

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

SINMOSA[®] 250

HERBICIDE

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

GROUP L HERBICIDE

For the control of a wide range of grasses and
broadleaf weeds as per Directions For Use table

**IMPORTANT:
READ THIS BOOKLET
BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT**

APVMA APPROVAL
NO: 58992/59400



sinon[®]

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT add wetter unless spraying at high volume. Where Sinmosa® 250 is mixed with water at less than 400mL/100L of water, add 60mL 1000g/L NON-IONIC SURFACTANT per 100L 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 applications (CDA units).

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha
Aid to cultivation to minimise cultivation and prepare a clean bed for sowing	Annual grass and broadleaf weed control	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, NT, ACT only	1.2-1.6L#
	Early autumn sowing		1.6-2.4L
	Winter, spring and early summer sowing		
	Wild oats at 2-5 leaf stage in autumn/winter	Qld, Vic, SA, Tas, NT only	600-800mL
		NSW, ACT only	600mL
Rice	Annual grass and broadleaf weed control	Qld, NSW, NT only	1.6L
			800mL
Wild Oat control in Spring Fallows	Wild oats at 2-5 leaf stage	Qld, NSW, NT, ACT only	1.2-2L
Kikuyu/Paspalum Pasture	To suppress growth to oversow winter seed	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1.6-2.4L
Selective Weed Control Autumn/early Winter Annual and perennial clovers	Annual grasses and some broadleaf weed control except Paterson's Curse, Sorrel, Dock, Shepherd's Purse and some thistles	All States	600mL-1.2L
			1.2-1.6L#

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Where cultivation follows spraying, it may commence one 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 3-5 days. Use higher rates for dense, more mature weed stands. Wild oats must have at least two leaves. If Diquat 200g/L is used, the lower Sinmosa® 250 rate should be sufficient to control dense, mature weeds.

Pasture: Remains of old pasture should be reduced by continuous heavy grazing. Remove stock 3-5 days before spraying to allow to freshen up.

Pre-sowing.

Post-sowing, pre-crop emergence

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.

Use the high rate for February spraying and the low rate in March.

Use the higher rates for dense weed stands.

Continued next page

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha
Late Winter/early Spring - Annual clovers - Perennial clovers - Cocksfoot - Perennial ryegrass - Demeter fescue only	Annual grasses and some broadleaf weed control except Paterson's Curse, Sorrel, Dock, Shepherd's Purse and some thistles 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, SA, Tas, NT, ACT only	1.6-2.4L#
Lucerne Autumn/early Spring Late winter/early spring	Annual grass and some broadleaf weeds	Qld, Vic, SA, WA, Tas, NT only	1.2-1.6L#
		NSW only	1.2L
	Annual grass and some broadleaf weeds	Qld, Vic, SA, WA, Tas, NT only	1.6-2.4L#
		NSW, ACT only	1.2L#
Perennial Grass Seed Crops Cocksfoot, Perennial Ryegrass, Phalaris and Demeter Fescue only	Annual grass and some broadleaf weeds	All States	600mL-1.2L#

CRITICAL COMMENTS

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 2-4cm. Remove stock 2-3 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. Do not use on clover pastures growing in water repellent sands or other situations subject to moisture stress at or immediately following treatment. Poor recovery of the clover will 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

Use the higher rates for dense weed stands. DO NOT spray Lucerne stands under 12 months old. If mintweed is present, use Atrazine granules at 600g/ha.

WARNING - In certain areas, an uncommon species of barley grass (*H. glaucum* – common barley grass is *H. leporinum*) resistant to Paraquat-based products has become established. It may re-grow after an initial scorch by Sinmosa[®] 250. Where this problem is suspected, use 'Fusilade' for grass weed control. If Sinmosa[®] 250 has been applied, use 'Fusilade' at 1L/ha after regrowth but before heading.

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 CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha
Spray topping to reduce seed set Chickpeas, Faba Beans Field peas, Lentils Lupins Vetch	Annual Ryegrass	All States	400mL or 800mL
Spray topping to reduce seed set Pastures	Grasses generally (particularly annual ryegrass)	All States	400mL
Spray topping to reduce seed set Pastures	Barley grass	All States	400mL
	Saffron thistle	NSW, SA, ACT only	

CRITICAL COMMENTS

As an aid to managing annual ryegrass resistance. For use on escapes from a previous herbicide application in the current crop.

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.

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. Apply by ground boom only in 50-100L/ha.

Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the ryegrass seed heads. Pressures of 250-350 kPa and use of 110015 or 02 nozzles or equivalent will aid coverage.

Heavily graze paddocks during spring flush to encourage even head development. Remove stock 2-3 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.

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 of seeds are present, harrow to knock seeds from the heads. Do not introduce lambs into paddock until safe from the risk of seed injury. If seasonal conditions favour regeneration, stock should be returned to selectively graze new shoots. Spray with a calibrated boom raised to give double overlap at the level of the seed heads.

Spray after the plant begins to run to head until flowering.

