

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

Accolade[®]

250 SC Fungicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 250 g/L AZOXYSTROBIN

GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE
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For the control of various diseases of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Grapes, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cucurbits, Almonds, Avocados, Mangoes, Passionfruit, Poppies and other crops as per the Directions for Use

APVMA Approval Number: 82017/135260

Contents: 5L-1000L



SIPCAM PACIFIC AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED
Level 1, 191 Malop Street Geelong VIC 3220

Accolade® 250 SC Fungicide

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. **DO NOT** store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple 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.

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

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. When opening the container and preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, and goggles or safety glasses. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles or safety glasses and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131 126.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information, refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) which is available from the supplier or from our web site, www.sipcam.com.au.

NOTICE TO BUYER

This product must be used in accordance with the directions for use. Where this product is not a good of a kind ordinarily acquired for personal, domestic or household use or consumption under the Australian Consumer Law, Sipcam's liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss which you incur, including, without limitation, loss or damage to crop, loss of equipment, property damage, personal injury or death is limited, at Sipcam's option, to the replacement of the product or the supply of an equivalent product. By opening this package, you agree to be bound by these terms. If you **DO NOT** agree to these terms, please return the entire unopened package intact to Sipcam or the place in which you purchased this product for a full refund.

Not subject to the provisions of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail when packed in this container.

For specialist advice in emergency only, call 1800 033 111 all hours, Australia wide

G.H.S STATEMENT

HAZARD H302: Harmful if swallowed. H332: Harmful if inhaled.

PREVENTION Do not breathe mist, vapours or spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

RESPONSE If exposed: **IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. **IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. **IF INHALED:** Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. **IF SWALLOWED:** Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Date of Manufacture:

Batch No:



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For the control of various diseases of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Grapes, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cucurbits, Almonds, Avocados, Mangoes, Passionfruit, Poppies and other crops as per the Directions for Use

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

APVMA Approval Number: 82017/135260



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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT apply by air, except on potatoes, wheat, barley and oats.

DO NOT apply if heavy rain has been forecasted within 3 days.

DO NOT exceed a total rate of 320mL/ha per season on wheat or barley when using in combination with a tebuconazole product.

DO NOT exceed a total rate of 640mL/ha per season on wheat, barley or oats when applied via in-furrow and/ or foliar application.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at 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. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone tables below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. 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 20 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

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

Spray droplets not smaller than a Medium spray droplet size category.

Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

MANDATORY NO-SPRAY BUFFER ZONES

Buffer Zones for boom sprayers

Application rate	Boom height above the target canopy	Mandatory downwind buffer zones				
		Bystander areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock areas
ACCOLADE at up to 640 mL/ha	1.0 m or lower	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
ACCOLADE at up to 320 mL/ha with registered tebuconazole product	1.0 m or lower	0 metres	5 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
ACCOLADE at up to 640 mL/ha with registered epoxiconazole product	1.0 m or lower	0 metres	5 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
ACCOLADE at up to 640 mL/ha with registered prothioconazole product	0.5 m or lower	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
	1.0 m or lower	0 metres	20 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres

Buffer Zones for aircraft

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

Spray droplets not smaller than a Medium spray droplet size category.

For maximum release height above the target canopy of 3 metres or 25 per cent of wingspan or 25 per cent of rotor diameter, whichever is the greatest, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed.

Application rate	Type of aircraft	Mandatory downwind buffer zones				
		Bystander areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock areas
ACCOLADE at up to 640 mL/ha	Fixed-wing	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
	Helicopter	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
ACCOLADE at up to 320 mL/ha with registered tebuconazole product	Fixed-wing	0 metres	60 metres	0 metres	20 metres	0 metres
	Helicopter	0 metres	40 metres	0 metres	20 metres	0 metres
ACCOLADE at up to 640 mL/ha with registered epoxiconazole product	Fixed-wing	0 metres	60 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
	Helicopter	0 metres	60 metres	0 metres	0 metres	0 metres
ACCOLADE at up to 640 mL/ha with registered prothioconazole product	Fixed-wing	0 metres	75 metres	0 metres	10 metres	0 metres
	Helicopter	5 metres	60 metres	0 metres	15 metres	0 metres

