

CAUTION

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

Farmoz

Victory[®]

HERBICIDE

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 300 g/L CLOPYRALID
present as the TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT**

GROUP I HERBICIDE

For the control of a wide range of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, oats, triticale, canola, pastures, fallow land, forests and industrial situations as specified in the Directions for Use table.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

1. CROPS, PASTURES AND FALLOW LAND

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE mL/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Barley, oats, triticale, wheat	Pre-sowing	Capeweed	Up to 8 leaf and maximum 10 cm diameter	150 plus knockdown herbicide	WA only	Pre-sowing: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with formulations of paraquat/diquat or glyphosate. Post-sowing pre-emergent to 3 leaf: This rate should only be used in tank mixture with diuron for control of transplants. Early post-emergent: Weeds should be growing actively and not larger than 5 cm diameter.	
	Post-sowing Pre-emergence through to 3 leaf			150 plus diuron at 300 mL/ha			
	Early post-emergence (2 leaf to jointing)			150			
	4 to 5 leaf onwards		Capeweed, Soldier Thistle	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	300	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks. Faba Beans and Lupins will only be suppressed. Use 75 mL/ha rate only in combination with MCPA LVE.
			Volunteer Chickpeas, Lentils, Safflower	Up to 6 leaf	250		
			Volunteer Faba Beans, Lupins	Up to 4 leaf			
			Volunteer Field Peas	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes	150 75 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE		
			Volunteer Medics, Seedling Lucerne	Up to 8 leaf	150		
			Volunteer Sub-clover	Up to 6 leaf			
			Volunteer Vetch	Runners up to 10 cm maximum 16 leaf	100 75 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE		
Prickly Lettuce			4 to 6 leaf and maximum 8 cm diameter	150 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE			

1. CROPS, PASTURES AND FALLOW LAND – *continued*

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE mL/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley, oats, triticale, wheat – <i>continued</i>	4 to 5 leaf onwards	Thistles including: Nodding, Saffron, Scotch, Slender, Spear, Stemless, Variegated	Rosettes up to 10 cm maximum diameter	50 plus 1.0 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L) or 50 plus 700 mL/ha MCPA LVE	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks.
	5 leaf to late tillering	Skeleton Weed	5 to 15 cm rosettes	500 plus 1.0 L/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)	NSW, ACT, Vic, WA, SA only	Weeds should be a minimum 5 cm in diameter, and growing actively. This rate will give control until harvest and substantially reduce weed numbers the following season.
Canola	2 to 8 leaf	Capeweed, Saffron Thistle, Skeleton Weed, Soldier Thistle	Up to 10 cm diameter (4 to 8 leaf)	300	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas, WA, Qld only	Weeds should be young and actively growing. Weeds will become stunted and will not be competitive soon after application although final results may not show for some weeks.
		Volunteer Chickpeas, Lentils, Safflower	Up to 6 leaf	250		Faba Beans and Lupins will only be suppressed.
		Volunteer Faba Beans, Lupins	Up to 4 leaf	250		For the control of annual grasses, VICTORY may be tank mixed with Verdict [®] Herbicide.
		Volunteer Field Peas	Maximum 10 cm high or 6 nodes	150		
		Volunteer Medics, Seedling Lucerne	Up to 8 leaf	150		
		Volunteer Sub-clover	Up to 6 leaf	150		
		Volunteer Vetch	Runners up to 10 cm maximum 16 leaf	100		
Pastures and fallow land	Post-emergence	Hardhead Thistle (creeping Knapweed, Russian Knapweed)	Actively growing plants	Hand gun: 500 mL/100 L of water Boom spray: 2 or 4 L/ha Hand gun: 500 mL/100 L of water Boom spray: 4 L/ha	Vic only Qld only	NOTE: DO NOT USE ON LUCERNE. CLOVERS AND MEDICS WILL BE ELIMINATED FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR. Victoria only: Use the lower rate only on light soils (sand and sandy loam) where a slightly lower degree of control is acceptable. Use the higher rate on all soil types where complete control is required. Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended of Hardhead Thistle. Spray between September and April on actively growing plants for effective control. Thorough coverage is essential. Apply in 200 to 250 L of water/ha. Boom Spraying: Use the higher rates of VICTORY plus MCPA on multi-crowned plants or rosettes larger than 30 cm in diameter. Spraying may be done at any time during active growth, usually in early winter or spring. Avoid spraying during the dormant winter period or at any time when thistles are not actively growing. DO NOT spray flowering thistles. Pre-spray Management: The pasture should be slightly grazed prior to spraying to reduce clover and grass cover and expose the smaller thistles to the spray. The grazed pasture should be left seven days to allow thistles to freshen prior to treatment. Post-treatment Management: Response of thistles to treatment with the VICTORY plus MCPA mixture will be slow compared to the standard treatments with 2,4-D or MCPA. If possible delay grazing of sprayed thistles for 14 days after treatment. Clover Damage: The VICTORY plus MCPA mixture can be very damaging to subterranean clover. The lower rate is no more damaging than label rates of 2,4-D or MCPA. The higher rate of the VICTORY plus MCPA mixture will reduce the clover component of the pasture for about two months. Clover recovery will be quicker during periods of active growth. Handgun (Spot spray): Treat from rosette stage to early flowering. Thorough spraying is necessary. Drenchgun: Apply 10 mL to rosette crown. To multi-crown plants, apply 10 mL to each crown.
		Thistles including: Nodding, Scotch, Saffron, Slender, Spear, Variegated,	Rosette stage prior to stem elongation. Treat rosette stage prior to stem elongation.	50 or 70 mL/ha plus 1 to 1.5 L MCPA amine (500 g/L)/ha Drench gun: 50 mL/1 L of water Hand gun: 250 mL/100 L of water		

