the spray. The grazed pasture should be left for seven days to allow thistles to freshen prior to treatment.</p> <p><b>POST-TREATMENT MANAGEMENT:</b> Response of thistles to treatment with the Smart Clopyralid plus MCPA mixture will be slow compared to the standard treatments with 2,4-D or MCPA. If possible delay grazing of sprayed thistles for 14 days after treatment.</p> <p><b>CLOVER DAMAGE:</b> The Smart Clopyralid plus MCPA mixture can be very damaging to subterranean clover. The lower rate is no more damaging than label rates of 2,4-D or MCPA. The higher rate of the Smart Clopyralid plus MCPA mixture will reduce the clover component of the pasture for about two months. Clover recovery will be quicker during periods of active growth.</p> <p><b>HANDGUN (Spot spray):</b> Treat from rosette stage to early flowering. Thorough spraying is necessary.</p> <p><b>DRENCHGUN:</b> Apply 10mL to rosette crown. To multicrown plants, apply 10mL to each crown.</p>
				<b>Hand gun:</b> 500mL/100L of water Boom spray: 2 or 4L/ha	Qld only	
		Thistles including: Nodding Variegated Scotch Spear Slender Saffron	Rosette stage prior to stem elongation. Treat rosette stage prior to stem elongation.	50 or 70mL/ha plus 1 to 1.5L MCPA amine (500g/L)/ha  <b>Drench gun:</b> 50mL/1L of water  <b>Hand gun:</b> 250mL/100L of water	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA and Qld only	

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE mL/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures and fallow land	Post-emergence	Nodding thistle	Rosettes up to 20cm diameter	100	NSW, ACT only	Apply the spray from September to October. Apply by boom spray only. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to thistles over 20cm in diameter. When thistles are over 20cm in diameter use Smart Clopyralid plus MCPA (referred to above). <b>Clover Damage:</b> Damage to white clover will be no greater than damage with MCPA alone and less than damage from Smart Clopyralid plus MCPA mixtures. Damage to sub-clover may be greater than with MCPA or 2,4-D alone. <b>DO NOT</b> use for spot treatment.
		Californian thistle	From early buds to flowering (December to February)	<b>Hand gun:</b> 250mL/100L of water <b>Boom spray:</b> 2L/ha	Vic and Tas only	Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended. Re-treatment of re-growth in the year following treatment will usually be necessary to achieve a high level of control. <b>NOTE:</b> Clovers and medics will be eliminated for at least one year.
Pasture, Forests, Rights-of-Way, Industrial Situations	Post-emergence	Groundsel bush	Young seedlings to mature plants	<b>Hand gun:</b> 330 or 500mL/100L of water	Qld, NSW, ACT only	Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2m tall or when growth is slow.
Pinus radiata plantations		Silver wattle	Active growth spring to summer	<b>Hand gun:</b> 500mL/ 100L of water <b>Boom and aerial spray:</b> 5L/ha (weeds 30cm to 2m) 7L/ha (weeds 2 to 4m) 8.5L/ha (weeds 4 to 8m)	NSW, ACT, Vic and Tas only	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. <b>HANDGUN:</b> Means high volume <b>NOT</b> low volume knapsack. Spray to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add organosilicone surfactant at 200mL/100L for optimum results. See General Instructions for handgun spraying. <b>BOOM AND AERIAL SPRAYING:</b> For boom spraying apply in 150 to 200L of water/ha. For aerial treatment apply in a minimum of 50L/ha of water containing 25 to 50% by volume of anti-evaporant oil. Mix Smart Clopyralid and water first and then add an anti evaporant oil. Maintain continuous agitation. Clovers and other legumes will be eliminated for at least one year.
Forests		Cape ivy	Any growth stage	<b>Hand gun:</b> 3.3L/ha	Vic and Tas only	Apply by hand held weed wiper or CDA at dilutions with water at 1:3. Application may be made at any time of the year provided foliage is dry at the time. Avoid spraying non-target plants.

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



**WITHHOLDING PERIODS**

**PASTURES AND FALLOW LAND: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

**CEREALS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 10 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

**CANOLA: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

**CEREALS AND CANOLA: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CEREALS FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

**FORESTS, *except Pinus radiata* PLANTATIONS: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

***Pinus radiata* PLANTATIONS: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

# GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

## MIXING:

Half fill the spray tank with water and add the required amount of Smart Clopyralid and complete filling. Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work.

