

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

▲ PEEL HERE ▲



Eraze[®] 510 Biaquatic

Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 510 g/L GLYPHOSATE
present as the ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT

GROUP M HERBICIDE

A non-selective water soluble herbicide for control of a wide range of annual and perennial weeds in a wide variety of situations as per the Directions For Use Table.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE OPENING OR USING



Amgrow

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20 L

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT spray if rainfall is expected as rainfall within 6 hours of treatment may reduce the effectiveness of the product. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours of treatment may wash the product from the leaf surface and retreatment may be necessary.

DO NOT disturb treated weeds by grazing, cultivation, sowing, etc after treatment for 1 day for annual weeds, and 7 days for perennial weeds to ensure complete uptake of the herbicide, unless specified in the critical comments.

DO NOT apply to weeds under stress from frost, cold, disease, waterlogging or lack of moisture. Plants must be actively growing to ensure optimum uptake of the product.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Southern Australia Prior to sowing a crop or pasture. For weed control prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tined implement.	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Volunteer Cereals, Wild Oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>)	NSW, ACT, VIC, WA, SA only	350 – 700 mL pre tillering 700 mL-900 mL post tillering	Use the higher rate when treating in cold/overcast conditions. When using late in the season, use the lower rate on young weeds and the higher rate on mature weeds ie. fully tillered grasses or broadleaf weeds at budding or stem elongation. If weeds have been grazed heavily remove stock prior to spraying to ensure re-growth to 6-8 cm before treatment and use the higher rate. To allow for herbicide uptake do not begin sowing for 1 day after application for annual weeds and 7-10 days for perennial weeds. If cultivation or sowing does not occur within 21 days retreatment may be necessary. Annual Ryegrass, Silver grass and Perennial grasses: It is recommended to use a water volume of 70 L/ha or more with low volume nozzles to improve control. Addition of a nonionic surfactant according to label directions may improve control. Crop establishment: Sowing should not proceed until conditions allow the formation of satisfactory seedbed. See CROP ESTABLISHMENT for directions. Tank mixtures: For improved control of Clovers, add Dicamba. Read and follow all label directions for the tank mix products. Perennial weeds: For perennial Phalaris, Soursob, Skeleton Weed and Sorrel this product will provide knockdown, seasonal suppression and reduction in treated plant numbers.
	Annual Phalaris (<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>), Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Silvergrass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)		700 mL - 900 mL pre tillering 900 mL - 1 L post tillering	
	Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Doublegee/Spiny Emex (<i>Emex australis</i>)		350 – 700 mL less than 8 cm diameter 700 mL-900 mL greater than 8 cm diameter	
	Amsinckia (<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> , <i>F. muralis</i>), Paterson's Curse/Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Scotch Thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>), Volunteer lupins (<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		700 – 900 mL less than 12 cm diameter 900 mL - 1 L greater than 12 cm diameter	
	Dock (seedling) (<i>Rumex crispus</i>)		700 mL - 1 L	
Southern Australia Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tined implement	Perennial Phalaris (Phalaris), Skeleton Weed (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>) – fully emerged rosettes – NSW only, Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>), Sub-clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)		1 L	

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Southern Australia Prior to sowing a crop or pasture with full soil disturbance by cultivation or sowing with a tined implement – continued	Perennial Phalaris (<i>Phalaris</i>), Skeleton Weed (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>) – fully emerged rosettes – NSW only, Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>), Sub-clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)	TAS only	1.0-2.0 L	In Tasmania use 1.0 L on annual weeds and 2.0 L on perennial weeds. The product may also be tank mixed with Dicamba (1 L/ha of 200 g/L) to improve control of Sorrel, Dock and White Clover. Observe Dicamba label directions and plant back periods. Addition of a suitable non-ionic wetting agent may improve control.
Southern Australia Before sowing a crop or pasture. For weed control prior to sowing a crop or pasture with minimal or no soil disturbance.	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Wild Oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>), Volunteer Cereals	NSW, ACT, VIC, WA, SA only	700 mL-1.0 L	Use the higher rate when treating in cold/overcast conditions, when using late in the season. Use the lower rate on young weeds and the higher rate on mature weeds ie. fully tillered grasses or broadleaf weeds at budding or stem elongation. If weeds have been grazed heavily remove stock prior to spraying to ensure re-growth to 6-8 cm before treatment and use the higher rate. Annual Ryegrass, Silver grass and Perennial grasses: A water volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended with low volume nozzles to improve control. Addition of a non-ionic surfactant according to label directions may improve control. Do not sow if heavy trash is present. Aerial application: May be applied by air, provided a good seedbed has been established. Always use the higher rates.
	Brome Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)		900 mL-1.4 L	
	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Paterson's Curse/Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Scotch Thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>), Silvergrass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Wild Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		1.0-1.3 L	
Southern Australia Before sowing a crop or pasture. For weed control prior to sowing a crop or pasture with minimal or no soil disturbance.	Erodium (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>), Plantain (<i>Plantago</i> spp.), Perennial Phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>), Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>)		1.2–1.8 L	Tank mixtures: For improved control of dock, sorrel and sub-clover add Dicamba. Read and follow all label directions for the tank mix products. Addition of ammonium sulfate 2 kg/100 L may improve control when treating under adverse environmental conditions. Pasture or Crop Establishment: DO NOT sow into excessive trash. Trash may be removed by grazing after treatment. Grazing may commence 6 hours after the treatment of annual weeds (small) and 7 days for perennial weeds. Delay grazing for 3 days when annual weeds are large. Sowing may proceed when excessive trash is removed, but not sooner than one day after treatment of annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds. See also Crop Establishment.
	Dock (<i>Rumex</i> spp.), Flatweed (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>)		1.8 L	