1. CROPS, PASTURES AND FALLOW LAND – *continued*

CROP	CROP STAGE	WEED	WEED STAGE	RATE mL/ha	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures and fallow land – <i>continued</i>	Post-emergence	Variiegated Thistle	Rosette stage prior to stem elongation. Treat rosette stage prior to stem elongation.	100 mL 50 ¹ or 70 mL plus 400 mL MCPA amine (500 g/L)	WA only	Apply the 100 mL rate in areas where Restricted Spraying Regulations prohibit the use of phenoxy herbicides. ¹ Use the lower rate on rosettes smaller than 15 cm. Subterranean clovers will be damaged by these treatments.
		Nodding Thistle	Rosettes up to 20 cm diameter	100	NSW, ACT only	Apply the spray from September to October. Apply by boom spray only. DO NOT apply to thistles over 20 cm in diameter. When thistles are over 20 cm in diameter use VICTORY plus MCPA (referred to above). Clover damage: Damage to white clover will be no greater than damage with MCPA alone and less than damage from VICTORY plus MCPA mixtures. Damage to sub-clover may be greater than with MCPA or 2,4-D alone. DO NOT use for spot treatment.
		Californian Thistle	From early buds to flowering (December to February)	Hand gun: 250 mL/100 L of water Boom spray: 2 L/ha	Vic, Tas only	Addition of a wetting agent at label rates is recommended. Retreatment of regrowth in the year following treatment will usually be necessary to achieve a high level of control. Note: Clovers and medics will be eliminated for at least one year.
Pasture, forests, rights-of-way and industrial situations	Post-emergence	Groundsel Bush	Young seedlings to mature plants	Hand gun: 330 or 500 mL/100 L of water	Qld, ACT, NSW only	Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2 m tall or when growth is slow.
Pasture	Post-emergence	Silver Wattle	Active growth Spring to Summer	Hand gun: 500 mL/100 L of water Boom and aerial spray: 5 L/ha (weeds 30 cm to 2 m) 7.0 L/ha (weeds 2 to 4 m) 8.5 L/ha (weeds 4 to 8 m)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. Handgun: Means high volume NOT low volume knapsack. Spray to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add organosilicone surfactant at 200 mL/100 L for optimum results. See General Instructions for handgun spraying. Boom and Aerial spraying: For boom spraying in 150 to 200 L of water/ha. For aerial treatment apply in a minimum of 50 L/ha of water containing 25 to 50% by volume of anti-evaporant oil such as Ulvapron. Mix VICTORY and water first and then add Ulvapron ¹ . Maintain continuous agitation. Clovers and other legumes will be eliminated for at least one year.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