TREE AND VINE CROPS				
RATE				Critical Comments
In the following table Tree and Vine Crops, all rates given are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Application section.				<p>For all uses in the table Tree and Vine crops: 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. When applying Accolade 250 SC Fungicide through low volume application equipment, DO NOT use a concentrate factor greater than 4X. In these cases adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is still required to achieve control of diseases.</p>
CROP	DISEASE	RATE/100 L	WHP	
Almonds	Anthraco­nose (<i>Colleotrichum ascutatum</i>)	1.1 L/ha	4 weeks	<p>Apply using orchard airblast/mister sprayer applying sufficient water to obtain uniform coverage. May be applied as a Dilute or Concentrate spray. Alternate with sprays of other chemical groups.</p> <p>Dilute Application: Water volumes typically range from 1800 to 2000 L/ha.</p> <p>Concentrate Application: Apply in 800 to 1000 L/ha. Apply as part of an anthracnose disease management program. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per season.</p>
Avocados	Stem End Rot, <i>Anthraco­nose</i>	80mL	7 days	<p>Apply Accolade 250 SC Fungicide in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group. For best results commence the disease control program with an approved fungicide from an alternative chemical group, then apply 1 application of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide during early fruit set. Follow up applications of an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply 2 final applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide at 14 to 28 day intervals with the final spray applied 7 days prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to Accolade 250 SC Fungicide develop. DO NOT use Accolade 250 SC Fungicide curatively. If consecutive applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide are used they must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different group(s) before Accolade 250 SC Fungicide is used again in that crop in the current or following season. Apply a maximum of 3 applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide per season. DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive application of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide. DO NOT start the disease control program with Accolade 250 SC Fungicide.</p>
Grapes Table, wine, dried	Powdery Mildew (<i>Uncinular necator</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>), Botrytis bunch Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	75mL to 100 mL	14 days	<p>Application Method and Rate Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage and fruit. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of vine growth and vigour. Ensure thorough coverage. Adjust spray nozzle to direct spray droplets to the canopy present. Apply the higher rate of application in the following circumstances. 1. Where humid conditions favour Powdery Mildew infection, particularly on susceptible varieties. 2. At the start of the season when there has been a heavy carry over of Powdery Mildew infection (flag shoots are present).</p> <p>Spray Timing and Interval Apply 2 or 3 consecutive applications at 10 to 16 day intervals at any time between early shoot growth and 14 days before harvest. Use the recommended shorter interval during periods when climatic conditions are favourable for disease infection.</p> <p>Botrytis Bunch Rot Accolade 250 SC Fungicide must not be used alone for Botrytis control at critical times such as 80 to 100% capfall and preharvest. It must be tank mixed with or substituted by a specific botryticide at these critical times. When Accolade 250 SC Fungicide is used in a seasonal spray program it will provide control of Botrytis additional to that of specific botryticides such as Echo (chlorothalonil).</p> <p>Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to Accolade 250 SC Fungicide develop. DO NOT use Accolade 250 SC Fungicide curatively. As a precaution, DO NOT apply more than a total of 3 applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide per crop in 1 season. If consecutive applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide are used they must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different group(s) before Accolade 250 SC Fungicide is used again in that crop in the current or following season. DO NOT use Accolade 250 SC Fungicide for disease control in grapevine nurseries.</p>

CROP	DISEASE	RATE/ 100 L	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Mangoes	Stem End Rot, <i>Anthracnose</i>	80 mL	3 days	<p>Apply Accolade 250 SC Fungicide in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group. For best results apply 1 to 2 applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide at flowering and early fruit set, at no less than 14 day intervals. Follow with applications of an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Further applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide may be applied at 21 days and 3 to 7 days prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to Accolade 250 SC Fungicide develop. DO NOT use Accolade 250 SC Fungicide curatively. If consecutive applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide are used they must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different group(s) before Accolade 250 SC Fungicide is used again in that crop in the current or following season. Apply a maximum of 3 applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide per season. DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide. DO NOT start the disease control program with Accolade 250 SC Fungicide.</p>
Olives	Anthracnose	80 mL	21 days	<p>Apply sufficient quantity of the mixed chemical to wet all surfaces of leaves and fruit. Apply by air blast or boomspray. The use of an appropriate wetting agent is recommended to improve the spread of the chemical over the leaves and fruit. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per season. Allow a minimum of 21 days between consecutive applications. Apply the treatment, preferably before the disease infects the trees. Fungicides are best applied prior to the onset of conditions conducive to this disease (warm, humid rainy weather)</p> <p>This will depend upon whether the olive grove is in a susceptible area (e.g. summer rains), and the season (unseasonal humid and moist conditions). Spraying prior to flowering is a good guide, and again just after fruit set. Protect the remaining periods with other approved fungicides if required.</p>
Passion-fruit	<i>Alternaria</i> , <i>Cladosporium</i>	80 mL	1 day	<p>Apply Accolade 250 SC Fungicide in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group. For best results apply 2 to 3 applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide at 14 day intervals over flowering. Follow up applications of an approved fungicide from a different chemical group. Apply a further 1 to 2 applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide finishing 1 day prior to harvest. Ensure thorough spray coverage.</p> <p>Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to Accolade 250 SC Fungicide develop. DO NOT use Accolade 250 SC Fungicide curatively. DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total number of fungicide applications. For example, if the total number of fungicides applied to the crop is 9, DO NOT apply more than 3 application of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide. DO NOT exceed 5 application of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide per crop. DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide. DO NOT start the disease control program with Accolade 250 SC Fungicide.</p>
Rubus (including Raspberries, Blackberries, Boysenberries, and Loganberries)	Anthracnose (<i>Elsinoe veneta</i>) Botrytis (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>) and Cladosporium (<i>Cladosporium cladosporoides</i>)	80mL	1 day	<p>Begin applications at the onset of the disease. The applicable spray volume should be in the range of 500-1000 L/ha. Apply a maximum of 3 applications of azoxystrobin per season with a re-treatment interval of 14 days.</p>

