

DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED
DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES
KEEP LOCKED UP

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



PARAQUAT 300 Herbicide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 300 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.

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

4 FARMERS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N. 51 160 092 428
1 / 70 MCDOWELL STREET, WELSHPOOL, WA 6106
TEL: (08) 9356 3445 www.4farmers.com.au

Batch Number: _____ Date of Manufacture: _____

APVMA Approval No: 87191/117737

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT use through aircraft, misting machines (except banana plantations) or hand-held ultra low volume applicators (CDA units).

DO NOT add wetter unless spraying at high volume. Where 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide is mixed with water at less than 333mL/100L water, add 60mL of 1000g/L NON-IONIC SURFACTANT per 100L spray.

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

Note: Rain following spraying will not affect results.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cultivation aid: To prepare a clean bed for sowing and minimise cultivation	Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds	Qld, Vic, SA, Tas, NSW, NT, ACT only	1.0 to 1.33L#	When cultivation is to follow spray start 1 hour after spraying, but complete within 7 days. To achieve a better seedbed in areas of heavy weed growth at spraying, delay cultivation for 3-5 days. With dense more mature weed stands use the higher rate. Wild Oats must have at least two leaves. When used with Diquat, the lower rate of 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide should control dense mature weeds. Pasture: To remove old pasture residues graze heavily then, 3-5 days before spraying remove stock to allow weeds to freshen up.
	Early Autumn sowing		1.3 to 2L	
	Winter, spring and early summer sowing			
Wild Oats at 2-5 leaf stage in Autumn/Winter	Wild Oats at 2-5 leaf stage in Autumn/Winter	Qld, Vic, NT, SA, Tas only	500mL to 667mL	
		NSW, ACT only	500mL	
Rice	Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds	Qld, NSW only	1.33L 667mL	Pre-sowing. Post-sowing but before crop emergence.
Wild Oat Control in Spring Fallows	Wild Oats at 2-5 leaf stage	Qld, NSW, NT, ACT, only	1-1.67L	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	1.33-2L	Use the high rate February spraying and the low rate in March.
Selective Weed Control Autumn/Early winter Annual and Perennial Clovers	Annual grasses and some broad leaf weed control except Paterson's Curse, Sorrel, Dock, Shepherd's Purse and some thistles. Alternative methods such as the spray-graze technique with 2,4-D or MCPA should be considered.	All States	500mL-1L	Use the higher rates for dense weed stands.
		Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, NT, ACT only	1.33-2L#	Use the higher rate in winter/early spring when barley grass is present. All applications: Grazed pastures continuously after the seasonal break to a height of 2-4 cm. Remove stock 2-3 days before spraying to allow weeds to freshen up. DO NOT apply until clover has reached the 6-leaf stage. 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 recover of the clover will result. DO NOT APPLY TO MEDICS.
Lucerne Autumn/early Winter Late Winter/Spring	Annual grass and some broad leaf weeds	Qld, Vic, SA, WA, NT, Tas only	1 to 1.33L#	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 Diuron (900g/kg) WG Herbicide at 1.1 kg or 1.9kg. If mintweed is present, use Atrazine (900g/kg) WG Herbicide granules at 600g/ha. WARNING: In certain areas, an uncommon species of barley grass (<i>H. glaucum</i>), (common barley grass is <i>H. leporinum</i>), which is resistant to paraquat-based products, has become established. It may regrow after an initial scorch by 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide. Where this problem is suspected use "Fluazifop" for grass weed control. If 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide has been applied, use fluazifop (212g/L) at 1L/ha after regrowth but before heading. Check with your local Department of Agriculture.
		NSW, ACT only	1L	
		Qld, SA, WA, Vic, NT, Tas only	1.33 to 2L#	
		NSW, ACT only	1L#	
Mature Perennial Grass Seed Crops Cocksfoot, Perennial Ryegrass Phalaris & Demeter Fescue only		All States	500mL to 1L#	Use the low rate for Cocksfoot and Perennial Ryegrass and the higher rate for Phalaris and Demeter Fescue. Spray about 4 weeks after full weed germination following the autumn break. Do not spray perennial grass stands under 12 months old.
Spray topping to reduce seed set Chickpeas Faba Beans Field Peas Lupins Vetch	Annual Ryegrass	WA, SA, NSW, ACT, VIC only	330mL or 667mL	As an aid in managing annual ryegrass resistance. For use on escapes from a previous herbicide application in the current crop. Spray the crop when 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 (Oct - Nov). Use of the higher rate in these crops is usually more reliable and gives a greater reduction in seed set. Reduction in crop yield (in excess of 25%) may occur, especially if the ryegrass is more advanced than the crop, that is if crops have a majority of green immature pods. The higher rate may further decrease yield. In practice crop losses in excess of 25% may occur. Apply by ground boom only in 50-100L Spray with calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of ryegrass seed heads. Pressures of 250-350kPa and use of 110015 or 02 nozzles will aid coverage.