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Southern Australia Before sowing a crop or pasture. For weed control prior to sowing a crop or pasture with minimal or no soil disturbance. — continued</p>	All weeds listed above	TAS only	1.0 L-2.0 L	In Tasmania use 1.0 L on annual weeds and 2.0 L on perennial weeds. The product may also be tank mixed with Dicamba to improve control of sorrel, dock and white clover. Observe Dicamba label directions and plant back periods. Addition of a suitable non-ionic wetting agent may improve control.
<p>Southern Australia For weed control before a fallow.</p>	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Wild Oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>), Volunteer Cereals	NSW, ACT, VIC, WA, SA only	700 mL-1.0 L	Use the lower rate on young weeds or when cultivation is to take place within 21 days. Use the higher rate where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding or where grasses are fully tillered. If weeds have been grazed heavily remove stock prior to spraying to ensure re-growth to 6-8 cm before treatment and use the higher rate. Soursob – Treat at tuber exhaustion. Hoary Cress – Treat at late rosette to early flowering. Annual ryegrass, Silver grass and Perennial grasses: A water volume of 70 L/ha or more is recommended with low volume nozzles to improve control. Addition of a non-ionic surfactant according to label directions may improve control.
	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Paterson's Curse/Salvation Jane (rosette) (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Scotch Thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>), Silvergrass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Wild Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>), Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		1.0-1.3 L	
	Hoary Cress (<i>Cardia draba</i>), Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)		1.0 L	

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Northern Australia For weed control prior to sowing a summer or winter crop or in a fallow.	Annual Phalaris (Phalaris), Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>), Wild Oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>), Volunteer Cereals	NSW, Old only	350 mL-700 mL	Use the lower rate on young weeds or where cultivation is to take place within 21 days. Use the higher rate where broadleaf weeds reach stem elongation/budding or where grasses are fully tillered. At more advanced stages certain broadleaf weeds may require the higher rate range or the addition of 2,4-D. In winter (cold) conditions, symptoms on Deadnettle may be slow to develop. If weeds have been grazed heavily remove stock prior to spraying to ensure regrowth to 6-8 cm before treatment and use the higher rate. Liverseed Grass and Barnyard Grass may be very sensitive to moisture stress. Dense stands may require re-treatment. For aerial application see General Instructions. DO NOT apply by air if temperature is over 30°C. * Larger plants (>5cm) of Noogoora Burr, Variegated Thistle and Volunteer Sunflower may require up to 1.3 L/ha to achieve control.
	Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa</i> spp.), Liverseed Grass (<i>Urochloa</i> spp.), Stinkgrass (Lovegrass) (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>), Sweet Summer Grass, Volunteer Sorghum (<i>Sorghum halapense</i>)		700 mL-1.4 L	
	Aust Bluebell (Old only) (<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>), Cudweed (<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>), Mexican Poppy (<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>), Mintweed (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>), New Zealand Spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>), *Noogoora Burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Spurge (<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.), *Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>), *Volunteer Sunflower, Yellowwine/Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)		700 mL-1.0 L	
	Wireweed (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>)		700 mL-1.0 L	
Northern Australia For weed control prior to sowing a summer or winter crop or in a fallow.	Boggabri Weed (<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>), Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>), Indian Hedge Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>), Mintweed (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>), Summer Grass (<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>)		350-700 mL up to 3 cm in height or diameter or up to 5 true leaves OR 700 mL-1.0 L greater than 3 cm in height or diameter or 5 true leaves.	Sowthistle: previously grazed plants may be difficult to control without allowing full recovery.
	Annual Ground Cherry (<i>Physalis angulata</i>), Bladder Ketmia, Sow Thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Turnip Weed (<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>), Wild Lettuce (<i>Lactuca saligna</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>)		700 mL-1.0 L Prior to stem elongation/budding OR 1.0-1.3 L after stem elongation/budding	

