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.

SHIRQUAT®

250 HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:
250g/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.

Nufarm

Grow a better tomorrow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT spray plants which are water logged, 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, knapsack sprayers, hand held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units), back-mounted equipment or other hand-held, manually pumped equipment.

Section 1. PRIOR TO SOWING / FALLOWS

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Aid to Cultivation to minimise cultivation and prepare a clean bed for sowing	Early Autumn sowing - Annual grass and broadleaf weed control	All States	1.2-1.6 L/ha$^{\Psi}$	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 the higher rates for dense, more mature weed stands. Wild oats must have at least two leaves. Where Reglone* is used the lower Shirquat® 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 weeds to freshen up.
	Winter, Spring and early Summer sowing - Annual grass and broadleaf weed control		1.6-2.4 L/ha	
	Volunteer canola including Roundup Ready* varieties and Canola hybrids with the Optimum GLY® Herbicide tolerance trait.		1.8 L/ha (up to 4 leaf) 2.4 L/ha (up to 6 leaf)	
	Wild oats at 2-5 leaf stage in Autumn/Winter		600-800 mL/ha	
	Wild oats at 2-5 leaf stage in Spring/Summer		1.2-2 L/ha	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.
Rice	Annual grass and broadleaf weed control	QLD, NSW, NT only	1.6 L/ha	Pre-sowing.
			800 mL/ha	Post-sowing, pre-crop emergence.
Summer Fallow (sequential spraying with Comet® 400)	Volunteer cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum)* including Roundup Ready Flex* varieties	NSW, Qld only	Comet® 400 375 mL/ha followed by 2L/ha Shirquat	Apply from weed stage 2-9 node up to 15 nodes. For maximum control apply Comet® 400 followed by a sequential application of Shirquat. The sequential application interval for Shirquat should be 7-14 days.
	Volunteer cotton & ratoon cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum)* including Roundup Ready Flex* varieties	NSW, NT, WA & Qld only	Comet® 400 1 L/ha followed by Shirquat 2 L/ha	Apply at weed stage 15 to 30 nodes. For control of large cotton plants or ratoon cotton a sequential application of Comet® 400 followed by Shirquat is required for maximum control. The sequential application interval should be 7-14 days. Ensure sufficient leaf regrowth has occurred on the ratoon cotton to maximise herbicide uptake.

Section 2. OPTICAL SPOT SPRAY TECHNOLOGIES

Note: Calibrate the sprayer to spray the equivalent of 100L/ha

For weed cover between 0% and 30% only. If percentage weed cover exceeds 30% use approved boom spray rates.

SITUATION	WEEDS	RATES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fallow	Yellow vine (Caltrop)	3-9L/100L	Apply to rosette to flowering plants. Use higher rate on late flowering/mature plants or plants under moisture stress.
	Barnyard grass		Use higher rate on large mature plants
	Bladder ketmia		
	Fleabane	6-9L/100L	Apply to rosette to flowering plants. Use higher rate on late flowering/mature plants or plants under moisture stress.
	Sowthistle		Apply to flowering plants. Use higher rate on late flowering/mature plants or plants under moisture stress.
	Turnip weed		Use higher rate on large mature plants.
	Australian bindweed	9L/100L	Apply from seedling to 60cm in diameter plants.
Summer Fallow	Volunteer cotton & ratoon cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum)* Including Roundup Ready Flex* varieties	Comet 400 1L/100L followed by Shirquat 3.2L/100L	Apply at weed stage 15 to 30 nodes. For control of large cotton plants or ratoon cotton a sequential application of Comet® 400 followed by Shirquat is required for maximum control. The sequential application interval should be 7-14 days. Ensure sufficient leaf regrowth has occurred on the ratoon cotton to maximise herbicide uptake.

