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

Transform® WG

Isoclast® active

INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/kg SULFOXAFLOR

GROUP 4C INSECTICIDE

For the control of aphids and other insect pests in canola, citrus, cereals, cotton, pulses, soybeans, pome and stone fruit and vine crops as specified in the Directions for Use.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USE.

Pack Sizes: 2, 5 kg

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

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (ALL HOURS)
RING FROM ANYWHERE IN AUSTRALIA
1800 370 754
(LOCAL CALL FEE ONLY)

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY ONLY
DIAL 000
FOR POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

- Will damage the eyes.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), and goggles.
- When applying by spraying equipment carried on the back of the user wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow length chemical resistant gloves and goggles.
- If product or spray is in the eyes, wash it out immediately with water.
- Wash hands after use.
- After each day's use wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

SAFETY DATA SHEET
Additional information is listed on the Safety Data Sheet for **TRANSFORM® WG ISOCLAST® ACTIVE INSECTICIDE** which is available from Corteva Agriscience on request. Call Customer Service Toll Free on 1-800 700 096 or visit www.corteva.com.au

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Visit us at Corteva.com.au

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS:

Please note SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS apply to all uses.

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at 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 table/s 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 three 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.

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a **MEDIUM** spray droplet size category
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers (see 'Mandatory No-Spray Zones' below) are observed.

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- spray is not directed above the target canopy
- the outside of the sprayer is turned off when turning at the end of rows and when spraying the outer row on each side of the application site
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers (see 'Mandatory No-Spray Zones' below) are observed.

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a **MEDIUM** spray droplet size category
- for maximum release height 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 aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers (see 'Mandatory No-Spray Zones' below) are observed.

MANDATORY NO-SPRAY ZONES

	Aquatic downwind mandatory no spray zone
Aerial application	20 metres
Ground application to all other crops	5 metres

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

The use of Transform® WG in protected cropping is permissible when used in conjunction with a proven Insect Resistance Management Strategy (IRMS).

TABLE 1 BROADACRE CROPS

Canola, Cereals, Cotton, Pulses and Soybeans

RESTRAINTS (specific to Broadacre Crops):

DO NOT apply more than two (2) times to canola, cereals and pulses, or four (4) times to cotton and soybean in any one (1) season.

DO NOT make more than two (2) consecutive applications per crop for all pests other than aphids.

DO NOT apply consecutive applications of Group 4C insecticides for control of aphids.

DO NOT use rotary atomisers when applying aerially.

CAUTION: this product is highly toxic to bees: read the PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK section in this booklet before use.

Note: Monitor crops for pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against insect populations when they exceed threshold levels. Make repeated applications at 14-21 day intervals as new infestations occur unless otherwise directed in the **CRITICAL COMMENTS**.

CROP	PEST	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the **PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK** directions.		
	Aphids (including cabbage aphid, green peach aphid and turnip aphid)	50 + wetting agent ❷	**DO NOT** apply after full flowering. **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications per crop. **DO NOT** use on canola grown as a forage crop and **DO NOT** use on dual-use canola prior to grazing.
Cereals including but not limited to wheat, barley, oats, triticale and cereal rye	Aphids (including cereal aphid vectors of barley yellow dwarf virus; oat aphid and corn aphid), grain aphid, rose-grain aphid and green peach aphid	25 - 50	**DO NOT** apply after flag leaf stage **DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications per crop. Use higher rate under heavy aphid infestations and/or when water volume is reduced, such as with aerial application❶. Some species of aphids tend to infest cereal plants at the base of the plant, often inside the leaf sheath and below the soil surface. These entrenched aphids at the base of the plant may not be adequately controlled by Transform® WG.
	Russian wheat aphid	50	**DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications per crop. Begin applications when action thresholds are reached. Monitor crops and make further insecticide applications as necessary. Entrenched aphids make not be controlled. For