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha
Prevention of annual ryegrass toxicity	Spray top – Graze to destroy seed heads	WA only	400mL
Hay freezing	Maximum retention of protein in standing dry feed	All States	800mL
General weed control Hops	Annual grasses	Vic, Tas, only	+ 1.2-1.6L plus 1.1kg/ha Simazine 900 granules and/or 750mL-1.4L/ha Diquat 200g/L
Orchards (including bananas) Vineyards	Annual weed control	Qld, Vic, SA, WA, Tas, NT only	# + 1.6-3.2L/sprayed ha 160 to 320mL per 100 L (a) see below
		NSW only	# + 1.7L/sprayed ha

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Grazing management as for spray topping above. Remove stock 3-4 weeks before anticipated maturity date. Spray must be applied within 10 days after emergence of the first ryegrass seed heads.

To ensure adequate control of toxin development, **heavy, continuous grazing is essential from 1 day after spraying** until the pasture has completely hayed off.

The required stocking rate will vary but must be sufficient to keep all re-growth after spraying completely eaten off to prevent further growth producing new seeds heads which could become toxic.

Graze paddocks as for spray topping above. Remove 3-4 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.

Apply as directed inter-row spray prior to crop emergence from winter dormancy, using a minimum of 250L/ha of spray volume to ensure good and even coverage of weeds.

Spray as necessary for control of annual weeds. Avoid contacting crop foliage. In bananas apply soon after weed emergence and before weeds reach 15cm in height. Use spraying pressures less than 240kPa. Avoid chemical contact with roots and peepers near the pseudo stem. Repeat sprays as required. Sinmosa[®] 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 *Chenopodium album* or *Portulaca spp.* are present and Sinmosa[®] 250 rate is less than the ratio 800mL/100L, add 120mL 1000g/L non ionic surfactant per 100L spray mix.

Note: Spot spray rate assumes 1000L/ha. For lower water volumes increase the dilution rate as below:

Water volume 250L/ha: use 640mL to 1280mL/100L

Water volume 500L/ha: use 320mL to 640mL/100L

Water volume 750L/ha: use 210mL to 430mL/100L

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 Sinmosa[®] 250 in this volume.

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha
Peanuts Post-emergence (in-crop)	<i>Datura spp.</i> (2-4 leaf)	Qld, NT only	400mL
	Annual ground cherry (2-3 leaf) Apple-of-Peru (2-4 leaf) Milkweed (2-3 leaf)		600mL
	Stagger weed (2-3 leaf) Blue heliotrope (2-3 leaf) Wandering jew (2-3 leaf) Anoda weed (2-3 leaf)		800mL
	Bellvine (2-3 leaf) Common morning glory(2 leaf)		1L
Potatoes	General weed control (in-crop)	All States	# 1.2-1.6L
	Pre-harvest weed control		# 2.8L
Row Crops, Vegetables and Market Gardens	Pre-planting and pre-crop emergence	All States	# + 1.2-1.6L or 200mL/100L
	Post-emergence inter-row weed control		
	Seedling weeds		
	Older weeds		# 2.4 or 400mL/100L
Non-Agricultural situations, around sheds, roadways, paths	Annual weed control	All States	# + 1.6-4mL/ha or 200ml/100L
	Columbus grass	NSW only	+ Spot Spraying 160mL/100L plus 1L Flupropanate (745 g/L) boomspray 2.3-4.5L/ha plus 12-22L Flupropanate (745 g/L)

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Spray peanuts up to 7-8 leaf stage but before majority of plants flowering. Foliage will be scorched following application but plant recover rapidly. Apply in 200-250L/ha for thorough coverage of weed foliage. A dense canopy of weeds may reduce weed control due to shielding. Add 60mL of 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant per 100L 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.

Spray at early crop emergence (no later than 25% emergence of potato shoots). Use the higher rate for dense weed growth.

Spray about one week before digging and after tops have died down.

To control weeds in seed beds. Treat no less than 3 days before sowing or before crop emergence. Use the lower rate for early autumn applications.

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 – use the lower rate for early autumn applications.

More mature stages of weed growth.

Spray to thoroughly wet weed growth. Sinmosa[®] 250 can be combined with soil residual herbicides: Simazine 900 WG Herbicide or Atrazine WG to give rapid knockdown and prolonged weed control.
Use the higher rate for dense weed growth.

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/ha
Firebreaks	Knockdown weed growth the eliminate fire hazard or assist firebreak burn	All States	1.6-4L

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	GROWTH STAGE	STATE	RATE/ha
Sugar Cane (Plant and ratoon)	Grass and some broadleaf weeds	up to 5cm high	Qld, NSW, NT only	1.2 to 1.6L per sprayed ha
	Grass and some broadleaf weeds - enhancement with Diuron WG	up to 5cm high		1.2 to 1.6L + Diuron Granules at labeled rates
	Grass and some broadleaf weeds - enhancement with Diuron WG	up to 10 cm high		1.2 to 1.6L + Diuron Granules at labeled rates
	Grass and some broadleaf weeds - enhancement with Diuron WG and short residual control	> 10cm high		1.6L + Diuron Granules at labeled rates

#Capeweed or Erodium spp. present: Add Diquat 200g/L at 750mL to 1.5L/ha (125mL to 250mL/100L for high volume spraying). Use higher rate for plants more than 10cm in diameter.

