

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**

Rygel
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 Directions for Use**

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE**RESTRAINTS**

Do NOT add wetter unless spraying at high volume. Where Rygel Paraquat 250 is mixed with water at less than 400mL/100L of water, add 60mL Cropwett 1000 per 100L of spray.

Do NOT spray plants that 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.	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, NT, ACT only	1.2 to 1.6L (a) see below	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.
	Early autumn sowing.		1.6 to 2.4L	Use the higher rates for dense, more mature weed stands. Wild oats must have at least two leaves. Where diquat is used the lower Rygel Paraquat 250 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	600 to 800mL	Pasture: Remains of old pasture should be reduced by continuous heavy grazing.
	Winter, spring and early summer sowing.	NSW, ACT only	600mL	Remove stock 3-5 days before spraying to allow to freshen up.
Rice	Annual grass and broadleaf weed control.	Qld, NSW, NT only	1.6L	Pre-sowing.
			800mL	Post-sowing, pre-crop emergence.
Wild Oat control in Spring Fallows	Wild oats at 2 to 5 leaf stage.	Qld, NSW, NT, ACT only	1.2 to 2L	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	1.6 or 2.4L	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	600mL to 1.2L	Use the higher rates for dense weed stands.
			1.2 to 1.6L (a) see below	
Late winter/ early spring - Annual clovers - Perennial clovers - Cocksfoot - Perennial ryegrass	For control of these weeds alternative methods such as the spray-graze technique with 2, 4-D or MCPA should be	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, NT, ACT only	1.6 to 2.4L (a) see below	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

Crop Use or Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
- Phalaris - Demeter fescue only	considered.			<p>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.</p> <p>Mixed pastures will be scorched initially but should show good recovery and beneficial changes in composition following spring rainfall and growth.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>DO NOT APPLY TO MEDICS</p>
	Yorkshire Fog Grass		1.2L	<p>Apply in early spring to reduce Yorkshire Fog Grass component and increase the cover 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 sufficient time for pasture and Fog grass recovery before spraying. Apply in spray volumes of 100 to 250L/ha, the latter for dense or tall ungrazed pastures. Add 200mL Cropwett 600 or 120mL Cropwett 1000 per 100L.</p>
Lucerne Autumn/ early winter	Annual grass and some broadleaf weeds.	Qld, Vic, SA, WA, Tas, NT only	1.2 to 1.6L (a) see below	<p>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) at 1.1 kg or 1.9 kg.</p> <p>if mintweed is present is present use atrazine (900g/kg) at 600g/ha.</p>
		NSW only	1.2L	
Lucerne Late winter/early spring	Annual grass and some broadleaf weeds.	Qld, Vic, SA, WA, Tas, NT only	1.6 to 2.4L (a) see below	<p>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 Rygel Paraquat 250. Where this problem is suspected use fluazifop-p for grass weed control. If Rygel Paraquat 250 has been applied use fluazifop-p at 1L/ha after regrowth but before heading.</p>
		NSW, ACT only	1.2L (a) see below	
Perennial Grass Seed Crops Cocksfoot,	Annual grass and some broadleaf weeds.	All States	600mL to 1.2L (a) see below	<p>Use the low rate for Cocksfoot and perennial ryegrass and the higher rate for Phalaris and Demeter Fescue.</p> <p>Spray about 4 weeks after a full weed germination following the autumn break. The</p>

Crop Use or Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
perennial ryegrass, Phalaris and Demeter Fescue only				perennial grasses must be at least 12 months old at spraying.
Spray topping to reduce seed set Chickpeas Faba beans Field peas Lentils Lupins Vetch	Annual ryegrass	NSW, Vic, SA, WA & ACT only	400mL or 800mL	<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 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.</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 50-100L/ha. Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the ryegrass seed heads. Pressures of 250-350 kPa and use of 110015 or 02 nozzles or equivalent will aid coverage.</p>
Spray topping to reduce seed set Pastures	Grasses generally (particularly annual ryegrass). Barley grass	NSW, Vic, SA, WA & ACT only	400mL	<p>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.</p> <p>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 seeds are present harrow to knock seed from the heads. 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. Spray with a calibrated boom</p>