PASTURES: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED PASTURES FOR STOCK FEED FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION OF RATES OF 4 L/HA OR LESS.

CEREALS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CEREALS FOR STOCK FEED FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION IF RATE IS IN EXCESS OF 300 mL/HA. DO NOT HARVEST FOR 10 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

CANOLA: DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

2. FORESTS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: It is essential to select a rate appropriate to weed size. Best results will be obtained when weeds are actively growing at treatment.

RESTRAINTS: DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (inactive growth) due to prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold, moisture stress (water logging or drought) or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.
DO NOT spray if rain is likely within 3 hours.

Pre-Planting: Boom and Aerial Application

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> SPP., <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i>				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, Thistles, Volunteer, Legumes, Flatweed, Fleabanes	Pre-emergent	All States	2-6 L	Use the higher rate for extended pre-emergence control (> 3 months).
PINUS RADIATA ONLY				
Silver Wattle (suppression only)	Pre-emergence from seeds	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	6 L	For best results apply VICTORY to bare soil just prior to Spring rain or when wattles are expected to germinate. Avoid application to heavy trash situations. A high level of suppression may not be achieved where rain does not fall for an extended period after application (> 1 month), or where very high rainfall occurs after application (>1200 mm/yr).

Post-Planting: High Volume Spraying by Hand Gun

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> SPP., <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i>				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/100 L water	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Groundsel Bush	Young seedlings to mature plants	Qld, NSW, ACT only	330-500 mL	Spray foliage when growth is active. Use the lower rate on young seedlings and the higher rate on plants more than 2 m tall or when growth is slow.
Ragwort	Actively growing rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering.	All States	200 to 300 mL	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. Use the higher rate on large multi-crown plants. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as Wetspray 1000 at 0.1% v/v is recommended. Add diquat (200 g/L) at 1 L/100 L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where diquat is added use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
Silver Wattle	Active growth Spring to Summer	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA only	500 mL	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. Handgun: Means high volume NOT low volume knapsack. (See General Instructions, Application). Spray to the point of run-off to give full coverage of leaves and stems. Add organosilicone surfactant (eg. Pulse ¹) at 200 mL/100 L for optimum results.
Cape Ivy	Any growth stage	Vic, Tas only	3.3 L/ha	Application may be made at any time of the year providing foliage is dry at the time. Avoid spraying non-target plants. Low volume application: For application by hand held weed wiper or C.D.A. use at dilutions with water of 100 g/L.

