



Product Name: Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 84302/110074

Label Name:	Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide
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Signal Headings:	READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 800 g/kg FLUMETSULAM
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Mode of Action:	GROUP B HERBICIDE
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Statement of Claims:	For the control of post-emergence and salvage control of certain broad leaf weeds in winter cereals (including those undersown with clover, lucerne or medics); clover, fenugreek, lathyrus, lucerne, medic, serradella and vetch (Popany only) seed crops and pastures; chickpeas, field peas, lentils, maize, peanuts; and for the pre-emergence control of certain broad leaf weeds in maize and soybeans as specified in the Directions for Use.
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Net Contents:	Net Contents: 500 grams, 1 kg
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Restraints:	<p>RESTRAINTS</p> <p>DO NOT apply to plants which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme temperature (less than 5°C or greater than 30°C), moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected), poor nutrition or previous herbicide treatment as reduced levels of control may result.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to plants which have suffered frosting for extended periods. Allow at least 2 days frost free prior to treatment.</p> <p>DO NOT apply post-emergence treatments if rain is likely within 4 hours.</p> <p>DO NOT irrigate (any method) treated crop or pasture for 48 hours after application.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to crops affected by disease or by previous herbicide treatment (e.g. triazines or sulfonylureas).</p>
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Directions for Use:	
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Other Limitations:	
Withholding Periods:	<p>HARVESTING WITHHOLDING PERIODS</p> <p>Chickpeas, field peas, lentils, maize, peanuts and soybeans: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</p> <p>Winter cereals (Barley, Cereal Rye, Oats, Triticale, Wheat): DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>GRAZING/STOCK FOOD WITHHOLDING PERIODS</p> <p>Winter Cereals (Barley, Cereal Rye, Oats, Triticale, Wheat) Chickpeas, Field peas, Lentils, Peanuts, Soybeans and Popany vetch: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. Note: This 4 week WHP covers the use of Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide tank mixed with bromoxynil (200 g/L) at 700 mL/ha (Table 2B) on Cereals.</p> <p>Maize: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>Fenugreek, Lathyrus, Lucerne, Medic, Serradella: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD OR HARVEST FOR SEED FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Note: When tank mixing Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide with bromoxynil (200 g/L) at 700 mL/ha (Table 2B) a 2 week WHP is required.</p> <p>Pasture (unless otherwise specified): DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Note: When tank mixing Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide with bromoxynil (200 g/L) at 700 mL/ha (Table 2B) a 2 week WHP is required.</p>
Trade Advice:	<p>TRADE ADVICE</p> <p>LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS</p> <p>The grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, that the Export Slaughter Interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.</p> <p>EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) - 7 days:</p> <p>After observing the withholding period for grazing or cutting for stock food, livestock that have been grazed on or fed treated crops should be placed on clean feed for 7 days prior to slaughter.</p> <p>EXPORT ANIMAL FEED INTERVAL (EAFI)- 28 days(Fenugreek, lathyrus, lucerne, pasture and serradella only) A minimum period of 28 days must elapse between the application of Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide and grazing or cutting the treated pasture as stockfeed for livestock intended for export.</p>
General Instructions:	
Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING</p> <p>GROUP B HERBICIDE</p> <p>Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide is a broadleaf herbicide with no ryegrass activity and is a member of the triazolopyrimidine sulfonanilide (sulfonamide) group of herbicides. The product has the acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor mode of action. For weed resistance management the product is a Group B herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group B 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 this product or other Group B herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant</p>

weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, PCT Holdings Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of the product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimise the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture, or local PCT representative.

