

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/L IPRODIONE

GROUP 2 FUNGICIDE

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

IMPORTANT:
READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

Distributed by:

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APVMA Approval No. 64885/5-10L/0510



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5L

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
TREE AND VINE CROPS

RATE					CRITICAL COMMENTS
In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Special Instructions for Tree Crops/Vines section.					For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Refer to the Special Instructions for Tree Crops/Vines section.
CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	
Almonds	Blossom Blight, Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia</i> spp., <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	All States	50 mL/ 100 L water	Nil	Apply first at full bloom and, if conditions are favourable for disease development, up to two subsequent applications can be made; at petal fall and up to four weeks after petal fall.
Boysenberries	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)		100 mL/ 100 L water	1 day	Spray at 10% blossom and full bloom. For fruit protection, apply 2 to 3 weeks pre-harvest.
Grapes				7 days	Good crop hygiene will aid in the control of disease. This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. If three or fewer bunch rot sprays are applied in a season use only one spray per season containing Transact Fungicide (or other Group 2 Fungicide). If four or more bunch rot sprays are applied in a season use no more than two sprays containing Group 2 fungicides, unless tank mixed with a registered multi-site (GroupY) fungicide. 2. Late season fungicide treatments should be applied before Botrytis infection reaches unacceptably high levels in the vineyard. 3. DO NOT apply more than two consecutive sprays from the same fungicide group, including from the end of one season to the next.
Kiwifruit	Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	NSW, VIC, WA only			Apply the spray to vines every 10 to 14 days ensuring that all fruit is thoroughly wet. Apply 3 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals from 10% bloom to petal fall for protection of flowers and young fruit. Apply a further 2 applications of Transact Fungicide to control late season Botrytis.

TREE AND VINE CROPS – continued

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Macadamias	Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis spp.</i>)	All States	50 mL/ 100 L water	Nil	Apply as thorough cover spray to flower racemes when they open. A follow up spray may be needed one week later if wet conditions persist during flowering. Remove nuts under trees prior to spraying.
Mandarins (non-bearing)	Alternaria Leaf Spot (Brown Spot) (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>)	QLD, NT, WA only	100 mL/ 100 L water	Nil	Apply to non-bearing trees of Murcott variety monthly from first flush in Spring until flushing ceases in the Autumn. Reduce intervals to fortnightly during periods of wet weather.
Passionfruit	Alternata Spot (Brown Spot) (<i>Alternaria spp.</i> , <i>Alternaria passiflora</i>)	QLD, NSW, NT, WA only		7 days	This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Maintain a protective cover with protectant fungicide such as mancozeb. 2. Limit the use of Transact Fungicide to strategic periods, i.e. before, during and after extended wet periods. 3. Always tank mix Transact Fungicide with a protectant such as mancozeb. 4. DO NOT apply more than four Transact Fungicide (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in a season.
Raspberries	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States		1 day	Spray at 10% blossom and full bloom. For fruit protection, apply at 2 to 3 weeks pre-harvest.
Stone Fruit: Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums	Orchard Spraying Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>Monilinia laxa</i>), Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	QLD, NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA only	50 mL to 75 mL / 100 L water	Nil	For control of Blossom Blight, spray at 10% blossom, full bloom and petal/shuck fall. For control of subsequent Brown Rot in fruit, spray at 3 weeks and 1 week pre-harvest. Use higher rate under severe conditions of challenge or for single applications of Transact Fungicide in the spray program. This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Do not apply more than 2 consecutive sprays of Transact Fungicide or (other Group 2 Fungicides). 2. A post-harvest treatment should also be counted as an application. 3. The last Blossom Blight spray and the first pre-harvest brown rot spray should be regarded as consecutive applications. 4. The spray program should be considered, and the strategy applied on a whole orchard basis.
Youngberries	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	100 mL / 100 L water	1 day	Spray at 10% blossom and full bloom. For fruit protection, apply at 2 to 3 weeks pre-harvest.

BERRIES

(See Tree Crops/Vines for boysenberries, raspberries and youngberries).

