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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

Apparent 

Paraquat 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 the Directions for Use.

IMPORTANT: Read the attached booklet before use.

APVMA Approval No. 66103/53597

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE**Restrictions: For ground application only:**

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 Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide is mixed with water at less than 400 mL/100 L of water, add 60 mL of 1000 g/L NON-IONIC SURFACTANT per 100 L 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.

Crop Use or Situation	Weeds	State	Rate/ha
Aid to Cultivation to minimise cultivation and prepare a clean bed for sowing	Annual grass and broadleaf weed control Early Autumn sowing	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, NT, ACT only	1.2 to 1.6 L #
	Annual grasses and broadleaf weeds Winter, Spring and early Summer sowing.		1.6 to 2.4 L
	Wild Oats 2 to 5 leaf stage in Autumn/Winter	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, NT only	600 mL to 800 mL
Rice	Annual grass and broadleaf weeds	NSW, ACT only	600 mL
		Qld, NSW, only	1.6 L
			800 mL
Wild Oat control in Spring Fallows	Wild Oats at 2 to 5 leaf stage	Qld, NSW, ACT, NT only	1.2 to 2 L
Kikuyu/Paspalum Pasture	To suppress growth to oversow winter seed.	Qld, NSW, ACT only	1.6 to 2.4 L
Selective Weed Control Autumn/early Winter Annual and Perennial Clovers, Late winter/early Spring Annual and Perennial Clovers	Annual grass and some broadleaf 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	600 mL to 1.2 L
		Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, ACT, NT only	1.2 to 1.6 L # 1.6 to 2.4 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 #
		NSW, ACT only	1.2 L
		Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, NT only	1.6 to 2.4 L #
		NSW, ACT only	1.2 L #
Mature 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 #
		NSW, Vic, SA, WA, ACT only	400 mL or 800 mL
Spray topping to reduce seed set Chickpeas, Faba beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Lupins, Vetch	Annual Ryegrass	NSW, Vic, SA, WA, ACT only	400 mL or 800 mL

Critical Comments
Where cultivation is to follow spray, start 1 hour after spraying, but complete 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. Use the higher rates for dense, more mature weed stands. Wild Oats must have at least 2 leaves. Where Reglone® is used, the lower Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide rate should be sufficient to control dense mature weeds. Pasture: Remains of old pasture should be reduced by continuous heavy grazing. Remove stock 3 to 5 days before spraying to allow weeds 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. 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. 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 may result.
DO NOT APPLY TO MEDICS.
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 Apparent Diuron 900 WG Herbicide at 1.1 kg or 1.9 kg. If mintweed is present use Apparent Atrazine 900 Herbicide at 600 g/ha.
WARNING - In certain area, 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 Apparent Paraquat 250. Where this problem is suspected use "fluazifop" for grass weed control. If Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide has been applied use fluazifop (212 g/L) at 1 L/ha after regrowth but before heading. Check with your local Department of Agriculture.
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. DO NOT spray perennial grass stands under 12 months old.
As an aid in managing Annual Ryegrass resistance. For use on escapes for 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 least of just past flowering (with anthers present or glumes open) but before haying off is evident (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 (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 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.

Crop Use or Situation	Weeds	State	Rate/Ha
Spraytopping to reduce seed set Pastures	Grasses (particularly Annual Ryegrass)	All States	400 mL
	Barley Grass	All States	400 mL
	Saffron Thistle	NSW, SA, ACT only	
Prevention of Annual Ryegrass toxicity	Spray top - Graze to destroy seed heads	WA only	400 mL
Grass Pasture desiccation (Hay Freezing)	To preserve the protein value of standing dry feed	All States	800 mL
Hops	Annual grasses	Vic, Tas only	† 1.2 to 1.6 L plus 1.1 kg/ha Apparent Simazine 900 WG and/or 750 mL to 1.4 L/ha Diquat 200 g/L
Orchards (including bananas) and Vineyards	Annual grasses and some broadleaf weeds	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, NT only	1.6 to 3.2 L / sprayed ha † OR 160 to 320 mL per 100 L (a) see below
		NSW, ACT only	1.7 L/sprayed ha †
Peanuts Post-emergence (in crop)	<i>Datura</i> spp. (2 to 4 leaf)	Qld, NT only	400 mL
	Annual Ground Cherry (2 to 3 leaf)		600 mL
	Apple-of-Peru (2 to 4 leaf)		
	Milkweed (2 to 3 leaf)		
	Anoda Weed (2 to 3 leaf) Blue Heliotrope (2 to 3 leaf)		800 mL
Stagger Weed (2 to 3 leaf)			
Wandering Jew (2 to 3 leaf)			
Belvine (2 to 3 leaf)		1 L	
Common Morning Glory (2 leaf)			
Potatoes	Annual grasses and some seedling broadleaf weeds	All States	1.2 to 1.6 L #
	Pre-harvest weed control		2.8 L #

Critical Comments
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 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.
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. When 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.
Spray after the plant begins to run to head until flowering.
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. 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 regrowth after spraying completely eaten off, to prevent further growth producing new seed heads which could become toxic.
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.
As a directed inter-row spray prior to crop emergence from winter dormancy. Use a minimum of 250 L/ha 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 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. Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide will not damage mature brown bark, but avoid spraying green tissue of trees and vines. Use the higher rate for dense weed growth. If Fat Hen <i>Chenopodium album</i> or <i>Portulaca</i> spp. are present and Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide rate is less than the ratio 800 mL/100L add 120 mL of 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant 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 Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide in this volume.
Spray Peanuts up to 7 or 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 shading. Add 60 mL of 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant per 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.
Spray before 25% crop emergence. Use the higher rate for dense weeds (in crops).
Spray about 1 week before digging and after tops have died down.