Precautions:

Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS Refer to MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS for crop rotation information. Crops susceptible to Surefire Broadcast 800 WG include canola, cotton, faba beans, lupins, sorghum and sunflowers.</p> <p>DO NOT flood irrigate any treated crop or pasture for 48 hours after application. Where other types of irrigation are used, for example sprinklers, DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 48 hours after application.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to waterlogged soils or if heavy rain is expected within 48 hours of application. Dangerous to aquatic plants and susceptible crops. DO NOT contaminate dams, waterways or drains with the product or its containers.</p> <p>DO NOT apply under weather conditions, such as dead calm or excessive wind, or from spraying equipment producing small droplets that may cause spray to drift onto adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, water-bodies, watercourses, susceptible crops or land to be planted with susceptible crops.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK DO NOT graze or cut treated crops for stock food except as specified under withholding periods. Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying, therefore livestock should be kept out of the area until the plants have died down.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL Keep out of reach of children. Store in the closed, original container in a securely locked, dry cool, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seeds. Triple rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank.</p> <p>DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals onsite. 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 500mm 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.</p> <p>SPILL AND LEAK MANAGEMENT Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wear a face shield or goggles, overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, chemical resistant gloves and footwear. Stop leak when safe to do so. Dam area and prevent entry into waterways and drains.</p> <p>Small spills/leaks: Absorb with material such as sand, soil or sawdust. Collect spilled product and place in sealable container for disposal. Spill residues may be cleaned using water and detergent. Contain and absorb wash water for disposal. Absorb and collect washings and place in the same sealable container for disposal. Dam the area of large spills and report them to the supplier.</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p>SAFETY DIRECTIONS Product will irritate the eyes. When handling the granules avoid contact with eyes. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	FIRST AID
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If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone: Australia 13 11 26.

First Aid Warnings:

TABLE 1. CHICKPEAS, FIELD PEAS, LENTILS, FENUGREEK, LATHYRUS, VETCH (POPANY ONLY) AND SERRADELLA

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	CROP TOLERANCE	WEEDS	RATE g/ha	SPRAY ADDITIVES/ TANK MIXES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Chickpeas	4-6 branches (no later than 6 weeks after emergence)	Causes some transient crop yellowing and can cause reddish discolouration and height suppression. Flowering may be delayed resulting in yield suppression.	Controlled: Amsinckia (Yellow Burrweed) (Up to 10 leaf/10cm diameter), Ball mustard (6 leaf/5 cm diameter), Charlock (8 leaf/10 cm diameter), Indian Hedge Mustard (6 leaf/5 cm diameter), Lupins (10 leaf/10 cm high), Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow) (4 leaf/10 cm diameter), Pheasant's eye, Shepherd's Purse, Volunteer Canola, Ward's Weed (all at 8 leaf/10 cm diameter), Three-Horned Bedstraw (6 whorls/10cm high), Turnip Weed (8 leaf/5 cm diameter), Wild Turnip (6 leaf/5 cm diameter) Suppressed: Capeweed (WA only) (4 leaf/10 cm diameter), Doublegee (Spiny emex) (WA only) (4 leaf/10 cm diameter), Wild Radish (4 leaf/5 cm diameter)	25	DO NOT use any spray additives, or tank mix any other chemicals with Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide when using on chickpeas and field peas.	Note: Where recommended, use of either a wetter or Uptake Spraying Oil with Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide will provide better control of Amsinckia and Ball mustard. Charlock: Spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants may be affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower. Under ideal growing conditions Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide will provide useful suppression of Capeweed and Doublegee. Best results will be achieved when a pre-emergence herbicide has already been used. Under ideal growing conditions, Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide without an adjuvant will give a biomass reduction of 50-70% of wild radish. Surviving plants may flower and set viable seed. Best results will occur with treatment in conditions of >5°C with bright sunny weather and use of higher water rates of 75-100 L/ha with fine-medium quality spray droplets to get excellent spray coverage.
Field peas	2 to 6 nodes (no later than 6 weeks after emergence)	May cause transient crop yellowing and height suppression. On light soils in dry seasons flowering may be delayed resulting in yield suppression.				