## Tank mixtures:

Wettable powder or dry flowable formulations should be added to the spray tank first, followed by suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates, emulsifiable concentrate formulations (e.g. Haloxyfop or MCPA LVE).

## COMPATIBILITY:

Smart Clopyralid is compatible with the following:

**BROADLEAF HERBICIDES:** Smart Metsulfuron 600 WG, bromoxynil, chlorsulfuron, Smart Diuron 900, diuron, Smart Glyphosate 450, Smart Gone 450, Smart Gone Xtra 540, Smart Loaded 540, Smart Loaded 517, Smart MCPA Amine 750, Smart MCPA LVE 570, Smart Paraquat 250, Smart Paraquat 300, Smart Combination 250, terbutryn, Smart 2,4-D Amine 625, Smart 2,4-D 300, Smart Pass 450.

**GRASS HERBICIDES IN CEREAL CROPS:** diclofop-methyl.

**GRASS HERBICIDES ON BROADLEAF CROPS:** Smart Haloxyfop 520 EC.

## APPLICATION

### BOOM SPRAYING CROP and PASTURES

Apply Smart Clopyralid in sufficient water to obtain good coverage. It should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft, delivering MEDIUM to COARSE sized droplets and not less than 50L/ha water volume for boom sprayers or not less than 20L/ha for aerial applications. **Hardhead thistle** – Use a spray volume of 200 to 250L/ha of water. **Silver wattle** – Use a spray volume of 150 to 200L/ha of water by ground boomspray and a minimum spray volume of 50L/ha by aircraft.

### HIGH VOLUME HAND GUN:

Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No. 6-8 tip at 700 to 1500 kPa. Spray volume for effective coverage of dense two metre high silver wattle should be 30 to 40 litres of spray per 100m<sup>2</sup> (10m x 10m) of infestation. For larger areas an equivalent would be 3000 to 4000 litres per infested hectare.

### CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

**PARTIAL CLEANING** (before spraying other labeled or tolerant crops):

After using Smart Clopyralid, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, line, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat procedure twice.

**COMPLETE CLEANING** (before spraying susceptible crops):

After using Smart Clopyralid, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate as above, then drain. Quarter fill the tank again and add a liquid alkali detergent (e.g. Surf®, Omo®, Drive®) at 500mL/100L water and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes. Drain, remove filters and nozzles and clean separately. Rinse inside the tank thoroughly using a pressure hose and flush system with clean water.

## RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

### GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

Smart Clopyralid is a member of the Pyridines group of herbicides. The product Smart Clopyralid has the disrupters of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management, the product Smart Clopyralid is a Group 4 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group 4 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 the product or other Group 4 herbicides. Since occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Crop Smart Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or Crop Smart representative.

### PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

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

Composts and mulches - Do not apply Smart Clopyralid 300 Herbicide to crops or pastures that will be used for the production of compost or mulches or mushroom substrate. Such compost or mulch made from plant material treated with Smart Clopyralid 300 Herbicide may cause damage to susceptible crops and plants.

Susceptible crops and plants include, but are not limited to chickpeas, clover, cotton, faba beans, field peas, fruit trees, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, tomatoes, vegetables, grape and kiwifruit vines, vetches, and wattles. Field peas, faba beans, lentils and vetches are particularly susceptible and should not be sown the season following an application of Smart Clopyralid 300 Herbicide at 500 mL/ha.

*Where Smart Clopyralid 300 Herbicide residue carryover from use rates of less than 500 mL/ha is suspected and susceptible crops are to be planted, test the treated area as follows:*

- *Field bioassay – where rain allows, plant a small area of the susceptible crop four to six weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or a cereal (see recommendation for northern and southern Australia below).*
- *Pot bioassay – where not practical to do field bioassay, plant a small number of seeds of the susceptible crop into pots containing soil from the treated field. Do this four to six weeks before desired planting date. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant either canola or a cereal (see recommendation for northern and southern Australia below).*

Stubble from treated crops – ensure that harvesters effectively spread crop straw and do not leave a heavy 'header trail' after harvest. Burn (if legal in the area), bale and remove, slash or incorporate stubble as soon as practical after harvest and as long as possible before planting next year to allow microbial breakdown of any residues in straw. Heavy stubble loads may carry more residue into the following season. Where heavy stubble burdens and/or non-wetting soils exist and less than recommended rain amount have occurred from application to planting the susceptible crop (see below), only plant a winter or summer cereal or canola.

