

POISON

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

TITAN

COPPER HYDROXIDE 400 WG FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 400g/kg COPPER (Cu) present as CUPRIC HYDROXIDE

GROUP M1 FUNGICIDE

Product suitable for use in Organic Farming in accordance with Regulations (EU) No 2018/848 and 2021/1165 and the NOP Regulation. Control ECOCERT F-32600

A dry flowable fungicide for the control of various diseases of fruit and vegetables as per the Directions of Use section.

APVMA Approval No.: 89296/133598

Pack Size: 5kg-20kg



TITAN AG Pty Ltd | ABN 57 122 081 574
15/16 Princes Street, Newport NSW 2106
Tel (02) 9999 6655 | titanag.com.au

WG	Formulation Type Water Dispersible Granule
IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY • DIAL 000 • POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE	
UN 3077 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Copper dihydroxide) PG: III Hazchem: 2Z	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints: DO NOT apply during the hottest part of the day when temperatures exceed 35°C.

DO NOT apply when slow drying conditions prevail.

DO NOT apply to copper-shy crops or cultivars.

DO NOT apply if it is likely to rain before the spray is dry.

DO NOT apply to wet crops.

1. TREE & VINE CROPS				
All rates for tree and vine crops are for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section.				
Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.				
For concentrate spraying, DO NOT use at rates greater than 5 times the dilute spraying rate.				
CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Almonds	Shothole	ALL STATES	130g/100L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING.
	Leaf Curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)			CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather and in any year it will vary between varieties. Thus, the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than 1 variety may need to be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where Leaf Curl is, or likely to be, a severe problem, based on previous experience, the following program should be followed: 1. Autumn – apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER.
Apples	Black Spot (scab) (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>)	ALL STATES	130g/100L	Apply at green tip. Note: Crop injury (russetting) may occur from late application. Discontinue use when green tip on the earliest developing bud reaches 1cm. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Avocados	Anthracoise (<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> var. <i>minor</i>)	ALL STATES	130g/100L	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Apricots and Cherries	Shothole (<i>Stigmata carpophila</i>), Freckle (<i>Venturia carpophila</i>)	ALL STATES	130g/100L	Apply at bud swell but before the earliest sign of leaf bud development. Apply at least 1 post-harvest spray. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
	Bacterial gummosis (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	VIC, TAS, SA, WA only	165g/100L	Autumn: Apply at 25% to 50% leaf fall. Apply again at 90 to 100% leaf fall. Winter: Apply in mid-winter.
		NSW only	130g/100L	Spring: Apply at first sign of bud movement. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
		NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA only	90g/100L	Apply 1 week after petal fall. Repeat application 7 to 10 days later. These sprays control the leaf incidence of Bacterial gummosis in mid to late spring. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Citrus	Black Spot, Melanose, Smoky Blotch (<i>Gloeodes pomigena</i>), Scab (lemons) (<i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>)	ALL STATES	130 to 195g/100L plus 600mL polyphase or miscible summer oil	Apply at petal fall. Use higher rate in coastal districts. Apply as a dilute application only.
Lychee	Parasitic algae (<i>Cephaleuros virescens</i>)	QLD, NSW only	260g/100L plus a suitable wetting agent	Apply to affected trunks and limbs until run-off occurs. Apply monthly during the wet season. Apply as a dilute application only.
Macadamias	Husk Spot (<i>Pseudocercospora macadamiae</i>)	QLD, NSW, NT only	130g/100L	Good spray penetration of foliage is essential. Apply from nut set (late September) to December. Apply at least 3 sprays at 3-4 week intervals.
	Anthracoise (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)			Good coverage inside the tree is essential. Spray from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.
	Pink Limb Blight (<i>Corticium salmonicolor</i>)			Good coverage of infected limbs from early summer (December) to May at monthly intervals.
Mangoes	Anthracoise (<i>Glomerella</i> spp.)	QLD, NSW, SA, WA, NT only	195g/100L	Spray every 4 weeks from the end of flowering to harvest. During extended wet weather, spray every 14 days. Use in rotation with alternate chemistry. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
	Bacterial Black Spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> cv <i>mangiferaeindacae</i>)		130-195g/100L	Apply at the first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. Use higher rate when conditions are favourable for infection. Use in rotation with alternate chemistry. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Nectarines and Peaches	Shothole	ALL STATES	130g/100L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
	Leaf Curl (<i>Taphrina deformans</i>)	ALL STATES	130g/100L	CORRECT TIMING IS CRITICAL FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL. Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray. For a given variety, the time of bud opening will vary from year to year, depending on the weather and in any year it will vary between varieties. Thus, the bud development of each variety in the orchard should be monitored each year to determine the correct time of application. Blocks containing more than 1 variety may need to be treated more than once, to treat each variety at the correct time. Where Leaf Curl is, or likely to be, a severe problem, based on previous experience, the following program should be followed: 1. Autumn – apply at leaf fall. 2. Apply at the FIRST SIGN of BUD SWELL and REPEAT ONE WEEK LATER.
Pears	Black Spot (scab) (<i>Venturia pirina</i>)	ALL STATES	130g/100L	Spray at green tip and repeat 10 to 14 days later if conditions allow infection i.e. extended wet weather. Consult local Department spray charts or authorities for specific recommendations on timing, rates and precautions that may be necessary. Before applying to recently introduced varieties, ascertain their tolerance of copper sprays from relevant authorities. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Plums	Shothole	ALL STATES	130g/100L	Apply when buds are swelling but BEFORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK OF BUD OPENING. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Vines	Downy Mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)	ALL STATES	115 to 165g/100L	Apply when shoots are 10cm long and repeat at 10 to 14 days intervals while conditions allow infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection. Leaf damage may occur on ‘copper-shy’ varieties. Apply as a dilute or concentrate spray.