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	CROP TOLERANCE	WEEDS	RATE g/ha	SPRAY ADDITIVES/ TANK MIXES	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lentils	4-8 fully expanded leaves DO NOT apply later than 6 weeks after crop emergence.	May cause transient height reduction, crop discolouration and delayed flowering, although yields are normally unaffected. However, stress conditions after application (e.g. frost, drought, nutrient deficiency, disease) may lengthen the time needed for lentils to recover. In seasons where a dry spring occurs, yields may be suppressed. Tank mixes with other products may result in growth suppression and delayed flowering which can result in yield suppression.	Controlled: Amsinckia (Yellow Burweed) (Up to 10 leaf/10 cm diameter), Ball mustard (6 leaf/5 cm diameter), Charlock (8 leaf/10 cm diameter), Indian Hedge Mustard (6 leaf/5 cm diameter), Lupins (10 leaf/10 cm high), Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow) (4 leaf/10 cm diameter), Pheasant's eye, Shepherd's Purse, Volunteer Canola, Ward's Weed (all at 8 leaf/10 cm diameter), Three-Horned Bedstraw (6 whorls/10cm high), Turnip Weed (8 leaf/5 cm diameter), Wild Turnip (6 leaf/5 cm diameter) Suppressed: Capeweed (WA only) (4 leaf/10 cm diameter), Doublegee (Spiny emex) (WA only) (4 leaf/10cm diameter), Wild Radish (4 leaf/5 cm diameter)	25	Uptake* Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L may be applied with Surefire Broadcast 800 WG to lentils.	Note: Where recommended, use of either a wetter or Uptake Spraying Oil with Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide will provide better control of Amsinckia and Ball mustard. Charlock: Spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants may be affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower. Under ideal growing conditions, Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide will provide useful suppression of Capeweed and Doublegee. Best results will be achieved when a pre-emergence herbicide has already been used. Under ideal growing conditions, Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide without an adjuvant will give a biomass reduction of 50-70% of wild radish. Surviving plants may flower and set viable seed. Best results will occur with treatment in conditions of >5°C with bright sunny weather and use of higher water rates of 75-100 L/ha with fine-medium quality spray droplets to get excellent spray coverage.
Fenugreek Lathyrus Vetch (Popany only)	3 fully expanded leaves onwards				Use Surefire Broadcast 800 WG or Surefire Broadcast 800 WG plus a wetter only. Tank mixtures with other herbicides are not recommended.	
Serradella	3 fully expanded leaves onwards				Uptake* Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L may be applied with Surefire Broadcast 800 WG for serradella.	

TABLE 2A. WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, CEREAL RYE (INCLUDING THOSE UNDERSOWN WITH CLOVER, LUCERNE OR MEDICS), CLOVER, LUCERNE AND MEDIC CROPS AND MIXED GRASSES/LEGUME PASTURES

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	CROP TOLERANCE	SPRAY ADDITIVES/ TANK MIXES
Wheat	3 leaf until start of jointing (Zadoks 13-31)		Always apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.
Barley Oats	Mid-tillering to start of jointing (Zadoks 23-31)	Transient stem shortening and crop discolouration may occur, although yields are normally unaffected. Where barley and oats are undersown, a vigorous legume component may lengthen the time needed for the cereal to recover, especially if the cereal is stressed by lack of moisture, trace element deficiency or disease. In severe cases, yields may be suppressed.	Use only with a wetting agent such as BS-1000 when either applying Surefire Broadcast 800 WG alone or with partner products in barley and oats.
Stirling barley (WA only)	Apply no earlier than Zadoks 31.		
Triticale Cereal rye	Mid-tillering to start of jointing (Zadoks 23-31)		Always apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L
Medic, lucerne, and clover seed crops, and pastures, including; Barrel medic Snail medic Spineless burr medic Subterranean clover White clover	2 to 3 trifoliate leaves onwards	Medic, lucerne and subterranean clover - When Surefire Broadcast 800 WG is applied at 25 g/ha + Uptake or wetter, yield reduction may occur when treating Serena medic or Paraggio Medic or Nungarin sub clover. DO NOT apply to lucerne seed crops less than 8 weeks before flowering.	Always apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L. In lucerne DO NOT use with MCPA. In medics DO NOT use with MCPA.
Grazing lucerne – high rate	4 trifoliate leaves onwards	Use the 50 g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only. DO NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.	
Fence lines, Stock camps, Stockyards, Commercial areas and pastures including medic, lucerne and clover pastures.	2 to 3 trifoliate leaves onwards		Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L

