



Ippon 500 Aquaflo[®]
Colin Campbell (Chemicals) Pty Ltd

IPPON 500 AQUAFLO

GROUP **B** FUNGICIDE

Active Ingredient:	500g/L Iprodione
Poison Schedule:	Unscheduled
Withholding Period:	See below.
Resistant Grouping:	Group B
Dangerous Goods Class:	Not classified as a dangerous good under the Australian Code For Transport and Storage of Dangerous Goods in Australia.
Registered For Use In:	See below.
Pack Size:	1L (10 x 1L per carton) 2L (6 x 2L per carton) 5L (4 x 5L per carton)



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 Mixing/Application section.				For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or the same total amount of product to the concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods
Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP (days)	
Small Fruit & Berries: Boysenberries Raspberries Youngberries Blueberries (NSW, QLD, TAS, WA ONLY.)	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	100mL per 100L water	1 (H)	Spray at 10% blossom and full bloom. For fruit protection, apply 2 to 3 weeks pre-harvest.
				Apply every 10 to 14 days from flowering.
Grapes	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	100mL per 100L water	7 (H)	Good crop hygiene will aid in the control of disease. This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide anti-resistance strategy: 1. Apply fungicide sprays at early flowering, 80-100% cap-fall and pre-bunch closure. Further applications may be necessary at veraison and pre-harvest, if wet weather favours infection. 2. Do not apply more than 2 consecutive sprays of a dicarboximide fungicide in this programme. Alternate or tank mix with a registered fungicide from another activity group 3. Do not apply more than 4 dicarboximide sprays in a season.
Kiwifruit (NSW, VIC, WA ONLY)	Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)		7 (H)	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% fruit bloom to petal fall for protection of flowers and young fruit. Apply further 2 applications of Ippon Aquaflo to control late season <i>Botrytis</i> .
Mandarins (non-bearing) (QLD, WA, NT ONLY)	Alternaria Leaf Spot (Brown Spot) (<i>Alternaria citri</i>)		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 (QLD, NSW, WA, NT ONLY)	Alternaria Spot (Brown Spot) (<i>Alternaria</i> spp.)		7 (H)	This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide anti-resistance strategy: 1. Maintain a protective cover with protectant fungicides such as mancozeb. 2. Limit the use of Ippon Aquaflo or other dicarboximides to strategic periods, i.e. before and during extended wet periods. Repeat treatment at 14 day intervals as required. 3. Always tank mix Ippon Aquaflo with a protectant such as mancozeb. 4. Do not apply more than 4 dicarboximide sprays in a season.



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Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Stone Fruit: Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums (QLD, NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA ONLY)	Blossom Blight (<i>Sclerotinia fructicola</i> , <i>Sclerotinia laxa</i>) Brown Rot (<i>Sclerotinia fructicola</i> , <i>Sclerotinia laxa</i>)	50 to 75mL per 100L water	Nil (H)	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 Ippon Aquaflo in the spray program. This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide anti-resistance strategy: 1. DO NOT apply more than 2 consecutive sprays of Ippon Aquaflo or related dicarboximide fungicides. 2. A post-harvest dip 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. 5. Sound management practices such as good insect control, removal of fruit mummies and burying diseased fruit will help to reduce disease pressure and further help to avoid resistance.
Almonds	Blossom blight and Brown rot (<i>Monilinea</i> and <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	50mL/100L water	Nil (H)	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.
Macadamias	Botrytis blight (<i>Botrytis</i> spp)			Apply first as a 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 tree before spraying.