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

FRUIT – POST-HARVEST DIPPING

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pome Fruit: Apples, Pears	Post-harvest Dipping Storage Rots (<i>Penicillium spp.</i>) (<i>Botrytis spp.</i>) (<i>Gloeosporium spp.</i>)	All States	100 mL/ 100 L water	Nil	To minimise the development of post-harvest rots handle fruit carefully to avoid fruit injury and dip promptly after harvest. Remove any infected fruit from the packing house immediately and destroy. When dipping, allow sufficient time to thoroughly wet the fruit. Top up dip with 100 mL Transact Fungicide in 100 L of water. This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. For the last pre-harvest spray, use a fungicide with a different mode of action to the fungicide planned for use as a post-harvest treatment. 2. Where alternative fungicide groups are available, rotate to use as many different modes of action as possible.

FRUIT – POST-HARVEST DIPPING – continued

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Stone Fruit: Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums Post-harvest dipping	Post-harvest Dipping Brown Rot (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> , <i>Monilinia laxa</i>), *Transit Rot (<i>Rhizopus spp.</i>)	QLD, NSW, VIC, TAS SA, WA only	100 mL/ 100 L water	Nil	To minimise the development of post-harvest rots handle fruit carefully to avoid fruit injury and dip promptly after harvest. Remove any infected fruit from the packing house immediately and destroy. When dipping, allow sufficient time to thoroughly wet the fruit. Top up dip with 200 mL Transact Fungicide in 100 L of water. A non-ionic wetting agent should be added. Transit rot is suppressed at this rate. This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. For the last pre-harvest spray, use a fungicide with a different mode of action to the fungicide planned for use as a post-harvest treatment 2. Where alternative fungicide groups are available, rotate to use as many different modes of action as possible.

VEGETABLES

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Celery	Sclerotinia Rot (Pink Rot) (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	All States	1.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha OR 100 mL/100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	1 day	Commence spraying 1 to 2 weeks post-transplanting then every 2 to 3 weeks. Use only 5 sprays.
Lettuce	Sclerotinia Rot (drop) (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>Sclerotinia minor</i>) Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis spp.</i>)			7 days	Spray should be directed to the stems at ground level and to the underside of lower leaves. This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Apply Transact Fungicide as a seedling drench soon after emergence. 2. Apply a protectant fungicide as a high volume foliar spray before planting out, then Transact Fungicide immediately after planting. 3. Maintain cover with protectant fungicide sprays at 7-10 day intervals. 4. If weather conditions favour Botrytis infection, tank mix the protectant with Transact Fungicide. 5. Do not apply Transact Fungicide (or other Group 2 fungicides) more than 4 times per season, irrespective of the target disease.

VEGETABLES – continued

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Potatoes	Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	All States	500 mL to 1.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha OR 50 to 100 mL/100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	Nil	Apply 2 sprays, once immediately before and once immediately after hilling-up. For most effective treatment, concentrate the spray at the base of the stems and surrounding soil surface, where the fungus is active. Use the higher rate where disease is severe.
	Target Spot (Early Blight) (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)				Ensure thorough coverage to the whole plant. Treatment is generally not required until after flowering. Use the higher rate where disease is severe. This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Limit use of Transact Fungicide to periods when conditions favour disease development. 2. DO NOT apply more than four Transact Fungicide (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in one season. 3. Apply no more than two consecutive sprays of a Group 2 fungicide.
	Hypocotyl Rot (Black Scurf) (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)		400 mL/tonne seed material		Transact Fungicide will protect emerging shoots from Hypocotyl Rot, improving overall germination. Transact Fungicide may also reduce occurrence of Black Scurf on the harvested potatoes. Ensure good coverage of seed material and planting furrow. This can be achieved by applying Transact Fungicide as a fine spray to the seed at the time of planting using spray equipment mounted on the planter, and nozzles located at three points on each planter row to ensure uniform coating of seed. DO NOT plant into waterlogged soils. A minimum water volume of 80 L/tonne seed should be used.
Tomatoes	Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	QLD, NSW, TAS, SA, WA only	1.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha OR 100 mL/100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	7 days	Spray at 14 day intervals from transplanting and throughout period of disease pressure.

VEGETABLES – continued

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tomatoes	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	All States	1.0 L/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha OR 100 mL/100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	7 days	Commence spraying 3 to 4 weeks after transplanting or at the onset of disease. Repeat treatment at 14 day intervals or when conditions favour spread of disease i.e. at trimming or deleafing. This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Alternate or tank mix Transact Fungicide with a protectant such as chlorothalonil. Avoid applying two Transact Fungicide (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in succession, unless tank mixed with a protectant. 2. Do not apply more than 4 Transact Fungicide (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in a season.
	Target Spot (Early Blight) (<i>Alternaria Solani</i>)	QLD, TAS, WA, NT only			Commence spraying 1 week post-planting. Use adequate water to give thorough coverage of plants. Use high volume spray equipment. This use is subject to an CropLife fungicide resistance management strategy: 1. Limit the use of Transact Fungicide to periods when conditions favour disease development. 2. DO NOT apply more than four Transact Fungicide (or other Group 2 fungicide) sprays in one season. Apply no more than two consecutive sprays of a Group 2 fungicide.