PASTURE RENOVATION AND TOPPING

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pasture with Poa Tussock present as a weed. For pasture renovation	Annual weeds (see previous table) and Poa Tussock (<i>Poa labillardii</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, ACT only	2.1-2.8 L	Before spraying * Graze heavily * Remove stock 14 days or more before treatment. * Apply after autumn break when plants are actively growing but before frosts begin (March-May). Increasing to the higher rate may give more effective reductions. Sowing of new pasture may begin 14 days after spraying. If is essential that correct follow-up pasture establishment and management occurs after treatment. Spot treatment will limit re-infestation. May be aerially applied.
Pasture with Bent Grass present as a weed. For control/suppression of Bent Grass before sowing a crop or pasture.	Annual weeds (see previous table) and Bent Grass (<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>)	Tas, Vic only	2.8 L	Apply late spring when seed heads have developed but before the onset of summer moisture stress. Remove stock prior to spraying to achieve good foliage cover. Ensure plants are actively growing. 10-21 days after spraying fully disturb soil with a tined implement and then sow summer crop and/or re-seeded pasture of crop the following autumn.
Pasture Topping for the reduction of seed set of Annual Grasses. Capeweed and Calomba Daisy.	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Calomba Daisy (<i>Pentzia suffruticosa</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, WA, SA Tas only	330 mL	Use the higher rate for heavy infestation or where annual ryegrass is present. Apply before "haying off". Annual Ryegrass and Capeweed: Apply at flowering. Other weeds: apply at head to milky dough stage. Stock should be removed before spraying to allow regrowth. Pasture legumes may be affected. Do not apply to medic/clover crops to be used for hay or seed. Apply a maximum of 50 L/ha water. Above this water volume add a non-ionic surfactant.
	Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Silver Grass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.)		210-330 mL	
Pasture manipulation for the control/suppression of certain grasses before sowing Soybeans, forage crops or Leucaena.	Carpet Grass (<i>Axonopus</i> spp.), Kikuyu (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>), Paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>).	WA, NSW, ACT, Vic only	1.0-4.2 L	Apply the lower rate for suppression only. The higher rate will provide control. Leucaena - (QLD ONLY) Rows should be 4 m apart. Use 1.8 L/ha with single taper fan nozzle LFI-80 mounted at the rear of a single row planter giving a 1 m swath.
	Carpet Grass, Paspalum	Qld only	1.0-4.2 L	
	Kikuyu (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)		440 mL-4.2 L	
	Black Spear Grass (<i>Hederopogon contortus</i>), Wire Grasses (<i>Aristida</i> spp.), Love Grasses (<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.), Red Natal Grass (<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>), Barbed Wire Grass (<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>)		2.1 L	

SUGAR CANE (RATOON CONTROL) FOR QLD and NSW ONLY

SITUATION	VARIETY	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugar cane Ratoon control	Q63, Q87, Q90, Q102, Q117, Q120, Q129, Q130, H56 752, Pindar, Triton	2.1-2.8 L	Apply when ratoons are actively growing and are 60-100 cm tall. DO NOT apply if plants are under stress from water logging or low moisture. Use low rate for suppression or where cultivation is planned. Use higher rate for control. Boom height must allow for correct overlap of the spray pattern at the top of the crop canopy.
	Q86, Q96, Q113	2.8-3.5 L	
	Cassius, Q115, Q122, Q94	3.5-4.2 L	
	NC0310, Q107	4.2-6.3 L	

RICE DIRECT DRILLING FOR NSW ONLY

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Rice Direct Drilling	Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Annual Phalaris (<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>), Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Burr Medic (<i>Medicago</i> spp.), Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	700 mL-900 mL	If plants are drought stressed, a pre-watering must be applied. If the site has been grazed allow plants to regrow to 6-8 cm before treatment. For the control of Annual Ryegrass use the higher rate and add a suitable non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate. Crop Sowing: Sow 1-14 days after treatment. Residual control will only be achieved by adding another suitable herbicide.

SORGHUM CONTROL

SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE L/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum control before harvest	Grain Sorghum (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)	Qld, NSW, only	1.0 to 1.3 L	DO NOT apply to varieties intended for seed production or varieties prone to lodging. DO NOT apply to crop under stress from factors such as waterlogging, frost, disease, low moisture etc. Apply when grain moisture is less than 25%. The product can be applied when some browning has occurred. Use the lower rate for control of the crop, late tillers and ratoon regrowth. Use the higher rate for better suppression of ratoon regrowth. Treatment may increase potential for crop lodging especially if the crop has been stressed by low moisture. In this situation harvest as soon as possible after sufficient dry brown to prevent further lodging. CAUTION: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock. Apply the lower rate for suppression only. The higher rate will provide control.
Sorghum control after harvest	Sorghum stubble (grain sorghum) (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>)	Qld, NSW, only	700 mL-1.0 L for new regrowth from slashed stubble 1.2-1.6 L for standing green stubble 800 mL-1.2 L for fresh spring regrowth	DO NOT apply to crop under stress from factors such as waterlogging, frost, disease, low moisture etc. For slashed stubble and spring regrowth apply when regrowth is at least 20 cm high. Standing Stubble: apply only if sufficient green leaf is present. Allow regrowth of at least 20 cm if grazing has occurred. Use the lower rate for knockdown and regrowth suppression where cultivation is to follow. Use the higher rate for better control of regrowth. It is important to note that variable results can occur if the crop has been under stress or grown under marginal conditions. The varieties Ruby, Trump, Nugget 2, Goldrush 2 and Prize are particularly susceptible if growing conditions are not ideal. CAUTION: Sorghum may be naturally toxic to stock.