			best results; use Transform® WG early in the aphid infestation, early in crops development. Use as part of an IPM program where beneficials are preserved. Thorough coverage is essential. Ensure water volume and spray quality is adequate to thoroughly cover all of the crop canopy.
Cotton	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the **PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK** directions.		
	Aphids (including green peach aphid, cotton aphid and cowpea aphid)	100 - 150	Use higher rate under heavy aphid infestations and/or when water volume is reduced, such as with aerial application❶.
	Green mirid		Use the lower rate when infestation is predominately nymphs. Use higher rate when control of adults and/or residual control is desired.
	Greenhouse whitefly	200	Ensure accurate species identification.
	Rutherglen bug	150 - 200 Suppression only	Use the lower rate when infestation is predominately nymphs. Use higher rate when control of adults and/or residual control is desired. Due to the highly mobile nature of Rutherglen bugs and their tendency to rapidly reinvade treated areas, Transform® WG should be expected to give residual control of 3-7 days.
	Solenopsis mealybug (Cotton mealybug)	200 Suppression only	Conservation of beneficials is essential for the control of this pest. Apply as part of a season long spray programme targeting pests early in the crop. The use of Transform® WG will conserve beneficials when used as part of an IPM system. Thorough spray coverage is essential. Addition of an adjuvant, although not critical, may improve control.
Pulses (adzuki beans, mung beans and navy beans only)	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the **PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK** directions.		
	Aphids (including green peach aphid, cow pea aphid and blue green aphid)	50	**DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications per crop.
Soybeans	Soybean aphid	50 – 100	Use higher rate when canopy closure may adversely affect application coverage.
	Greenhouse whitefly	200	Ensure accurate species identification.
❶Apply by air using a minimum water volume of 30 L/ha			
❷Addition of a wetting agent may improve control under less than ideal application conditions. Use the wetter according to its label directions. See **WETTING AGENTS** section below for recommended products.			

TABLE 2 TREE and VINE CROPS

Citrus, Grapes, Pome and Stone Fruit

RESTRAINTS (specific to Tree and Vine Crops*)*:

DO NOT apply with aircraft.

DO NOT apply more than twice per crop per season for all situations except for aphid control on stone fruit.

DO NOT apply more than four (4) times per season for aphid control on stone fruit.

DO NOT apply consecutive applications of Group 4C insecticides for control of aphids excluding woolly apple aphid.

DO NOT use this product in domestic situations or areas where the public gathers.

CAUTION: this product is highly toxic to bees: read the PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK section in this booklet before use.

Note: Carefully monitor crops for pest species by regular field scouting. Repeat applications at a 14 day interval if a new infestation occurs unless otherwise directed in the **CRITICAL COMMENTS.**

SPRAYING TREE and VINE CROPS: In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying where spray volumes may vary in order to obtain good coverage to the point of run-off. For concentrate spraying refer to the "**CONCENTRATE SPRAYING**" section on this label.			
CROPS	**PEST**	**RATE (g/100L)**	**CRITICAL COMMENTS**
Citrus, including but not limited to oranges, lemons, grapefruit, limes, mandarins and tangerines	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the **PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK** directions		
	Citrophilous mealybug Citrus mealybug Longtailed mealybug	20	Apply as part of a spray programme targeting crawlers when they are exposed and before they are protected under the fruit calyces or established between touching fruit. Mealybugs entrenched in protected feeding sites or protected by dense foliage may not be controlled. Make two (2) applications 14 – 21 days apart when crawlers are active. Apply to the point of run-off. **DO NOT** apply more than 400 g product per hectare in a single application. If using more than 2000 L/ha water, dilute accordingly (i.e. increase the dilution rate but not the amount of product). Addition of an adjuvant may improve control.
	Citricola scale, Pink wax scale Citrus snow (white louse) scale and Red scale	20	Apply as part of a spray programme targeting crawlers when they are exposed. Make two (2) applications 14 - 21 days apart when crawlers are active. Complete spray coverage is essential - concentrate sprays are not suitable for this pest. Addition of an adjuvant may improve control.
	Kelly's citrus thrip	20	Apply as part of a spray programme. Monitor crops from flowering onwards and commence applications once local pest thresholds are reached. Continue to monitor crops and make further applications as required. Addition of an adjuvant may improve control. Thrips entrenched under fruit calyces will not be controlled.