Section 3. PASTURES

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Kikuyu/Paspalum Pasture	To suppress growth to oversow Winter seed	QLD, NSW, ACT only	1.6 or 2.4 L/ha	Use the high rate for February spraying and the low rate in March.
Pastures - Selective Weed Control Autumn / early Winter - annual clovers - perennial clover	Annual grass and some broadleaf weed control except Paterson's curse, Sorrel, Dock, Shepherd's purse and some thistles	All States	600 mL-1.2 L/ha 1.2-1.6 L/ha$^{\Psi}$	Use the higher rates for dense weed stands.
Pastures - Late Winter / early Spring - Annual clovers - Perennial clovers - Cocksfoot - Perennial ryegrass - Phalaris - Demeter fescue only	For control of these weeds alternative methods such as the spray-graze technique with Amicide Advance® 700 or Agritone® 750 should be considered.		1.6-2.4 L/ha$^{\Psi}$	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. Mixed pastures will be scorched initially but should show good recovery and beneficial changes in composition following Spring rainfall and growth. **DO NOT** spray clovers which are affected by insect attack, disease or moisture stress and **DO NOT** use on clover pastures growing in water repellent sands or other situations subject to moisture stress at or immediately following treatment otherwise poor recovery of the clover may result. Use the lower rate for cocksfoot and perennial ryegrass and the higher rate for Phalaris and Demeter fescue. The perennial grasses must be at least 12 months old at spraying. **DO NOT APPLY TO MEDICS**
	Yorkshire fog grass		1.2 L/ha	Apply in early spring to reduce Yorkshire fog grass component and increase the clover and desirable grass component. Mixed pastures will be scorched initially but should show good recovery and beneficial changes in composition following Spring rainfall and growth. In lower rainfall areas application in mid to late Winter may be almost as effective but allow better pasture recovery. If pasture has been grazed allow sufficient time for pasture and fog grass recovery before spraying. Apply in spray volumes of 100-250 L/ha, the latter for dense or tall, ungrazed pastures. Add Activator® at 120 mL/100L or BS1000 at 120 mL/100L.
LUCERNE established (at least 1 year old)	Most annual weeds including Capeweed and Erodium		1.6-2.4 L/ha$^{\Psi}$ OR 1.6-2.4 L/ha$^{\Psi}$ + 830 g/ha of Diurex® OR 1.6-2.4 L/ha$^{\Psi}$ + 600 g/ha of Atradex®	1.6L/ha rate: Spray in autumn / early winter after weeds germinate. Graze the lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. 2.4 L/ha rate: Spray in late winter / spring. Graze the lucerne to reduce the height to 2 to 4 cm before spraying. **Note:** If required, grass, clover or lucerne seed can be direct drilled to increase desirable plant population. If mintweed is present, use Atradex® WG Herbicide at 600 g/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 regrow after an initial scorch by Shirquat 250. Where this problem is suspected use Fusilade* for grass weed control. If Shirquat 250 has been applied use Fusilade* at 1 L/ha after regrowth but before heading.
Perennial Grass Pasture Seed Crops Cocksfoot, Perennial ryegrass, Phalaris and Demeter fescue only	Annual grass and some broadleaf weeds		600 mL - 1.2 L/ha$^{\Psi}$	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.

Section 4. SPRAY TOPPING

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spray topping to reduce seed set Chickpeas, Faba beans, Field peas, Lentils, Lupins, Vetch	Annual ryegrass	All States	400 or 800 mL/ha	**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 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 50-100 L/ha. Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the ryegrass seed heads.
Spray topping to reduce seed set Pastures	Grasses generally (particularly annual ryegrass)		400 mL/ha	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.
	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 (excepting horses) may be returned 24 hours after spraying. Where hardening seeds are present harrow to knock seed from the heads. **DO NOT** introduce lambs into paddock until safe from risk of seed injury. If seasonal conditions favour regeneration, stock should be returned to selectively graze new shoots. Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the seed heads.
	Saffron thistle			Spray after the plant begins to run to head until flowering.
Hay freezing Pastures	Maximum retention of protein in standing dry feed		800 mL/ha	Graze paddocks as for spray topping above. Remove stock 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.
Prevention of annual ryegrass toxicity Pastures	Spray top - Graze to destroy seed heads	WA only	400 mL/ha	Grazing management as for spray topping above. Remove stock 3-4 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.