ANNUAL WEEDS - FOR ALL STATES

WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.), Barley Grass (<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>), Barnyard Grass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>), Brome Grass (<i>Bromus</i> spp.), Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>), Canary Grass (<i>Phalaris</i> spp.), Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>), Cereals - volunteer (barley, wheat, oats, sorghum), Chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i>), Cobblers Peg (<i>Bidens pilosa</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> , <i>F. muralis</i>), Ground Cherry (<i>Physalis angulatis</i>), Lesser Swinecress (<i>Coronopus didymus</i>), Liverseed Grass (<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>), Mintweed (<i>Salvia reflexa</i>), Paradoxa Grass (<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>), Paterson's Curse/Salvation Jane (<i>Echium plantagineum</i>), Pigweed (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>), Potato Weed (<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>), Ryegrass - annual (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>), Saffron Thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), Silver Grass (<i>Vulpia</i> spp.), Sow Thistle (<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>), Spiny Burr Grass (<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.), Spurge (<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.), Sub Clover (<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>), Wild Mustard (<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>), Wild Oats (<i>Avena fatua</i>), Wild Turnip (<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>), Winter Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>), Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>)	BOOM 1.3-2.1 L/ha HANDGUN 350-490 mL per 100 L KNAPSACK 50-70 mL per 15 L	Apply only to plants which are actively growing and not suffering stress. Use the lower rate for weeds up to 15 cm and the higher rate for weeds over 15 cm. The effects of the product may take 3-7 days to appear under normal conditions and up to 20-30 days in cool conditions. NO residual control will be provided by this product. Germinations after initial treatment may have to be re-sprayed. For residual control the product should be tank mixed with a suitable residual herbicide.

PERENNIAL WEEDS

WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	BOOM L/ha	HANDGUN VOL/100 L	KNAPSACK mL/15 L	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bamboo (<i>Bambusa</i> spp.)	All States	–	700 mL	100 mL	Apply to actively growing foliage and/or regrowth, which is between 1 and 2 m tall. <u>Cut Stump:</u> dilute the product 1:6 ie. 1 part Erazz 510 Blaquatic Herbicide to 6 parts water, cut stems back to 20 cm high, pour mixture down hollow stem or paint the cut.
Bent Grass (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>)	Vic, Tas only	1.8 L	350 mL	50 mL	Apply to plants, which have some seed-head development late in the spring. Plants must be actively growing. It is necessary to follow up spraying with full soil disturbance within 21 days and then plant to a summer crop and/or re-seeded pasture or crop in autumn.
Blady Grass (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>)	NSW, ACT, Qld only	6.3 L	900 mL	140 mL	Apply to actively growing plants when most plants have reached the head stage.
Bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>)	All States	–	1.0 L	160 mL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For best control, wiper application is recommended. • Bracken should be slashed in the previous winter/ spring so that application is made to new growth. • Apply to actively growing fully unfurled fronds in autumn (March-May) before the onset of frosts. • Symptoms may be very slow to appear. • Follow-up treatment is recommended, as control will not be achieved after one treatment.

PERENNIAL WEEDS - continued

WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	BOOM L/ha	HANDGUN VOL/100 L	KNAPSACK mL/15 L	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Carpet grass (<i>Axonopus</i> spp.)	All States	2.1 L	350 mL	50 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at early head stage.
Cocksfoot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)	All States	2.1 L	500 mL	70 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at early head stage.
Couch (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>)	All States	6.3 L	900 mL	130 mL	Apply to actively growing plants when most plants are at the early head stage. For best results in WA and SA apply in October-November.
Flat Weed/ Cat's Ear (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>)	All States	2.1 L	500 mL	70 mL	Apply at early flowering stage to fully developed rosettes.
Guinea Grass (<i>Panicum maximum</i>)	All States	6.3 L	900 mL	130 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at early head stage. May be applied by Wiper equipment.
Hoary Cross (<i>Cardaria draba</i>)	NSW, ACT, Tas, Vic only	1.0 L	350 mL	50 mL	Apply late July to early September to actively growing plants at the late rosette to flowering stage. Ensure plants are not stressed at time of spraying. Where Stem's are long enough, wiper equipment may be used. Tas: Add a non-ionic surfactant at the recommended rate.
Johnson Grass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>), Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda australis</i>), Kikuyu (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>)	All States	4.2 L	700 mL	100 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at early head stage. May be applied by Wiper equipment to Johnson Grass.
Lovegrass - African (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>)	Vic, NSW, ACT, WA only	4.2 L	700 mL	100 mL	Apply to actively growing plants. To restrict seedling re-establishment pasture improvement is recommended.
Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)	All States	4.2 L	700 mL	100 mL	Non cultivated situations: Apply to actively growing plants in February-April.
		2.1 L + 2.1 L	500 mL + 500 mL	70 mL + 70 mL	Cultivated situations: Make first application when at least 20% of plants have reached early head stage (about Feb). Make the second application when most plants have reemerged (about 6-8 weeks after first application). Follow up treatments may be necessary as further plants emerge.

