



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



Sinochem Australia

KELPIE**P-QUAT 300** SL
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 the Directions for Use

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

® KELPIE is a registered trademark of Sinochem International Crop Care (Overseas) Pty Ltd.

APVMA Approval No.:
85110/112301**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

Restrains:
 DO NOT add wetter unless spraying at high volume. Where KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL 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 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 (except in banana plantations) or hand-held ultra low volume controlled droplet applications (CDA units).

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
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	1.0 - 1.3 L*	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 seedbed will result if cultivation is delayed 3-5 days.
	Winter, Spring and early Summer sowing		1.4 - 2.0 L	Use the higher rates for dense, more mature weed stands. Wild Oats must have at least 2 leaves. Where Diquat 200 g/L is used the lower KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL Herbicide rate should be sufficient to control dense mature weeds.
	Wild Oats at 2 - 5 leaf stage in Autumn / Winter	Qld, Vic, SA, Tas, NT only NSW, ACT only	500 mL - 667 mL 500 mL	Pasture: Remains of old pasture should be reduced by continuous heavy grazing. Remove stock 3-5 days before spraying to allow to freshen up.



CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Rice	Annual Grass and Broadleaf Weed control	Qld, NSW, NT only	1.4 L	Pre-sowing
			667 mL	Post-sowing, pre-crop emergence
Wild Oat, control in Spring Fallows	Wild Oats at 2-5 stage	Qld, NSW, NT, ACT only	1.0 - 1.7 L	Use the 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	1.4 or 2.0 L	Use the high rate for February spraying and the low rate in March.
Selective Weed Control Autumn / early Winter - Annual and Perennial Clover	Annual Grass and some Broadleaf Weed control except Paterson's Curse, Sorrel, Dock, Shepherd's Purse and some Thistles	All States	500 mL - 1.0 L* 1.0 - 1.4 L	Use the higher rates for dense weed stands.
Late Winter / early Spring - Annual and Perennial Clover	Control of some Broadleaf Weeds including Paterson's Curse, Sorrel, Dock, Shepherd's Purse and some Thistles will not be achieved. 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	1.4 - 2 L*	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 - 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 recovery of the clover will result. DO NOT APPLY TO MEDICS
Lucerne Autumn / early Winter	Annual Grass and some Broadleaf Weeds	Qld, Vic, SA, WA, Tas, NT only	1 – 1.4 L*	Use the higher rates for dense weed stands. Do not spray Lucerne stands under 12 months old.
		NSW only	1 L	For residual weed control or if Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse and some other Broadleaf Weeds are present add Diuron WG Herbicide at 1.1 kg or 1.9 kg. If Mintweed is present use atrazine granules at 600 g/ha. WARNING - In certain areas, an uncommon species of Barley Grass (<i>H. glaucum</i> – common species of Barley Grass is <i>H. leporinum</i>) resistant to paraquat based products has become established. It may regrow after an initial scorch by KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL Herbicide rate. Where this problem is suspected use Fluazifop-p, Butyl (212 g/L) for grass weed control. If KELPIE® P QUAT 300 SL Herbicide rate has been applied use Fluazifop-p, Butyl (212 g/L) at 1 L/ha after regrowth but before heading.
Perennial Grass, Seed Crops Cocksfoot, Perennial Ryegrass, Phalaris and Demeter Fescue only	Annual Grass and some Broadleaf Weeds	All States	500 mL – 1 L*	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	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spray topping to reduce seed set Field Peas, Lupins, Lentils, Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Vetch	Annual Ryegrass	All States	334 mL or 667 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 having 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 50-100 L/ha. Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the Ryegrass seed heads. Pressures of 250-350 kPa and use of 110015 or 02 nozzles or equivalent will aid coverage.</p>
Spray topping to reduce seed set Pastures	Grasses generally (particularly Annual Ryegrass)	All States	334 mL	<p>Heavily graze paddocks during Spring flush to encourage even head development.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Delay spraying until the last seed-heads at the bottom of the plant have emerged and initial signs of haying off appear.</p> <p>Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of seed heads.</p>
	Barley Grass			<p>Manage paddocks as above.</p> <p>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 seeds are present harrow to knock seed from the heads.</p> <p>Do not introduce lambs into paddock until safe from risk of seed injury.</p> <p>If seasonal conditions favour regeneration, stock should be returned to selectively graze new shoots.</p> <p>Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the seed heads.</p>
	Saffron Thistle	NSW, ACT, SA only		<p>Spray after the plant begins to run to head until flowering.</p>
Prevention of Annual Ryegrass Toxicity	Spray top – Graze to destroy seed heads	WA only	334 mL	<p>Grazing management as for spray topping above.</p> <p>Remove stock 3-4 weeks before 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, heavy continuous grazing is essential from 1 day after spraying 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>
Hay Freezing	Maximum retention of protein in standing dry feed	All States	667 mL	<p>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.</p> <p>Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the seed heads.</p>
General Weed Control Bananas	Annual Weed Control	QLD, NSW, NT only	84 mL / 100 L ⁺ Misters: 7 mL/L	<p>Apply soon after emergency 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.</p>



CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
General Weed Control Hops	Annual Grasses	Vic, Tas only	1 – 1.4 L* plus 1.1 kg/ha simazine 900 granules and/or 750 mL – 1.4 L/ha diquat (200 g/L)	Apply as 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 and Vineyards	Annual Weed Control	Qld, Vic, SA, WA, Tas, NT only	1.4 - 2.7 L/ sprayed ha**	Spray as necessary for control of Annual Weeds. Avoid contacting crop foliage. KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL Herbicide will not harm trees or vines with mature brown bark if this alone is sprayed. Use the higher rate for dense weed growth.
		NSW only	1.4 L/sprayed ha**	If Fat Hen (<i>Chemopodium album</i>) or <i>Portulaca spp.</i> are present and KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL Herbicide rate is less than the ratio 800 mL/100L, add 120 mL 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant per 100 L of spray mix.
Peanuts Post-emergence (in crop)	<i>Datura</i> spp. (2 - 4 leaf)	Qld, NT only	334 mL	Spray Peanuts up to 7 – 8 leaf stage but before majority of plants flowering. Foliage will be scorched following application but plants recover rapidly. Apply in 200 - 250 L/ha for thorough coverage of weed foliage. A dense canopy of weeds may reduce weed control due to shielding. Add 60 mL 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant / 100 L of spray mix.
	Annual Ground Cherry (2 - 3 leaf)		500 mL	
	Apple of Peru (2 - 4 leaf)		500 mL	
	Milkweed (2 - 3 leaf)		500 mL	
	Stagger Weed (2 - 3 leaf)		667 mL	
	Blue Heliotrope (2 - 3 leaf)		667 mL	
	Wandering Jew (2 - 3 leaf)		667 mL	
	Anoda Weed (2 - 4 leaf)		667 mL	
	Bellvine (2 - 3 leaf)		850 mL	
	Common Morning Glory (2 leaf)		850 mL	
Potatoes	General weed control (in crop)	All States	1 - 1.4 L*	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		2.4 L*	Spray about one week before digging and after tops have died down.
Row Crops, Vegetables and Market Gardens	Pre-planting and pre-crop emergence	All States	1 – 1.4 L OR 167 mL/100 L**	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.
	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 L or 334 mL/100 L*	More mature stages of weed growth.
Sugar Cane (Plant and ratoon)	Grass and some Broadleaf Weeds	Qld, NSW, NT only	1 – 1.4 L per sprayed ha*	Apply as a broadcast spray over-the-top of plant cane up to the 3-4 leaf stage. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leaves will appear in 7-10 days. 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. 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 KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL Herbicide droppers can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher rate for dense more mature weeds. KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL Herbicide can be mixed with Atrazine granules to give residual weed control when used as a directed spray. It may be also mixed with Diuron WG Herbicide. To improve the activity of KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL Herbicide under favourable growing and in open sunny conditions add 135 g to 275 g/ha Diuron WG Herbicide except for blanket application after the spike stage.

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Non-Agricultural situations, around sheds, roadways, paths	Annual Weed Control	All States	1.4 – 3.4 L/ha OR 167 mL/100 L**	Spray to thoroughly wet weed growth. KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL Herbicide can be combined with soil residual herbicides Diuron WG Herbicide, simazine 900 granules or atrazine granules to give rapid knockdown and prolonged weed control. Use the higher rate for dense weed growth.
	Columbus Grass	NSW only	Spot Spraying: 134 mL / 100 L plus 1 L Fluproprate (745 g/L) Boom Spray: 2 – 3.75 L/ha plus 12 – 22 L Fluproprate (745 g/L)	
Firebreaks	Knock down weed growth to eliminate fire hazard or assist firebreak burn	All States	1.4 - 3.4 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 - 10 days after spraying). KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL Herbicide can be combined with soil residual herbicides Diuron WG Herbicide, simazine 900 granules or atrazine granules to give rapid knockdown and prolonged weed control.

* 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 KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL HERBICIDE rate is less than the ratio 334 mL/100 L add 60 mL 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant per 100L of spray mix.

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

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP):

- 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:

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

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 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 and residual chemicals.

READ ALL SAFETY DIRECTIONS before commencing work.

- DO NOT use hand-held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units), boomless jets or misting machines (except in banana plantations).
- Mixing**
Add the required quantity of product to water in the spray tank and agitate 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 334 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 667 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**
 - 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 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 - 5 cm use 150 L/ha and up to 6 - 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 200-250 µm 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.
 - 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.

Application for Ground only: DO NOT use this formulation through aircraft, misting machines or hand-held ultra-low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units).

- Compatibility**
This product combines satisfactorily with the soil active herbicides atrazine 900 WG, diuron 900 WG and simazine 900 granules where prolonged weed control is required as well as a quick knockdown. This product is compatible with 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant, diquat (200 g/L), Sprayseed®, Banvel® 200, Banvel® M, MCPA Amine (no more than 1 L per 667 mL KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL HERBICIDE), Glean®, Yield®, Avadex® and Treflan®.
- 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
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KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL HERBICIDE is a member of the bipyridyl group of herbicides. The product has the "photosynthesis at photosystem I inhibitor" mode of action. For weed resistance management, KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL HERBICIDE is a Group L herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product 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 KELPIE® P-QUAT 300 SL HERBICIDE or other Group L herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Sinochem International Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product 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 nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Domestic pets and poultry - keep away from treated areas. DO NOT repack.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with the 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

Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers.

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area.

DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

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 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.

For refillable containers (1000L):

Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area.

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 eyes. Protect eyes while using. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

When Mixing and Using

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

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each days' 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 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 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.

When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which can be obtained from your supplier or from the Sinochem Australia website at: www.sinochem.com.au

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Specific treatment is urgent (see First Aid Measures on this Safety Data Sheet).

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."

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY
DIAL 000
POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

FOR SPECIALIST ADVICE
IN AN EMERGENCY DIAL
1800 033 111
24 HOURS AUSTRALIA WIDE



UN 3016 BIPYRIDILUM PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC
(CONTAINS PARAQUAT)
PACKING GROUP III
HAZCHEM CODE 2X

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