POISON

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

OzCrop

2,4-D IPA 300

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 300 g/L 2,4-D
present as the ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT

GROUP	I	HERBICIDE

For the control of emerged broadleaved weeds prior to sowing crops and pastures in conservation tillage situations and for selective weed control in crops and situations detailed in the Directions of Use. This is a PHENOXY HERBICIDE that can cause severe damage to native vegetation and susceptible crops such as cotton, grapes, tomatoes, oil seed crops and ornamentals.

CONTENTS:

1L, 5L, 10L, 20L-1000L

NOT A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO THE AUSTRALIAN DANGEROUS GOODS (ADG) CODE.

BATCH NO.
DATE OF MANUFACTURE:

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OzCrop

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
RESTRAINTS
GENERAL RESTRAINTS
DO NOT exceed maximum application rate of 15L/ha (4500 g ai/ha).
DO NOT exceed the maximum daily application rate by backpack spraying of 13.3 L of product per day.
DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.
DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 3 days after application.
DO NOT apply if crop or weeds are stressed due to dry or excessively moist conditions.
Additional USAGE restrictions apply in some crops, states and seasons, see restriction tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS
DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer.
Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at www.apvma.gov.au/spraydrift
DO NOT allow **bystanders** to come into contact with the spray cloud.
DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an **unacceptable impact** to **native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production,** or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from **spray drift**. The **buffer zones** in the relevant buffer zone tables below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.
DO NOT apply unless the **wind speed** is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the **application site** during the time of application.
DO NOT apply if there are **hazardous surface temperature inversion** conditions present at the **application site** during the time of application. **Surface temperature inversion conditions** exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

BOOM SPRAYERS
DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:
- Spray droplets are not smaller than a VERY COARSE **spray droplet size category**
- Minimum distances between the **application site** and downwind **sensitive areas** (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

BUFFER ZONES FOR BOOM SPRAYERS

Application rate (/ha)	Boom Height Above Target Canopy	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in metres)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural Aquatic Areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation Areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 2.9 L (800 g ai/ha)	0.5 m or lower	0	20	0	20	0
	1.0 m or lower		50		50	
Up to 3.5 L (1080 g ai/ha)	0.5 m or lower		25		25	
	1.0 m or lower		60		55	
Up to 7.5 L (2250 g ai/ha)	0.5 m or lower		40		35	
	1.0 m or lower		110		110	
Up to 9.1 L (2750 g ai/ha)	0.5 m or lower		45		45	
	1.0 m or lower		130		130	

AIRCRAFT
DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:
- Spray droplets are no smaller than a VERY COARSE spray droplet size category.
- For maximum release heights above the target canopy of 3 metres or 25 per cent of wingspan or 25 per cent of rotor diameter whichever is the greatest, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed.

BUFFER ZONES FOR AIRCRAFT

Application rate (/ha)	Aircraft Type	Mandatory buffer zones (distances given in metres)				
		Bystander Areas	Natural Aquatic Areas	Pollinator Areas	Vegetation Areas	Livestock Areas
Up to 2.9 L (800 g ai/ha)	Helicopter	0	110	0	110	0
	Fixed Wing		160		150	
Up to 3.5 L (1080 g ai/ha)	Helicopter		130		120	
	Fixed Wing		180		180	
Up to 7.5 L (2250 g ai/ha)	Helicopter		200		200	
	Fixed Wing		325		300	
Up to 9.1 L (2750 g ai/ha)	Helicopter		230		230	
	Fixed Wing		325		300	

Timing and Usage Restriction Tables

Table 1: Timing restrictions for spraying Peanuts			
Situation	**Rate (L/ha)**	**Region**	**Timing Restriction DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS**
Broadcast spray, prior to sowing (peanuts)	Up to 2.9L/ha	Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	September to December
		Mary/Burnett	October to November
		SE Queensland	August to May
	Up to 3.6 L/ha	Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
		Mary/Burnett	September to November
		SE Queensland	**Use not supported**
Band spraying, post-sowing pre-emergence (Peanuts)	Up to 3.7 L/ha	Queensland dryland	No timing restrictions
		Cape York	No timing restrictions
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	No timing restrictions
		Burdekin	No timing restrictions
		Mackay/Whitsunday	No timing restrictions
		Mary/Burnett	No timing restrictions
		SE Queensland	October to January
Broadcast spray, post-sowing pre-emergence (peanuts)	Up to 7.5 L/ha	Queensland dryland	June to August
		Cape York	October and November
		Northern Gulf	October and November
		Northern Territory	October and November
		Wet Tropics	October to December
		Burdekin	September and October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
		SE Queensland	**Use not supported.**

Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to Pastures					
DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST					
	State	**Summer**	**Autumn**	**Winter**	**Spring**
Pastures (prior to sowing, conservation tillage)	Queensland & NT	11	11	11	11
	New South Wales & ACT	11	11	11	11
	Victoria	1.2	3.5	11	3.5
	Tasmania	1.2	2.6	7.4	3.5
	South Australia	2.4	3.5	11	7.4
	Western Australia	3.5	7.4	11	7.4
	State	**Summer**	**Autumn**	**Winter**	**Spring**
Pastures (established)	Queensland & NT	15	15	15	15
	New South Wales & ACT	15	15	15	15
	Victoria	2	4	15	7.5
	Tasmania	1.4	3.5	11	6.6
	South Australia	3	6.6	15	11
	Western Australia	7.5	10.6	15	11