Planting crops following use of Smart Clopyralid 300 Herbicide in previous crop – planting crops 'dry' without significant rain (see below) in the 'autumn break' increases the risk of injury to susceptible crops. This practice should be avoided, or only plant a winter or irrigated summer cereal crop or canola. In severely dry conditions, where < 30% of average annual rainfall and/or less than the minimum rain (see below) has fallen between application and planting the next year, only plant a winter or irrigated summer cereal or canola.

## PLANTBACK PERIODS FOR SOUTHERN AUSTRALIAN WINTER DOMINANT RAINFALL AREAS (Sth NSW, VIC, SA, WA):

Required rainfall - A minimum 25mm rain event in the post harvest summer to autumn period, with a subsequent extended period of at least 1 week where the top 10cm of the soil stays moist is required to enable breakdown of soil residues. Fastest residue breakdown will occur under good soil moisture and warm conditions, which promote microbial activity. Where significant rain (> 25mm) has fallen in summer to autumn, with soil wetting for at least one week, the following plantback periods apply:

Following Crops	Rate (mL/ha) used previously	Plantback Interval
Clover, chickpea, faba bean, field pea, lentils, lupins, medics and vetch	Up to 300	9 months
	300 – 500	12 months
	> 500	24 months
Barley, canola, wheat, oats	All label rates	1 week

## PLANTBACK PERIODS FOR NORTHERN AUSTRALIA SUMMER DOMINANT RAINFALL AREAS (Nth NSW, QLD):

Required rainfall before plantback:

If planting susceptible summer crops – at least 100 mm rain.

If planting susceptible winter crops – at least 150

This rain or irrigation should wet the soil or extended periods (at least one week). This is essential for breakdown of soil residues prior to planting susceptible crops.

If planting a cereal or canola crop– at least 50 mm of rain or irrigation is required to enable soil wetting for at least one week.

Where these requirements have been met the following plantback periods apply:

Following Crops	Rate (mL/ha) and plantback interval	
	Up to 75 mL/ha	>75 – 300 mL/ha
Lucerne	9 months	9 months
Chickpea, Cotton Soybean, Sunflower	3 months	6 months
Maize, sorghum	1 week	2 weeks
Wheat, barley, oats, canola	1 week	1 week

Note: Susceptible crops should not be sown for at least 2 years where Smart Clopyralid 300 Herbicide at more than 300mL/ha has been used in Northern Australia.

## PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

**DO NOT** graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under WITHHOLDING PERIODS.

## PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Smart Clopyralid has low toxicity to fish, birds, honey bees, livestock, earthworms and aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with chemical or used containers.

## **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drumMUSTER logo visible.

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.

Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any drumMUSTER collection or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced, but may be taken separately.

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.

## **SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT**

Wear protective equipment (See SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, clay granules or cat litter to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal. (See STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section). If necessary, wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb as above, the wash liquid for disposal.

## **SAFETY DIRECTIONS**

Will irritate the skin. Will damage eyes. May irritate the nose and throat. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing product for use and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, goggles and disposable mist face mask covering mouth and nose. In addition, when opening the container and preparing product for use and if applying by aerial spraying equipment wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, goggles and disposable mist face mask covering mouth and nose. In addition, if applying by spraying equipment carried on the back of the user wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat elbow length chemical resistant gloves, goggles and disposable mist face mask covering mouth and nose. 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. Telephone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.

## **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet, which is available from the supplier.

## **CONDITIONS OF SALE**

Crop Smart Pty. Ltd. ("Crop Smart") shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever, or howsoever arising 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 conditions that the purchaser does not rely on Crop Smart'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 Crop Smart has any authority to alter these conditions.



**Additional GHS Statement**

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. If eye irritation persists: seek medical attention. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Avoid release to the environment.

**IN AN EMERGENCY  
DIAL 000  
POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE**

**EMERGENCY CONTACT CHEMWATCH  
1800 951 288  
AUSTRALIA WIDE, 24 HOURS**

