

DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED
DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES
KEEP LOCKED UP



ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:
250 g/L PARAQUAT present as PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE

GROUP	L	HERBICIDE
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For the control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaf weeds as per the Directions for Use

Syngenta Crop Protection Pty Limited
Level 1, 2-4 Lyon Park Road, North Ryde NSW 2113
APVMA Approval No.: 46531/0610

The Syngenta logo consists of a blue swoosh graphic that curves upwards and to the right, ending in the word "syngenta" in a lowercase, sans-serif font.

syngenta

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL HERBICIDE, THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints:

DO NOT add wetter unless spraying at high volume. Where GRAMOXONE 250 Herbicide is mixed with water at less than 400 mL/100 L of water, add 100 mL AGRAL® or 60 mL BS1000* per 100 L of spray.

DO NOT spray plants which are waterlogged, under stress of any kind or covered with soil or dust.

DO NOT spray plants covered with heavy dew, but rain following spraying will not affect results.

DO NOT sow or cultivate for 1 hour after spraying but operations should commence within 7 days.

For ground application only - DO NOT use through aircraft, misting machines or hand-held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units).

Crop Use or Situation	Weeds	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Aid to Cultivation to minimise cultivation and prepare a clean bed for sowing	Annual grass and broadleaf weed control	All states	1.2 to 1.6 L ^Δ	Where cultivation follows spraying, it may commence 1 hour after spraying but should be completed within 7 days. Where heavy weed growth is present at spraying a better seed bed will result if cultivation is delayed 3 to 5 days.
	Early autumn sowing		1.6 to 2.4 L	
	Wild Oats at 2 to 5 leaf stage in autumn / winter	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, NT only		600 mL to 800 mL
	Wild Oats at 2 to 5 leaf stage in autumn / winter	NSW, ACT only	600 mL	
Rice	Annual grass and broadleaf weed control	Qld, NSW, NT only	1.6 L	Pre-sowing.
			800 mL	Post-sowing, pre-crop emergence.
Wild Oat control in Spring Fallows	Wild Oats at 2 to 5 leaf stage	Qld, NSW, ACT, NT only	1.2 to 2 L	Use higher rate for summer growth. Avoid spraying under hot, dry conditions. Best results will be obtained when spraying is carried out in the late evening.
Kikuyu/Paspalum Pasture	To suppress growth to oversow winter seed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1.6 or 2.4 L	Use the high rate for February spraying and the low rate in March.

Crop Use or Situation	Weeds	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Selective Weed Control Autumn/ early Winter Annual Clovers, Perennial Clover Late winter/early spring Annual Clovers, Perennial Clovers, Cocksfoot, Perennial Ryegrass, Phalaris, Demeter Fescue only	Annual grass and some broadleaf weed control except Paterson's Curse, Sorrel, Dock, Shepherd's Purse and some thistles.	All States	600 mL to 1.2 L 1.2 to 1.6 L ^Δ	Use the higher rates for dense weed stands.
	For control of these weeds alternative methods such as the spray-graze technique with 2,4-D or MCPA should be considered.	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, ACT, NT only	1.6 to 2.4 L ^Δ	Use the higher rate in winter/early spring when Barley Grass is present. All applications: Graze pastures continuously after the seasonal break to a height of 2 to 4 cm. Remove stock 2 to 3 days before spraying to allow weeds to freshen up. DO NOT apply until clover has reached the 6 leaf stage. Mixed pastures will be scorched initially but should show good recovery and beneficial changes in composition following spring rainfall and growth. DO NOT spray clovers which are affected by insect attack, disease or moisture stress and do not use on clover pastures growing in water repellent sands or other situations subject to moisture stress at or immediately following treatment otherwise poor recovery of the clover may result. Use the lower rate for Cocksfoot and Perennial Ryegrass and the higher rate for Phalaris and Demeter Fescue. The perennial grasses must be at least 12 months old at spraying. DO NOT APPLY TO MEDICS
	Yorkshire Fog Grass		1.2 L	Apply in early spring to reduce Yorkshire Fog Grass component and increase the clover and desirable grass component. Mixed pastures will be scorched initially but should show good recovery and beneficial changes in composition following spring rainfall and growth. In lower rainfall areas application in mid to late winter may be almost as effective but allow better pasture recovery. If pasture has been grazed allow sufficient time for pasture and Fog Grass recovery before spraying. Apply in spray volumes of 100 to 250 L/ha, the latter for dense or tall, ungrazed pastures. Add Agral at 200 mL/100 L or BS1000 at 120 mL/100 L.
Lucerne autumn/early winter Late winter / early spring	Annual grass and some broadleaf weeds.	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, NT only	1.2 to 1.6 L ^Δ	Use the higher rates for dense weed stands. DO NOT spray Lucerne stands under 12 months old. For residual weed control or if Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse and some other broadleaf weeds are present add Diurex* WG Herbicide at 1.1 kg or 1.9 kg. If Mintweed is present use Gesaprim® Granules Herbicide at 600 g/ha.
		NSW only	1.2 L	
	Annual grass and some broadleaf weeds.	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, NT only	1.6 to 2.4 L ^Δ	WARNING - In certain areas, an uncommon species of Barley Grass (<i>H. glaucum</i> - Common Barley Grass is <i>H. leporinum</i>) resistant to paraquat based products has become established. It may regrow after an initial scorch by GRAMOXONE 250. Where this problem is suspected use Fusilade® for grass weed control. If GRAMOXONE 250 has been applied use Fusilade at 1 L/ha after regrowth but before heading.
		NSW, ACT only	1.2 L ^Δ	
Perennial Grass Seed Crops Cocksfoot, Perennial Ryegrass, Phalaris and Demeter Fescue only	Annual grass and some broadleaf weeds.	All States	600 mL to 1.2 L ^Δ	Use the low rate for Cocksfoot and Perennial Ryegrass and the higher rate for Phalaris and Demeter Fescue. Spray about 4 weeks after a full weed germination following the autumn break. The perennial grasses must be at least 12 months old at spraying.