Table 3: Timing restrictions for spraying SUGARCANE			
Situation	**Rate (L/ha)**	**Region**	**Timing Restriction DO NOT APPLY DURING THE MONTHS**
Sugarcane	Up to 3.6 L/ha	Wet Tropics	No timing restriction
		Burdekin	No timing restriction
		Mackay/Whitsunday	October to November
		Mary/Burnett	October to November
		Northern NSW	No timing restriction
	Up to 7.4 L/ha	Wet Tropics	October to December
		Burdekin	September to October
		Mackay/Whitsunday	August to December
		Mary/Burnett	April to January
		Northern NSW	October to November

Table 4: Application restrictions for TURF		
DO NOT apply above maximum rate (L/ha) below OR label rate, whichever is LOWEST		
Turf	State	Rate (L/ha)
	Queensland & NT	6.7
	New South Wales & ACT	6.7
	Victoria	5.3
	Tasmania	5.3
	South Australia	5.3
	Western Australia	8.3
If applying to golf courses in Tasmania, DO NOT apply to fairways adjacent to natural water bodies.		

Table 5: risk mitigation measures for dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses	
situation	**risk mitigation measures**
dryland cropping, preparatory spray	only apply in no-till farming systems (tasmania, south australia)
winter cereals, pre-emergence uses	only apply in no-till farming systems (tasmania, south australia, western australia)
summer cereals, pre-emergent uses	only apply in no-till farming systems (tasmania, south australia)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
TABLE 1: PRE SOWING: FALLOWS, STUBBLE SPRAY PRIOR TO DIRECT DRILLING OR SOWING

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	USAGE RESTRICTIONS
Cereals: Barley, Oats, Rice, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat **Grain legumes:** Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Lupins, Narbon Beans, Navybeans, Persian Clover **Oilseeds:** Cotton, Canola, Linseed, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower, Rapeseed **Pastures:** Balansa Clover, Lucerne, Perennial Ryegrass, Phalarls, Subterranean Clover, Vetch,White Clover	Ball Mustard, Common Sowthistle, Fumitory (white), Indian Hedge Mustard, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip, Wild Radish	All States	660mL/ha – 1.2L/ ha plus glyphosate 450 and surfactant at recommended rates	RATE SELECTION: Use the lower rate for seedling broadleaf weeds and increase to the higher rate for broadleaf weeds more than 10cm in diameter/high. Always add Glyposate 450 at recommended label rates. At the time of application, all weeds must be actively growing and not under stress from low moisture, frost, cold, disease or waterlogging. If grazing has occurred allow regrowth to 6-8cm before spraying and use higher rate. Always add either a non-ionic surfactant (eg Activator) or an acidifying surfactant such as Spraymate LI-700 in accordance with label directions. Use LI-700 with the mixture, if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture or if faster brown out of weeds is required.	USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. See Table 5: Risk mitigation measures for dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses.
	Seedlings of: Australian Bindweed, Bellvine, Caltrop, New Zealand Spinach, Raspweed	Qld, NSW & ACT only			
	Ageratum (Blue Top), Charlock, Dock, Furmitory (Red), Medic, Paterson's Curse, Prickly Lettuce (Wild Lettuce), Saffron, Spear and Variegated Thistle, Volunteer Lupins, Volunteer Peas, Volunteer Sunflowers	All States	900mL/ha – 1.2L/ ha plus glyphosate 450 and surfactant at recommended rates		
	Bathurst Burr, Blackberry Nightshade, Californian Burr, Common Ice-Plant, Horehound Seedlings, Ivyleaf Speedwell, Lincoln Weed Seedlings, Marshmallow Seedlings, Melilotus, Shepherds Purse, Skeleton Weed (Suppression only), Sorrel Seedlings, Storksbill/Erodium Seedlings, Sub-clover, Thornapple, Volunteer Vetch, Volunteer Safflower, Wards Weed, White Clover, Wireweed Seedlings (Hogweed)		1.2L/ha – 1.8L/ ha plus glyphosate 450 and surfactant at recommended rates		
	Amaranth, Annual Ground Cherry, Apple of Peru, Bladder Ketmia, Cow Vine, Fat Hen, Melons, Mexican Poppy, Native Rosella, Noogoora Burr, Potato Weed, Rapeseed, Yellow Vine	Qld, NSW & ACT only	1.8L/ha – 2.7L/ ha plus glyphosate 450 and surfactant at recommended label rates.		
Fallow	Control of lucerne	All States	5L/ha plus 1L/ ha glyphosate (450g/L)	Spray in spring when lucerne is actively growing using a minimum spray volume of 50 L/ha. Heavily graze lucerne during winter and early spring to reduce crown and root reserves. Allow lucerne to regrow to 15-30 cm tall before spraying. Successful lucerne stand reduction is more likely if >70 mm of rain falls in the 6-8 weeks prior to application. Add either 0.5% Uptake spray oil or a non-ionic surfactant. Maximum air temperature should not exceed 30°C.	
Winter Cereals	Refer to Weed Table	Vic only	465mL – 2.9L/ha	Observe plant back periods given in the table on this leaflet. Can be mixed with chlorsulfuron, paraquat or paraquat/diquat (eg SpraySeed) where grasses are present. For Skeleton weed, spraying should only be done 6-8 weeks before anticipated sowing date and subsequent cultivation limited to a minimum.	USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. Table 5: Risk mitigation measures for dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses.
		NSW & ACT only	1.2 – 3.5L/ha		
Winter Cereals, Maize, Sweetcorn, Peanuts		Qld & NT only			USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. See Table 1: Timing restrictions for spraying peanuts and Table 5: Risk mitigation measures for dryland cropping, pre-emergent uses
PASTURES: Conservation Tillage – Direct Drilling Surface Sowing or Fallow Maintenance	Charlock, Mustards, Saffron, Slender, Spear and Variegated Thistle, Shepherd's Purse, Turnip Weed, Wild Radish, Wild Turnip	All States	1.1L – 3.3L/ha	Apply to actively growing young weeds before sowing. Observe plant back periods given in the table on this leaflet.	USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pasture.
	Clover, Sorrel		2.3L/ha plus 280mL – 400mL/ ha Dicamba (500g/L)	Apply to actively growing plants in autumn. DO NOT sow pasture seed for at least 30 days after application.	

