



Product Name: Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 87772 / 119224

Label Name:	Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide
Signal Headings:	CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 240 g/L OXYFLUORFEN SOLVENTS: 606 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS 108 g/L N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE
Mode of Action:	GROUP G HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the selective control of certain broadleaf and grass weeds as specified in the Directions for Use table.
Net Contents:	Contents: 1 L-1000 L
Restraints:	<p>1. Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide applied as a 'spike' with glyphosate OR with either paraquat or a diquat/paraquat mixture. RESTRAINT: DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation for sowing for 1 day following application to annual weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds to ensure herbicide absorption, unless specified in the CRITICAL COMMENTS.</p> <p>2. Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide applied to weed-free soil or weeds at seedling stage. RESTRAINT: If applying to weed seedlings, DO NOT disturb weeds by cultivation or sowing for 1 day following application to general weeds and 7 days for perennial weeds to ensure herbicide absorption unless specified in the CRITICAL COMMENTS.</p>
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS FOR USE IN THE HOME GARDEN.
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Withholding Periods:	<p>WITHHOLDING PERIODS:</p> <p>GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE TREATED WEEDS.</p> <p>HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</p>
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	<p>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide is a selective herbicide for the control of certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in dormant apples, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, almonds, macadamia, Duboisia, tobacco, coffee, pyrethrum, winter cereals, tropical/sub-tropical crops, brassicas, Eucalyptus and Pinus spp., and other forestry trees used in forestry applied either to a weed free soil or to seedling weeds at the 4 to 6 leaf stage. Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide applied to well prepared, weed free soil should not be disturbed or incorporated after application. Weed control for up to 6 months can be expected with high label rates, but spot treatment of escape weeds or perennial grasses may be necessary with knockdown herbicides.</p> <p>When this product is applied to seedling weeds at the 4 to 6 leaf stage, a non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000 should be added at recommended rates to improve activity, where suggested in the Critical Comments.</p> <p>This product can also be used at low rates as a 'spike' to improve the weed spectrum of knockdown herbicides such as glyphosate and paraquat or diquat/paraquat mixtures.</p> <p>TIMING</p> <p>Residual Control</p> <p>For optimum residual weed control, Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide should be applied to the soil surface prior to weed emergence after all other agricultural operations have been completed, such as mechanical cultivation and re-shaping of irrigation furrows. The area should be left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired. When applied to seedling weeds, they should be young and actively growing. Weed control for up to 6 months is expected with high label rates but spot treatment, with knockdown herbicides, for escape weeds and perennial grasses may be necessary.</p> <p>Post-emergence weed control</p> <p>For optimum post-emergence weed control, Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide + glyphosate tank mixes should be applied to small seedling weeds up to 4-6 true-leaf stage. Use of a non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000 is recommended to improve activity. Weeds should be actively growing and free from environmental stress (drought, cold, insect attack, nutrient deficiency). Cultivation after treatment and prior to or at planting is beneficial for final fallow weed control.</p> <p>MIXING</p> <p>Shake well before use. When using Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide alone, fill the spray tank at least one-third full with clean water; add the recommended amount of Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide while the pump and agitator are running, then complete filling the spray tank. A non-ionic surfactant, if required by label directions, should be added near the end of the filling process to minimize foaming. When tank mixing with Oryzalin 500 g/L or Devrinol*, add to one-third filled tank, then add the Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide during the filling operation. Maintain agitation during mixing and until spraying is completed. When tank mixing with glyphosate products, Diquat or Paraquat Diquat, add these after Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide.</p> <p>Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide +Glyphosate tank mixes</p> <p>Ensure thorough agitation when mixing, filling the spray tank and during application, irrespective of glyphosate formulation used. Follow recommended order and directions for</p>