Crop Use or Situation	Weeds	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Spraytopping to reduce seed set Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Lupins, Vetch	Annual ryegrass	All States	400 mL or 800 mL	<p>As an aid in managing Annual Ryegrass resistance. For use on escapes from a previous herbicide application in the current crop.</p> <p>Spray the crop when the Ryegrass is at the optimum stage, that is when the last Ryegrass seed heads at the bottom of the plant have emerged and the majority are at or just past flowering (with anthers present or glumes open) but before haying off is evident - usually October to November. Use of the higher rate in these crops is usually more reliable and gives a greater reduction in seed set.</p> <p>Reduction in crop yield may occur especially if the crop is less advanced relative to the ryegrass, that is, if crops have a majority of green immature pods. The higher rate may also increase any yield reduction. In practice crop losses in excess of 25% may occur.</p> <p>Apply by ground boom only in 50 to 100 L/ha. Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the Ryegrass seed heads. Pressures of 250 to 350 kPa and use of 110015 or 02 nozzles or equivalent will aid coverage.</p>
Spraytopping to reduce seed set Pastures	Grasses generally (particularly Annual Ryegrass)	All States	400 mL	<p>Heavily graze paddocks during spring flush to encourage even head development. Remove stock 2 to 3 weeks before the anticipated maturity date of the target species. However, if this is not feasible through lack of stock it is preferable to allow the pasture to mature ungrazed. Delay spraying until the last seed heads at the bottom of the plant have emerged and initial signs of haying off appear. Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the seed heads.</p>
	Barley grass			<p>Manage paddocks as above. Spray after head emergence but when all seed heads are green and there is no sign of haying off. Inspect paddocks before returning stock. Provided spraying was carried out before hardening of grass seeds, stock (excepting horses) may be returned 24 hours after spraying. Where hardening seeds are present harrow to knock seed from the heads. DO NOT introduce lambs into paddock until safe from risk of seed injury. If seasonal conditions favour regeneration, stock should be returned to selectively graze new shoots. Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the seed heads.</p>
	Saffron Thistle	NSW, SA, ACT only		<p>Spray after the plant begins to run to head until flowering.</p>
Prevention of Annual Ryegrass toxicity	Spraytop - Graze to destroy seed heads	WA only	400 mL	<p>Grazing management as for spray topping above. Remove stock 3 to 4 weeks before the anticipated maturity date. Spray must be applied within 10 days after emergence of the first Ryegrass seed heads.</p> <p>To ensure adequate control of toxin development, <u>heavy continuous grazing is essential from 1 day after spraying</u> until the pasture has completely hayed off.</p> <p>The required stocking rate will vary but must be sufficient to keep all regrowth after spraying completely eaten off to prevent further growth producing new seed heads which could become toxic.</p>