2. POST SOWING – PRE AND POST EMERGENT USES

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	USAGE RESTRICTIONS
Winter Cereals including: Wheat Barley Cereal Rye, Triticale Oats	Refer to weed table	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, SA & Tas only	675mL- 2.9L/ha Refer to weed table for specific rates in each state	NSW, SA only: Apply after the first node can be felt at the base of a tiller and before swelling of the head can be felt in a tiller. Vic: Apply from tillering to boot stage. Qld: Apply from mid-tillering to before boot stage. Tas: Apply at 5 leaf to fully tillered.	
Cereals: Wheat, Oats, Barley	Cape tulip	WA only	1.4-2.6L/ha	Apply from the 5 leaf stage up to jointing stage (Z15-33). Apply after the 6 leaf stage (Z16) for Cranbrook, Jjacup, Aroona and Spear wheat and Mortlock oats to avoid possible damage. DO NOT spray if lucerne is present. WEED STAGE: 10-15cm. Docks should be sprayed before 5 leaf stage. Cape tulip - low rate for cormils only.	
	Dock, Saffron thistle		2.3L/ha		
	Indian hedge mustard, London rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Wild radish		1.6L/ha		
	Wild turnip		1.4Lha		
	Capeweed, Doublegee, Erodium, London rocket, Lupin, Mustard, Rapistrum, Wild radish, Wild turnip		375mL/ha plus 500mL/ha Diuron (500g/L)	Apply when crop has 4-5 leaves and most weeds have germinated and are in 2-5 leaf stage. Crop and weeds should be dry at time of application. Some temporary yellowing of crop may occur after application. DO NOT apply to undersown medics or undersown subclover.	
Wheat, Barley	Wild Radish	NSW, ACT, SA & Vic only	165mL/ha plus 850g/ha methabenzthiazuron (700g/kg)	Spray 2-6 weeks after sowing and not later. DO NOT use on crops undersown with lucerne.	
Sugar Cane	Bindy eye (Star burr), Blue top, Cobbler's pegs, Fleabanes, Jute, Leucas, Needle burr, Spear thistle, Water primrose, Ipomea vines, Convolvulus vines	Qld, NSW only	3.6 – 7.3L/ha	Add 60-120mL of a non-ionic surfactant (900g/L) to 100L of spray mixture. Agitate well. DO NOT use on Q63, Q67, Q80 or Q96 Varieties.	USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. See Table 3: Application and timing restrictions for application to sugarcane.
	Chinese mint, Blue Snakeweed	Qld only	7.3L/ha		
Maize, Sweetcorn	Refer to Weed Table	Qld, NSW, ACT, SA & Tas only	1.2 – 2.3L/ha	Apply when crop is 10-20 cm high (NSW, ACT, SA), 10-30cm high (QLD), or 15 – 30 cm high (Tas) and secondary roots are developing and before tussling. Spray with dropped nozzles to avoid chemical contact on whorl and upper leaves. Some leaf twisting may occur but crop will recover.	
Sorghum	Refer to Weed Table	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic & SA only	1.2 – 2.3L/ha	NSW, ACT, SA, and Vic: Apply preferably when crop is at 3-6 fully expanded leaf stage but can be sprayed from 2-8 leaf stage. From 6 leaf stage onwards to within 2 weeks of flowering, crop can be sprayed with dropped nozzles to avoid chemical being sprayed into the whorl and on upper leaves & fully expanded leaves & secondary roots have developed. QLD: Apply when crop has 4 to 8 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed (not central QLD).	
Millet		NSW, ACT, SA & Vic only	1.2 – 2.3L/ha	Spray when secondary roots have developed, when fully tillered and before heads start to form at the base of the tillers. DO NOT use on Panorama millet or Panicum.	
		Qld only	1.2 – 1.8L/ha		
Maize, Sweetcorn, Saccaline, Broom Millet	Cape tulip, Dock, Saffron thistle, Indian hedge mustard, London rocket, Lupin, Rapistrum, Radish, Wild turnip	WA only	2.3L/ha	Spray when crop is 10-30cm high and secondary roots have developed and before tasselling. Apply as direct spray to weeds.	
Grain Sorghum				Apply when crop is 12cm high. DO NOT apply between tassel and dough stage. Avoid spraying when in flower.	
Peanuts	Broadleaf weeds; except Noogoora burr. Grasses; except Mossman burr	Qld, NT only	3.6L or 7.5L/ha	LOWER RATE: Apply as BAND SPRAY as soon as possible after planting in a 55cm band. HIGHER RATE: Apply as OVERALL SPRAY after planting and before crop emergence. Some crop damage may occur if heavy rain falls between application and crop emergence.	USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. See Table 1: Timing restrictions for Peanuts.
Duboisia	Refer to Weed Table	All States	Apply via high volume spot spray only in accordance with label directions for pasture situations	Apply as a target spray under trees or as an interrow application. DO NOT apply as an overall foliar application.	