TABLE 2B. WEEDS CONTROLLED IN TABLE 2A CROPS

WEED	UP TO LEAF NO. OR UP TO PLANT SIZE (cm)	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Amsinckia (Yellow burweed)	10 leaf/10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Ball mustard	6 leaf/5 cm diameter		
Buchan weed	8 leaf/10 cm diameter	Lucerne and/or clover only 25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha	
		Grazing lucerne only 50 + Uptake or wetter	Use the 50 g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliate leaves onwards. DO NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.
Calepina (White ball mustard)	8 leaf/ 10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Capeweed	4 leaf/ 10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake + 700 mL/ha bromoxynil (200 g/L)	Optimum results are obtained in a competitive pasture. For best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application. In pasture, spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower.
Charlock	8 leaf/10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	Spray charlock as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower.
Cotula (WA only)	4 leaf/ 10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L
Doublegee (Spiny emex)	6 leaf/ 15 cm diameter	25 + Uptake + 700 mL/ha bromoxynil (200 g/L) or 25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5 - 2.5 L/ha	Optimum results are obtained in a competitive pasture. For best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application. In pasture, spray as soon as possible after the autumn break. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower. Use Uptake Spraying Oil or a wetter with Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide + Bromoxynil tank mixture.

WEED	UP TO LEAF NO. OR UP TO PLANT SIZE (cm)	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Dwarf Marigold (Poverty Weed)	10 leaf/ 15 cm high	15 + Uptake or wetter	
Fat hen	15 leaf/ 20 cm high	Spring/summer pasture and lucerne only 25 + Uptake or wetter	Spring and summer pasture and lucerne application only.
		Grazing lucerne only 50 + Uptake or wetter	Use the 50 g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliate leaves onwards. DO NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.
Fumitory	6 leaf/ 8 cm diameter	25 + 300 mL/ha Terbutryn (500 g/L)+ wetter	Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide+ Terbutryn tank mixes - only use a wetter. Note: This mixture is only approved for use in NSW, Vic and Tasmania on pastures.
Hedge mustard Indian hedge mustard	8 leaf/10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake	
Lupins	10 leaf/ 10 cm high	25 + Uptake or wetter	
WA blue and narrow leaf lupins (WA only)	4 to 8 leaf	10 + Uptake or wetter	
Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow) seedlings	4 leaf/ 10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter or 15 + wetter + 700 mL/ha bromoxynil-MCPA (200 g/L + 200 g/L), or 15 + wetter + 350 mL/ha Terbutryn (500 g/L)+ 700 mL/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)	Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide + MCPA/terbutryn tank mixes or Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide + bromoxynil/MCPA tank mixes – only use a wetter. Only use bromoxynil/MCPA and Terbutryn+ MCPA mixes in cereals that are NOT undersown with clovers, medics or lucerne.
		25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha	For older plants see Weeds Suppressed section. Surefire Broadcast 800 WG + 2,4-D,B tank mixes - only use a wetter.
		Grazing lucerne only 50 + Uptake or wetter	Use the 50 g/ha rate in grazing lucerne only and apply from 4 trifoliate leaves onwards. DO NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne used for seed production.
Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane)	8 leaf/10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter + 700 mL/ha Bromoxynil (200 g/L) or 25 + wetter + 300 mL/ha Terbutryn (500 g/L)	In pasture, larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower. For best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application. With Terbutryn, apply in a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha from the ground or 50 L/ha from aircraft.