PERENNIAL WEEDS - continued

WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	BOOM L/ha	HANDGUN VOL/100 L	KNAPSACK mL/15 L	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pampas Grass (<i>Cortaderia</i> spp.)	All States	–	700 mL or 900 mL	100 mL or 130 mL	Apply in spring, summer or autumn to actively growing plants. Ensure complete coverage of the foliage. Best results are obtained if plants are sprayed at flowering. Use the lower rate for plants under 1 m tall and the higher rate for larger plants. Plants may be cut prior to application but re growth must be at least 1 m prior to spraying.
Paragrass (<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)	All States	6.3 L	900 mL	130 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at early head stage.
Paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>)	All States	4.2 L	700 mL	100 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at early head stage.
Phalaris (<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>)	SA, Vic, NSW, ACT only	2.1 or 4.2 L	350 mL or 700 mL	50 mL or 100 mL	Apply in winter-spring to actively growing plants. Use the lower rate where only knockdown is required such as prior to burning for a firebreak. Burning should not take place for 2-3 weeks after spraying. The higher rate should be used for longer-term control.
Plantains (<i>Plantago</i> spp.)	All States	2.1 L	500 mL	70 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage. Symptoms may be slow to appear.
Prairie Grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>), Old Blue Grass (<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>), Red-leg Grass (<i>Bothriochloa ambigua</i>), Rhodes Grass (<i>Chloris gayana</i>)	All States	4.2 L	700 mL	100 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.
Rope Twitch (<i>Agropyron repens</i>)	Tas, Vic only	4.2 L	700 mL	100 mL	Apply in late summer-autumn to actively growing plants with foliage at least 20cm high. To ensure maximum shoot emergence the area should NOT be cultivated in the period from the preceding winter until the time of spraying.
Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>)	All States	4.2 L	700 mL	100 mL	Apply to actively growing plants when the majority of plants are at the early bud stage.
Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)	Vic, NSW, ACT, Tas, WA, SA only	1.0 L	350 mL	50 mL	Apply to actively growing plants late July to early September prior to plant senescence (yellowing). Ensure plants are not stressed at time of application. If plants have been grazed or frosted allow regrowth before treatment.

PERENNIAL WEEDS - continued

WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	BOOM L/ha	HANDGUN VOL/100 L	KNAPSACK mL/15 L	CRITICAL COMMENTS
St. John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	All States	2.1 L	350 mL	50 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at flowering to post flowering, procumbent stem stage (about Nov-May). Pasture improvement or re-treatment may be necessary to prevent seedling re-establishment.
Thistle - Artichoke (<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>)	SA, Vic only	2.1 L	350 mL	50 mL	Apply when plants are at the rosette to early head stage.
Thistle - Californian (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	Vic, Tas only	4.2 L	350 mL	50 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the flowering stage. To ensure maximum shoot emergence the area should not be cultivated prior to spraying. Re-treatment and/or pasture improvement may be necessary to restrict seedling re-establishment.
Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>)	All States	2.1 L	500 mL	70 mL	Apply to actively growing plants at the early head stage.

WOODY WEEDS AND BRUSH

WEEDS	STATE	HANDGUN vol/ha	KNAPSACK mL/15 L	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bitou Brush / Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>)	NSW, ACT, Qld, Vic, Tas only	350 mL or 700 mL	50 or 100 mL	Apply to actively growing plants. Do not treat plants which are stressed, particularly drought stressed. Spray to wet all foliage. Best results are achieved when treated during the winter at peak flowering time. Use the higher rate on larger bushes. Follow-up treatment may be required to prevent the establishment of germinating weeds.
Blackberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)	All States	700 mL or 900 mL	100 mL or 130 mL	Apply from January to May (flowering to leaf fall). Spray plants which are not under stress to thoroughly wet foliage. Use the higher rate for dense, old stands over 2 m high. Further treatment may be needed to control seedlings and regrowth. Symptoms may be slow to appear and may not be apparent until next season. Tas only: Do not spray bushes bearing mature fruit.
Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)	All States	500 mL or 700 mL	70 mL or 100 mL	Spray to wet all foliage. Use the lower rate for young bushes and the higher rate for bigger mature bushes. Do not spray if conditions are hot and dry. Regrowth and seedling germination may have to be re-treated.
Crofton Weed (<i>Eupatorium adenophorum</i>)	NSW, ACT, Qld only	350 mL	50 mL	Apply to plants with full foliage which are actively growing. Spray to wet all foliage. Seedling germination may have to be retreated.
Groundsel Bush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>)	NSW, ACT, Qld only	500 mL or 700 mL	70 mL or 100 mL	Apply to actively growing plants using the higher rate for plants over 2 m tall. Do not spray during summer drought stress conditions or in winter. Spray to wet all foliage. Seedling germination may have to be re-treated.