Crop Use or Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
	Saffron thistle	NSW, SA, ACT only		spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the seed heads. 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	400mL	Grazing management as for spray topping above. Remove stock 3-4 weeks before anticipated maturity date. Spray must be applied within 10 days after emergence of the first ryegrass seed heads. To ensure adequate control of toxin development, heavy continuous grazing is essential from 1 day after spraying until the pasture has completely hayed off. The required stocking rate will vary but must be sufficient to keep all regrowth after spraying completely eaten off to prevent further growth producing new seed heads, which could become toxic.
Hay Freezing	Maximum retention of protein in standing dry feed.	All States	800mL	Graze paddocks as for spray topping above. Remove 3-4 weeks before the anticipated maturity date. Apply prior to commencement of haying off regardless of the grass species involved. Spray with a calibrated boom spray raised to give double overlap at the level of the seed heads.
General Weed control Hops	Annual grasses	Vic, Tas, only	1.2 to 1.6L* plus 1.1 kg/ha simazine (900g/kg) and/or 750mL to 1.4L/ha diquat	Apply as a directed inter-row spray prior to crop emergence from winter dormancy, using a minimum of 250L/ha spray volume to ensure good and even coverage of weeds.
Orchards (including bananas) Vineyards	Annual weed control	Qld, Vic, SA, WA, Tas, NT only	1.6 to 3.2 L per sprayed ha a) (b) see below 160 to 320mL per 100L (see Critical Comment re water volume) a) (b) 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 240kPa. Avoid chemical contact with roots and peepers near the pseudo stem. Repeat sprays as required. Rygel Paraquat 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 <i>Chenopodium album</i> or <i>Portulaca</i> spp. are present and Rygel Paraquat 250 rate is less than the ratio 800mL/100L add 200mL Rygel Cropwett 600 or 120mL Rygel Cropwett 1000 per 100L of spray mix. Note: Spot spray rate assumes 1000L/ha.
		NSW only	1.7L per sprayed ha a) (b) see below	

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				For lower water volumes increase dilution rate as below: Water Volume 250L/ha: use 640 to 1280mL/100L Water Volume 500L/ha: use 320 to 640mL/100L Water Volume 750L/ha: use 210 to 430mL/100L OR Measure how much spray is required to cover an area of 100 square metres using your normal application volume. Your dilution rate is 16 to 32mL of Rygel paraquat 250 Herbicide in this volume.
Peanuts Post-emergence (in-crop)	<i>Datura</i> spp. (2-4 leaf)	Qld, NT only	400mL	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 200-250L/ha for thorough coverage of weed foliage. A dense canopy of weeds may reduce weed control due to shielding. Add 100mL Rygel Cropwett 600 or 60mL Rygel Cropwett 1000 per 100L of spray mix. Do not spray on peanuts under extremely hot dry conditions when peanuts are very small. In environments such as Far North Queensland use the lower rates in the range.
	Annual ground cherry (2-3 leaf) Apple-of-Peru (2-4 leaf) Milkweed (2-3 leaf)		600mL	
	Stagger weed (2-3 leaf) Blue heliotrope (2-3 leaf) Wandering Jew (2-3 leaf) Anoda weed (2-4 leaf)		800mL	
	Bellvine (2-3 leaf) Common morning glory (2 leaf)		1L	
Potatoes	General weed control (in-crop)	All States	1.2 to 1.6L (a) see below	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		2.8L (a) see below	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	1.2 to 1.6L or 200mL/100L a) (b) see below	To control weeds in seedbeds. 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 to 1.6L or 200mL/100L (a) (b) see below	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		2.4L or 400mL/100L *	More mature stages of weed growth.
Non-Agricultural	Annual weed control	All	1.6 to 4 L/ha	Spray to thoroughly wet weed growth. Rygel

Crop Use or Situation	Weeds Controlled	State	Rate/ha	Critical Comments
situations, around sheds, roadways, paths		States	or 200mL/100L (a) (b) see below	Paraquat 250 can be combined with soil residual herbicides diuron (900g/kg), simazine (900g/kg) or atrazine (900g/kg) to give rapid knockdown and prolonged weed control. Use the higher rate for dense weed growth.
	Columbus grass	NSW only	Spot spraying 160mL/ 100L plus 1L flupropanate (745g/L) Boomspray 2.3 to 4.5L/ha plus 12 to 22L flupropanate (745g/L)	
Firebreaks	Knock down weed growth to eliminate fire hazard or assist firebreak burn	All States	1.6 to 4L	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). Paraquat 250 can be combined with soil residual herbicides atrazine (900g/kg), diuron (900g/kg) or simazine (900g/kg) to give rapid knockdown and prolonged weed control.

Crop	Weeds	Growth Stage	Rate/ha	State	Critical Comments
Sugar Cane (Plant and ratoon)	Grass and some broadleaf weeds	Up to 5 cm high	1.2 to 1.6L per sprayed ha	Qld, NSW, NT only	Apply as a broadcast spray over-the-top of plant cane up to the 3-4 leaf stage or ratoon cane up to 10cm high. Cane foliage will be scorched but new leaves will appear in 7-10 days. In plant cane between the 3 to 4 leaf stage and the formation of the true stem use a directed interspace spray. The Irvin spray boom (or similar) equipment) is the most suitable equipment to avoid excessive drift onto cane foliage while spraying up to the cane bases of plant and ratoon cane. After the formation of the true stem, which is resistant to Rygel Paraquat 250, the sprayer height can be raised to overlap the spray pattern to give weed control in the stool. Use the higher rate for dense more mature weeds. Rygel Paraquat 250 can be mixed with atrazine (900g/kg) to give residual weed control when used as a blanket or directed spray (refer to atrazine label for specific rates).. It can be also mixed with diuron (900g/kg) at 2.8 to 3.9kg/ha for residual weed control.
	Grass and some broadleaf weeds - enhancement with diuron	Up to 5 cm high	1.2 to 1.6L + 275g to 500g diuron (900g/kg)		
	Grass and some broadleaf weeds - enhancement with diuron	Up to 10 cm high	1.2 to 1.6L + 1kg diuron (900g/kg)		
	Grass and some broadleaf weeds - enhancement with diuron and short residual control	> 10 cm high	1.6L + 2.8 to 3.9kg diuron (900g/kg)		