WEED	UP TO LEAF NO. OR UP TO PLANT SIZE (cm)	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Peppercress seedlings	8 leaf/ 10 cm diameter 10 leaf/ 15 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter 25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha	
Pheasant's Eye	7 leaf/ 10 cm high	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Shepherd's Purse	8 leaf/ 10 cm diameter		
Three-horned bedstraw	6 whorls/ 10 cm high		
Turnip Weed	8 leaf/ 5 cm diameter 12 leaf/ 10 cm diameter	15 + Uptake or wetter 25 + Uptake or wetter	
Volunteer Canola	8 leaf/ 10 cm diameter		
Ward's Weed			
Wild Radish	6 leaf/ 15 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter + 700 mL/ha bromoxynil (200 g/L) or 25 + wetter + 500 mL/ha MCPA amine (500 g/L)	When conditions at spraying are less than ideal (see RESTRAINTS above), or when the crop is not competitive, some radish plants may survive to flower and set viable seed.
Wild Radish (cereals)	6 leaf/ 15 cm diameter	15 + wetter + 700mL/ha bromoxynil/MCPA (200g/L + 200g/L) or 15 + Uptake or wetter + 700mL/ha MCPA amine (500g/L) or 15 + wetter + 700mL/ha MCPA amine (500g/L) + 350mL/ha terbutryn (500g/L)	DO NOT use MCPA amine in cereals undersown with clover, medics or lucerne. In lucerne DO NOT use MCPA. In medics DO NOT use MCPA Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide + MCPA amine tank mixes – use Uptake Spraying Oil or a wetter. Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide + MCPA/terbutryn or Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide + bromoxynil/MCPA tank mixes – only use a wetter. DO NOT use MCPA amine or MCPA amine + terbutryn in cereals undersown with clover, medics or lucerne.
Wild Turnip	10 leaf/ 10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter	
Wireweed	10 leaf/ 15 cm diameter	Pasture and lucerne only 25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha	Undersown clovers and lucerne, spring and summer sown pasture and lucerne crops only.

TABLE 2C. WEEDS SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 2A CROPS

WEED	UP TO LEAF NO. OR UP TO PLANT SIZE (cm)	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Buchan weed	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter
Deadnettle	6 leaf	5 cm diameter	25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5 - 2.5 L/ha Surefire Broadcast 800 WG + 2,4-DB tank mixes - only use a wetter.
Doublegee (Spiny emex)	4 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter
	6 leaf	15 cm diameter	Grazing lucerne only 50 + Uptake or wetter
Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow)	5-8 leaf	10 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter
New Zealand spinach	4 leaf	5 cm diameter	
Paterson's curse (Salvation Jane)	8 leaf	10 cm diameter	
Peppercress	10 leaf	15 cm diameter	
Stagger weed	6 leaf	5 cm diameter	25 + wetter + 2,4-DB (500 g/L) 1.5-2.5 L/ha
Wild radish	4 leaf	5 cm diameter	25 + Uptake or wetter

TABLE 3. SALVAGE SPRAY IN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, CEREAL RYE, PASTURES, LUCERNE, CLOVER AND MEDICS

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cereals: Wheat Barley Oats Triticale Cereal rye	Flowering (anthesis) to early dough (Zadoks, 61-83)	Wild radish Turnip weed Paterson's curse	Early flowering of the youngest weeds to early pod formation of the oldest weeds.	25 + Uptake or wetter	Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L. For prevention of wild radish and turnip weed seed set, apply in a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha from the ground or 50 L/ha from aircraft.
Pastures Lucerne Clover Medics	Advanced seedlings or re-growth after cutting or grazing			50 + Uptake or Wetter Use only in established grazing lucerne, clover, medic and legume/grass pastures	Some re-growth may occur when wet conditions prevail after treatment. DO NOT use this technique if you have already applied a Group B Herbicide to the crop or pasture this season. Only use this salvage technique with Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide once per cropping cycle to minimise the development of herbicide resistance. If you suspect herbicide resistance in broadleaved weeds do not use this technique. DO NOT use a Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide salvage spray in pasture for seed production. WARNING: Weeds that have not started to flower at application time may not be controlled by the salvage spray technique. For wild radish, time treatment to coincide with green, soft pods prior to embryo maturation in seeds. Squeeze pod between finger nails to see if any green/white seeds are present. Best time to treat is before seeds are visible. Use 50 g/ha only in established lucerne and legume/grass pastures.

TABLE 4: DIURON TANK MIXES: WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, CEREAL RYE ONLY

IMPORTANT: Read all label directions including restraints, spray drift information, mandatory no-spray zones, critical comments, withholding periods, regional use restrictions and safety directions on the Diuron product being used.