Crop Use or Situation	Weeds	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Hay freezing	Maximum retention of protein in standing dry feed	All States	800 mL	Graze paddocks as for spray topping above. Remove stock 3 to 4 weeks before the anticipated maturity date. Apply prior to commencement of haying off regardless of the grass species involved. Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the seed heads.
General Weed control Hops	Annual grasses	Vic, Tas only	1.2 to 1.6 L plus 1.1 kg/ha Gesatop Granules and/ or 750 mL to 1.4 L/ha Reglone ^Δ	Apply as a directed inter-row spray prior to crop emergence from winter dormancy, using a minimum of 250 L/ha spray volume to ensure good and even coverage of weeds.
Orchards (including Bananas) Vineyards	Annual weed control	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, NT only	1.6 to 3.2 L/ sprayed ha ^{Δ+} 160 to 320 mL per 100 L (a) see below	Spray as necessary for control of annual weeds. Avoid contacting crop foliage. In Bananas apply soon after weed emergence and before weeds reach 15 cm in height. Use spraying pressure less than 240 kPa. Avoid chemical contact with roots and peepers near the pseudo stem. Repeat sprays as required. GRAMOXONE 250 will not harm trees or vines with mature brown bark if this alone is sprayed. Use the higher rate for dense weed growth. If Fat Hen <i>Chenopodium album</i> or <i>Portulaca</i> spp. are present and GRAMOXONE 250 rate is less than the ratio 800 mL/100 L add 200 mL Agral or 120 mL BS1000 per 100 L of spray mix. Note: Spot spray rate assumes 1000 L water/ha. For lower water volumes increase dilution rate as below: Water volume 250 L/ha: use 640 to 1280 mL/100 L Water volume 500 L/ha: use 320 to 640 mL/100 L Water volume 750 L/ha: use 210 to 430 mL/100 L OR Measure how much spray is required to cover an area of 100 square metres using your normal application volume. Your dilution rate is 16 to 32 mL of GRAMOXONE 250 in this volume.
		NSW only	1.7 L/ sprayed ha ^{Δ+}	
Peanuts Post-emergence (in crop)	<i>Datura</i> spp. (2 to 4 leaf)	QLD, NT only	400 mL	Spray Peanuts up to 7 to 8 leaf stage but before majority of plants are flowering. Foliage will be scorched following application but plants recover rapidly. Apply in 200 to 250 L/ha for thorough coverage of weed foliage. A dense canopy of weeds may reduce weed control due to shielding. Add 100 mL Agral or 60 mL BS1000/100 L of spray mix. DO NOT spray (on Peanuts) under extremely hot dry conditions when Peanuts are very small. In environments such as Far North Queensland use the lower rates in the range.
	Annual ground cherry (2 to 3 leaf) Apple-of-Peru (2 to 4 leaf) Milkweed (2 to 3 leaf)		600 mL	
	Stagger Weed (2 to 3 leaf) Blue Heliotrope (2 to 3 leaf) Wandering Jew (2 to 3 leaf) Anoda Weed (2 to 3 leaf)		800 mL	
	Bellvine (2 to 3 leaf) Common Morning Glory (2 leaf)		1 L	
Potatoes	General weed control (in-crop)	All States	1.2 to 1.6 L ^Δ	Spray at early crop emergence (no later than 25% emergence of potato shoots). Use the higher rate for dense weed growth.
	Pre-harvest weed control		2.8 L ^Δ	Spray about 1 week before digging and after tops have died down.

Crop Use or Situation	Weeds	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
Row Crops, Vegetables and Market Gardens	Pre-planting and pre-crop emergence	All States	1.2 to 1.6 L OR 200 mL/ 100 L ^Δ	To control weeds in seed beds. Treat no less than three days before sowing or before crop emergence. Use the lower rate for early autumn applications.
	Post-emergence inter-row weed control			Apply after crop seedlings have emerged or when transplanted crops are established. Direct the spray so that it does not touch the crop. Use shielded nozzles.
	Seedling weeds			Seedling weeds - use the lower rate for early autumn applications.
	Older weeds		2.4 L or 400 mL/ 100 L ^Δ	More mature stages of weed growth.
Non-Agricultural situations, around sheds, roadways, paths	Annual weed control	All States	1.6 to 4 L/ha OR 200 mL/ 100 L ^Δ	Spray to thoroughly wet weed growth. GRAMOXONE 250 can be combined with soil residual herbicides Diurex WG Herbicide or Gesatop Granules Herbicide to give rapid knockdown and prolonged weed control. Use the higher rate for dense weed growth.
	Columbus Grass	NSW only	Spot Spraying 160 mL/ 100 L plus 1 L Frenock* Boomspray 2.3 to 4.5 L/ha plus 12 to 22 L Frenock	
Firebreaks	Knock down weed growth to eliminate fire hazard or assist firebreak burn	All States	1.6 L to 4 L	Apply mid-winter to early summer. Use the higher rate for dense weed growth. After desiccation is complete the sprayed area may be burnt (normally 7 to 10 days after spraying). GRAMOXONE 250 can be combined with soil residual herbicides Diurex WG Herbicide or Gesatop Granules Herbicide to give rapid knockdown and prolonged weed control.