CEREAL CROPS

Table 1: Accolade + a 430 g/L SC tebuconazole fungicide product such as Laguna 430 Fungicide
Observe the most conservative WHPs, re-application intervals and other instructions on the label of this and the mixture product.
Do not apply to wheat and barley crops more than once per season (320 mL/ha rate) or more than twice per season (160 mL/ha rate) and observe the equivalent re-application instructions on the mixture product label. Treatment will give approximately three weeks disease suppression. Economic responses may not be gained by spraying crops past flowering stage. The effects of fungicide application will not be clearly seen for 7-10 days after application.
Yield potential: crops with potential yield under 2 t/ha are unlikely to give economic responses to a fungicide spray except under conditions of very severe disease. Economic responses are most likely with crops with potential yield of over 3 t/ha.

Crop	Disease	Rate/ ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	Yellow leaf spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>) Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia recondite</i> , <i>Puccinia triticina</i>) Stripe rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>) <i>Septoria nodorum</i> blotch (<i>Septoria nodorum</i>) <i>Septoria tritici</i> blotch (<i>Zymoseptoria tritici</i>)	160-320mL plus Laguna 430 or other 430g/L tebuconazole product at label rate	Apply when conditions favour disease development and prior to development of high disease levels in crop. Use the higher rate under higher disease pressure or when longer disease control is required. Repeat spraying may be required, particularly if infection occurs early. For repeat spraying apply no more than twice per season at the lowest rate and observe the equivalent re-application instructions on the mixture product label. Spray timings for stripe rust control Obtain advisory literature from Department of Agriculture for classification of resistant and susceptible varieties. In South Australia consult Plant Protection Note PPN 21. In other states the following spray program is suggested: Seedling Infections: When approximately 20 out of 100 leaves show first signs of infection during tillering to jointing, apply a spray within one week. Adult infections – susceptible varieties: When approximately 10 out of 100 leaves show first signs of infection, apply within one week. Do not delay. Adult infections – moderately susceptible varieties: When approximately 15 to 20 leaves out of 100 leaves show first signs of infection, apply a spray within one week. Do not delay. Adult infections – moderately resistant and resistant varieties: Monitor carefully. If rust appears and spreads, spray within one week Other disease: Apply from full flag leaf emergence to early head emergence. Regularly monitor the crop for 3-4 weeks post application
	Stem rust (<i>Puccinia graminis f.sp. tritici</i>)		Apply if more than 5% of stems become infected between full flag leaf emergence to late flowering. Where stem rust is the major disease, yield responses are usually optimised by delaying application until full head emergence, and using the higher rate. In severe cases, if a majority of stems are infected prior to full head emergence, apply at the lowest rate of both products as soon as possible and if necessary repeat after 3 weeks when heads are fully emerged.
Barley	Leaf Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>)	160mL plus Laguna 430 or other 430g/L tebuconazole product at label rate	Apply when conditions favour disease development and preferably prior to the development of high disease levels in crop. Aim to apply from late tillering to early jointing if disease is present or conditions favour disease development. Regularly monitor the crop for 3-4 weeks post application for signs of reinfection.
	Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis f.sp. hordei</i>)	160-320mL plus Laguna 430 or other 430g/L tebuconazole product at label rate	Apply when conditions favour disease development and preferably prior to the development of high disease levels in crop. Aim to apply when 5% of the leaf area is infected. Use higher rate when longer disease control is required. Regularly monitor the crop for 3-4 weeks post application for signs of reinfection.

Table 2: Accolade + a 125 g/L SC epoxiconazole fungicide product such as Overture Fungicide
Observe the most conservative WHPs, re-application intervals and other instructions on the label of this and the mixture product.

Do not apply to wheat and barley crops more than once per season (640 mL/ha rate) or to wheat, barley and oat crops more than twice per season (320 mL/ha rate) and observe the equivalent re-application instructions on the mixture product label. Treatment will give approximately three weeks disease suppression. Economic responses may not be gained by spraying crops past flowering stage. The effects of fungicide application will not be clearly seen for 7-10 days after application.

Yield potential: crops with potential yield under 2 t/ha are unlikely to give economic responses to a fungicide spray except under conditions of very severe disease. Economic responses are most likely with crops with potential yield of over 3 t/ha.