Grapes (table grapes)	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the **PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK** directions		
	Longtailed mealybug	20	Apply as part of a spray programme targeting crawlers when they are exposed and before they become entrenched. Best control will be achieved by making two (2) applications 14 - 21 days apart when crawlers are active early in the season when good coverage can be achieved. Use 20 g/100 L in up to 2,000 L water/ha. If using higher application volumes, dilute accordingly. **DO NOT** apply more than 400 g of product per hectare in a single application. **DO NOT apply after 80% capfall.** Complete spray coverage is essential - concentrate sprays are not suitable for this pest. Addition of an adjuvant may improve control. Addition of an adjuvant may improve control. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.
Grapes (wine grapes)	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the **PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK** directions		
	Longtailed mealybug	15	Apply as part of a spray programme targeting crawlers when they are exposed and before they become entrenched. Best control will be achieved by making two (2) applications 14 - 21 days apart when crawlers are active early in the season when good coverage can be achieved. Use 15 g/100 L in up to 1,000 L water/ha. If using higher application volumes, dilute accordingly. Do not apply more than 150 g of product per hectare in a single application. **DO NOT apply after 80% capfall.** Complete spray coverage is essential - concentrate sprays are not suitable for this pest. Addition of an adjuvant may improve control.
Pome fruit, including but not limited to apples, pears and nashi	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the **PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK** directions		
	Apple dimpling bug	15	Apply when the pest reaches threshold levels in the lead up to flowering. As Apple dimpling bugs are a highly mobile pest and can rapidly reinvade crops, further sprays of Transform® WG. (or another product) 14 days after application may be necessary. Apply to the point of run-off. **DO NOT** apply more than 400 g of product per hectare in a single application. If using more than 2600 L/ha water, dilute accordingly.
	Longtailed mealybug and tuber mealybug	20	Apply in spring as part of a spray programme targeting crawlers when they are exposed and before they become entrenched. Monitor for crawler emergence in spring and make two (2) applications of Transform® WG 14 days apart (or as indicated by monitoring). Good coverage is essential – concentrate sprays are not suitable for this pest. Addition of an adjuvant may improve control. Apply to the point of run-off. **DO NOT** apply more than 400 g of product per hectare in a single application. If using more than 2000 L/ha per hectare of water, dilute accordingly. Monitoring for crawler emergence should continue and, if required, a product from a different mode of action group should be applied (e.g. Applaud®).

	Woolly (apple) aphid	20	Apply as part of a spray programme. Monitor for aphid activity and apply Transform® WG before colonies become clumped or heavily covered in wool. Consecutive applications of Transform® WG may be made if required. Repeat applications of Transform® WG 14 – 21 days apart will be required if targeting heavy, mature colonies. Continue monitoring throughout the season and apply further control measures as required. Addition of an adjuvant may improve wetting of plant surfaces and wool. Good coverage is essential - concentrate or low volume sprays are not suitable for control of this pest. Apply to the point of run-off. **DO NOT** apply more than 400 g of product per hectare in a single application. If using more than 2000 L/ha water, dilute accordingly.
	San Jose scale	20	**DO NOT** make more than two (2) applications per crop. Apply as part of a spray programme targeting crawlers when they are exposed. Make two (2) applications 14 - 21 days apart when crawlers are active. Crop scouting 7 - 10 days after the first application will help determine when the second application should be applied so as to target new crawler emergence. Complete spray coverage is essential - concentrate sprays are not suitable for this pest. Addition of an adjuvant may improve control. **DO NOT** apply more than 400 g of product per hectare in a single application. If using more than 2000 L/ha water, dilute accordingly.
Stone fruit, including but not limited to apricots, cherries, nectarines , peaches and plums	If honeybees are present in the target area during flowering see the **PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK** directions		
	Apple dimpling bug	15	Apply when the pest reaches threshold levels in the lead up to flowering. As Apple dimpling bugs are a highly mobile pest and can rapidly reinvade crops, further sprays of Transform® WG (or another product) 14 days after application may be necessary. Apply to the point of run-off. **DO NOT** apply more than 400 g of product per hectare in a single application. If using more than 2600 L/ha water, dilute accordingly.
	Cherry aphid, green peach aphid, black peach aphid	5	Apply when the pest reaches threshold levels. Good coverage is essential. Aphids that are protected inside curled leaves may not be controlled. Apply to the point of run-off. **DO NOT** apply more than 100 g of product per hectare in a single application. If using more than 4000 L/ha water, dilute accordingly.
PEST NAMES: Apple dimpling bug (*Campylomma liebknechti*), Black peach aphid (*Brachycaudus persica*), Cabbage aphid (*Brevicoryne brassicae*), Cereal aphids (*Rhopalosiphum* spp. – vectors of Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus), Cherry aphid (*Myzus cerasi*), Citricola scale (*Coccus pseudomagnoliarum*), Citrophilous mealybug (*Pseudococcus calceolariae*), Citrus mealybug (*Planococcus citri*), Citrus snow (white louse) scale (*Unaspis citri*), Corn aphid (*Rhopalosiphum maidis*), Cotton aphid (*Aphis gossypii*), Cotton mealybug *(Phenacoccus solenopsis),* Cowpea aphid (*Aphis craccivora*), Grain aphid (*Sitobion miscanthi*), Green mirid (*Creontiades dilutus*), Green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*), Greenhouse whitefly (*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*), Kelly's citrus thrips (*Pezothrips kellyanus*), Longtailed mealybug (*Pseudococcus longispinus*), Oat aphid (*Rhopalosiphum padi*), Pink wax scale (*Ceroplastes rubens*), Red scale (*Aonidiella aurantii*), Rose-grain aphid (Metopolophium dirhodum), Russian wheat aphid (*Diuraphis noxia*), Rutherglen bug (*Nysius vinitor*), San Jose scale (*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*), Solenopsis mealybug *(Phenacoccus solenopsis),* Soybean aphid (*Aphis glycines),* Tuber mealybug (*Pseudococcus viburni*), Turnip aphid (*Lipaphis pseudobrassicae*) and Woolly (apple) aphid (*Eriosoma lanigerum*).			