WOODY WEEDS AND BRUSH - continued

WEEDS	STATE	HANDGUN vol/ha	KNAPSACK mL/15 L	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA, Tas only	700 mL to 900 mL	100 mL to 130 mL	Spray from flowering to leaf fall when plants are actively growing. Use the higher rate for plants over 2 m tall. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Seedling regrowth may have to be retreated.
Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	NSW, ACT, Qld only	700 mL	100 mL	Apply to plants with full foliage, which are actively growing. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage and individual plants. Seedling regrowth may have to be retreated.
Mistflower (<i>Eupatorium riparium</i>)	NSW, ACT, Qld only	350 mL	50 mL	Apply to plants with full foliage, which are actively growing. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Seedling regrowth may have to be retreated.
Sifton Bush/ Chinese Scrub (<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>)	NSW, ACT, Qld only	700 mL or 900 mL	100 mL or 130 mL	Apply to actively growing plants ensuring complete coverage. Seedling regrowth may have to be retreated. For high volume application use the higher rate when bushes are over 1 m. For Wiper application a double pass application is required. Best results are achieved if bushes are less than 1 m tall and are green at time of application.
Sweet Briar (<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>)	NSW, ACT, SA, Vic, WA, Tas only	1.0 L or 1.3 L	160 mL or 210 mL	Apply from late flowering to leaf fall to actively growing plants. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage. Use the higher rate for bushes over 1.5 m tall. Seedling regrowth may have to be retreated.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL

SITUATION	STATE	WEEDS/RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Aquatic Areas For the control of emerged weeds in all bodies of fresh and brackish water which may be flowing, non-flowing or transient. Also for weeds on margins of streams, lakes and dams and in channels and drains.</p>	All States	For specific rates of application refer to AQUATIC WEEDS TABLE below	<p>Reduction in effectiveness may result if more than ¼ of the above ground portion of the weed is submerged at treatment. Submerging the treated plants following treatment may result in the spray being washed from the plant surface, thus reducing effectiveness. DO NOT apply this product within 0.5 km of potable water intake in flowing water (e.g. river or stream), or within 0.5 km of a potable water intake in a standing body of water such as a lake, pond or reservoir. Applications to moving bodies of water should be made while travelling upstream whenever possible to prevent concentration of this herbicide in water. When making bankside application, do not overspray more than 0.5 m into open water. Avoid spraying across moving bodies of water where weeds do not exist. DO NOT ADD EXTRA SURFACTANT/WETTER UNLESS IT IS APPROVED IN AQUATIC SITUATIONS. When spraying floating weeds, use a low volume, low pressure boom sprayer or sprinkler sprayer. DO NOT submerge weeds when spraying as this may wash herbicide off the leaves. When emerged infestations require treatment of the total surface area of impounded water, treating the area in strips may avoid sudden impact on habitat.</p>

AQUATIC WEEDS TABLE

WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	BOOM L/ha	KNAPSACK mL/15 L	HANDGUN vol/100 L	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Brown Beetle Grass	NSW, ACT only	2.1 L	55 mL	350 mL	Apply to active growing plants. DO NOT apply to partially submerged plants.
Cumbungi (<i>Typha</i> spp.)	All States	6.3 L	140 mL	900 mL	Spray during Summer or Autumn period during the heading stage. Except for Tasmania, Wiper equipment can be used. Refer to information on Application Equipment Section of the label.
Paragrass (<i>Brachiara mutica</i>)	All States	6.3 L	140 mL	900 mL	Spray at early head stage when plants are in active growth.
Phragmites Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)	All States	6.3 L	140 mL	900 mL	If the Wiper technique is to be used, refer to "Wiper Equipment" section in this booklet. Spray when plants are getting close to early head stage and actively growing. Spray symptoms may not be observed for a season or more.
Rushes (<i>Juncus</i> spp.)	All States	See Critical Comments			Use Wiper technique ensuring a high percentage of green matter is present. Refer to the section of this booklet entitled "Wiper Equipment" for directions of use.
Sedge – Tall (<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>)	NSW, ACT, TAS, VIC only				Use Wiper technique ensuring a high percentage of green matter is present. Refer to the section of this booklet entitled "Wiper Equipment" for directions of use.
Water Couch (<i>Paspalum distichum</i>)	All States	6.3 L	140 mL	900 mL	Spray actively growing plants in February/March period. 75% of plants should be visible above the water line at time of spraying.

GENERAL USES FOR ALL STATES UNLESS SPECIFIED

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Agricultural Areas	See Weeds Controlled Table for Annual and Perennial Weeds and Brush and Woody Weeds	See Weeds Controlled Tables	For the control of weeds listed in "Weeds controlled" prior to sowing of any crop.
Domestic areas (home Gardens), Commercial And Industrial Areas, Public Service Areas, Rights of Way		7 mL per litre of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure weeds are actively growing at time of application. • Complete and uniform coverage is necessary to ensure the best results. • Symptoms may take 3-21 days to appear. • NO residual control is provided.