Crop	Disease	Rate/ha	Critical comments
Wheat	Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia recondite</i> , <i>Puccinia triticina</i>), Stripe rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)	320-640mL plus Overture or other 125g/L epoxiconazole product at label rate	Apply when conditions favour disease development and preferably prior to development of the disease in the crop. Aim to apply between stem elongation and ear emergence complete (ZGS 32-59) if disease is present. DO NOT apply later than ZGS 59. Use the higher rates under higher disease pressure or when longer disease control is required. Ensure thorough coverage
	Stem rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i>)	320-640mL plus Overture at 250-500mL	
	Septoria tritici blotch (<i>Zymoseptoria tritici</i>)	320mL plus Overture at 250mL	Apply when conditions favour disease development and preferably prior to development of the disease in the crop. Aim to apply between stem elongation and ear emergence complete (ZGS 32-59) if disease is present. DO NOT apply later than ZGS 59. Ensure thorough coverage
	Septoria nodorum blotch (<i>Septoria nodorum</i>) Tan spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)	320-640mL plus Overture at 250- 500mL	Apply when conditions favour disease development and prior to development of disease in the crop. Aim to apply during early tillering (ZGS 21-22) stage of the crop if disease is present. DO NOT apply later than ZGS 59. Repeat spraying may be required, particularly if infection pressure persists. Regularly monitor the crop from 3-4 weeks after the first application for signs of re-infection
	Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i> f.sp. <i>tritici</i>)	320-640mL plus Overture or other 125g/L epoxiconazole product at label rate	
Barley	Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>)	320-640mL plus Overture or other 125g/L epoxiconazole product at label rate	Apply when conditions favour disease development and prior to development of disease in the crop. Aim to apply between stem elongation and ear emergence complete (ZGS 32-59). DO NOT apply later than ZGS 59. Apply the higher rate when disease is present on the top leaf or conditions are favourable for disease development at these stages of crop development.
	Net form net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f.sp. <i>teres</i>)		Apply when conditions favour disease development and prior to development of disease in the crop. Aim to apply between stem elongation and ear emergence complete (ZGS 32-59) if disease is present. DO NOT apply later than ZGS 59. Two applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide at the lower rate may provide better control than a single application under certain conditions. If applying a 2-spray program only apply 320 mL/ha per application, the first application at ZGS 31-32 if the disease is present. Aim to apply the second application around ZGS 37-39 but no later than ZGS 59, if infection pressure persists.
	Leaf scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i> f.sp. <i>hordei</i>)		Apply when conditions favour disease development and prior to development of disease in the crop. Aim to apply between early tillering and flag leaf emergence (ZGS 21-39) if disease is present. DO NOT apply later than ZGS 59. Repeat spraying may be required, particularly if infection pressure persists. Regularly monitor the crop from 3-4 weeks after the first application for signs of re-infection.
	Stem rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i> f.sp. <i>secalis</i>)	320-640mL plus Overture at 250- 500mL	Apply when conditions favour disease development and prior to development of disease in the crop. Aim to apply no later than Z59. Apply the higher rate when disease is present on the top leaf or conditions are favourable for disease development at these stages of crop development.

Barley (Contd.)	Spot Form Net Blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f.sp <i>maculata</i>)	320-640mL plus Overture at 250-500mL	Apply when conditions favour disease development and prior to development of disease in the crop. Aim to apply between stem elongation and ear emergence complete (ZGS 32-59) if disease is present. DO NOT apply later than ZGS 59. Two applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide at the lower rate may provide better control than a single application under certain conditions. If applying a 2-spray program only apply 320 mL/ha per application, the first application at ZGS 31-32 if the disease is present. Aim to apply the second application around ZGS 37-39 but no later than ZGS 59, if infection pressure persists.
Oats	Septoria leaf blotch (<i>Phaeosphaeria avenaria</i>)	160-320mL plus Overture at 125-250mL	Apply when conditions favour development of disease but before high levels of disease develop in the canopy. Repeat sprays may be needed if infection occurs early in crop development and conditions favour infection. Regularly monitor for signs of re-infection from first application. Use the higher rates specified in the rate column under high infection pressure or when longer residual protection is required. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have a reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage. DO NOT apply later than Z59.
	Stem rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i> f.sp. <i>avenae</i>)	320mL plus Overture at 250mL	Apply when conditions favour disease development and prior to development of disease in the crop. Aim to apply no later than Z59. Select higher use rates in situations where the use of crop oil may present compatibility concerns or risk of crop injury e.g. tank mixtures (see compatibility section). Ensure thorough coverage.