Walnuts	Walnut Blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>juglans</i>)	ALL STATES	195g/100L plus 175mL polyphase or miscible summer oil	Apply a minimum of three sprays at 7 to 10 day intervals, commencing when the catkins are partially opened. Further applications may be necessary if conditions allow infection. Apply as a dilute application only.
Avocados, Citrus, Kiwifruit, Lychee, Nectarines, Passionfruit, Plums, Peaches, Pecans, Tropical Fruit	Phytophthora Stem Canker	QLD, NSW only	65g/1L or 65g/1L water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of trees or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing is commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
Macadamias		QLD only		
2. VEGETABLES & FRUIT				
CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas	Cercospora Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora musae</i>)	QLD, NSW, WA only	130g/100L plus 600mL polyphase or miscible summer oil	Apply at 3 to 4 weekly intervals from December to May when weather conditions allow disease outbreaks. Add 600mL/ha of polyphase or miscible summer oil when or if necessary.
	Phytophthora Stem Canker	ALL STATES	65g/1L or 65g/1L of water based paint	Mix to a smooth consistency. Apply only to stems of trees or vines wherever cankers appear, after removing dead tissue. Repeat applications up to a maximum of 5 per season until natural healing is commenced. Application with paint carrier may only require 1 or 2 treatments in a season.
Beans	Common Blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>phaseoli</i>)		130g/100L or 1.45kg/ha	Apply at the first sign of infection or as a preventative spray. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
	Halo Blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>phaseolicola</i>)		130g to 195g/100L or 1.45 to 1.65kg/ha	Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals from the time the crop is 15cm to 30cm high, while conditions allow infection. Use the higher rate when conditions are highly favourable for infection.
	Bacterial Brown Spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>syringae</i>)		130g/100L or 1.45kg/ha	Apply the first spray within 3 weeks after emergence and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions allow infection.
Beans, Faba Beans	Rust (<i>Uromyces</i> spp.)			Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection.
	Chocolate Spot (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.)			
Brassicas	Black Rot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>), Peppery Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>maculicola</i>), Ring Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>), Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>)			Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. Crop Damage Warning: Cupric hydroxide predisposes cabbages to frost damage. Cabbages should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since crop damage may occur.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capsicums	Bacterial Spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>vesicatoria</i>), Bacterial Canker	ALL STATES	130g/100L or 1.45kg/ha	Seed Beds: Apply every 7 days during wet weather. Field Crops: Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection. These applications will reduce the spread of bacterial canker but they will not control seed or soil-borne infection.
Carrots	Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> , <i>Cercospora</i> , <i>Septoria</i>)		130g/100L	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Celery	Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria apiicola</i>) Bacterial Soft Rot (<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> pv <i>carotovora</i>)		130-180g/100L	Apply every 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. Use the shortest interval when conditions are highly favourable for infection i.e. cool and wet.
Cucurbits	Angular Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>lachrymans</i>), Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>cucurbitae</i>)		130g/100L	Apply when the disease first appears and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Lettuce	Downy Mildew (<i>Bremia lactucae</i>) Bacterial Leaf Spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>vitians</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Marssonina panattoniana</i>)		130g/100L or 1.45kg/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 10 days while conditions allow infection. Alternation with Mancozeb is desirable. Crop Damage Warning: Cupric hydroxide predisposes lettuces to frost damage. Lettuce should not be treated with the product if frosts are likely, since frost damage may occur.
Onions	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora destructor</i>)			Apply when the disease first appears and repeat every 10 to 14 days while conditions allow infection.
Parsnips	Leaf Spot (<i>Septoria</i> spp.)	VIC, SA, WA only		
Peas	Ascochyta Blight (<i>Ascochyta</i> spp.), Bacterial Blight	ALL STATES		
Potatoes	Target Spot/Early Blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>), Irish Blight/Late Blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>)			Apply from crop emergence to maturity at 7 to 10 day intervals, while conditions allow infection. May reduce yield if applied under dry conditions.
Red Beet	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>), Rust (<i>Uromyces betae</i>)			Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Rhubarb	Crown Rot (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.) Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora jaapiana</i>)		130g/100L or 1.45kg/ha	Dip Rhubarb crowns before planting. Apply at 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection.
Silverbeet, Spinach	Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora farinosa</i>)			Apply at 10 to 14 day intervals, from the seedling stage until maturity, while conditions allow infection.
Tomatoes	Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Speck (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>tomato</i>), Bacterial Canker Target Spot/Early Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot Irish Blight/Late Blight		100 to 130g/100L or 1.1kg to 1.45kg/ha 130g/100L or 1.45kg/ha	Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are very favourable for infection i.e. during wet weather and when inoculum levels are high. These applications will reduce the spread of Bacterial Canker but they will not control seed or soil borne infection. Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat every 7 to 14 days while conditions allow infection. The shortest interval should be used when conditions are highly favourable for infection. Apply at the first sign of disease and repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals while conditions allow infection. Minimise use on seedlings to avoid retarding growth.
3. MISCELLANEOUS				
CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tobacco seed beds	Wildfire, Angular Leaf Spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>tabaci</i>) Algae	QLD, NSW, VIC only QLD only	260g/100L	Apply every 7 days. Apply when Algae first appears.