U.N. No. 3016	BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC (Contains Paraquat Dichloride)	
In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade	PG III	HAZCHEM 2X
	Special Poisons Advice: 13 11 26	

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spray topping to reduce seed set Pastures	Grasses (particularly annual ryegrass)	All States	330mL	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 has 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.
	Barley Grass			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 (excluding horses) may be returned 24 hours after spraying. When hardening seeds are present, harrow to knock seed 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.
	Saffron Thistle	NSW, SA, ACT only		Spray after the plant begins to run to head until flowering.
Prevention of annual Ryegrass toxicity	Spray Top - Graze to destroy seed heads	WA only	330mL	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 day one after spraying, until the pasture is completely hayed off. 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 that could become toxic.
Grass pasture desiccation (Hay Freezing)	To preserve the protein value of standing dry feed	All States	667mL	Graze paddocks as for spray topping above. Remove 3-4 weeks before 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.
Hops	Annual Grasses	Vic, Tas only	+ 1-1.33L plus 1.1 kg /ha Simazine 900 granules and/or 750mL-1.4L/ha Diquat 200g/L	Apply as directed inter-row spray prior to crop emergence from winter dormancy. Use a minimum of 250L/ha of spray volume to ensure good and even coverage of weeds.
Orchards (including bananas) and Vineyards	Annual grasses and some broad leaf weeds	Qld, Vic, SA, WA, NT, Tas only	#+ 1.33 to 2.66L per sprayed hectare 133-266mL per 100L (a) see note at end of table	Spray as necessary for control of annual weeds. Avoid contact with crop foliage. In bananas apply soon after weed emergence and before weeds reach 15cm in height. Use spraying pressure less than 240kPa. Avoid chemical contact with roots and peepers near the pseudo stem. Repeat sprays as required. 4Farmers Paraquat 300 herbicide will not damage mature brown bark, but avoid spraying green tissue of trees and vines.
		NSW, ACT only	#+ 1.42L per sprayed hectare	Use the higher rate for dense growth. If Fat Hen Chenopodium album or <i>Portulaca</i> spp are present and the 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide rate is less than the ratio 666mL/100L, add 120mL of 1000g/L non-ionic surfactant per 100L spray mix. Note: Spot Spray rate assumes 1000L water/ha. For lower water volumes increase dilution rate as below: Water Volume: 250L/ha - use 640-1280mL/100L 500L/ha - use 320-640mL/100L 750L/ha - use 210-430mL/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 16-32mL of 4Farmers Paraquat 300 in this volume.
Peanuts Post - Emergence (In-crop)	<i>Datura</i> spp. (2-4 Leaf)	Qld, NT only	330mL	Spray peanuts up to 7-8 leaf stage but before majority of plants are flowering. Foliage will be scorched following application but plants 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 1000g/L non-ionic surfactant per 100L of spray mix. Do not spray on peanuts under extremely hot dry conditions when nuts are very small. In environments such as Far North Queensland use the lower rates in the range.
	Annual Ground Cherry (2-3 leaf), Apple of Peru (2-4 leaf), Milkweed (2-3 leaf)		500mL	
	Anoda Weed (2-4 leaf), Blue Heliotrope (2-3 leaf), Stagger Weed (2-3 leaf), Wandering Jew (2-3 leaf)		667mL	
	Bellvine (2-3 leaf), Common Morning Glory (2 leaf)		833mL	