Section 5. HORTICULTURE

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Hops	Annual grasses	VIC, TAS only	1.2-1.6 L/ha +1.1 kg/ha Simagranz® WG and/or 750 mL - 1.4 L/ha Reglone*Ψ	Apply as a directed inter-row spray prior to crop emergence from Winter dormancy, using a minimum of 250 L/ha spray volume to ensure good and even coverage of weeds.
Orchards (including bananas) Vineyards	Annual weed control	All States	1.6-3.2 L/sprayed haΨ^ **OR** 160-320 mL/ 100 L (a) see below	Spray as necessary for control of annual weeds. Avoid contacting crop foliage. In bananas apply soon after weed emergence and before weeds reach 15 cm in height. Use spraying pressure less than 240 kPa. Avoid chemical contact with roots and peepers near the pseudo stem. Repeat sprays as required. Shirquat 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 Shirquat 250 rate is less than the ratio 800 mL/100L add Activator® at 120 mL/100L or120 mL BS1000 per 100L 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 640-1280 mL/100L Water volume 500 L/ha: use 320-640 mL/100L Water volume 750 L/ha: use 210-430 mL/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 16-32 mL of Shirquat 250 in this volume.
Peanuts Post-emergence (in crop)	*Datura* spp. (2-4 leaf)	QLD, NT only	400 mL/ha	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 200-250 L/ha for thorough coverage of weed foliage. A dense canopy of weeds may reduce weed control due to shielding. Add Activator® at 70 mL/100L or 60 mL BS1000 /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.
	Annual ground cherry (2-3 leaf) Apple-of-Peru (2-4 leaf) Milkweed (2-3 leaf)		600 mL/ha	
	Stagger weed (2-3 leaf) Blue heliotrope (2-3 leaf) Wandering Jew (2-3 leaf) Anoda weed (2-3 leaf)		800 mL/ha	
	Bellvine (2-3 leaf) Common morning glory (2 leaf)		1 L/ha	
Potatoes	General Weed control (in-crop)	All States	1.2-1.6 L/haΨ	Spray at early crop emergence (no later than 25% emergence of potato shoots). Use the higher rate for dense weed growth.
	Pre-harvest weed control		2.8 L/haΨ	Spray about one week before digging and after tops have died down.
Row Crops, Vegetables and Market Gardens	Pre-planting and pre-crop emergence		1.2-1.6 L/ha **OR** 200 mL/100LΨ^	To control weeds in seed beds. Treat no less than three days before sowing or before crop emergence. Use the lower rate for early Autumn applications.
	Post-emergence inter-row weed control		1.2-1.6 L/ha **OR** 200 mL/100LΨ^	Apply after crop seedlings have emerged or when transplanted crops are established. Direct the spray so that it does not touch the crop. Use shielded nozzles.
	Seedling weeds			Seedling weeds - use the lower rate for early Autumn applications.
	Older weeds		2.4 L/ha **OR** 400 mL/100LΨ	More mature stages of weed growth.

Section 6. SUGARCANE

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugar Cane (Plant and ratoon) Over-the-top or directed spray	Grass and some broadleaf weeds up to 5 cm high	QLD, NSW, WA, NT only	1.2-1.6 L/sprayed ha	Diurex WG at rates up to 500g/ha can be blanket sprayed (without the restrictions for higher rates that are specified in the directed spray use pattern below). 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. The Irvin spray boom (or other similar equipment) is the most suitable equipment to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying at the cane bases of plant and ratoon cane. After the formation of the true stem which is resistant to Shirquat 250, the sprayer height can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher rates for dense, more mature weeds. Shirquat 250 can also be mixed with Atradex® WG herbicide to give residual weed control when used as a blanket or directed spray - refer to the Atradex® WG label for specific rates. Where broad leaved weeds are a serious problem add Amicide Advance® 700 to the mixture (refer to Amicide Advanced® label for rates and full directions including restrictions for certain varieties).
	Grass and some broadleaf weeds - enhancement with Diurex® WG up to 5 cm high		1.2-1.6 L/ha + 275-500 g/ha Diurex® WG	
Sugar Cane (Plant and ratoon) Directed spray only	Grass and some broadleaf weeds - enhancement with Diurex® up to 10 cm high		1.2-1.6L/ha + 1.0-1.9 kg/ha Diurex® WG	**APPLY ONLY as a directed band spray over a maximum of 60% of the crop area** **DO NOT apply in the Wet Tropics** **DO NOT apply in the Burdekin between 1 January and 29 February** **DO NOT apply in Mackay/Whitsunday between 1 December and 30 April** **DO NOT apply in Mary-Burnett between 1 November and 29 February** **DO NOT apply in NSW between 1 November and 30 April** Add Shirquat 250 to Diurex® WG to enhance weed control under favourable growing conditions and in open sunny conditions. Use only as a directed spray. Complete spray coverage is essential. Use the higher rates for dense, more mature weeds. For grasses and broadleaved weeds up to 5cm high use a minimum of 250 L spray solution/ha, increase to 350 L/ha for weeds up to 10 cm high. Refer to Diurex® WG label for rates and full directions. Where broad leaved weeds are a serious problem add Amicide Advance® 700 to the mixture (refer to Amicide Advanced® label for rates and full directions including restrictions for certain varieties). Always add Activator® at 120 mL/100L or BS1000 at 120 mL/100L water.