Table 3: Accolade + Protek 250 EC Fungicide (250 g/L prothioconazole)

Add Protek to Accolade for improved control of certain disease compared to Accolade alone. Apply at the first signs of disease. Protek at 250mL/ha plus Accolade at 320mL/ha may be used twice, particularly if infection occurs early. Use Protek plus Accolade at 640mL/ha in wheat and barley only just once under higher disease pressure or when longer disease control is required. Do not apply a total of more than 500 mL/ha of Protek or 640 mL/ha of Accolade per crop over two applications. Observe the most conservative WHPs, re-application intervals and other instructions on the label of this and the mixture product.

Crop	Disease	Rate /ha	Critical Comments
Wheat	Septoria tritici blotch (<i>Zymoseptoria tritici</i>)	320 or 640mL	Monitor crops from mid tillering and apply at the first sign of disease development.
	Yellow leaf spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>)	Plus 250mL Protek 250 EC	Monitor and reapply within 14 to 21 days if conditions favour disease development. Use the high rate where conditions favour severe disease, or disease is established in the lower canopy. Where lower rates are used apply with a suitable adjuvant (refer to Use of Adjuvant).
Barley	Net form net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f. <i>teres</i>)		
	Spot form net blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f. <i>maculata</i>)		
	Leaf rust (<i>Puccinia hordei</i>)		
Oats	Septoria avenae blotch (<i>Parastagonospora avenaria</i> f. sp. <i>avenaria</i>)	320mL Plus 250 mL Protek 250 EC	

Table 4: Accolade In-Furrow application

Crop	Disease	Rate/ha	Critical comments
Barley, wheat	Rhizoctonia Root Rot/ Bare patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) - suppression	640mL	Apply as an in-furrow band of liquid at sowing. Refer to General Instructions.
Barley	Net Form Net Blotch (<i>Pyrenophora teres</i> f. <i>teres</i>)		Note that management of Rhizoctonia bare patch requires a fully integrated disease management strategy.
Wheat	Yellow Spot (suppression) (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>) Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)		Do Not apply any other fungicide containing azoxystrobin to the crop.

OTHER CROPS				
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Carrots	Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe heraclei</i>)	1L/ha	21 days	<p>Apply in a preventative program commencing before disease infection occurs, particularly during weather conditions that favour disease development, or (at the latest) when first signs of the disease are observed.</p> <p>Apply a maximum of three (3) foliar applications in total per crop per season, with a maximum two (2) consecutive applications.</p> <p>Apply foliar spray at 10 - 14 day interval. Use shorter interval when weather conditions are highly conducive to disease infection.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water volume to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage using ground boom spray equipment or equivalent only as a foliar spray. Good coverage of foliage is essential. Apply between 500 - 1,500 L of spray mix to adequately treat a hectare, depending on crop stage and foliage density. Use a higher volume in dense or well grown crops.</p> <p>If treating for Black Rot, irrigate thoroughly (at least 20,000 L/ha) to water the product into the soil.</p>
Cucurbits	Powdery Mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	80 to 120 mL/100L	1 day	<p>Apply the higher rate when climatic conditions favour powdery or Downy Mildew infection and in crops with large canopies.</p> <p>Application Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of growth of the cucurbits. For dilute spraying (g/100 L), an application volume of 300 L/ha is suggested where sprays are banded in the early part of the season, increasing to 1000 L/ha as a broadcast spray in a vigorous crop at full canopy.</p> <p>Spray Interval Consecutive application should be applied at 7 to 14 days intervals, commencing as soon after transplanting and continuing up to fruit maturity. Use the recommended shorter application intervals in the following circumstances. 1. Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew or Gummy Stem Blight infection. 2. When there is rapid vegetation growth during the early part of the crop cycle.</p> <p>Resistance Maintenance Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to Accolade 250 SC Fungicide develop. Apply Accolade 250 SC Fungicide in a protective program. DO NOT wait until disease levels have built up to make applications as this reduces the effectiveness of control and increased the risk of resistance development. As a precaution, DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total fungicide sprays, up to a maximum of 4 sprays, of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide per crop. A maximum of 2 consecutive applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide are to be applied. They must be preceded and followed by at least 2 application of fungicide(s) from a different fungicide group(s) such as Echo (chlorothalonil) to control Downy Mildew and Gummy Stem Blight and Nimrod to control Powdery Mildew, before Accolade 250 SC Fungicide is used again in that crop. Where crops are grown successively alternation should continue between crops.</p>
	Gummy stem blight (<i>Didymella bryoniae</i>)	120mL/100 L		