3. PASTURES AND NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	USAGE RESTRICTIONS
Pastures and Non-Agricultural Uses	Refer Weed Table	Qld, NSW, ACT, SA & Tas only	1.1 – 3.5L/ha	Pasture legumes including lucerne, clovers and medics may be damaged unless well protected by grasses. Spot spraying is preferred.	USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures.
	Amsinckia, Docks, Bindweed, Caltrop, Flatweed, Spear thistle, Capeweed, Doublegee, Saffron thistle, Mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip, Annual thistles, Paterson's curse.	WA only	2.3L/ha	For pastures not containing legumes. Only seedling Docks, Spear thistle and Saffron thistle will be controlled.	
	Afghan melons		3.3L/ha plus 1% crop oil	Spray when plants are actively growing preferably before flowering or vining.	
	Paddy melons		1.6 – 2.3L/ha		
	Prickly saltwort (Roly poly)		3.3L/ha	Spray when plants are small.	
	Stinkwort		3.3 – 6.6L/ha plus surfactant	Best results are obtained when plants are small. Use high rate on larger plants.	
	Dove weed		6.6L/ha	Spray after good emergence of seedlings.	
	Boxthorn, Boneseed, Hawthorn	Vic & SA only	165mL/10L water	Spot Spraying: For Boneseed only, thoroughly wet plants or seedlings.	
	Annual and Perennial Pigweed, Artichoke thistle, Bathurst burr, Billygoat weed, Blue snakeweed, Burr medic, Clockweed*, Fleabanes, Galvanised burr, Hemlock, Hoary cress, #Kyalinga weed (Whisker grass), Knobweed, Milky cotton bushes, Parthenium weed, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle, Star burr, Thornapple, Variegated thistle*	Qld only	600mL/100L water	In all cases apply to young actively growing weeds, ensuring thorough coverage. * Spray rosette stage. # Repeat spraying if necessary.	
	Groundsel	Qld, NSW, ACT & SA only	2L/15L water	MISTING: Lightly wet plants.	
			600mL/100L water	HIGH VOLUME: Thoroughly wet plants.	
			500mL/15L water	CUT STUMP: Swab the cut stump within one hour of cutting. Apply by a pouring can or knapsack spray.	
			6 – 9.1L/ha	AERIAL APPLICATION: Spray when Groundsel is actively growing.	
	Lantana	Qld, NSW, ACT & SA only	600mL/100L water	Use a coarse spray with sufficient pressure to penetrate canopy and wet stems as well as foliage. Spray at the end of a wet Summer (March to May). Defoliation should occur but respraying of new growth will be necessary in following Autumn. Broadcast grass seed and keep stock off following Summer to allow the pasture to establish. Damage may result to pasture legumes.	
	Mother of millions	NSW & ACT only	825mL/100L water	Handgun and Knapsack only. A thorough coverage of leaves and plantlets is necessary. Use an alcohol alkoxylate surfactant (1000g/L) at the rate of 1mL of surfactant/1L of mixture.	
	Rubber vine	Qld only	330mL/10L	Apply to freshly cut stump.	
	Noogoora Burr, Weir Vine (Ipomea). Scarlet Impernel (seedlings only), White Eye (Mexican clover)		330mL/100L water	In all cases apply to young actively growing weeds, ensuring thorough coverage.	

4. SPRAY/GRAZE TECHNIQUES

PRECAUTION: An increased quantity of poisonous plants may be eaten by stock using spray-Graze eg: Caltrop, Capeweed, Paterson's Curse, Variegated Thistle and deaths could result from causes such as nitrate poisoning. With Paterson's Curse, preferably graze stock soon destined for slaughter and avoid extended periods of grazing. Avoid grazing with young or breeding stock. DO NOT graze horses or pigs on Paterson's Curse.

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	USAGE RESTRICTIONS
Pastures – Spray/Graze Techniques	Amsinckia, Thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Paterson's Curse, Wild turnip, Wild radish, Docks, Geranium, Erodium	SA only	1.1L/ha	Apply from 6 weeks after opening rains in Autumn until the end of August. Seven days after spraying stock paddock at 4-5 times normal rate, preferably with sheep. Maintain this level of grazing for 6 weeks or until pasture shows signs of over grazing. Then return to normal stocking levels. Use high stocking rates in following Spring to prevent weeds from flowering. Repeat treatments may be required for 2-3 years for complete control.	USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. See Table 2: Application and timing restrictions for application to pastures
	Annual thistles, Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Paterson's curse, Turnip, Saffron thistle, Spear thistle	Tas, Vic only			
	Amsinckia, Docks (seedling only), Capeweed, Doublegee, Mustard, Wild radish, Wild turnip, Paterson's curse, Annual thistles	WA only	1.3L/ha		
	Spear thistle, Saffron Thistle		2.5L/ha	Apply to saffron thistle at the end of September when plants are running up to flower. Sub-clovers may be damaged at this rate and use is not recommended for all medic pastures.	
	Melons		3.3L/ha	Heavy stocking on young plants sprayed with 750mL/ha provides effective control.	
	Docks	Vic only	2.3L/ha	Apply in September only and follow other recommendations above.	
	Caltrop, Capeweed, Charlock, Mustards, Paterson's curse, Shepherd's purse, Saffron, Slender, Spear or Variegated thistle, Turnip weed, Wild radish, Wild turnip	NSW & ACT only	650mL – 2.3L/ha	Spray actively growing 6-8 week old weeds. Introduce stock 7-10 days after spraying, preferably sheep (cattle are less effective). Stocking rate should be at least 5 times heavier than normal until weeds have been reduced, but before survival of desirable pasture species is threatened. Lucerne and medics may be damaged and should be grazed short before spraying. Other legumes may be affected.	