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Wheat	3 leaf until start of jointing (Zadoks 13-31)	Capeweed, Doublegee (Spiny emex)	4 leaf (up to 10 cm diameter)	25 + Uptake or Wetter + 100 mL/ha diuron (500 g/L)	Optimum results are obtained in a competitive pasture. For best results follow up with moderate grazing two weeks after application. Larger plants and any affected by stress or grazing prior to treatment may re-grow and flower. Wheat: Always apply with Uptake Spraying oil at 500 mL/100 L or a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L. Barley, Oats, Stirling Barley: Transient stem shortening and crop discolouration may occur, although yields are normally unaffected. In severe cases yields may be suppressed. Use only with a wetting agent such as BS-1000 when applying Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide alone or with partner products in barley and oats. Triticale, Cereal Rye: Always apply with Uptake Spraying oil at 500 mL/100 L or a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetting agent such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.
Barley, Oats, Triticale, Cereal Rye	Early post-tillering to start of jointing (Zadoks 21-31)				
Stirling Barley (WA)	Apply no earlier than Zadok 31				
Salvage Spray Cereals: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale, Cereal Rye	Flowering (anthesis) to early dough (Zadoks 61-63)				DO NOT use more than 25 g/ha

TABLE 5: AGRICULTURAL NON-CROP AREAS

CROP/SITUATION	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fence lines, Stock Camps, Stock yards, Commercial areas and pastures including medic, lucerne and clover pastures	2 to 3 trifoliate leaves onwards	Caltrop, Capeweed, Marshmallow (Small flowered mallow) Suppression: Paterson's Curse (Salvation Jane) Wild Radish	Rosette stage prior to running up to flower	Spot Spray: 25 g/100 L	Apply to actively growing rosettes. To ensure complete coverage, spray to the point of runoff. Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L.

TABLE 6. SEED CROPS (Tasmania only): SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER, RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, ARROWLEAF CLOVER, AND LUCERNE

CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	WEEDS	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Seed crops of Subterranean clover Red clover White clover Arrowleaf clover Lucerne	1 to 3 trifoliate leaves onwards	Charlock Fat hen Lesser swinecress Mustards Shepherd's purse Wild radish Wild turnip Suppression only: Capeweed Chickweed Fumitory Spurrey Wireweed	Up to 3½ leaf stage Beyond 3½ leaf stage and up to 10 leaf stage	25 + Uptake or wetter 40 + Uptake or wetter	Use Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L or wetting agent such as BS- 1000 at 200 mL/100 L. DO NOT apply to lucerne or clover seed crops less than 8 weeks before flowering. DO NOT apply at 40 g/Ha to Lucerne intended for seed production. In Clover and Lucerne, seedlings of these weeds will be suppressed with Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide alone. In Clover and Lucerne, Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide may be tank-mixed with 2,4-DB and/or bromoxynil at their respective label rates and for complete control of suppressed weeds. Only use a wetting agent at 200 mL/100 L with these tank mixes.

TABLE 7A. SOYBEANS, LUCERNE, MAIZE AND PEANUTS

CROP	GROWTH STAGES	APPLICATION METHODS	SPRAY ADDITIVES/ TANK MIXES	CROP TOLERANCE
Maize	Post-plant pre-emergence (PPPE)	Apply Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide after planting and before emergence of crop and weeds. Apply to moist soil only.	May be tank mixed with Pendimethalin.	Some transitory crop yellowing and height suppression should be expected but yields will be unaffected.
	Post-emergent Up to 8 leaf stage		Apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L spray volume or with a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetter such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.	
Soybean	Pre-plant Incorporated (PPI)	Incorporate into the soil within 4 hours by making two passes in opposite directions using a combine with trailing harrows or similar equipment, to ensure thorough incorporation.	May be tank mixed with Trifluralin or Pendimethalin.	
	Incorporated By Sowing (IBS)	Ensure the planting operation is done within 4 hours of application, using a combine with trailing harrows or similar equipment, to ensure thorough incorporation.	May be tank mixed with Trifluralin or Pendimethalin.	
	Post-plant Pre-emergent (PPPE)	Apply Surefire Broadcast 800 WG after planting and before emergence of crop and weeds. Apply to moist soil only.	May be tank mixed with Pendimethalin.	
Lucerne	Post-emergent Up to 6 trifoliate leaf stage		DO NOT apply at 50 g/ha to lucerne intended for seed production. Apply with Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L spray volume or with a 100% concentrate non-ionic wetter such as BS-1000 at 200 mL/100 L.	
Peanuts	Post-emergent Up to 6 leaf stage			