Section 6. NON-CROP AREAS

CROP USE OR SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Non-Agricultural situations, around sheds, roadways, paths	Annual weed control	All States	1.6-4 L/ha **OR** 200 mL/100L$^{\Psi\wedge}$	Spray to thoroughly wet weed growth. Shirquat 250 can be combined with soil residual herbicides Diurex® WG Herbicide or Simagranz® WG Herbicide to give rapid knockdown and prolonged weed control. Use the higher rate for dense weed growth.
	Columbus grass	NSW only	**^ Spot Spraying** 160 mL/100L +1 L/ha flupropanate (745 g/L) **Boomspray** 2.3- 4.5 L/ha + 12-22 L/ha flupropanate (745 g/L)	
Firebreaks	Knock down weed growth to eliminate fire hazard or assist firebreak burn	All States	1.6-4 L/ha	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). Shirquat 250 can be combined with soil residual herbicides Diurex® WG Herbicide or Simagranz® WG Herbicide to give rapid knockdown and prolonged weed control.

$^{\Psi}$ Capeweed or Erodium spp. present: Add Reglone at 750 mL to 1.5 L/ha (125 mL to 250 mL/100L for high volume spraying). Use higher rate for plants more than 10 cm diameter.
^ If Shirquat 250 rate is less than the ratio 400 mL/100L add Activator® at 60 mL/100L or 60 mL BS1000 per 100 L of spray mix.
Wetting Agent: (a) Activator® at 120 mL/100L or 100 mL BS1000 per 100L.

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 PERIOD

Harvest

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

ALL OTHER CROPS – NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

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.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE NOTE EXTRA WETTER REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH VOLUME SPRAYING.

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

1. DO NOT use hand-held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units), boomless jets or misting-machines, knapsack sprayers, hand held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units), back-mounted equipment or other hand-held, manually pumped equipment.

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

3. Wetting agent
This product contains a wetting agent and additional wetter is not required unless high volume spraying results in excessive dilution of wetter content. This will occur when product rates fall below 400 mL/100L. Under such circumstances wetter should be added at the rate of Activator® at 60 mL/100L or 60 mL of BS1000 /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 800 mL/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
Spray equipment should be properly calibrated to ensure correct and uniform application. Use a spray volume of 80 to 150 litres per hectare. Experience has shown that increasing spray volumes can improve weed control. Use the lowest pressure and boom height which provides uniform coverage. Use the higher volume if weed infestation is heavy and/or tall.

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

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

6. Compatibility
This product combines satisfactorily with the soil active herbicides Atradex® WG, Diurex® WG and Simagranz® WG where prolonged weed control is required as well as a quick knockdown. This product is compatible with Activator®, BS1000, Reglone*, Spray●Seed* 250, Revolver®, Agritone® 750 (no more than 700mL per 800 mL Shirquat® 250), Glean*, Yield*, Avadex® Xtra, TriflurX® and Striker® (oxyfluorfen).

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

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	L	HERBICIDE

Shirquat 250 Herbicide is a member of the bipyridyls group of herbicides. Shirquat 250 has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem I mode of action. For weed resistance management Shirquat 250 is a Group L herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Shirquat 250 and other Group L herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Shirquat 250 or other Group L herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Nufarm Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Shirquat 250 to control resistant weeds.

Nufarm SprayWise® Decisions

spraywisedecisions.com.au is an online weather forecasting program and is recommended for use when planning your pesticide application.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS
DO NOT apply under weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for irrigation purposes.

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

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses 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
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.
Non-refillable
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. 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.
Refillable containers
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 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 gloves and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

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

Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

FIRST AID

If 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".

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS (WHS REGULATIONS 2011)

Toxic in contact with skin. Fatal if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. DO NOT eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye and face protection. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Specific treatment is urgent if inhaled or swallowed (see Safety Data Sheet).

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) which can be obtained from your supplier or from the Nufarm website – www.nufarm.com.au

In case of emergency: Phone 1800 033 498 Ask for shift supervisor. Toll free 24 hours.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

"Any provisions or rights under the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 or relevant state legislation which cannot be excluded by those statutes or by law are not intended to be excluded by these conditions of sale. Subject to the foregoing, all warranties, conditions, rights and remedies, expressed or implied under common law, statute or otherwise, in relation to the sale, supply, use or application of this product, are excluded. Nufarm Australia Limited and/or its affiliates ("Nufarm") shall not accept any liability whatsoever (including consequential loss), or howsoever arising (including negligence) for any damage, injury or death connected with the sale, supply, use or application of this product except for liability which cannot be excluded by statute."

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APVMA Approval No.: 53919/125997