Crop	Weeds	Growth stage	Rate /ha	States	Critical Comments
Sugarcane (Plant and ratoon)	Grass and some broadleaf weeds	up to 5 cm high	1.2 to 1.6 L per sprayed ha	Qld, NSW, NT only	Apply as a broadcast spray over-the-top of plant cane up to the 3 to 4 leaf stage or ratoon cane up to 10 cm high. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leaves will appear in 7 to 10 days. In plant cane between the 3 to 4 leaf stage and the formation of the true stem use a directed interspace spray. The Irvin spray boom (or other similar equipment) is the most suitable equipment to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying at the cane bases of plant and ratoon cane. After the formation of the true stem which is resistant to GRAMOXONE 250, the sprayer height can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher rate for dense, more mature weeds. GRAMOXONE 250 can be mixed with Gesaprim Granules Herbicide to give residual weed control when used as a blanket or directed spray - refer to the Gesaprim Granules Herbicide label for specific rates. It may also be mixed with Diurex WG at 2.8 to 3.9 kg/ha for residual weed control. To enhance activity of GRAMOXONE 250 under favourable growing conditions and in open sunny conditions add Diurex WG at rates shown for weed size. Diurex WG at rates up to 500 g/ha can be blanket sprayed. Use a directed spray for higher rates of Diurex WG. Complete spray coverage is essential. For grasses and broadleaved weeds up to 5 cm high use a minimum of 250 L spray solution/ha, increase to 350 L/ha for weeds up to 10 cm high. Use a minimum spray volume of 400 L/ha for weeds > 10 cm high and for dense mature weeds. Always add Agral at 200 mL or BS1000 at 120 mL per 100 L of water.
	Grass and some broadleaf weeds - enhancement with Diurex	Up to 5 cm high	1.2 to 1.6 L plus 275 g to 500 g Diurex		
	Grass and some broadleaf weeds - enhancement with Diurex	up to 10 cm high	1.2 to 1.6 L plus 1 kg Diurex		
	Grass and some broadleaf weeds - enhancement with Diurex and short residual control	>10 cm high	1.6 L plus 2.8 to 3.9 kg Diurex		

- Δ Capeweed or *Erodium* spp. present: Add Reglone at 750 mL to 1.5 L/ha (125 mL to 250 mL/100 L for high volume spraying). Use higher rate for plants more than 10 cm diameter.
- + If GRAMOXONE 250 rate is less than the ratio 400 mL/100 L add 100 mL Agral or 60 mL BS1000 /100 L of spray mix.

Wetting Agent: (a) Add 170 mL Agral or 100 mL BS1000 /100 L

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Grazing

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT SPRAYED VEGETATION FOR STOCK FOOD FOR AT LEAST 1 DAY, OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER.

Harvest

Chick Peas, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Lupins, Vetch: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

PLEASE NOTE EXTRA WETTER REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH VOLUME SPRAYING.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This product kills annual grasses and most annual broadleaf weeds (excluding Capeweed) in specified situations and should not be used for any other purpose. Quickly kills green plant tissue on contact. Is immediately inactivated in the soil. At spraying, weeds should be growing vigorously and must not be covered with soil or heavy dew. The principle of selective weed control with this product is that annual weeds are killed but perennial plants and clovers recover after an initial scorch. The control of annual weeds by spraying with this product will allow the desirable perennial species to thicken up at the expense of the weeds. Moisture and fertility should not be limiting at spraying and the proportion of desirable species must be great enough for them to fill in the areas previously occupied by weeds. Long-term weed control can be obtained following the quick knockdown given by this product if it is combined with soil residual chemicals.

1. **DO NOT** use hand-held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units), boomless jets or misting-machines.

2. **Mixing**

Add the required quantity of product to water in the spray tank and agitate to give even mixing. Agitate again if left standing.

3. **Wetting agent**

This product contains a wetting agent and additional wetter is not required unless high volume spraying results in excessive dilution of wetter content. This will occur when product rates fall below 400 mL per 100 L of spray. Under such circumstances wetter should be added at the rate of 100 mL of Agral or 60 mL of BS1000 per 100 L of spray mix.

Where Fat Hen or Portulaca are present in orchard or vineyard situations, extra wetter should be used when this product ratio is less than 800 mL per 100 L. Add wetter at double the above recommendations. **DO NOT** use alkaline or anionic wetting agents.