TABLE 7B. WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN TABLE 7A CROPS

WEED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE g/ha	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Suppressed: Black pigweed, Bladder ketmia, Caltrop, Cobbler's Pegs	Pre-emergent	25 or 50	Cotton, including Roundup Ready Cotton – may be banded (>40%) over the row or broadcast. Minimum spray volume 150 L/ha for optimum results.
Controlled: Caltrop, Fathen, Turnip Weed Wild Radish Suppressed: Annual ground cherry, Anoda weed, Bladder ketmia, Boggabri weed, Fierce thornapple (QLD only), Red pigweed, Wild gooseberry	Post-emergent up to 4 leaf	25 or 50 + Uptake or wetter	In pre-emergence situations use the higher rate for longer soil residual effect and better suppression of more tolerant weeds (see Weeds Suppressed). In post-emergent situations use 25 g/ha on weeds up to 2 leaf stage and 50 g/ha on larger weeds up to 4 leaf stage and where more residual control is required.
Controlled: Volunteer Cotton (Including Roundup Ready Cotton)	Pre-emergent	50	

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide granules readily disperse in water and will do so once added to fast moving water.

Maintain agitation at all times, including during mixing as well as spraying.

Only mix sufficient spray solution for immediate use and avoid storing.

MINIMUM RECROPPING PERIODS

Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide is broken down in the soil by microbial activity. Warm, moist soil conditions favour highest microbial activity and quickest residue breakdown. For the recropping periods NNSW and Qld refer to summer dominant rainfall areas, where crops are grown on deep black earth soils (vertisols) with no impermeable sub-horizon in the top 30 cm. SNSW, Vic, Tas, SA and WA refer to winter dominant rainfall areas on soils with no impermeable sub-horizon in the top 30 cm. Also see the comments on rainfall and soil type below.

Crop	Rate (g/ha)	Region	
		NNSW, Qld	SNSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA
Cereal rye, medics, triticale, wheat, maize or soybeans	25 or 50	May be planted at any time after Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide application	
Barley, chickpeas, clover, field peas, lucerne, oats and peanuts	25	3 months	
	50	6 months	9 months
Sorghum, sunflowers	25	6 months	-
	50	9 months	-
Cotton	25 or 50	24 months	-
Canola, faba beans, fenugreek, lathyrus, lentils, lupins, serratula or poppy vetch	25	6 months	9 months
	50	9 months	12 months

Rainfall - is required to maintain soil wetness for at least one week over the warm months to enable microbial degradation of herbicide residues to allow safe planting of sensitive crops. For SNSW, Victoria, Tasmania, SA and WA a minimum of 25 mm and preferably 50 mm or more rain must have fallen over the warm months of the year. For NNSW and Qld a minimum of 50 mm and preferably 100 mm rain or more must have fallen over the warm months of the year.

Soil type- on shallow, duplex, low organic matter soils with an impermeable sub-horizon within the root zone (30 cm deep or less) and alkaline surface soil, sensitive crops should NOT be planted until 2 years after application of Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide at either 25 or 50 g/ha. (For crops grown in NNSW and Qld on soils other than vertisols, call PCT Holdings Pty Ltd or your local reseller for more advice). Where Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide residue carryover is suspected and susceptible crops are to be planted, test the treated areas as follows:

Where rain allows, plant a small area of the susceptible crop 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date and take note of any symptoms of injury. If any herbicide symptoms are observed, only plant a winter cereal crop.