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

HARVEST WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP)

Canola, cereals, table grapes and wine grapes:
NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Citrus fruit:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.

Pome and stone fruit:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.

Cotton, pulses and soybeans:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER THE LAST APPLICATION.

GRAZING AND STOCKFOOD WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP):

Canola *post-harvest* straw and stubble:
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cereals:
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cotton:
DO NOT FEED COTTON TRASH TO ANIMALS

Pulses (except soybeans):
Grazing or cutting for meat product: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER THE APPLICATION.
Grazing or cutting for milk product: DO NOT FEED OR ALLOW LACTATING DAIRY ANIMALS PRODUCING MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION TO GRAZE TREATED FORAGE OR FODDER.

Soybeans:
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

The grazing withholding periods (above) only apply to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, that the Export Slaughter Interval, is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) – 14 days:

After observing the grazing withholding period, livestock that has been grazed on or fed treated crops should be placed on clean feed for 14 days prior to slaughter.

CROPS FOR EXPORT - **Before** using Transform® WG on crops destined for export it is essential to consult your exporter or Corteva Agriscience to ensure that an appropriate MRL is in place in the importing country.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	4C	INSECTICIDE

For insecticide resistance management, Transform® WG Isoclast® active Insecticide is a Group 4C insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Transform® WG and other Group 4C insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Transform® WG and other Group 4C insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Transform® WG on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Corteva Agriscience Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Transform® WG to control resistant insects. Transform® WG may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Corteva Agriscience representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

MIXING

- Half fill the spray tank with water, add the appropriate amount of accurately measured Transform® WG Insecticide, then complete filling the tank.
- Ensure thorough agitation by mechanical or hydraulic action at all times during mixing and application.
- Use only clean water within the range pH 5-9 to dilute Transform® WG.

COMPATABILITY

If intending to tank mix Transform® WG with other agricultural chemicals or plant nutrients consult Corteva Agriscience.