GENERAL USES FOR ALL STATES UNLESS SPECIFIED – continued

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Forestry Situations	See Weeds Controlled Table for Annual and Perennial Weeds and Brush and Woody Weeds	See Weeds Controlled Tables	The product may be used: 1. In site preparation before planting. 2. Before establishment of nurseries. 3. Amongst established trees by using selective wiper equipment, directed or shielded spray. The product must NOT contact foliage or green bark of desirable trees. The wiper should not contact any part of the tree.
HORTICULTURAL CROPS Avocado, Bananas, Blueberries, Citrus fruits, Custard Apples, Duboisia, Figs (Dessert), Guava, Kiwifruit, Litchi, Mango, Monstera, Nuts (Almond, Pecan, Macadamia, Pistachio, Walnut), Olives, Paw Paw, Persimmon, Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit, Raspberries, Tea, Vineyards	See Weeds Controlled Table for Annual and Perennial Weeds and Brush and Woody Weeds	See Weeds Controlled Tables	The product can be used as a shielded or directed spray, or using wiper equipment. DO NOT apply near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are adequately protected from spray and spray drift. DO NOT allow spray or spray drift to contact bark, leaves, wounds, or any other plant parts of any crop as severe injury may occur. Tea: Apply a maximum of 2.8 L/ha by a shielded spray or a directed off centre nozzle or 0.35 L/100 L by directed handgun or knapsack to avoid injury to the crop.
Pasture	See Weeds Controlled Table for Annual and Perennial Weeds and Brush and Woody Weeds	See Weeds Controlled Tables	The product may be used by the following methods: 1. Spot application - To remove weeds by spot application within a pasture. This product is non-selective and may damage or kill any plant in the sprayed area. To prevent seedling re-establishment pasture improvement and/or retreatment may be necessary. 2. Boom application - This product may be used to suppress or kill existing pasture prior to reseeding or establishment of other crops. 3. Selective application - See Wiper equipment under General Instructions.
Peanuts, Cotton, Soybeans & Sugar Cane (USING SELECTIVE APPLICATION EQUIPMENT ONLY) QLD & NSW ONLY	See Weeds Controlled Table for Annual and Perennial Weeds and Brush and Woody Weeds	See Weeds Controlled Tables	WIPER EQUIPMENT: Apply to the weeds growing between the rows or to weeds growing at least 15 cm above the crop. DO NOT allow the herbicide to contact the crop or to drip from the applicator as serious crop injury may occur. SHIELDED SPRAYERS (Cotton only): Apply to the weeds growing between the rows using a shielded sprayer. DO NOT apply unless the crop is at least 20 cm high.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Mode of Action: Erazo 510 Biquatic Herbicide is a water-soluble liquid herbicide. The product is non-selective and will control a wide range of emerged annual and perennial weeds. It provides no residual activity and is inactivated once it comes in contact with the soil. The product is absorbed by plant leaves and green stems and is then translocated throughout the plant to the root system. The product inhibits a plant enzyme causing a breakdown in the metabolic pathway leading to death of the plant. Visual effects of product efficacy are gradual wilting, yellowing leading to complete plant browning. For annual weeds, effects are usually apparent in 3-7 days and for perennial weeds up to 14-21 days. The time taken for these effects to appear will vary depending on the speed of translocation which will be dependent on climatic conditions such as temperature, moisture conditions etc. Best results are obtained if plants are sprayed when they are actively growing and not under any stress from such factors as disease, waterlogging, insect damage, drought stress etc. To ensure that the product is adequately absorbed by weeds it is recommended that spraying be delayed if rainfall is expected. Rain up to 6 hours after application may reduce the efficacy of the product and heavy rain within 2 hours may necessitate re-treatment. Plants which are covered in dust or which are wet with dew should not be treated.

Crop Establishment: Where the product is used to control weeds prior to the establishment of a new crop or pasture it is important that the crop or pasture not be sown until a suitable seed bed is present. Where a light cover of weeds has been sprayed, it may be possible to sow in one day. Where a large amount of dead weed matter or trash is present the seedbed needs to be adequately prepared before crop or pasture sowing.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

Erazo 510 Biquatic Herbicide may be applied by boom spray, air, knapsack, handgun or wiper application.

Boom Application: Spray volumes of 25-100 L water/ha recommended with a fan nozzle at pressures of 240-280 kPa. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of spray patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

Wiper Equipment (e.g. ropewick, canvas, carpet or felt applicators) may be used to apply the product in the situations as per the directions for use table. Weeds should be at least 15 cm above the crop and the wiper equipment should be operated at least 10 cm above the crop. Best results are obtained with lower speeds of application (do not exceed 8 km per hour) and where two applications are made in opposite directions i.e. double pass.

Where herbicide does not contact foliage (due to different levels of foliage) results may not be satisfactory and re-treatment may be required. Do not store a mixed solution for more than 2 days.

Rate: 700 mL of product to 2 litres of water.

Aerial Application: Apply a minimum spray volume of 20 L/ha for micronair and boom equipment. Droplet size should be 250-350 microns and the swath width 15-17 metres. Aerial application is only recommended in pasture or fallow situations before establishment of a new crop or pasture or in pre-harvest sorghum. On sloping ground, the spraying height may vary, so it is recommended that the spray volume be increased to 30-80 L/ha with a droplet size of at least 300 micron. Since the product is non-selective it is important to avoid spraying in conditions likely to cause drift, e.g. wind over 8 kph, temperature inversion, still air and hot dry days. DO NOT use in intensive horticultural areas. Use recommended rates specified in this label to a maximum of 2.8 L/ha.

APPLICATION IN HOT CONDITIONS

When the temperature reaches 25°C increase the water volume to at least 30 L/ha and droplet size to a least 300 micron VMD to compensate for additional evaporation of sprayed droplets. DO NOT use by air in temperatures above 30°C.