Crop Use or Situation	Weeds	State	Rate/Ha
Row Crops, Vegetables and Market Gardens	Pre-planting or before crop emerges	All States	1.2 to 1.6 L OR 200 mL/100 L †
	Post-emergence inter-row weed control		
	Seedling weeds		
	Older weeds		
Sugar Cane (Plant and Ratoon)	Annual grass and some broadleaf weeds - up to 5 cm high	Old, NSW, NT only	1.2 to 1.6 L per sprayed ha OR 1.2 to 1.6 L plus 275 g to 500 g Apparent Diuron 900 WG
	Annual grass and some broadleaf weeds - up to 10 cm high		1.2 to 1.6 L plus 1 kg Apparent Diuron 900 WG
Non-Agricultural situations, around sheds, roadways, paths	Annual weed control	All States	1.6 - 4 L/ha OR 200 mL/100 L †
	Columbus Grass	NSW, ACT only	Spot Spraying 160 mL/100 L plus 1 L Flupropanate 745 g/L Boomspray 2.3 to 4.5 L/ha plus 12 to 22 L Flupropanate 745 g/L
Firebreaks	Reduce by knocking down weed growth to assist firebreak burn	All States	1.6 L to 4 L

Capeweed or *Erodium* spp. present: Add Diquat 200 g/L 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 Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide rate is less than the ratio 400 mL/100 L add 60 mL of 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant per 100 L of spray mix.

Wetting agent: (a) Add 100 mL of 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant per 100 L of spray mix.

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 AND HORTICULTURAL HERBICIDE.

Critical Comments
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 application.
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.
Apply as a broadcast spray over the top of plant cane up to the 3 - 4 leaf stage or ratoon cane up to 10 cm 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 such as flood jets (reflex nozzles) and pressure of 100 - 200 kPa. After the formation of the true stem, which is resistant to Apparent Paraquat 250, droppers can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher rate for dense, mature weeds. Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide can be mixed with Apparent Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide to give residual weed control when used as a blanket or directed spray. Refer to the Apparent Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide label for specific rates. It may also be mixed with Apparent Diuron 900 WG to give residual weed control when used as either a blanket or directed spray – refer to the Apparent Diuron 900 WG label for specific rates. To improve the activity of Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide under favourable growing conditions and in open sunny conditions, add 275 g to 1 kg/ha Apparent Diuron 900 WG at rates shown for weed size. Apparent Diuron 900 WG rates up to 500 g/ha can be blanket sprayed. Use a directed spray when higher rates of Apparent Diuron 900 WG are to be used. 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 dense mature weeds. Always add 120 mL of 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant per 100 L of spray mix.
Spray to thoroughly wet weed growth. Use the higher rate for dense weed growth. Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide can be combined with soil residual herbicides Apparent Diuron 900 WG Herbicide, Apparent Simazine 900 WG or Apparent Atrazine 900 WG Herbicide to give rapid knockdown and prolonged weed control.
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). Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide can be mixed with Apparent Diuron 900 WG Herbicide, Apparent Atrazine 900 WG or Apparent Simazine 900 WG Herbicide to give rapid knockdown and prolonged weed control.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Grazing

**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT SPRAYED VEGETATION FOR STOCK FOOD FOR AT LEAST 1 DAY,
DO NOT 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: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Other crops: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

READ ALL SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE COMMENCING

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide kills annual grasses and most annual broadleaf weeds (excluding Capeweed) in specified situations 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 fertilizers 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 residual chemicals.

- DO NOT** use through aircraft, misting machines (except banana plantations or hand-held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units)).
- Mixing:** Add the required quantity Apparent Paraquat 250 SL to water in the 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 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 60 mL of 1000 g/L NON-IONIC SURFACTANT 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.
- 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.
- Application**

• Cereal 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 from 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 200-250µ Volume Median Diameter range.

• 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.

• 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 of equipment made of these materials.

• Compatibility

Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide is compatible with Trifluralin, Apparent Atrazine 900 WG, Apparent Diuron 900 WG and Apparent Simazine 900 WG where prolonged weed control is required as well as a quick knockdown.

• Spraying Conditions

Avoid spraying plants under stress from waterlogging, frost, drought etc or covered with dust and 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 1 HERBICIDE

Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide Herbicide is a member of the bipyridyls group of herbicides. Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide Herbicide has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem I mode of action. For weed resistance management Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide Herbicide is a Group L Herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide 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 weeds will not be controlled by Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide Herbicide or other Group L herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Apparent Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Apparent Paraquat 250 Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

Drift warning: DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. DO NOT apply on or near water which is used for irrigation purposes.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK, WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Keep domestic pets and poultry away from treated areas. DO NOT REPACK. DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers, drains or streams with chemical or use 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

Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. DO NOT store for prolonged periods

in direct sunlight. DO NOT repack or use container for any other purpose. Triple or preferably 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 deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal 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.

Returnable/reusable containers

Store in a 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 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 the eyes, protect the eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. When opening the container and preparing product 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 nose bleed occurs. This may be caused by over 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 (Standard 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

If additional hazard information is required refer to the Safety Data Sheet available from the supplier or visit our website at www.apparentag.com.au

CONDITION OF SALE

Apparent Pty Ltd. accepts responsibility for the consistent quality of the product however since the use and application of the product is beyond control, the company accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any loss, damage or other result following the use of the product whether used in accordance with directions or not; other than those mandatorily imposed by statutes, the liability is limited to the replacement of the goods and is conditional upon a claim made in writing and, where necessary, a sufficient part of the goods being returned for proper examination by the company within thirty days of sale.