5. HARVEST AID, LAWNS AND SPOT SPRAYING

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	USAGE RESTRICTIONS
Harvest Aid or Salvage Spray – Winter Cereals	Desiccate broadleaf weeds. Refer to Weed Table	All States	2.5 – 3.4L/ha	Apply after dough stage.	
Lawns	Refer to Weed table	Qld & WA only	3.4 – 6.8mL/1L of water.	Wet foliage thoroughly.	USAGE RESTRICTIONS APPLY. See Table 4: Application and timing restrictions for application to turf.
Spot Spraying – Hight Volume Spraying		All States	Add 1/10th of rate on weed table to 150L of water. Each 150L of mix will cover 1000m2 (1/10th ha) eg If rate in weed table is 1.5L use 150mL/150L water.		
Spot Spraying - Knapsack Application			Add 1/100th of rate on weed table to 10L of water. Each 10L of mix will cover 100m2 (1/100th ha) eg If rate in weed table is 1.5L use 15mL/10L water.		

6. PLANTATIONS

SITUATION & CROP	WEEDS	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Hardwood & Softwood Plantations	Broadleaf and woody weeds including Groundsel and Pinus spp. Refer to Weed Table.	All States	3.3L/ha	Apply a single preplant application and/or a maximum of 2 post plant applications using shielded sprayers within the first 2 years following planting. Apply using aircraft (rotary wing only) or ground based equipment. DO NOT spray over or into watercourses. Products may be mixed with glyphosate for pre-plant spray operations.
Oil Tea Tree	Refer to Weed Table.		Apply a maximum of 2L/ha	Apply as a shielded spray. Avoid contact with foliage, green stems, exposed nonwoody roots, desirable plants and trees, as severe injury or destruction may result. Apply following harvest as a blanket spray only after all residual tea tree foliage has been removed by mechanical shaving, or by using a burner, no swollen buds are present on stumps (NOTE that buds can burst 8 days after harvest in summer), and surface of cut stumps are dry before spraying commences.
	Purple Top (*Verbena bonariensis)*		Apply 2L/ha plus 720 g ai glyphosate/ ha in a tank mix.	Apply as a shielded spray. Avoid contact with foliage, green stems, exposed nonwoody roots, desirable plants and trees, as severe injury or destruction may result.
Preparatory spray for fallow/clear felled *Pinus elliottii* plantations prior to replanting pine seedlings	Control of Groundsel, unwanted seedlings of previous crops (wildings) and other susceptible broadleaf weeds. Refer to Weed Table.		Up to 6L/ha with label rates of glyphosate as required.	Refer to label precautions. Minimum plant-back period of 14 days. All application is to comply with Forests NSW Manual for the Use of Herbicides. Persons applying pesticides by aircraft in NSW must hold a current NSW pilot (pesticide rating) licence and be employed or engaged by the holder of an aircraft (pesticide applicator) licence.

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

WEED TABLE:
The rates listed in the Weed Table below are spot spraying rates for use in crop or pasture, or for where weeds only are present and no crop or pasture is involved.
NOTE: Where weeds are to be sprayed in a CROP or PASTURE (other than spot spraying) use only the rates given for the particular crop or situation indicated under the Directions for Use table.
WEED TABLE

WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATE							CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						PASTURE	
	Vic	NSW & ACT	SA	Qld	Tas	WA	NSW, ACT, SA, Qld, NT & Tas only	
Amaranthus spp.	-	1.1 -2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	Spray young plants.
Apple of Peru	-	1.1 -2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	Spray young plants. Susceptible when young.
Bathurst burr	-	600-900g/ha	-	1.8L	-	-	1.6 – 2.3L (NOT SA)	Spray seedlings only.
Blackberry nightshade	-	1.1 -2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	
California burr	-	600-900g/ha	-	1.8L	-	-	1.6 – 2.3L (NOT SA)	Spray seedlings only.
Cape tulip	-	-	-	-	-	1.4 – 2.6L	-	Low rate for cormils only
Capeweed	2.9L	-	3.5L	-	2.9L	-	3.4 – 5.8L	Spray seedlings to rosette stage.
Caltrop	-	1.6 – 3.5L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	Moderately susceptible.
Charlock	1.1 – 1.6L	1.1 -2.3L	1.1L	-	2.9L	-	1.6 – 2.3L	Spray at rosette stage.
Clover	-	2.5L	-	-	-	-	-	
Common ice plant	-	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	
Docks	2.9L	-	2.9L	2.9L	2.9L	2.3L	6.6L (SA ONLY)	Spray at multiple leaf stage. Effective only on seedlings.
Fat hen	-	1.2 – 3.5L	-	1.8L	2.9L	-	-	Spray pre-flowering.
Fumitory – Red	-	-	3.5L	-	-	-	-	
Fumitory – White	1.6L	-	1.1L	-	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage.
Hexham scent/ Melilotus	2.9L	-	2.3L	2.9L	-	-	2.3 – 3.4L	Spray multiple leaf stage before Seeding
Hoary cress	1.8 – 2.9L	2.3 – 3.4L	2.9L	2.9L	-	-	3 – 3.4L	Spray rosettes and pre-flowering.
Hogweed/ Wireweed	2.9L	-	-	2.9L	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage (Vic). Spray at seedling and young plant stage (Qld).
Horehound	-	-	2.9L	-	-	-	4.6 – 6.6L (SA ONLY)	Spray seedlings.
Khaki weed	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3 – 4.5L (NOT SA)	Spray seedlings only.
Lincoln weed	-	-	3.4L	-	-	-	-	Spray early rosettes.
London rocket	-	-	-	-	-	1.6L	-	
Lupins	-	1.6 – 3.4L	-	-	-	-	-	
Mexican poppy	-	-	-	2.9L	-	-	-	Spray seedlings – plants become more resistant with age.
Mintweed	-	2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	Spray seedlings – resistant in later stages.
Mustards	465mL – 1.1L	1.1 -2.3L	1.1. – 2.9L	1.8L	-	1.6L	1.1 – 2.3L	Spray at 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.
New Zealand spinach	-	2.3 – 3.4L	-	-	-	-	-	
Noogoora burr	-	1.6 – 2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	1.6 – 2.3L (NOT SA)	Spray seedlings only.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	APPLICATION RATE							CRITICAL COMMENTS
	CROP						PASTURE	
	Vic	NSW & ACT	SA	Qld	Tas	WA	NSW, ACT, SA, Qld, NT & Tas only	
Paterson's curse	-	2.3 – 3.4L	-	2.9L	-	2.6L	3.4 – 4.6L	Spray rosettes or before plants have 10 leaves. Later stages harder to kill.
Potato weed	-	1.1 -2.3L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	
Rapeseed	-	1.6 – 3.4L	-	-	-	-	-	
Rough poppy	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	-	
Safflower	-	1.1 – 2.8L	-	-	-	-	-	
Shepherds purse	-	2.3 – 3.4L	-	-	2.9L	-	1.6 – 2.3L	Spray young rosettes.
Skeleton weed	2.9L	2.3 – 3.4L	2.9L	-	-	-	3 – 4.6L	Spray rosettes before aerial growth commences.
Sorrel	2.9L	3.4L	2.9L	-	-	-	-	Only moderately susceptible.
Speedwell – Ivy leaf	-	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	
Spiny emex	-	-	-	2.9L	-	-	-	Only young plants are susceptible.
Stinkwort	-	1.6 – 2.8L	-	-	-	-	-	
Storkbill/Erodium	-	-	-	-	2.9L	-	3.3 – 6.6L	Spray seedlings to young rosettes.
Sunflower (seedlings)	2.9L	1.1 – 2.8L	-	1.8L	-	-	-	
Thistles: -Californian	-	-	-	-	1.2L	-	6.6 – 7.7L	Repeated applications may be necessary. (NSW, Tas only)
-Saffron	2.3L	1.1 – 2.8L	2.9L	2.9L	2.0L	2.3L	2.3 – 3.4L	Low rate only sufficient to control weeds in crops at rosette stage when sprayed early.
- Slender/Shore	-	1.6 – 2.8L	-	-	2.9L	-	2.3L	Suppression only.
- Soldier	2.9L	-	-	-	-	-	2.3L – 3.3L (NOT NSW, ACT or Tas)	Spray young rosette.
- Spear	1.1L	-	-	-	2.9L	-	2.3 – 3.3L	Spray young rosettes.
- Star	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3 – 6.6L (SA ONLY)	Use higher rate as flower stalk appears.
- Variegated	-	1.1 – 3.5L	-	1.8L	2.9L	-	2.3 – 3.4L	Spray at rosette stage.
Thornapple	-	1.6 – 2.3L	-	-	-	-	3.3L – 5.0L (NOT SA)	Spray seedlings only.
Turnip weed/ Rapistrum	-	1.1 -2.3L	-	1.1L	-	1.6L	1.1 – 2.3L	
Wards weed	-	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	
Wild cabbage	2.9L	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spray multiple leaves.
Wild poppy	1.1L	-	-	-	-	-	2.3 – 3.4L	Spray rosettes.
Wild radish	2.9L	3.5L	2.9L	1.8L	2.9L	1.6L	1.6 – 2.3L	Spray up to young rosette stage.
Wild turnip	465mL – 1.1L	1.1 – 2.3L	660mL	-	2.9L	1.4L	1.1 – 2.3L	Spray 2-4 leaf up to rosette stage.
Vetches/Tares	2.9L	-	2.3L	-	-	-	-	Spray at multiple leaf stage.

IMPORTANT: WHEN APPLIED TO DRY SOILS AT LEAST 15mm (1/2 inch) OF RAIN MUST FALL PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PLANT BACK PERIOD.