Surfactant: The addition of surfactant may improve weed control where water rates are high or product rates are low. Suggested surfactant rates are 200 mL/100 L of 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant or 250-500 mL of 700 g/L surfactant. Do not add spraying oils, agricultural chemicals or any other material except as directed on the label.

Mixing: When the product is to be mixed with water it is important that clean water be used. Dirty water or hard water containing calcium salts may reduce the product's effectiveness. The following procedure for mixing should be followed:

1. Ensure spray tank is clean and that previous chemicals used are washed from the tank.
2. Half fill the tank with clean water; add the required amount of Erazo 510 Biquatic Herbicide.
3. Add the rest of the water.
4. Add surfactant last.

COMPATIBILITY

The product may be mixed with a variety of products to enhance weed control to broaden the spectrum of weeds and to add residual control. Refer to the "Directions for Use" Section for detailed information on the tank mix situations.

Additives: Crystalline Ammonium sulfate assists in minimising antagonism when mixed with flowable Triazine herbicides. The only form of Ammonium sulfate to be used is the crystalline form (not prilled or granule forms).

Test the quality by dissolving 2 tablespoons in 2 litres of water. Swirl gently for 2 minutes. Should undissolved particles still remain at the end of that time, pre-dissolve them prior to adding product to spray tank. Ensure solution is poured through a screen.

Herbicides: Atrazine flowable or granular (see additives above do not apply the tank mix for control of barnyard grass or liverseed grass), Dicamba, 2,4 D ester, Express[®], chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron, Yield[®], Stomp[®], Logran[®], LVE MCPA, Goal CT[®]. Goal CT The addition of Goal CT at 75 mL/ha to recommended rates of this product prior to planting Wheat or Barley will improve knockdown and increase the speed at which treated weeds develop visible symptoms of phytotoxicity. Add Flowright Compatibility agent to improve the compatibility in cold water. (Less than 15°C). See directions below.

Insecticides: Chlorpyrifos, Dimethoate, Fenitrothion, Gusathion[®], Imidan[®], Le-Mat[®], Lorsban[®], Metasystox, Sumithion[®], Perfekthion EC400[®].

Flowright compatibility agent

Rate: 200 mL/100 L spray solution.

When mixing with Goal CT[®], add to improve the compatibility in cold water (less than 15°C) Flowright must be premixed with Goal CT before adding to the spray tank. Refer to Flowright label for full directions.

For tank mixing the following procedure should be undertaken:

1. Half fill tank and start agitator.
2. Add crystalline ammonium sulfate (if required) through mesh screen.
3. Add companion product.
4. Add Erazo 510 Biquatic Herbicide and rest of the water
5. Add surfactant and maintain agitation while spraying.

Equipment Maintenance and Usage: Eraze 510 Biquatic Herbicide should ONLY be stored, mixed or applied in plastic or plastic lined, stainless steel, aluminium, copper, brass or fibreglass containers. The product and spray solutions react with galvanised steel and unlined steel tanks and containers to form hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas could cause an explosion if ignited by an open flame. All application equipment including tanks, nozzles, hoses, aircraft and aircraft landing gear, should be thoroughly washed after use to prevent corrosion.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

Eraze 510 Biquatic Herbicide is a member of the Glycine group of herbicides. Eraze 510 Biquatic Herbicide has the inhibitor of EPSP synthase mode of action. For weed resistance management Eraze 510 Biquatic Herbicide is a Group M herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Eraze 510 Biquatic Herbicide and other Group M 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 Eraze 510 Biquatic Herbicide or other Group M herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Amgrow Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Eraze 510 Biquatic Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

GROUP M HERBICIDE

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

This product is non selective and may severely injure or kill desirable plants should the product come into contact with the foliage, green stems or fruit of such plants. DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. DO NOT allow spray to contact any part of desirable plants. DO NOT use prior to transplanting tomato seedlings.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

There is no withholding period for this product but removal of stock may be necessary to achieve efficacy. It is recommended that stock be removed from the area to be treated for 1 day after treatment of annual weeds and for 7 days after treatment of perennial weeds. Certain plants (eg Soursoob, Variegated Thistle) may be naturally toxic to stock. Where known toxic plants are present, do not allow stock to graze until complete browning of treated plants has occurred.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate dams, streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. When controlling weeds near water, refer to label directions to minimise the entry of spray into the water.

PRECAUTION

DO NOT store, mix or apply the product or spray solutions in unlined steel or galvanised containers as a highly flammable gas may form. Use stainless steel, brass, copper, aluminium, plastic or plastic lined, fibreglass containers or spray tanks.

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 or preferably pressure 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 bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

For refillable containers: Empty containers fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply or designated collection point for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing product for use wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. When using controlled droplet applicator wear protective waterproof clothing and impervious footwear. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 1126.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE: Amgrow Pty Ltd shall not be liable for any loss injury damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise in connection with the sale supply use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on Amgrow'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 Amgrow has any authority to add to or alter these conditions.

Additional information required under the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) classification of the substance/mixture: **May cause respiratory irritation.** Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice. Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials. Dispose of small quantities and empty containers by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage. For larger quantities, if recycling or reclaiming is not possible, use a commercial waste disposal service.