<p>Nursery stock and ornamentals: Including (non-food) – seedlings, plugs, potted colour, trees, shrubs, foliage plants, palms, grasses, fruit trees (non-bearing*) and ornamentals.</p> <p>*At least 6 months prior to first harvest</p>	<p>Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp., <i>Pseudoperonospora</i> spp., <i>Bremia lactucae</i>)</p> <p>Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.),</p> <p>Leaf Spots (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. & <i>Alternaria</i> spp.)</p> <p>Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> spp., <i>Leveillula</i> spp., <i>Microsphaera</i> spp., <i>Oidium</i> spp., and <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp.),</p> <p>Rusts (<i>Puccinia</i> spp., <i>Phragmidium</i> spp., <i>Uromyces</i> spp.),</p>	<p>80-120mL/100L</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Apply in sufficient volume to ensure adequate coverage of all plant surfaces. DO NOT use azoxystrobin curatively. Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications of azoxystrobin with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.</p>
<p>Nursery stock and ornamentals Including nursery stock (non-food and forestry), non-bearing fruit trees*, ornamentals, and cut flowers/ foliage</p> <p>*At least 6 months prior to first harvest</p>	<p>Myrtle rust (<i>Uredo rangellii</i>)</p>	<p>40mL/100L</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Apply by knapsack, powered hand-gun, boom or air-assisted spray. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure thorough coverage of all plant surfaces. Treat a sample area and assess appropriately prior to whole crop treatment to help minimise potential for phytotoxic damage. This is particularly important for crops in bloom. Apply a maximum of 2 consecutive applications of azoxystrobin with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days.</p>
<p>Poppies</p>	<p>Downy Mildew</p>	<p>75 mL/ha</p>	<p>6 weeks</p>	<p>Apply Accolade 250 SC Fungicide in a preventative fungicide program containing fungicides from a different chemical group. Apply Accolade 250 SC Fungicide preventatively before disease symptoms appear. Ensure thorough spray coverage. Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to Accolade 250 SC Fungicide develop. DO NOT use Accolade 250 SC Fungicide curatively. Apply a maximum of 2 applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide per crop.</p>

Potatoes	Early Blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	300 to 400 mL/ha	-	<p>Apply the higher rates when climatic conditions favour Early Blight or Late Blight infection and in crops with large canopies.</p> <p>Application Accolade 250 SC Fungicide may be applied by ground or aerial application equipment in potatoes. Aerial application may be used only for Early Blight (Target Spot) control. Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of growth of the potatoes. Ground Applications A volume of 200 to 300 L/ha is suggested at the start of the season increasing to 500 to 600 L/ha in a vigorous crop at full canopy. Aerial Application (Early Blight only) A volume of 30 to 40 L/ha is recommended. Spray Interval Consecutive applications should be applied at 7 to 14 day intervals at any time between early shoot growth and 14 days before harvest. Use the recommended shorter application intervals in the following circumstances. 1. Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for early or late Blight infection. 2. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. 3. At the first sign of late Blight infection.</p> <p>Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to Accolade 250 SC Fungicide develop. DO NOT wait until disease levels have built up to make applications as this reduces the effectiveness of control and increases the risk of resistance development. As a precaution, DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total fungicide sprays per crop as Accolade 250 SC Fungicide. A maximum of 3 consecutive applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide sprays are to be applied. They must be preceded and followed by at least 3 applications of fungicide(s) from a different fungicide group(s) such as Echo (chlorothalonil) before Accolade 250 SC Fungicide is used again in that crop. Where late blight infection has occurred it is recommended that single sprays of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide be alternated with 2 sprays of Echo (chlorothalonil) or a fungicide(s) from another group(s). Where crops are grown successively alternation should continue between crops.</p>
	Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)	500 to 600 mL/ha		
	<p>Soil borne: Black Scurf (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)</p> <p>Silver Scurf* (<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>)</p> <p>*Suppression only</p>	5 to 10 mL/100m of row	-	<p>Apply once as an in-furrow spray at planting. Mount the spray nozzle so the spray is directed into the furrow as a 15 to 20 cm band just before the seed is covered. Use the higher rate of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide where higher levels of disease occur. Use the lower rate where lower levels of disease occur or where less disease control is required. Apply in 1 to 3 L of water/100 m of row. Ensure the water volume used is not so high as to wash off any seed treatments previously applied to seed. DO NOT apply Accolade 250 SC Fungicide if conditions or seed quality favour bacterial rots as these diseases may be aggravated if seed comes into contact with additional moisture. DO NOT apply Accolade 250 SC Fungicide if planting in hot, sandy soils as bacterial rots may be aggravated. DO NOT mix with any other products when applying as an in-furrow spray.</p>
Pyrethrum	Ray blight disease (<i>Phoma ligulicola</i>)	600mL/ha	DO NOT graze or cut treated area for stock food	<p>DO NOT apply fungicides from the same chemical group more than 3 times in a season.</p> <p>Apply in sufficient water volume to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage.</p>