Plant Back Periods (days)

CROP	Up to 1.1L/ha	1.1 – 2.3L/ha	2.3 – 3.4L/ha
Balansa clover	**7**	**7**	**10**
Barley%	**1**	**1**	**3**
Chickpeas#	7	14	21
Cotton	10	14	21
Faba Beans	7	7	10
Field Peas	7	14	14
Lentils	7	7	10
Linseed	7	7	14
Lucerne	7	7	10
Lupins+	7	14	21
Medic	7	7	10
Narbon Beans	7	7	10
Navy beans	10	10	14
Oats	3	3	7
Perennial Ryegrass	7	7	10
Persian Clover	7	7	10
Phalaris	7	7	10
Canola/Rapeseed#	14	21	28
Rice	7	7	14
Safflower#	7	14	21
Sorghum@	3	7	10
Soybean	14	14	21
Sub-Clover	7	7	10
Sunflower@	7	10	14
Triticale%	1	3	7
Vetch	7	7	10
Wheat%	1	3	7
White Clover	7	7	10

NOTES:
% In Queensland, no rainfall is required to fall prior to commencement of Plant Back Period for Wheat, Barley and Triticale.
# In Queensland, planting of Canola/Rapeseed, Chickpeas and Safflower must be delayed for at least 14 days following rainfall of at least 15mm.
@ In Central Queensland, when using 1L/ha or less of Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide, the Plant Back Period for Sorghum and Sunflower is 1 day irrespective of rainfall.
+ In WA the Plant Back Period for Lupins at all rates is 28 days.

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:
PASTURE, CEREAL CROPS - DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
CROP HARVEST – NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
FALLOW (Control of lucerne) – DO NOT GRAZE, CUT OR CULTIVATE FOR AT LEAST 21 DAYS AFTER SPRAYING.

IN TASMANIA, THIS PRODUCT MAY ONLY BE USED FROM 15 APRIL TO 15 SEPTEMBER UNLESS OTHERWISE PERMITTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide is a water soluble liquid product with non-selective herbicidal activity against broadleaf weeds. Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide will control emerged weeds only and provides no residual control although certain plant back periods should be observed. Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide is absorbed by plant foliage and accumulates to toxic levels in the regions of growth and reproduction, upsetting the ability of plants to balance the synthesis and use of nutrients. Visible effects are a gradual yellowing and wilting of the plants which advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of root systems. Effects may not be apparent for 7 – 10 days or even up to 21 days under cold or cloudy conditions. DO NOT treat weeds under poor growing or dormant conditions such as occur in drought, water-logging, disease, insect damage, following frost, weeds heavily covered with dust or silt. Reduced results may also occur if weeds are under stress from previous herbicide application. Rainfall occurring up to 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness.

CROP ESTABLISHMENT
Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide is recommended as a herbicide additive to glyphosate for control of emerged weeds prior to crop establishment. When Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide is applied prior to crop establishment certain Plant Back Periods should be observed to ensure that the herbicide has degraded sufficiently to allow safe sowing of the intended crop. This process is largely influenced by moisture, temperature and certain soil characteristics and may be delayed particularly when conditions are cold and dry. Refer to the Plant Back period table for specific information.

In seasons of heavy weed growth, or where the following conditions apply, it may be necessary to further delay sowing until a suitable seedbed can be formed. Conditions which can delay crop germination and seedling development include;
- Heavy green or decaying weed growth incorporated into the soil;
- Soil compaction or crusting; 'Cold and wet soils:
- Deep seeding;
- Prior use of residual or pre-emergent herbicides.

To minimise these effects it Is suggested that:
- Weed bulk be reduced by grazing and cultivating to leave trash on the surface to dry out;
- A friable seedbed be produced by cultivation, where necessary;
- The use of pre-emergent herbicides to be avoided if they might contribute to reduced germination;
- A correct seeding depth be used.

The preferred alternative is to spray early to control any weeds in their less advanced stages and ensure the seedbed is in a suitable condition for early sowing when soil temperatures are not excessively cold.

APPLICATION BOOM EQUIPMENT
Application of OzCrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide /glyphosate mixtures in spray volumes of 25 – 100L/ha is recommended. When chlorsulfuron or metsulfuron-methyl herbicides are included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 30L/ha is recommended. When Simazine is included in the mixture a minimum spray volume of 100L/ha is recommended. Boom height must be set to ensure double overlap of nozzle patterns at the top of the weed canopy.

AERIAL EQUIPMENT
Application of OzCrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide /glyphosate mixtures using boom equipment should occur in a minimum spray volume of 15 L/ha.
Application under hot conditions: High temperature and/or low relative humidity cause excessive evaporation of spray droplets which may reduce results. When temperatures reach 250C increase water volume to 30 L/ha. DO NOT apply by aircraft when temperature is above 350C.
DO NOT use in intensive horticultural cropping areas. Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear after each day of spraying to remove herbicide residues.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
Spray solutions of Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide and glyphosate should be mixed, stored and applied only in stainless steel, aluminium, brass, copper, fibreglass, plastic-lined containers. Do not mix, store or apply spray solutions in galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide glyphosate spray solutions may react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture that can flash or explode if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

Thoroughly clean all equipment after use either by using hot soapy water or 1 % solution of ammonia followed by several clean water rinses or use a proprietary cleaner such as Spraymate Tank & Equipment Cleaner. If using Sulfonylurea herbicides such as chlorsulfuron or metsulfuron-methyl follow decontamination procedures detailed on those product labels.