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	<p>tank mixing Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide and glyphosate. Use all spray mix immediately after preparation.</p> <p>DO NOT tank mix Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide and glyphosate without agitation.</p> <p>DO NOT allow mix to stand un-agitated.</p> <p>DO NOT store Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide and glyphosate tank mixes.</p> <p>DO NOT mix other agrochemical products with Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide and glyphosate tank mixes.</p> <p>APPLICATION</p> <p>Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide should be applied as a ground spray directed at the base of crop plants. Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide should be applied evenly with a carefully calibrated, standard low pressure herbicide sprayer with a flat fan or hollow cone nozzle. When seedling weeds are present ensure thorough coverage of their foliage is required to obtain the maximum knockdown effect. Ensure both the weed foliage and the soil surfaces are sprayed. When applying to bare soil use 250 to 500 L of water/ha. For application to seedling weeds (4 to 6 leaf stage) use 250 to 1,350 L/ha. Use higher volumes for high weed density.</p> <p>CROP SAFETY</p> <p>Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide may be applied as directed around dormant peach, plum, apricot, almond, apple and pear trees and grapevines of all ages when applied at rates of less than 1.0 L/ha. When applied at 3.0 L/ha and above, the trees and grape vines should be at least 3 years of age.</p> <p>DO NOT apply Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide once bud swell has occurred when using rates greater than 1.0 L/ha. Duboisia seedlings and mature plants will tolerate "over-the-top" applications of Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide.</p> <p>When using the 75 mL/ha rate, Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide may be applied as directed prior to sowing Winter cereals.</p> <p>COMPATIBILITY</p> <p>Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide is compatible with Trifluralin 500 g/L, Bonus*, Devrinol*, Paraquat 250 g/L, Diquat 200 g/L, Glyphosate 360g/L, Glyphosate 450 g/L, Glyphosate 540 g/L, Oryzalin 500 g/L, Touchdown*, Weedmaster* Duo, Diquat 200 g/L and Diquat/Paraquat 200 g/L.</p>
Resistance Warning:	<p>RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING</p> <p>GROUP G HERBICIDE</p> <p>Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide is a member of the Diphenyl ether group of herbicides. The mode of action of Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide is to inhibit protoporphyrinogen oxidase. For weed resistance management, Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide is a Group G herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide and other inhibitors of protoporphyrinogen oxidase herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These weeds will not be controlled by Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide or other Group G herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant 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 Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide to control resistant weeds.</p>
Precautions:	<p>RE-ENTRY</p> <p>DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried. If prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow length chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each days use."</p>
Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</p> <p>Use with care when applying in areas frequented by stock.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>This product is highly toxic to wildlife and fish.</p>

	<p>DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. Use care when applying in areas frequented by wildlife or adjacent to any body of water. DO NOT apply when weather conditions favour drift from target areas.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS. DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby water bodies, susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.</p>
Storage and Disposal:	<p>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the Storage and Disposal instructions on the label that is attached to the container. For Non-Refillable Containers: Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product. For Refillable Containers: Storage must be secure so that contents cannot be tampered with. All locks and/or seals must be in order. If locks or seals are broken prior to initial use then the integrity of this product cannot be assured. If this occurs PCT Holdings Pty Ltd should be advised immediately. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p>
Safety Directions:	<p>SAFETY DIRECTIONS Will damage eyes. Will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length butyl rubber gloves and goggles. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.</p>
First Aid Instructions:	<p>FIRST AID If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. If in eyes wash out immediately with water.</p>
First Aid Warnings:	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide can be used on weed-free soil to prevent germination of a wide variety of weeds or it can be applied to existing weeds at seedling stage especially with a tank mix partner to increase the variety of weeds controlled and/or the length of residual control. This product can also be added at a low rate as a 'spike' to glyphosate or paraquat and diquat/paraquat herbicides to improve knockdown.

1. Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide applied as a 'spike' with glyphosate OR with either paraquat or a diquat/paraquat mixture.