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NON-TREE AND VINE CROPS:

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
Celery	Pink Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	100mL per 100L water OR 1.0L/ha	1 (H)	Commence spraying 1 to 2 weeks post-transplanting then every 2 to 3 weeks. Use only 5 sprays. Apply at a rate of 1000L solution/ha.
Lettuces	Drop (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> and <i>Sclerotinia minor</i>)	100mL per 100L water (Apply a minimum of 1.0L/ha)	7 (H)	<p>Spray should be directed to the stems at ground level and to the underside of lower leaves. This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide anti-resistance strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply Ippon Aquaflo as a seedling drench soon after emergence. 2. Apply a protectant fungicide as a high volume foliar spray before planting out, then Ippon Aquaflo immediately after planting or thinning. 3. Maintain cover with protectant fungicide sprays at 7-10 day intervals. 4. If weather conditions favour Botrytis infection, tank mix the protectant with Ippon Aquaflo.
	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis spp.</i>) (TAS, WA ONLY)			5. Do not apply Ippon Aquaflo, or related dicarboximides, more than 4 times per season, irrespective of the target disease.
Potatoes	Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>)	50 to 100mL per 100L water OR 500mL to 1.0L/ha	Nil (H)	Apply 2 sprays, once immediately before and one 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.
Potatoes	Target Spot (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	50 to 100mL per 100L water OR 500mL to 1.0L/ha	Nil (H)	<p>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 Avcare fungicide anti-resistance strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limit use of Ippon Aquaflo or related dicarboximides to periods when conditions favour disease development. Apply at 14 day intervals. 2. Apply no more than 2 consecutive sprays of Ippon Aquaflo or related dicarboximide fungicide. 3. Alternate or tank mix Ippon Aquaflo with a protectant such as chlorothalonil or mancozeb or with a DMI fungicide. 4. Do not apply more than 6 dicarboximide sprays in one season. 5. Good crop hygiene will aid disease control.
	Hypocotyl Rot (<i>Black Scurf</i>) (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)			400mL/ tonne seed material



Ippon 500 Aquaflor[®]
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Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
Strawberries	Grey Mould (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)	100mL per100L water (Apply a minimum of 1.0L/ha)	1 (H)	<p>This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide anti-resistance strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply a program of protectant fungicides during flowering. If conditions favour disease development during this period, tank mix the protectant with Ippon Aquaflor. 2. Applications of Ippon Aquaflor, or related dicarboximides on their own, should be confined to the harvest period only. 3. Avoid applying more than two successive sprays of a fungicide of the same chemical group during flowering and fruit ripening. 4. Alternate or tank mix different fungicide groups during fruit ripening. 5. Reduce background levels of disease by removing plant debris and rotted fruit.
Tomatoes	Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) (QLD, NSW, TAS, SA, WA ONLY)	100mL per100L water (Apply a minimum of 1.0L/ha)	7 (H)	Spray at 14 day intervals from transplanting throughout period of disease pressure.
	Grey mould (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	100mL/100L water (Apply minimum of 1.0L/ha)	7 (H)	<p>Commence spraying 3 to 4 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 Avcare fungicide anti-resistance strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crop hygiene: Reduce background inoculum levels of the fungus by cleaning up debris. Plough crops in after harvest. Do not "top" crops to control vegetative growth. 2. Spray application: Apply sprays to give thorough coverage at recommended rates. Replace worn nozzles regularly. 3. Alternate chemicals: Alternate or tank-mix dicarboximide fungicide with a protectant such as chlorothalonil. Avoid applying two dicarboximides in succession, unless tankmixed with a protectant. 4. Do not apply more than 4 dicarboximide sprays alone in one season.
	Target Spot (<i>Alternaria solani</i>) (QLD, TAS, WA, NT ONLY)			<p>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 Avcare fungicide anti-resistance strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limit the use of Ippon Aquaflor or related dicarboximides to periods when conditions favour disease development. Repeat treatment at 7 to 14 day intervals. 2. Apply no more than 2 consecutive sprays of a dicarboximide fungicide alone. 3. Alternate or tank-mix dicarboximide fungicide with a protectant or a DMI. 4. Do not apply more than 4 dicarboximide sprays in one season. 5. Good crop hygiene will aid disease control.