COMPATIBILITY
Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide is compatible in tank mixes with atrazine, chlorsulfuron, dicamba, dimethoate, glyphosate, Lorsban* SOOEC, metsulfuron methyl, omethoate, Paraquat/diquat (e.g. Spray Seed"), phosmet and simazine.
*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences. "Registered Trademark

NOTE

1. As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Ozcrop Pty Ltd all mixtures should be tested on a small scale before mixing in the spray lank.

2. **Tank mixing instructions**: Fill the spray tank 1/4 full of water and agitate. Add wettable powders and water dispersible granules first. Agitate until these are uniformly dispersed, meanwhile adding water until the lank is 90% full. Add suspension concentrates (flowables) then soluble concentrates. Emulsifiable concentrates go in last. Top off the tank with water and continue agitation until all the ingredients are properly mixed.

SURFACTANT ADDITION
DO NOT add surfactant except for Conservation Tillage where the product is to be tank-mixed with a glyphosate product. In this situation always add either a non-ionic surfactant (900 g/L) such as Spraymate Activator) or an acidifying surfactant such as Spraymate LI - 700 in accordance with label directions on the glyphosate product.

Use an acidifying surfactant such as Spray mate L1- 700 with glyphosate if insecticides will be included in the tank mixture of if faster brownout of weeds is required.

DO NOT mix with spraying oils, or any other materials or agricultural chemicals except as directed on this label.

DO NOT use an acidifying surfactant such as Spraymate LI - 700 if sulfonylurea herbicides (chlorsulfuron or metsulfuron-methyl) are included in the spray mixture.

TANK MIXTURES
The Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide Directions for Use on this label are designed to be used as a tank mixture with glyphosate herbicides. However as shown in the compatibility and surfactant addition sections of this label, it is possible to extend/improve weed control to Include other foliage applied and/or residual herbicides and adjuvants.

A mixture of Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide and glyphosate may be tank mixed with the following herbicides, insecticides and adjuvants where recommended in the Directions for Use tables. Read and follow all label Directions, Restraints and Plant back periods, withholding periods and Safety Directions for the tank mix products.

Dicamba - For improved control of Sow Thistle. Observe any regional use restrictions
Chlorsulfuron - Will provide control for a wide range of broadleaf weeds and grasses.
Metsulfuron·methyl - For improved knockdown control of Yellow burrweed (Amsinckia), Volunteer chickpeas. Chickweed, Common sowthistle, Cut-leaf mignonette, Deadnettle, Faba beans. Mallee catchfly, Soursob, Stagger weed, Wild garlic. Chlorsulfuron herbicides do not provide residual in-crop weed control.

INSECTICIDES
Dimethoate, Lorsban SOOEC, omethoate and phosmet and can be introduced into the tank mix for specific control to prevent insect damage to emerging crops.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS
Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide mixes readily with water. Ensure the spray tank is free of any residue of previous spray materials.

1. Fill the Spray tank with clean water to one half of the required amount and start agitation. Do not use mechanical agitators as these may cause excessive foaming when herbicides are added.
2. Where an acidifying surfactant such as Spraymate LI - 700 is recommended at either 100 ml or 300 ml/100 L, add to tank through top mesh screen.
3. Add recommended herbicide additive I insecticide to the spray tank and mix thoroughly.
4. Add Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide and mix thoroughly.
5. Add the glyphosate product and the remaining water.
6. When a non-ionic surfactant is used, add near the end of the filling process to minimise foaming.
7. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP I HERBICIDE

Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide is a member of the Phenoxys group of herbicides. Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide has the Disruptors of Plant Cell Growth mode of action. For weed resistance management Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide is a Group I herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide and other Group I 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 Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide or other Group I herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Ozcrop Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Ozcrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

RE-ENTRY PERIOD
DO NOT hand harvest sugar cane for at least 1 day after application.
If re-entering treated areas before the spray has dried, workers should wear overalls, elbow- length gloves and water-resistant footwear. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS
DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plant/crops, cropping lands or pastures. Avoid spray drift onto susceptible crops such as cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, vines, lupins, fruit trees and ornamentals.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT
Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used container.

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

DISPOSAL
Recyclable Containers
This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the *drumMUSTER* logo visible. Triple or pressure rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals onsite. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any *drumMUSTER* collection or similar container management site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

Non-Recyclable Containers
If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

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

Returnable Containers
DO NOT tamper with the dry valves or security seal. DO NOT contaminate the drum with water or any other foreign matter. After each use of the product ensure that the dry valve coupler, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained. Add the rinsings to the spray tank. When the drum is empty close all valves and return to the point of purchase. The drum remains the property of Ozcrop Pty Ltd and must be returned.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Harmful if swallowed. Will damage the eyes. Will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray or using undiluted concentrate, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, goggles and half facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If applying by hand wear half facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with 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, goggles, respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water and contaminated clothing.

Safe Work Australia:
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Avoid release to the environment.

FIRST AID
If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.

SAFETY DATA SHEET
For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which can be obtained from your supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE
The use of OzCrop 2,4-D IPA 300 Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by OzCrop Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and OzCrop Pty Ltd accepts not responsibility for any consequence whatsoever from the use of this product.

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