Post-Planting: Boom and Aerial Application

FORESTS AND PLANTATION TREES INCLUDING <i>EUCALYPTUS</i> SPP., <i>CORYMBIA MACULATA</i> AND <i>PINUS RADIATA</i> .				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capeweed, Flatweed, Thistles (except Hardhead Thistle), Volunteer Legumes, Skeleton Weed	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15 cm diameter or height	All States	500 mL to 1L	Cupping of the tip leaves and 'weepy leader' symptoms may occur on certain <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. and <i>Corymbia maculata</i> and are generally transient and do not result in long-term injury. These symptoms may be more obvious at rates of 160 mL/ha or higher or where mixtures are used on blue gum, shining gum and spotted gum. Where 'weepy leader' effect is a concern use a directed spray.
Capeweed, Flatweed, Fleabane, Thistles including Hardhead Thistle, Volunteer Legumes, Skeleton Weed	Actively growing rosettes and seedlings greater than 15 cm diameter or height up to stem elongation and before flowering		2 L	Use the 80 mL rate until 3 months post-planting and the 160 mL rate for trees 3 months and older. Use the low rate only under ideal conditions with excellent weed growth and where knockdown control of small weeds is desired. Use the high rate where longer control is required of larger weeds. For the control of annual and certain perennial grasses VICTORY can be tankmixed with Verdict ¹ 520 Herbicide. See also comments in Mixing section. Uptake Spraying Oil should not be used in tankmixes with Verdict 520 and VICTORY on sensitive species such as blue gum, shining gum or spotted gum where rates of VICTORY are more than 320 mL/ha. Use a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as Wetspray 1000 at 0.1% v/v instead.
Californian Thistle	From early bud to flowering (December to February)			For best control of California Thistle use a wetter such as Wetspray 1000 at 0.1% v/v. A second annual application may also be required for best control.
Ragwort	Small rosettes to larger rosettes up to stem elongation and before flowering		1 L or 2 L	Spray from the rosette to the shooting stage of growth. For small rosette seedling plants use the lower rate. For large rosette multi-crown and/or perennial plants use the higher rate. Addition of a 100% non-ionic surfactant such as Wetspray 1000 at 0.1% v/v is recommended. Add diquat (200 g/L) at 1 L/100 L water plus a surfactant after opening of the first flowers, to prevent the formation of viable seed. Where diquat is added use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
Sorrel (suppression only)	Actively growing rosettes, seedlings up to 15 cm diameter or height		6 L to 8.5 L	Higher rates give better suppression. At rates greater than 960 mL use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.

Post-Planting: Boom and Aerial Application – continued

PINUS RADIATA AND EUCALYPTUS SPP. PLANTATION ONLY				
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Silver Wattle	Active growth Spring to Summer (0.5 to 2 m tall)	NSW, ACT, SA, Tas, Vic only	5 L	For effective control apply when bushes are growing actively. Large trees will not show complete necrosis. For boom spraying apply in 150 to 200 water/ha. For aerial treatment apply in a minimum of 50 L/ha of water containing 25 to 50% by volume of anti-evaporant such as Ulvaprone ¹ . Mix VICTORY and water first and then add Ulvaprone. Maintain continuous agitation. At rates of 1120 mL and 1360 mL for <i>Eucalypt</i> spp. use a directed spray to avoid tree injury.
	Active growth Spring to Summer (2 to 4 m tall)		7 L	
	Active growth Spring to Summer (4 to 8 m tall)		8.5 L	

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

FOREST HARVEST WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

NONE REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GRAZING/STOCKFOOD WITHHOLDING PERIOD:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED PLANTS FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING

Half fill the spray tank with water and add the required quantity of VICTORY and complete filling. Agitate continuously to ensure thorough mixing before and during application. Only mix sufficient chemical for each day's work.

Tank mixtures: Wettable powder or dry flowable formulations should be added to the spray tank first, followed by suspension concentrates (flowables), aqueous concentrates (VICTORY) and the emulsifiable concentrate formulations (e.g. Verdect¹ or LVE MCPA).

COMPATIBILITY

VICTORY is compatible with the following:

Broadleaf Herbicides: Starane¹, Lynx[®], bromoxynil, chlorsulfuron, diuron, Wipe-Out[®], MCPA amine, MCPA LVE, paraquat, Spray and Sow[®], terbutryn, 2,4-D amine.

Grass Herbicides in Cereal Crops: Diclofop methyl, Grasp¹, Puma¹ (*Grasp and Puma for Wild Oat control only).

Grass Herbicides on Broadleaf Crops: Verdect¹ Herbicide.