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Potatoes	Annual grasses and some seeding broadleaf weeds	All States	# 1 to 1.33L	Spray before 25% crop emergence. Use the higher rate for dense weeds (in crop).
	Pre-harvest weed control		# 2.33L	Spray about one week before digging and after tops have died down.
Row crops, Vegetables and Market Gardens	Pre-plant or before crop emerges		#+ 1-1.33L or 166mL/100L	Do not spray less than three days before sowing or three days before crop emergence. Use the lower rate for early autumn applications.
	Post emergent interrow weed control		#+ 1-1.33L or 166mL/100L	Once the crop seedlings have emerged or transplanting has occurred, shielded nozzles must be used to ensure that spray does not contact crop.
	Seedling Weeds		Use the lower rate for early autumn applications	
	Older Weeds		# 2L or 333mL/100L	Use on more mature stages of weed growth.
Sugar Cane (Plant and Ratoon)	Annual grasses and some broadleaf weeds – up to 5cm in height	Qld, NSW, NT only	1- 1.33L per sprayed ha Or 1.-1.33L plus 275g-500g Diuron (900g/kg)	Apply as a broadcast spray over the top of plant cane up to the 3-4leaf 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 3-4 leaf stage and the formation of the true stem use a directed interspace spray with droppers and/or shields or leaf deflectors to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying up to the cane bases. The Irvin spray boom (or other similar equipment) is very suitable for this. Use coarse nozzles such as flood jets (reflex nozzles) and pressure of 100-200kPa. After the formation of the true stem, which is resistant to 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide, droppers can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher rate for dense, maturer weeds. 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide can be mixed with atrazine granules to give residual weed control when used as a blanket or directed spray. Refer to the atrazine label for specific rates. It may also be mixed with diuron granules. To improve the activity of 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide under favourable growing and in open sunny conditions, add 275g to 500g/ha diuron granules at rates shown for weed size. Diuron granules, at rates up to 500g/ha can be blanket sprayed. Use a directed spray if higher rates of Diuron are to be used. Complete spray coverage is essential. For grasses and broadleaved weeds up to 5cm high use a minimum of 250L spray solution/ha, increase to 350L/ha for weeds up to 10cm high. Use a minimum spray volume of 333L/ha for weeds greater than 10cm high and for dense mature weeds. Always add 120mL of 1000g/L non-ionic surfactant per 100L of spray mix.
	Annual grasses and some broadleaf weeds – up to 10cm in height		1-1.33L plus 1kg Diuron (900g/kg)	
Non-Agricultural Situations, Around Sheds, Roadways, Paths	Annual Weed Control	All States	#+ 1.33 to 3.33L/ha Or 167ml/100L	Spray to thoroughly wet weeds. Use the higher rate when weed growth is dense. 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide can be mixed with Diuron, Simazine, or Atrazine to give rapid weed knockdown and prolonged control.
	Columbus Grass	NSW, ACT only	+ Spot Spray 133mL/100L plus 1L Flupropanate 745g/L Boom Spray 1.92- 3.75L/ha plus 12-22L Flupropanate 745g/L	
Firebreaks	Reduce fire hazard by knocking down weed growth or to assist firebreak burn.	All States	1.33L-3.33L	Apply mid-winter to early summer. Use the higher rate for dense weed growth. After desiccation is complete the sprayed area may be burnt (approximately 7-10 days after spraying). 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide can be mixed with Diuron, Simazine or Atrazine to give rapid weed knockdown and prolonged control.
# Capeweed or <i>Erodium</i> 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 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide rate is less than the ratio 330mL/100L, add 60mL of 1000g/L non-ionic surfactant per 100L of spray mix. (a) Wetting agent: Add 100mL of 1000g/L non-ionic surfactant per 100L of spray mix.				