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Ornamentals	Bacterial Leaf Spot	ALL STATES	130g/100L	Apply at first signs of disease and repeat every 10 to 14 days as required. TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide is ineffective against bacterial wilt of carnations caused by <i>Pseudomonas andropogonis</i> . Phytotoxicity is known to occur on certain varieties of ornamentals. Small scale evaluations consisting of 2 sprays at a 14 day interval should be applied first to test for phytotoxicity.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING

Fill the spray vat with good quality water. With the agitation system operating, pour the required quantity of TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide into the spray vat in a steady stream.

DO NOT pre-mix TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide with water prior to adding to the spray vat.

If other pesticides are being used, fully mix the TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide in the spray tank before adding other products. Always add and mix the TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide first. Sprays containing TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide should be used within 3 hours of preparation and they should be agitated continuously during this period.

WETTING AGENTS

The addition of a wetting agent is required when TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide is applied to Brassicas, Faba Beans, Peas and Onions, irrespective of the method of application. The addition of a wetting agent is also required when TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide is applied as a concentrate spray or by aircraft.

Add a wetting agent at label rates when suitable for these purposes irrespective of the spray volume applied. Where a wetting agent is not required for TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide one may be added if required for other pesticides.

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.

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 can then be calculated in the following way:

EXAMPLE ONLY

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

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

Apply as a dilute or up to 2 times concentrate spray. Apply with an air-blast spray calibrated to deliver the required spray volume based on PLANT ROW VOLUME and the following SPRAY VOLUME FACTORS: 75 for trees bare of foliage; 100 for trees of low foliage density. The equipment should be adjusted

so that the spray is evenly distributed through the trees. Preferably apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles. Concentrate sprays should only be applied with sprayers specifically designed for this purpose.

CITRUS AND LYCHEES

Apply only as a dilute spray. The spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver the required spray volume based on PLANT ROW VOLUME and the following SPRAY VOLUME FACTORS: 200 for trees of low foliage density; 250 for trees of moderate foliage density; 300 for trees of high foliage density. Citrus and Lychee canopies are difficult to penetrate and application using an oscillating boom sprayer is preferred to application using an air-blast sprayer. If an air-blast sprayer is used, ensure that it is opening the canopy to permit entry of the spray to the interior of the tree. Spray equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed throughout the trees.

AVOCADOS AND MANGOES

Apply as a dilute or up to 3 times concentrate spray. The spray equipment should be calibrated to deliver the required spray volume based on PLANT ROW VOLUME and the following SPRAY VOLUME FACTORS: 75 for trees of low foliage density; 100 for trees of moderate foliage density; 125 for trees of high foliage density. The equipment should be adjusted so that the spray is evenly distributed through the trees. Preferably apply with a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles.