CROP/SITUATION	FOR WEEDS CONTROLLED AND TIME OF APPLICATION	RATE OF SUREFIRE STRIKE 240EC HERBICIDE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fruit & nut trees, vines including: Grapevines, olive trees, pome fruit (e.g. apple, pear, nashi, quince), stone fruit (e.g. apricot, cherry, peach, plum), tree nuts (e.g. almond, macadamia, pecan, walnut)	Refer to the label of the glyphosate product.	75 mL/ha plus a glyphosate product at its recommended label rate.	Addition of this product to glyphosate products will improve knockdown and increase the speed at which the treated weeds develop visible symptoms of phytotoxicity (compared to results achieved with glyphosate applied alone) and give control of annual nettles (<i>Urtica</i> spp.) and small-flowered mallow. For rates of glyphosate, refer to the appropriate label. Read and follow all label directions. DO NOT apply the tank mix of glyphosate and this product near trees or vines less than 3 years old unless they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift.
	Refer to the label of the paraquat or diquat/paraquat products	250 mL/ha plus a paraquat or diquat/paraquat product at its recommended label rate	Addition of this product in a tank mix with a paraquat or diquat/paraquat product will improve control of small flowered mallow, evening primrose and other weeds sensitive to this product. For the rate of the paraquat or diquat/paraquat product, refer to the appropriate label. Read and follow all label directions.

2. Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide applied to weed-free soil or weeds at seedling stage.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	TIME OF APPLICATION	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Brassica Crops Broccoli Cabbages Cauliflower	Refer to Weeds Controlled list	Weed free soil (prior to crop transplanting)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	Apply Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide to prepared ground 4 to 7 days prior to transplanting . If soil is dry, irrigation or rainfall is required prior to transplanting for activation of Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide. Utilise transplanting techniques which cause minimal soil disturbance. Excessive soil disturbance will lessen herbicidal activity. Use the higher rate in situations where weed pressure is known to be heavy.
Coffee	Refer to Weeds Controlled list	Weed free soil	2 or 4 L/ha	Use the higher rate where longer residual activity (up to 4 months) is required.
		Weeds at the 2 to 4 true leaf stage		When seedlings are present, apply as a tank mix with Paraquat to produce both knockdown and residual control. Addition of a non-ionic surfactant such as Cropwett 1000 at recommended rates should be used in the spray mixture. Apply as a directed spray to avoid contact with coffee plants. Mature established weeds must be eliminated by mechanical or chemical means prior to application.
Duboisia	Refer to Weeds Controlled list (best results are achieved when applied to moist soil free of weeds)	Weed free soil	4 or 8 L/ha	Use the higher dosage where longer residual control (up to 6 months) is required. "Over-the-top" application will be tolerated.
		Weeds at 4 to 6 true leaf stage		Recently germinated small seedling grasses and broadleaf weeds (4 to 6 true leaves) will be controlled with these rates. Established larger weeds must be eliminated by mechanical means. Add a 1000 g/L non-ionic surfactant to enhance activity.
Forestry <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. <i>Pinus</i> spp. (either before or preferably within 4 weeks of transplanting)	Refer to Weeds Controlled list	Weed free soil (either before or preferably within 4 weeks of transplanting)	3 or 4 L/ha	Under weed-free conditions, apply as a directed or 'over-the-top' spray. Disturbance of the herbicidal barrier on the soil surface at transplantation may reduce the length of weed control. If weed seedlings are present, apply as an 'over-the-top' spray. In either situation, use the higher rate for longer residual control. This product can be applied in a tank mix with simazine to extend the spectrum and length of weed control. DO NOT use this tank mix in eucalyptus plantations grown on sands, with no clay or organic matter. The likelihood of foliar damage to trees (especially eucalypts) will increase if applied to foliage that has not hardened off and/or if the temperature exceeds 20°C. However this product is generally regarded as safe to commonly planted forestry species but the sensitivity of less common species should be tested on small areas before a large-scale application is made.