OTHER LIMITATIONS:

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

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

WITHHOLDING PERIOD

GRAZING:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREA 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER.

HARVESTING:

CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS, FIELD PEAS, LUPINS and VETCH – DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

OTHER CROPS: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Mixing:** Add required amount of 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide to water in spray tank while agitating to give even mixing. Agitate again if left standing.
- 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 333mL 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 666mL per 100L. Add wetter at double the above recommendations. DO NOT use alkaline or anionic wetting agents.
- Clean Water:** Mix this product with clean water only. Water should be clean and free of 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.
- Application:**
 - Cereals and Broadacre Spraying:**
Use only through a properly calibrated boom spray, which should be fitted with flat fan-jets adjusted to a height to give at least double overlap of the spray at the top of the weeds being sprayed. Use spraying pressures of 200-300kPa. Speed of travel should be in the range of 6-15km/hour. 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. 83L/ha may be used for seedlings or well grazed weeds up to 2cm high. For plant height 2-5cm, use 125L/ha and up to 6-10cm use 166L/ha. Spray volumes may be as low as 42L per hectare (25L in WA) for weed growth below 5cm high, or for spray topping or hay freezing. Equipment must be appropriate for this volume, properly calibrated and fitted with spraying tips designed to give droplets in the 200-250µ Volume Median Diameter range.

- **High Volume Applications**

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

- **Maintenance of Spray Equipment**

Wash spray equipment immediately after use with a general purpose cleaner. 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 with these materials.

- **Compatibility**

4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide is compatible with Trifluralin, granular formulations of Diuron, Atrazine and Simazine, and Chlorsulfuron where prolonged control is required as well as quick knockdown.

- **Spraying Conditions**

Avoid spraying plants under stress from waterlogging, frost and drought etc or are covered by dust or soil. Best results are obtained when applied 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
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4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide is a member of the BIPYRIDYLS group of herbicides. 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide has the INHIBITOR OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS AT PHOTOSYSTEM I mode of action. For weed resistance management 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide is a Group L herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to 4Farmers Paraquat 300 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 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide or other Group L herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, 4Farmers Pty Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of 4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

4Farmers Paraquat 300 Herbicide kills annual grasses and most broadleaf weeds (excluding capeweed) in specified conditions and should not be used for any other purpose. It acts quickly on green plant tissue and is inactivated in the soil. Weeds are most easily killed when actively growing and not under stress. Dusty conditions or heavy dew will impede product performance. This product has the potential to damage pasture legumes and reduce seed set. Medic species are more susceptible to damage than sub-clover species. 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 fertilisers should not be limited 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 residue chemicals.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DRIFT WARNING: DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from spray equipment which could be expected to cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants, adjacent crops, crop lands or pastures. DO NOT apply on or near water, which is used for irrigation purposes.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK, WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Keep domestic pets and poultry away from treated areas. DO NOT REPACK. DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers, drains or streams with chemical or used container. 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 (20L only)

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.

Triple-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. Do not repack or use container for any other purpose.

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.

(110L and 1000L only)

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 the product 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 contaminated clothing, gloves and face shield or goggles.

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. When using misting machines for weed control in banana plantations cut back to run at half throttle, thus preventing the production of fine droplets, the inhalation of which may be dangerous. When using misting machines in banana plantations or 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 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 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".

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information please refer to the Safety Data Sheet. For a copy visit our website at www.4farmers.com.au

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

4Farmers Australia Pty Ltd and/or its affiliates ("4Farmers") 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 4Farmer's skill or judgement in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of 4Farmers Australia Pty Ltd has any authority to add to or alter these conditions.