Concentrate sprays should only be applied with sprayers specifically designed for this purpose.

VINES

Apply sufficient volume to wet all leaf surfaces to the point of run-off. Apply as a medium to fine spray preferably using cone nozzles. Air-blast sprayers are recommended for application to vines with very dense foliage.

WALNUTS

Apply only as a dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly wet blossoms, nutlets and foliage. Fine sprays are recommended for optimum results. Air-blast sprayers are suitable for young plantings, but very large mature trees may require hand direct sprays to ensure adequate coverage of their upper branches.

TOBACCO SEED BEDS

Apply only as a dilute spray. Apply sufficient volume to thoroughly saturate the seedlings. Apply as a medium to fine spray directed by hand; a knapsack is suitable for this purpose.

VEGETABLES

General

Thorough coverage of the plant is essential for maximum effectiveness. To achieve thorough coverage:

1. Spray volumes need to be increased as the plants grow.
2. The configuration of the sprayer may need to be altered as the plants grow and change shape.

The coverage provided by the sprayer should be checked prior to each application and adjusted if necessary.

This should only be done with water plus any wetting agent required.

Dilute Sprays

Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a MEDIUM to FINE spray.

The following volumes per SPRAYED HECTARE are suggested as a guide since the required volumes will vary with foliage density and size of the plants.

Carrots, Parsnips, Potatoes, Silverbeet, Spinach: 400 litres on plants up to 10cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

Cucurbits, Lettuce: 400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

Brassicas, Trellis Tomatoes: 400 litres on plants up to 10 leaves, increasing to 1200 to 1500 litres on mature plants.



Beans, Capsicums, Celery, Faba Beans, French Beans, Peas, Rhubarb, Bush Tomatoes: 400 litres on plants up to 15cm tall, increasing to 1000 to 1200 litres on mature plants.

Red Beet: 400 litres on plants up to 8 leaves, increasing to around 800 litres on mature plants.

Concentrate Sprays

TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide may be applied to vegetables at lower volumes than those specified for dilute application, provided the CONCENTRATION of TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide is INCREASED in inverse proportion to the reduction in volume from the specified dilute volume.

EXAMPLE: If the spray volume is half the specified dilute volume, TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide should be applied at double the dilute rate. Spray volumes for concentrate sprays should not be less than 1/3 of the equivalent dilute volume. Thus spray concentrations should not exceed 3 times the dilute concentration. Apply using a sprayer fitted with cone nozzles operated at pressures that produce a FINE spray.

Refer to VEGETABLES; DILUTE SPRAYS for dilute volumes.

Rhubarb Dip

See the storage and disposal instructions for details on dip disposal.

Application By Ground Rig

Apply as a fine spray in a minimum of 250L of water per ha. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or fan-assisted rotary atomizers. If hydraulic nozzles are used, cone nozzles are preferred to fan nozzles. Avoid application in very windy conditions or when the temperature and humidity cause rapid drying.

Application By Aircraft

Apply in a minimum of 20L of water per ha. May be applied with hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomizers operated to produce spray droplets of a FINE spray droplet size category. Avoid application in calm or very windy conditions or when the temperature and humidity cause rapid drying. To ensure good spray coverage, applications should ideally be made in a light crosswind.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide is a member of the M1 group of fungicides. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product and other Group M1 fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungal population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide or other Group M1 fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss. Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use TITAN AG Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant fungi.

GROUP **M1** FUNGICIDE

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate ponds, watercourses or drains with TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide or used container.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Single-rinse or shake remainder into spray tank or dip. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. Puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500mm 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.

Spent dips: Unused or spent dips should be disposed of carefully to avoid contamination of wetlands or watercourses. Dispose of dip in an authorised dip disposal facility. If an authorised dip disposal facility is not available, the spent dip should be evenly spread over flat land not exceeding 20,000L/ha. The disposal site must be dedicated and adequately bunded (soil at least 15cm high). DO NOT dispose unwanted spent dip in the same place repeatedly, as repeated depositions in one location may, over time, create a contaminated site.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wash hands after use.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126; New Zealand 0800 764 766.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for TITAN Copper Hydroxide 400 WG Fungicide is available from TITAN AG Pty Ltd on request. Call Customer Service on (02) 9999 6655 or visit titanag.com.au

CONDITIONS OF SALE: TITAN AG Pty Ltd shall not be liable for any loss injury damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise in connection with the sale supply use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on TITAN AG's skill or judgment in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of TITAN AG Pty Ltd has any authority to add to or alter these conditions.

Additional statements required by Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia: Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Precautionary Statements: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Collect spillage. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