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

POST HARVEST APPLICATION:

Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP (days)	Critical Comments
Pome Fruit: Apples, Pears	Post-harvest Dipping Storage Rots (<i>Penicillium</i> spp.) (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) (<i>Gloeosporium</i> spp.)	100mL per 100L water	Nil (H)	Allow sufficient time to thoroughly wet fruit. Top up dip with 100mL Ippon Aquaflo in 100L water. This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide anti-resistance strategy: 1. Handle fruit carefully to minimise potential infection sites caused by injury. 2. Ensure diseased fruit is promptly removed from the field and packing house and destroyed. 3. Dip fruit with a recommended fungicide promptly after harvest. 4. Don't store fruit in the packing house-move it through the packing house quickly. 5. Dispose of mouldy fungicide-treated fruit at harvest-do not bring it into the packing house. 6. For the last preharvest spray, use a fungicide with a different mode of action to the fungicide planned for use as a post-harvest dip. 7. Resistant strains of fungi can develop within the packing house. Where alternatives are available, rotate to use as many different modes of action as possible. 8. Remove mouldy fruit from storage-isolate from other fruit. 9. Do not move fruit between packing houses especially mouldy fruit.



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Crop	Disease	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Stone Fruit: Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums	Post-harvest Dipping Brown Rot (<i>Sclerotinia fructicola</i>) *Transit Rot (<i>Rhizopus spp.</i>)	100mL per 100L water		Allow sufficient time to thoroughly wet the fruit. Top up dip with 200mL Ippon Aquaflo in 100L of water. A non-ionic wetting agent should be added. *Transit Rot is Suppressed at this rate. This use is subject to an Avcare fungicide anti-resistance strategy. 1. Handle fruit carefully to minimise potential infection sites caused by injury. 2. Ensure diseased fruit is promptly removed from the field and packing house and destroyed. 3. Dip fruit with a recommended fungicide promptly after harvest. 4. Do not store fruit in the packing house- move it through the packing house quickly. 5. Dispose of mouldy fungicide-treated fruit at harvest- do not bring it into the packing house. 6. For the last preharvest spray, use a fungicide with a different mode of action to the fungicide planned for use as a post-harvest dip. 7. Resistant strains of fungi can develop within the packing house. Where alternatives are available, rotate to use as many different modes of action as possible. 8. Remove mouldy fruit from storage-isolate from other fruit. 9. Do not move fruit between packing houses - especially mouldy fruit.

ORNAMENTALS AND RECREATIONAL TURF

Restraint : Do not graze treated areas or feed turf clippings from treated areas to animals including poultry.

Crop	Disease	Rate	Critical Comments
Ornamentals	Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	100mL/100L water (Apply at minimum of 1.0L/ha)	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 Avcare fungicide anti-resistance strategy: 1. Do not apply more than 3 consecutive Ippon Aquaflo or related dicarboximide sprays alone. 2. Monitor plants closely and spray at first sign of disease. 3. Remove and destroy all diseased plants.
Recreational Turf	Brown patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Dollar spot (<i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i>) (QLD, NSW, TAS, SA, WA ONLY) Brown Patch (<i>Curvularia spp.</i>) (<i>Dreschlera spp.</i>) (<i>Fusarium culmorum</i>) (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) (VIC ONLY)	60 to 90mL/10 to 150L water per 100m ²	Curative Programme: Repeat treatment after 14 days. Use the higher rate under conditions of severe disease pressure. <u>For Preventative Treatment:</u> 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 Ippon Turf do not apply more than 2 consecutive sprays of Ippon or related dicarboximide fungicides, unless tank mixed with a fungicide from a different activity group.