Riberries (<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i> and <i>S. fibrosum</i>) Anise myrtle (<i>S. anisatum</i>) Lemon myrtle (<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>)	Myrtle rust (<i>Uredo rangelii</i>)	200-300 mL/ha	Fruit - 14 days Leaf - 4 months Grazing - 21 days	Apply 2 sprays with a minimum re-treatment interval of 14 days. Apply via ground based equipment on appearance of myrtle rust in a plantation or when conditions favour development of the disease. Use a maximum spray volume of 400 L/ha.
Tomatoes Except greenhouse	Early Blight (Target Spot) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	400 mL/ha or 40 mL /100 L	1 day	Application Apply in a sufficient volume of water to achieve thorough coverage of all foliage. The volume of water required to achieve this will depend on the stage of growth of the tomatoes and the method of trellising which influences canopy volume. In the case of dilute spraying (g/100L) apply in the range of 400 to 500 L/ha after transplanting and increase to 800 to 1000 L/ha at full canopy. In the case of fully trellised tomatoes at full canopy, application volumes should be increased to 1500 L/ha to achieve these results with high volume spraying. For Late Blight and Sclerotinia control use the higher rates when climatic conditions are humid and mild, which favours disease infection. Spray Interval Consecutive applications should be applied at 7 to 14 day intervals commencing soon after transplanting and continuing up to fruit maturity. Use the recommended shorter application intervals in the following circumstances. 1. Under humid weather conditions which are favourable for disease infection. 2. When there is rapid vegetative growth during the early part of the crop cycle. Resistance Management Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to Accolade 250 SC Fungicide develop. Apply Accolade 250 SC Fungicide in a protective spray program. DO NOT wait until disease levels have built up to make applications as this reduces the effectiveness of control and increases the risk of resistance development. As a precaution, DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total fungicide sprays per crop as Accolade 250 SC Fungicide. A maximum of 3 consecutive applications of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide are to be applied. They must be preceded and followed by at least 3 applications of fungicide (s) from a different fungicide group (s), such as Echo (chlorothalonil), before Accolade 250 SC Fungicide is used again in that crop. Where Late Blight infection has occurred it is recommended that single sprays of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide be alternated with 2 sprays of Echo (chlorothalonil) or a fungicide (s) from another group (s). Where crops grown successively alternation should continue between crops.
	Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>), Sclerotinia (<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)	500 to 600 mL/ha Or 50 to 60 mL/100 L		

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

HARVEST

Almonds: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Anise myrtle and Lemon myrtle:

DO NOT HARVEST LEAVES UNTIL 4 MONTHS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION

Avocados: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Carrot: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER FINAL APPLICATION

Cucurbits, Passionfruit, Tomatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

Grapes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Mangoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Olives: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Poppies: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Potatoes: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Pyrethrum: HARVEST WITHHOLDING PERIOD NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Riberries (*Syzygium* spp.): DO NOT HARVEST FRUIT UNTIL 14 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION

Rubus crops including, Blackberries, Raspberries, Loganberries and Boysenberries: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

Wheat, Barley, Oats: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

GRAZING

Anise Myrtle, Lemon Myrtle and Ribberries (*Syzygium* spp.): DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS UNTIL 21 DAYS AFTER THE FINAL APPLICATION OF THAT CHEMICAL

Pyrethrum: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREA FOR STOCK FOOD

Wheat, Barley, Oats: DO NOT CUT FOR STOCK FOOD OR ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED AREAS UNTIL 3 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. WHEN APPLYING WITH A TANK-MIX PRODUCT, OBSERVE THE GRAZING WITHHOLDING PERIOD FOR THE TANK MIX PRODUCT IF THIS IS LONGER THAN 3 WEEKS

TRADE ADVICE

Grapes

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

While Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) have been set in many major wine export destinations, some export destinations have not finalised MRL applications. For further information regarding export tolerances please contact your winery, Sipcam representative or the Australian Wine Research Institute.

Wheat, Barley, Oats

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

MRLs or import tolerances for azoxystrobin may not be established in all markets. If you are growing wheat, barley or oats for export, please check with Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd for the latest information.

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

The grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, the Export Slaughter Interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI):

An Export Slaughter Interval is not required for Accolade. The Export Slaughter Interval for the tank mix product must also be observed.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Application

DO NOT use concentration factors exceeding 4 x when applying through low volume application equipment except when applying Accolade 250 SC Fungicide by air. In these cases adequate coverage of all plant surfaces is still required to achieve control of diseases.

Wheat, Barley, Oats

• **Boom Spraying**

Ground application: Apply in 80-100L of water/ha

Aerial application: Apply in at least 20L of water/ha

• **In Furrow application:**

Accolade has demonstrated good safety to wheat and barley and can be applied in water above or below the seed. Apply in 50-100L of water/ha. When injecting Accolade with liquid fertilisers (urea + ammonia nitrate solution/UAN) placement should be around 2cm below the seed. Do not use more than 100 L/ha liquid fertiliser to avoid seedling damage.