4. **Clean water**

Mix this product **with clean water only**. Water should be clean and free from clay, silt and algae. Providing it meets this requirement, saline water, water collected from roofs, bore water, dam water and water from creeks may be used.

5. **Application**

(i) Cereals and Broadacre Spraying

Use only through a properly calibrated boom spray which should be fitted with flat fan jets and adjusted to a height to give at least double overlap of the spray at the top of the weeds being sprayed. Spraying pressures should be in the range of 200 to 300 kPa. Speed of travel should be in the range of 6 to 15 km/hr. It is essential that a good marking system be used. If a disc marker is used, it must be mounted so as to turn the soil back on to the area sprayed. It is essential to obtain good leaf coverage with the spray and volumes of dilute spray must be adjusted according to density of weed growth. 100 L/ha may be used for seedlings or well grazed weeds up to 2 cm high. For plant height 2 to 5 cm use 150 L/ha and up to 6 to 10 cm use 200 L/ha. Spray volumes may be as low as 50 L/ha (30 L/ha in WA) for weed growth below 5 cm high, or for spray topping and hay freezing. Equipment must be appropriate to this volume, properly calibrated and fitted with spraying tips designed to give droplets in the 200 to 250 μ Volume Median Diameter range.

(ii) High Volume Application

Higher volumes will generally be required to give good coverage of weed growth in situations other than those specified under cereals and other broadacre crops.

(iii) Wash spray equipment with clean water immediately after use. This product is highly corrosive to metals, particularly galvanised iron and aluminium and should not be left for long periods in tanks or equipment made of these materials.

For ground application only - **DO NOT** use this formulation through aircraft, misting machines or hand-held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units).

6. **Compatibility**

This product combines satisfactorily with the soil active herbicides Gesaprim Granules, Diurex WG and Gesatop Granules where prolonged weed control is required as well as a quick knockdown. This product is compatible with Agral, BS1000, Reglone, Spray.Seed[®] 250, Banvel* 200, Banvel* M, MCPA Amine (no more than 1 L per 800 mL GRAMOXONE 250), Glean*, Yield*, Avadex*, Treflan* and Spark* (oxyfluorfen).

7. Spraying conditions

Avoid spraying plants under stress from waterlogging, frost, drought etc. or covered with dust and soil. Results will be better if application is made in dull weather or at the end of the day. Light rain following spraying will not affect results. Avoid drift into neighbouring crops.

Resistant Weeds Warning

GROUP L HERBICIDE

GRAMOXONE 250 Herbicide is a member of the bipyridyls group of herbicides. GRAMOXONE 250 has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem I mode of action. For weed resistance management GRAMOXONE 250 is a Group L herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to GRAMOXONE 250 and other Group L 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 GRAMOXONE 250 or other Group L herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Syngenta Crop Protection Pty Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of GRAMOXONE 250 to control resistant weeds.

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 susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for irrigation purposes.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Domestic pets and poultry - keep away from treated areas. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for livestock watering.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for human consumption, livestock watering or irrigation purposes or water used for commercial or recreational fishing.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

For non-refillable containers

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. 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 not available bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

For refillable containers

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of storage for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product is poisonous if swallowed. Will irritate the nose, throat and skin. Attacks eyes. Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. When opening the container and preparing for use, wear:

- elbow-length PVC gloves and,
- face shield or goggles.

If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If clothing becomes contaminated with product, remove clothing immediately. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Avoid contact with spray mist. DO NOT inhale spray mist. 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 or goggles and contaminated clothing.

SPRAY APPLICATION

- DO NOT work in spray mist.
- DO NOT continue to use if skin irritation or nose bleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist seek medical advice.
- When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is recommended, but in any event use a respirator which complies with the requirements of AS1716 (Standards Association of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer.
- Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID

If swallowed, splashed on skin or in eyes, or inhaled, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131 126 or a doctor at once. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If swallowed, activated charcoal may be advised.

If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS

For additional advice on the treatment of paraquat poisoning, please consult the booklet "The Treatment of Paraquat Poisoning: A Guide for Doctors" (available from Syngenta Crop Protection Pty Ltd).

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

If additional hazard information is required refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet. For a copy phone 1800 067 108 or visit our website at www.syngenta.com.au

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY AND EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

Syngenta has no control over storage, handling and manner of use of this product. Where this material is not stored, handled or used correctly and in accordance with directions, no express or implied representations or warranties concerning this product (other than non-excludable statutory warranties) will apply. Syngenta accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect storage, handling or use.

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