FIELD CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lucerne	Lucerne Leaf Spot (<i>Stemphylium botryosum</i>)	QLD, WA only	250 mL to 500 mL/ha where spray volume is less than 1000 L/ha OR 25 to 50 mL per 100 L water where spray volume equals or exceeds 1000 L/ha	7 days	Spray every 10 to 14 days when cool, damp weather favours the disease. Use the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure.
	Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spot (<i>Leptosphaerulina trifolii</i>)				Apply in at least 300 L water/ha every 10 to 14 days when cool, damp weather favours the disease. Use the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure.

FIELD CROPS – continued

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Peanuts	Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)	QLD, WA only	1.0 L/ha OR 220 mL/100 L water (spot application)	12 days	Apply when disease first appears. Repeat if necessary. Use a high volume of water to ensure good coverage of foliage and stem at ground level. Do not mix Transact Fungicide with a foliar fungicide due to the different target positions on the plant.
Soybeans	Black Leaf Blight (<i>Arkoala nigra</i>)	NSW, WA only	1.0 L/200 to 400 L water per ha	7 weeks	If disease is present on leaves apply an initial spray at early pod set (pods approximately 5 mm long). An additional spray 14 days later may be required if wet seasonal conditions prevail.

ORNAMENTALS

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

RECREATIONAL TURF:

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Recreational Turf	Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>), Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i>)	QLD, NSW, TAS, SA, WA only	60 to 90 mL/ 10 to 150 L water/100m ²	Nil	Curative Program: Repeat treatment after 14 days. Use the higher rate under conditions of severe disease pressure. For Preventative Treatment: Apply as a monthly spray program. This use is subject to an AFRAC anti-resistance strategy. To reduce the possibility of resistance build-up to Transact, do not apply more than 2 consecutive sprays of Transact Fungicide or related dicarboximide fungicides, unless tank mixed with a fungicide from a different activity group.

RECREATIONAL TURF – continued

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Recreational Turf	Brown Patch (<i>Curvularia spp.</i>) (<i>Dreschlera spp.</i>) (<i>Fusarium culmorum</i>) (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	VIC only	60 to 90 mL/ 10 to 150 L water/100m ²	Nil	Curative Program: Repeat treatment after 14 days. For Preventative Treatment: Apply as a monthly spray program. This use is subject to an AFRAC anti-resistance strategy. To reduce the possibility of resistance build-up to Transact Fungicide, do not apply more than 2 consecutive sprays of Transact Fungicide or related dicarboximide fungicides, unless tank mixed with a fungicide from a different activity group.
	Fusarium Patch (<i>Fusarium nivale</i>)	NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA only	90 mL/ 10 to 150 L water/100m ²		Curative Program: Repeat treatment after 14 days. For Preventative Treatment: Apply as a monthly spray program. This use is subject to an AFRAC anti-resistance strategy.
	Leaf Spot (<i>Dreschlera spp.</i>), Dollar Spot (<i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i>)	QLD, NSW, VIC, SA, WA only	60 mL/ 10 to 150 L water/100m ²		To reduce the possibility of resistance build-up to Transact Fungicide, do not apply more than 2 consecutive sprays of Transact Fungicide or related dicarboximide fungicides, unless tank mixed with a fungicide from a different activity group.
	Spring Dead Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria spp.</i>)*	NSW, SA only	65 mL per 10 to 150 L water/100m ²		For Preventative Treatment: Apply as a monthly soil drench throughout the year. Water in thoroughly after application. * When used in a preventative program this product will limit the development of <i>Leptosphaeria</i> and improve the rate of turf recovery. This is subject to an AFRAC anti-resistance strategy. To reduce the possibility of resistance build-up to Transact Fungicide, do not apply more than 2 consecutive sprays of Transact Fungicide or related dicarboximide fungicides, unless tank mixed with a fungicide from a different activity group.
	Spring Dead Spot (<i>Helminthosporium spp.</i> , <i>Curvularia spp.</i>)	VIC, WA only			
	Helminthosporium disease affecting leaf, crown and roots: (Black and white Helminthosporium Spot: <i>Bipolaris spp.</i> , <i>Drechslera spp.</i> , <i>Excerohilum spp.</i>)	QLD, NSW, VIC, SA, WA only	45 mL/ 10 to 150 L of water/100m ²		For Curative Treatment: Apply as a foliar spray and repeat application after 7 to 14 days. For white spot symptoms on couch grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) only, use higher water volumes of 100 to 150L of water per 100m ² . For Preventative Treatment: Apply as a high volume foliar spray. Repeat applications at monthly intervals from February to May. This use is subject to an AFRAC antiresistance strategy. To reduce the possibility of resistance build-up to Transact Fungicide, do not apply more than 2 consecutive sprays of Transact Fungicide or related dicarboximide fungicides, unless tank mixed with a fungicide from a different activity group.