Tree Crops and Vines

- **Dilute Spraying:** Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of runoff 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 runoff. Avoid excessive runoff. 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 runoff. The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.
- **Concentrate Spraying:** Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of runoff) and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume. Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (see Dilute spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate. The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

- Example Only:

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example 1000 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example 500 L/ha
3. The concentrate factor in this example is: 2 x (ie 1000 L divide 500 L = 2)
4. If the dilute label rate is 80 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2 x 80, that is 160mL/100 L of concentrate spray.

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows. For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

MIXING

Half fill the spray tank with clean water and start agitation. Shake the closed Accolade 250 SC Fungicide container. Whilst filling the remainder of the spray tank add the required amount of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide, adding any tank mix products last. Maintain agitation until spraying is complete. **DO NOT** leave the spray mix in the sprayer overnight.

COMPATIBILITY/TANK MIXING

Accolade 250 SC Fungicide may be mixed in the spray vat with any one of the following products: Ambush*, Echo (chlorothalonil), Captan WG, copper hydroxide, Dominex* 100, Fortress* 500, Karate*, Protek 250 EC Fungicide, Laguna 430 (or other 430 g/L tebuconazole product), Larvin* 375, Overture (or other 125 g/L epoxiconazole product), Talstar* 80SC.

A mixture of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide with more than one of these products or with any other product may be ineffective or may cause serious damage. The use of such a mixture is not recommended and would therefore be entirely at the user's risk. If tank mixes are to be used observe all directions, precautions and limitation on all products to be used. As formulations of other manufacturer's products are beyond the control of Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd, and water quality varies with location, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

Note: On some tomato varieties, tank mixtures of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide and Lorsban* 500 EC or Kelthane* MF or Supracide* have been found to be phytotoxic. **DO NOT** tank mix these products with Accolade 250 SC Fungicide. On some grape varieties, tank mixtures of Accolade 250 SC Fungicide and Lorsban* 500 EC have been found to be phytotoxic. **DO NOT** tank mix Accolade 250 SC Fungicide with Lorsban* 500 EC for use in grapes.

When applied by in-furrow injection, Accolade can be mixed with water or with liquid fertilisers (urea + ammonia nitrate solution/UAN) but in that case placement should be around 2cm below the seed. Accolade is generally not compatible with liquid fertilisers containing phosphorus or sulfur (eg DAP liquids). Check compatibility with a jar test beforehand and maintain agitation at all times.

RESISTANT FUNGICIDE WARNING

GROUP	11	FUNGICIDE
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Accolade 250 SC Fungicide is a member of the Quinone outside inhibitors (Qols) group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group 11 fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product and other Group 11 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 product or other Group 11 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, Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd accept no liability for any losses than may result from the failure of this product to control resistance fungi.

Resistance Management

Product should be applied in a protective spray program containing fungicides from different chemical groups. DO NOT wait until disease levels have built up to make applications as this reduces the effectiveness of control and increases risk of resistance development. Disease control may be reduced if strains of pathogens less sensitive to azoxystrobin develop.

Product should be applied as specified in the Directions for Use in association with the following CropLife Fungicide Resistance Management Strategies:

- DO NOT apply more than 1/3 of the total fungicide sprays per crop as azoxystrobin.

- A maximum of 2 consecutive applications of azoxystrobin are to be applied. They must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different fungicide group(s), before azoxystrobin is used again in that crop.
- Where crops are grown successively alternation should continue between crops.

PRECAUTIONS

TO AVOID CROP DAMAGE:

Nursery stock, ornamentals and cut flowers/ foliage (other than certain apple varieties), Carrot crops, Olives, Ribberries, Anise myrtle and Lemon myrtle are not known to be sensitive to this product when used in accordance with the label directions. The sensitivity of some varieties/cultivars, however, has not been fully evaluated under all growing conditions. It is advisable to only treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating a larger area. Discontinue applications when any adverse symptoms post-treatment are observed.

Re-entry period

Do not allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried. If prior entry is necessary wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Extremely toxic to certain apple varieties. AVOID SPRAY DRIFT. Extreme care must be used to prevent injury to apple trees. DO NOT spray where spray drift may reach apple trees. DO NOT use spray equipment that has been previously used by this product to spray apple trees. Even trace amounts can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product 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. 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.

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

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. When opening the container and preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, and goggles or safety glasses. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles or safety glasses and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131 126.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information, refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) which is available from the supplier or from our web site, www.sipcam.com.au.

NOTICE TO BUYER

This product must be used in accordance with the directions for use. Where this product is not a good of a kind ordinarily acquired for personal, domestic or household use or consumption under the Australian Consumer Law, Sipcam's liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss which you incur, including, without limitation, loss or damage to crop, loss of equipment, property damage, personal injury or death is limited, at Sipcam's option, to the replacement of the product or the supply of an equivalent product. By opening this package, you agree to be bound by these terms. If you **DO NOT** agree to these terms, please return the entire unopened package intact to Sipcam or the place in which you purchased this product for a full refund.