APPLICATIONS

DO NOT apply this product by air or mister within a Chemical Control Area in Victoria unless a permit has been issued by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Boom Spraying Plantation Trees: Apply VICTORY in sufficient water to obtain good coverage. It should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft, delivering 200 to 300 micron droplets and not less than 50 L/ha water volume for boom sprayers or not less than 20 L/ha for aerial application.

Hardhead Thistle – Use a spray volume of 200 to 250 L/ha of water.

Silver Wattle – Use a spray volume of 150 to 200 L/ha of water by ground boomspray and a minimum spray volume of 50 L/ha by aircraft.

Boom Spraying Crop and Pastures: Apply VICTORY in sufficient water to obtain good coverage. It should be applied by an accurately calibrated ground rig or aircraft, delivering 200 to 300 micron droplets and not less than 50 L/ha water volume for boom sprayers or not less than 20 L/ha for aerial applications.

Hardhead Thistle – Use a spray volume of 200 to 250 L/ha of water.

Silver Wattle – Use a spray volume of 150 to 200 L/ha of water by ground boomspray and a minimum spray volume of 50 L/ha by aircraft.

High Volume Hand Gun: Apply the recommended mix to give full coverage of leaves and stems through a No. 6-8 tip at 700 to 1500 kPa. Spray volume for effective coverage of dense two metre high Silver Wattle should be 30 to 40 litres of spray per 100 m² (10 m x 10 m) of infestation. For larger areas an equivalent would be 3000 to 4000 litres per infested hectare.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plant and water courses.

PARTIAL CLEANING

(Before spraying other labelled or tolerant crops):

After using VICTORY, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, line, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat procedure twice.

COMPLETE CLEANING

(Before spraying susceptible crops):

After using VICTORY, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate as above, then drain.

Quarter fill the tank again and add a liquid detergent (e.g. Surf¹, Omo¹, Drive¹) at 500 mL/100 L water and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes.

Drain, remove filters and nozzles and clean separately. Rinse inside the tank thoroughly using a pressure hose and flush system with clean water.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

FARMOZ VICTORY[®] Herbicide is a member

GROUP I

 HERBICIDE

of the Pyridines group of herbicides. VICTORY has the disruptors of plant cell growth mode of action. For weed resistance management VICTORY is a Group I Herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to VICTORY 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 VICTORY or other Group I herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, FARMOZ Pty. Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of VICTORY to control resistant weeds.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Susceptible crops include chickpeas, cotton, faba beans, field peas, fruit trees, lentils, lupins, lucerne, medics, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, sub-clover, tomatoes, vegetables, vines, wattles and white clover.

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

PLANT BACK PERIODS: Residues in the straw of treated crops can affect subsequent susceptible crops. Susceptible crops listed above should not be sown for: Nine months following any application up to 300 mL/ha. Twelve months following an application in excess of 300 mL/ha and up to 500 mL/ha.

Important: When applied to dry soils at least 15 mm (1/2 inch) of rain must fall prior to the commencement of the Plant Back Period.

Note: Field peas are particularly susceptible and should not be sown the season following an application of 500 mL/ha. Where rates in excess of 500 mL/ha have been used, susceptible crops, including field peas, should not be sown for at least two years.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under withholding periods.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

VICTORY has low toxicity to fish, birds, honey bees, livestock, earthworms and 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. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.

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

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Wear protective equipment (See Safety Directions). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, clay granules or cat litter to the spill. Sweep up material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal. (See Storage and Disposal section).

If necessary, wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water and absorb as above, the wash liquid for disposal.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When preparing the spray, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and a face shield. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield.

FIRST AID

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

MSDS

Additional information is listed in the material safety data sheet (MSDS). A material safety data sheet for VICTORY is available from FARMOZ on request. Call Customer Service on (02) 9431 7800.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of FARMOZ VICTORY Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by FARMOZ 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 FARMOZ Pty. Ltd. accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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† Registered trademarks

UN No. 3082
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS
SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
PACKAGING GROUP: III
HAZCHEM CODE: 2X



PACK SIZE: 5 L, 10 L, 20 L