Pot Bioassay – Where not practical to do field bioassay, plant a small number of seeds of the susceptible crop into pots containing soil from the treated field. Do this test 4 to 6 weeks before desired planting date. If any herbicide symptoms are observed only plant a cereal crop.

Canola and cotton are highly sensitive to Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide and therefore are good test species for a bioassay.

MIXING

Spray rigs with premix hoppers

For spray rigs that have a drop down chemical induction hopper, **three-quarter fill this hopper** with water and have the rinsing sprinkler operating. Add the Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide and when the granules are dispersed, transfer this batch into the quarter filled main tank. Continue to rinse the hopper until the entire product has washed through.

Spray rigs with limited bypass agitation

When Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide is to be added to a spray rig that has limited bypass agitation, redisperse the Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide in a bucket before adding into the main tank. Add Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide with continuous stirring until the granules have dispersed.

Tank mixes- this order should be followed:

1. Quarter fill the spray tank and agitate
2. Add Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide using the mixing procedure *above*
3. Add haloxyfop (520g/L) if to be used
4. Half fill the spray tank
5. Add wettable powders, dry flowables, suspension concentrates, soluble liquids and/or emulsifiable concentrates
6. Add Uptake Spraying Oil when half full
7. Other adjuvants add according to their label
8. Add water to fill the spray tank

Read and follow all label directions including restraints, spray drift restraints, mandatory no spray zones, Critical Comments and Safety Directions for the tank mix products.

APPLICATION

Ground Application: Apply Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide in 50 to 150 litres of water per hectare through a calibrated sprayer that delivers at least medium quality spray as defined by the American Society of Biological Engineers (ASAE) Standard S572.

DO NOT apply Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide under conditions likely to cause drift onto waterways, susceptible crops or land to be planted with susceptible crops. Unsuitable conditions are dead calm, excessive wind and/or small droplets.

Best results are achieved where applications are made on warm (greater than 5°C), sunny days applying more than 50 L/ha of total spray volume (preferably more than 75 L/ha) and where spray coverage is maximised.

COMPATIBILITY

Always allow 7 days between application of a grass herbicide and Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide in chickpeas and field peas.

In lentils, adjuvant, broadleaf or grass herbicide, insecticide and foliar fertiliser tank mixes may result in transient height reduction, crop discolouration and delayed flowering, although yields are normally unaffected. However, stress conditions after application (e.g. frost, drought) may lengthen the time needed for lentils to recover and in years where a dry spring occurs, yields may be suppressed.

Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide is compatible with the following:

Adjuvants

Uptake® Spraying Oil, HasteN® Spray Adjuvant, BS-1000

Broadleaf Herbicides

2,4-DB, Atrazine, Bentazone, Bromoxynil, Clopyralid, Diflufenican (lentils and field peas only), Diuron (liquid or wettable Granules), Diflufenican/Bromoxynil, Fluroxypyr, Imazethapyr, MCPA amine, MCPA ester, MCPA sodium salt, Metsulfuron, Pendimethalin, Picloram/MCPA, Terbutryn, Trifluralin.

Grass weed herbicides

Clethodim (lentils only), Clodinafop, Diclofop methyl (Rye Grass only), Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl (wild oats only), Haloxypyr, Paraquat, Simazine Trifluralin

Insecticides

Chlorpyrifos, Dimethoate, Esfenvalerate (lentils only), Omethoate

Fungicides (lentils only)

Carbendazim, Chlorothalonil, Mancozeb

Foliar Fertilisers

Broadacre zinc (lentils only)

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CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

After using Surefire Broadcast 800 WG Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Drain the tank and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines and nozzles.

To rinse. After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

To decontaminate. Before spraying sensitive crops (which include canola, cotton, faba beans, lupins, sorghum and sunflowers), wash the tank and rinse the system as above. Quarter fill the tank and add an alkali detergent at 500 mL/100 L of water or the powder equivalent at 500 g/100 L) and circulate throughout the system for at least fifteen minutes. Drain the whole system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately.

Finally flush the system with clean water and allow to drain. Chlorine based cleaners are not recommended.

Nufarm Tank and Equipment Cleaner® is not recommended.

Rinse water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area or, if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and watercourses.