+ If Sinmosa[®] 250 rate is less than the ratio 400mL/100L, add 60mL of 1000g/L non-ionic surfactant per 100L of spray mix.

Wetting agent: (a) Add 100mL 1000g/L nonionic surfactant

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION

CRITICAL COMMENTS

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 7-10 days after spraying).

Sinmosa® 250 can be combined with soil residual herbicides: Atrazine WG Herbicide or Simazine 900 granules Herbicide to give rapid knockdown and prolonged weed control.

CRITICAL COMMENTS

Apply as a broadcast spray over the top of plant cane up to the 3-4 leaf stage or ratoon cane up to 10cm high. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leaves will appear in 7-10 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 is the most suitable equipment to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying at cane bases of plant and ratoon cane.

After the formation of the true stem which is resistant to Sinmosa® 250, the sprayer height can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool when used as a blanket or directed spray. Use the higher rate for dense more mature weeds.

Sinmosa® 250 can be mixed with Atrazine granules (900 g/kg) to give residual weed control when used as a directed spray refer to the Atrazine granules label for specific rates.

It may also be mixed with Diuron WG Herbicide at labeled rates for residual control.

To enhance the activity of Sinmosa® 250 under favourable growing and in open, sunny conditions, add Diuron WG Herbicide at labeled rates shown for weed size. Diuron WG (at labeled rates) can be blanket sprayed. Use a directed spray for higher rates of Diuron WG. Refer to Diuron WG label for specific application rates. Complete spray coverage is essential. For grasses and broadleaved weeds up to 5cm high use a minimum of 250L spray solution per hectare, increase to 350L/ha for weeds up to 10cm high. Use a minimum spray volume of 400L/ha for weeds >10cm high and for dense mature weeds. Always add a 1000g/L non-ionic surfactant at 120mL/100L water.

CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER

WITHHOLDING PERIOD

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.

CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS, FIELD PEAS, LENTILS, LUPINS AND VETCH – DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL HERBICIDE. DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN THE HOME GARDEN.

PLEASE NOTE EXTRA WETTER REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH VOLUME SPRAYING

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This product kills annual grasses and most annual broadleaved weeds (excluding capeweed) in specific 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 weeds 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.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	L	HERBICIDE
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Sinmosa® 250 Herbicide is a member of the bipyridyl group of herbicides. Sinmosa® 250 Herbicide has the “photosynthesis at photosystem I inhibitor” mode of action. For weed resistance management, Sinmosa® 250 Herbicide is a Group L herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Sinmosa® 250 Herbicide 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 Sinmosa® 250 Herbicide or other Group L herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Sinon Australia Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any losses that may result from failure of Sinmosa® 250 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

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 the wetter content. This will occur when product rates fall below 400mL per 100L of spray. Under such circumstances, wetter should be added at the rate of 60mL of 1000g/L NON-IONIC SURFACTANT per 100L 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 800mL per 100L. 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 200-300 kPa. Speed of travel should be in the range of 6-15 km/hr. It is essential that a good marking system be used. If a disc marked 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. 100L/ha may be used for seedlings or well grazed weeds up to 2cm high. For plant height 2-5cm, use 150L/ha and up to 6-10 cm use 200L/ha. Spray volumes may be as low as 50L/ha (30L/ha in WA) for weed growth below 5cm 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 200-250µ Volume Median Diameter Range.

(ii) High Volume Applications:

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 Atrazine WG, Diuron WG and Simazine WG where prolonged weed control is required as well as quick knockdown. This product is also compatible with diquat, Paraquat/Diquat, dicamba, MCPA Amine (no more than 1L per 800mL Sinmosa® 250), Chlorsulfuron, Yield, Avadex*, Trifluralin* and Spark* (oxyfluorfen).
7. **Spraying Conditions:** Avoid spraying plants under stress from waterlogging, frost and 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.

Tank Mixtures

Read and follow all label directions including restraints, spray drift restraints, mandatory no-spray zones, critical comments, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions for the tank mix products.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible 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 THE 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

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the *drumMUSTER* logo visible. Triple rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemical 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 *drumMUSTER* collection point or similar container management program 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 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 and product.

For Refillable containers (110L, 200L, 1000L): Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply 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, 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 nosebleed 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.

Where 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 ASAE1716 (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 poisoning occurs get to a doctor or hospital quickly. 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 Sinon Australia Pty Limited)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which is available from the supplier.

NOTICE TO BUYER

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. No warranty of merchantability for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions.

**(BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDES,
LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S
(Contains Paraquat)**

**PG III
HAZCHEM 2X
UN No.3016**



TOXIC

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**IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY
DIAL 000
POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE**

**FOR SPECIALIST ADVICE
1800 033 111
24 HOURS AUSTRALIA WIDE**