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

WITHOLDING PERIODS:

All

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

Harvest

**BOYSENBERRIES, CELERY, RASPBERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES, YOUNGBERRIES:**

**GRAPES, KIWIFRUIT, LETTUCE,
TOMATOES AND PASSIONFRUIT:**

PEANUTS:

SOYBEANS:

Grazing

LUCERNE:

TURF:

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

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

DO NOT GRAZE TREATED AREAS OR FEED TURF CLIPPINGS TO ANIMALS INCLUDING POULTRY.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

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

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

Resistance Management

Do rotate to use products with as many different modes of action as possible to reduce the possibility of resistance development where alternatives are available.

Where specific resistance management strategies are established these are detailed in the CRITICAL COMMENTS.

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances may not exist in all markets for produce treated with Transact Fungicide#. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Amgrow Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using Transact Fungicide#.

MIXING

Note: Transact Fungicide may be unstable in conditions where the pH is 7 or higher. It is therefore essential to check the pH of the spray solution before adding Transact Fungicide#. A suitable registered buffering agent may have to be added to bring pH down below 7. Add half the required water volume to the spray tank or vat with the agitation mechanism operating. Add the required volume of this product and then add additional water to the volume required.

GROUP 2 FUNGICIDE

APPLICATION

Good disease control requires even, thorough coverage of the target area. Application should be made using appropriate spray equipment and sufficient water to provide adequate penetration and coverage. Equipment settings and water volume may need to vary, depending on the growth stage of the crop.

Tree and Vine Crops

Dilute Spraying

Use a sprayer designed to apply high spray volumes, up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient spray solution to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off. The required spray volume to achieve point of run-off may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice. Add the amount of product specified in the Directions For Use table for each 100 L of water. Spray to the point of run-off. The required dilute spray volume to achieve point of run-off will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.

Concentrate Spraying

Use a sprayer designed and set up for the concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies spray volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume. Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (See Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate. The mixing rate for concentrate can then be calculated in the following way:

EXAMPLE ONLY

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500 L/ha.
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha.
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3x (ie $1500 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 3$).
4. If the dilute label rate is 10 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3×10 , that is 30 mL/100 L of concentrate spraying.

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.

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

COMPATIBILITY

Transact Fungicide# is compatible with the following products: Aliette* WG, Bugmaster* Flowable, calcium chloride, chlorpyrifos 500 EC, copper oxychloride, dimethoate, Dithane*, Dithane* M-45, endosulfan, Kelthane* EC, maldison, metalaxyl, methomyl or parathion-methyl.

When tank mixing products the order of mixing is determined by formulation type. As a guide the following mixing sequence is recommended.

1. Wettable powders
2. Suspension concentrates
3. Water Dispersible Granules
4. Suspo-emulsions (eg. Transact Fungicide)
5. Soluble powders
6. Solutions
7. Emulsifiable concentrates
8. Soluble concentrates
9. Wetting agents and oils

With any mixture, thoroughly agitate immediately before applying. It is not recommended to mix this product with more than one of the above chemicals in the tank. The use of a surfactant or spray oil is not recommended with Transact Fungicide as it may result in crop damage to sensitive plants.

DO NOT mix with fertilisers.

Note: Mixing Transact Fungicide with Aliette WG may result in some settling out.

As formulations of other manufacturer's products are beyond the control of Amgrow Pty Ltd, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

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

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type.

Read the Storage and Disposal instructions on the label that is attached to the container.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and using the product wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. 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, face shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet which can be obtained 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 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.

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