Crop	Weeds	Growth Stage	Rate/ha	State	Critical Comments
					<p>To enhance activity of Rygel Paraquat 250 under favourable growing and in open sunny conditions add diuron (900g/kg) at the rates shown for weed size. Diuron (900g/kg) at rates of up to 500g/ha can be blanket sprayed. Use a directed spray for higher rates of diuron (900g/kg). 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 400L/ha for weeds greater than 10cm high and for dense mature weeds.</p> <p>Always add Rygel Cropwett 600 at 200mL or Rygel Cropwett 1000 at 120mL per 100L of water.</p>

- (a) Capeweed or Erodium spp. present: Add diquat (200g/L) at 750mL to 1.5L/ha (125mL to 250mL/100L for high volume spraying). Use higher rate for plants more than 10 cm diameter.
- (b) If Rygel Paraquat 250 Herbicide rate is less than the ratio 400mL/100L add 60mL Rygel Cropwett 1000 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 PERIOD

**DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT SPRAYED VEGETATION FOR STOCK FOOD FOR AT LEAST 1 DAY,
OR GRAZE HORSES FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

REMOVE STOCK FROM TREATED AREAS 3 DAYS BEFORE SLAUGHTER.

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

PLEASE NOTE EXTRA WETTER REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH VOLUME SPRAYING.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

READ ALL SAFETY DIRECTIONS before commencing work.

- 1 Do not use hand-held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units), boomless jets or misting machines (except in banana plantations).
- 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 400mL per 100L of spray. Under such circumstances wetter should be added at the rate of 60mL of Rygel Cropwett 1000 per 100L of spray mix.
Where Fat Hen or Portulaca are present in orchard or vineyard situations, extra wetter should be used when this product ratio is less than 800mL per 100L. Add wetter at double the above recommendations. Do not use alkaline or anionic wetting agents.
- 4 **Clean water**
Mix this product with **clean water** only. Water should be clean and free from clay, silt and algae. Providing it meets this requirement, saline water, water collected from roofs, bore water, dam water and water from creeks may be used.
- 5 **Application**
 - (i) **Cereals and Broadacre Spraying**
Use only through a properly calibrated boom spray that 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 200-300kPa. Speed of travel should be in the range of 6 – 15km/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. 100L/ha may be used for seedlings or well-grazed weeds up to 2 cm high. For plant height 2-5cm use 150L/ha and up to 6-10cm use 200L/ha. Spray volumes may be as low as 50L/ha (30L/ha in WA) for weed growth below 5cm high, or for spray topping and hay freezing. Equipment must be appropriate to this volume, properly calibrated and fitted with spraying tips designed to give droplets in the 200-250µ Volume Median Diameter range.
 - (ii) **High Volume 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 atrazine (900g/kg), diuron (900g/kg) and simazine (900g/kg) where prolonged weed control is required as well as a quick knockdown. This product is compatible with Rygel Cropwett 1000, diquat, dicamba, dicamba + MCPA, MCPA Amine (no more than 1L per 800mL Rygel Paraquat 250 Herbicide), chlorsulfuron, tri-allate and Rygel-Trifluralin 480 Selective Herbicide.
- 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
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Rygel Paraquat 250 Herbicide is a member of the bipyridyl group of herbicides. Paraquat 250 has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at Photosystem I mode of action. For weed resistance management Paraquat 250 is a Group L herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Paraquat 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 Paraquat 250 or other Group L herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Rygel Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Paraquat 250 to control resistant weeds.

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 residual chemicals.

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 that is used for irrigation purposes.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways 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.

DO NOT allow domestic pets or poultry to enter treated areas. DO NOT repack.

For ground application only – DO NOT apply this formulation through aircraft, misting machines (except in banana plantations) or hand-held ultra low volume controlled droplet applicators (CDA units).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

(5, 10, 20 & 200L 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 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 bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

For Refillable Containers (110L, 1000L)

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 supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

GENERAL

- 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 the eyes, skin and clothing.

WHEN MIXING AND USING

- 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

- 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 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 that 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'.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet that can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of Rygel Paraquat 250 Herbicide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Rygel Australia Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Rygel Australia Pty Ltd accepts with no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade

UN No. 3016	BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, (contains paraquat)
PG III	HAZCHEM 2 X

TOXIC 6

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7/6/2011


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