WETTING AGENTS

Not all surfactants or crop oils are of equal quality. Corteva Agriscience Australia Limited does not support the use of alternative products other than those listed below.
Uptake® Spraying Oil, Agral® Spray Adjuvant, Nufarm Chemwet 1000 and SpreadWet 1000 Wetting Agent. If intending to use other wetting agents consult Corteva Agriscience.
Agral® Trademark of a Syngenta Group Company

STORAGE OF DILUTED SPRAY MIX

Whenever possible the spray mix should be used immediately after it is prepared. However, if weather conditions or mechanical breakdown prevent immediate use, the spray mix may be stored for up to 72 hours without loss of activity. The spray mix should be agitated thoroughly by mechanical or hydraulic action at regular intervals during storage to prevent sedimentation. Ensure that the stored spray mix is thoroughly agitated at least once every 8 hours. The spray mix must be stored out of direct sunlight.

APPLICATION

Thorough coverage of the crop is essential. Ensure this by increasing water volume with plant growth stage. Do not apply when conditions are unsuitable for water-based spray applications. Avoid high temperature, strong winds, inversion conditions, imminent rain or any conditions that may reduce the quality of spray coverage or result in drift from the target area. Techniques to minimise drift should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas (see RESTRAINTS).

For optimum results follow the application specifications listed below:

Ground Spraying (Broadacre crops): Apply in a minimum of 50 L/ha of water, with spray droplets no smaller than medium category according to nozzle manufacturer specifications that refer to the ASAE S-572 Standard. Increase spray volumes as the crop grows.

Aerial Spraying (Broadacre arable crops only): Apply in a minimum of 30 L/ha of water with spray droplets no smaller than a medium spray droplet size category according to nozzle manufacturer specifications that refer to the ASAE S-572 Standard.

PRECAUTION (Aerial Application)
DO NOT use human flaggers/markers unless they are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

RE-ENTRY
DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the product has dried unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

DILUTE SPRAYING
- Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and match 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 first 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 100 L of water. Spray to the point of runoff. If volume to be applied is <1000 L/ha then use the low volume (concentrate) application method for calculation of chemical rate. For volumes > 1000 L/ha use dilute spray rate.

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. Consult your local advisor, agronomist or Department of Primary Industries to determine this volume. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate. The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

Concentrate Spraying Example
1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: e.g. 1000 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: e.g. 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor is 2X (1000 / 500)
4. If the dilute label rate is 20 g/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2 X 20, i.e. 40 g/100 L of concentrate spray

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows. For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training. Always follow Industry Best Practices.

RAINFASTNESS
Rain can wash Transform® WG from treated plant surfaces and result in reduced insect control. Avoid making spray applications if rain is expected before the spray can dry completely.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

After using Transform® WG empty the tank and completely drain the system. Rinse the tank, pumps, lines, hoses, filters and nozzles by circulating clean water through the system. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK
Hazard:
Highly toxic to bees. Will kill foraging bees directly exposed through contact during spraying and while spray droplets are still wet. May harm bees in hives which are over-sprayed or reached by spray drift. **DO NOT** apply this product while bees are foraging in the crop to be treated.

Risk Management:
Treatments made to crops in flower or upwind of adjacent plants in flower that are likely to be visited by bees at the time of application, should not occur during the daytime if temperatures within an hour after the completion of spraying are expected to exceed 12 °C. It is recommended that orchard floors containing flowering plants be mown just prior to spraying. Beekeepers who are known to have hives in, or nearby, the area to be sprayed should be notified no less than 48 hours prior to the time of the planned application so that bees can be removed or otherwise protected prior to spraying.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
Very toxic to aquatic life. **DO NOT** contaminate wetlands or water courses with this product or used containers.

PROTECTION OF NON-TARGET INSECTS
Sulfoxaflor may have adverse effects on parasitic wasp particularly where IPM is practiced.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Store in the closed, original container in a cool well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed.

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the ***drum****MUSTER* logo visible.

Triple rinse containers for disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. 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 ***drum****MUSTER* collection or similar container management site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging 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.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT
Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal in the same manner as for the container (see STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section).

APVMA Approval No. : 65464/122310

Corteva Agriscience Australia Limited A.B.N. 24 003 771 659
67 Albert Avenue, Chatswood, NSW 2067

www.corteva.com.au
CUSTOMER SERVICE TOLL FREE **1-800 700 096**

Barcode
for stock
identification

This product is GHS compliant. No additional GHS hazard and precautionary statements are required under the WorkSafe Australia exemptions for AgVet products.