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Crop	Disease	Rate	Critical Comments
Recreational Turf	Fusarium Patch (<i>Fusarium nivale</i>) (NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA ONLY)	90mL/10 to 150L water per 100m ²	<u>Curative Programme:</u> Repeat treatment after 14 days. Use the higher rate under conditions of severe disease pressure <u>For Preventative Treatment:</u> Apply as a monthly spray program. This use is subject to an AFRAC anti-resistance strategy.
	Leaf Spot (<i>Dreschlera spp.</i>) (QLD, NSW, VIC, SA, WA ONLY)	60mL/10L to 150L water per 100m ²	To reduce the possibility of resistance build-up to Ippon do not apply more than two consecutive sprays of Ippon 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)	65mL/10 to 150L water per 100m ²	<u>For Preventative Treatment:</u> Apply as a monthly soil drench throughout the year. Water in thoroughly after application. *When used in a preventative programme this product will limit the development of <i>Leptosphaeria</i> and improve the rate of turf recovery. This use is subject to an AFRAC anti-resistance strategy.
	Spring Dead Spot (<i>Helminthosporium spp.</i> , <i>Curvularia spp.</i>) (VIC, WA ONLY)	65mL/10 to 150L water per 100m ²	To reduce the possibility of resistance build-up to Ippon do not apply more than two consecutive sprays of Ippon or related dicarboximide fungicides, unless tank mixed with a fungicide from a different activity group.
	Helminthosporium disease affecting leaf, crown and roots: (Black and white <i>Helminthosporium</i> spot: <i>Bipolaris spp.</i> <i>Drechslera spp.</i> , <i>Exserohilum spp.</i>) (QLD, NSW, VIC, SA, WA ONLY)	45mL/10 to 150L of water per 100m ²	<u>For Curative Treatment:</u> 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 . <u>For Preventative Treatment:</u> Apply as a high volume foliar spray. Repeat applications at monthly intervals from February to May. This use is subject to an AFRAC anti-resistance strategy. To reduce the possibility of resistance build-up to Ippon do not apply more than two consecutive sprays of Ippon 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.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS: (H=Harvest; G=Grazing)

Celery, Small fruits and Berry Fruits: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

Grapes, Kiwifruit, Lettuce, Lucerne, Tomatoes and Passionfruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Lucerne: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD WITHIN 7 DAYS OF TREATMENT

Macadamias and Almonds: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Peanuts: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Pome Fruit: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Potatoes: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Soybeans: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Stone Fruit: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

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



General Instructions

Note: Ippon Aquaflo 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 Ippon Aquaflo. A suitable registered buffering agent may have to be added to bring pH down below 7.

Mixing:

Add the required amount of Ippon Aquaflo to the spray tank containing half the required volume of water. Mix thoroughly and make up to the required volume with water.

Application:

Good control requires good coverage. Application should be made using sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.

1. Dilute spraying

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

2. 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 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 spraying can then be calculated in the following way.

EXAMPLE ONLY

- Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example 1500L/ha.
- Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example 500L/ha.
- The concentration factor in this example is : 3 X (i.e. $1500L / 500L = 3$)
- If the dilute label rate is 40mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 40, that is 120mL/100L 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 Practice.



Turf nutrition

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

Compatibility

This product may be combined in the spray with: carbaryl, calcium chloride, chlorpyrifos, copper oxychloride, dimethoate, mancozeb DF, mancozeb WP, DPA, endosulfan, fenitrothion, karathane, maldison, metalaxyl, methomyl, parathion-methyl, vamidothion. Mixing Ippon 500 Aquaflo with fosetyl-aluminium may result in some settling out.

With any mixture, thoroughly agitate immediately before applying. It is not recommended to mix this product with more than one of the above chemicals in the tank. DO NOT tank mix this product with fertilisers. As formulations of other manufacturer's products are beyond the control of Colin Campbell Chemicals Pty.Ltd, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

Protection Of Crop, Native And Other Non-Target Plants

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

Protection Of Wildlife, Fish Crustaceans And Environment

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the 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. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. Break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the empty containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up to this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

FOR RETURNABLE CONTAINERS:

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

Safety Directions

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. 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.

First Aid

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

For further information, refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS 72)

APVMA Approval No: 54939