		Weeds at 4 to 6 true leaf stage		
Forestry Trees	Broadleaf weeds and grasses	Weeds at 4 to 6 true leaf stage	4 L/ha or 4 mL/10 m ²	For the establishment of trees for approved farm practices such as wind breaks, erosion control, woodlots and forestry plantings. When applying as a post-plant spray, ensure spray is directed to the base of seedlings, or that seedlings are protected. DO NOT apply under hot or windy conditions.
Pyrethrum – as bare rooted transplants or seedlings	Refer to weeds controlled list (except chickweed)	Pre-plant incorporated into weed free soil worked to a fine tilth	4 or 6 L/ha	Apply prior to final soil preparation. The preferred implements for final soil preparation would be either a multiple tyne cultivator or rotary harrows. Use the 6 L/ha rate for heavy black clay soils only (as found in the Derwent and Coal River Valleys, Tasmania). This product will not provide consistent control of chickweed.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	TIME OF APPLICATION	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pyrethrum – greater than 4 leaves	Blackberry Nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), Fumitory (<i>Fumaria</i> spp.), Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i>), Volunteer Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>), Cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>), Field Bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>), Groundsel (<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>)	Emerged weeds present	100 to 150 mL/ha	-
Pyrethrum – established crops greater than 1 year old	As above plus Sow Thistle (<i>Sonchus</i> spp.), Spear Thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)		200 mL to 4 L/ha	Apply when pyrethrum is greater than 100 mm rosettes. Apply rates of greater than 1.0 L/ha ONLY between 1ST of February and 31ST of March. DO NOT apply later than 25 weeks before harvest.
Tobacco	Refer to Weeds Controlled list	Weed free soil	4 L/ha	Use to control weeds along spray lines only. DO NOT apply to tobacco crop. Apply to soil after solid-set irrigation system has been laid out in the field. Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide should be applied to a moist soil. Where very small weeds (2-3 leaf) emerge prior to spraying, the addition of a wetting agent to the spray mixture is necessary for effective control. Should the weeds be more advanced, the addition of 2 L Diquat (200 g/L) is required. Avoid spray drift.
Trees (Fruit & Nuts) and Vines not less than 3 years old as a DORMANT APPLICATION, including: Grapevines, olive trees, pome fruit (e.g. apple, pear, nashi, quince), stone fruit (e.g. apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum), tree nuts (e.g. almond, macadamia, pecan, walnut)	Refer to Weeds Controlled list	Weed free soil	3 or 4 L/ha	DO NOT apply Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide once bud swell has occurred. Apply to freshly cultivated weed free soil. Use the higher rate when longer residual control is required (up to 4 months). Where grass weeds are expected to be a major problem, or when control of a wider weed spectrum is required, mix the lower rate with 4.5 L Oryzalin 500 g/L or 4.5 kg/ha of a napropamide (500 g/kg) product. Refer to product labels for crops, rates, states and weeds controlled and follow all label directions.
		Weeds at 4-6 true leaf stage		DO NOT apply Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide once bud swell has occurred. Use the higher rate when longer residual control is required (up to 4 months). When young seedling grasses and/or broadleaf weeds are present, apply as a tank mix with Glyphosate or Paraquat or Paraquat/Diquat to give both knockdown and residual control. Refer to individual product label for rates. A non-ionic surfactant such as BS-1000 should be used at 0.1%. Where weed growth is large and dense, weeds must be eliminated prior to application of this product, using glyphosate or by mechanical or chemical means. Macadamias: Apply in 250 to 500 L water/ha. Apply after harvest to prevent spray contacting nuts. Avoid spray contact with the macadamia tree foliage and stem. DO NOT apply to nuts on the ground.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	TIME OF APPLICATION	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tropical and Subtropical Fruit (inedible peel) Avocado Cherimoya Custard Apple Durian Feijoa Guava Jackfruit Kiwi Fruit Longan Lychees Mango Mangosteen Passionfruit Pawpaw Persimmon Rambutan Star apple	Refer to Weeds Controlled list	Weed free soil	4 L/ha	Best results are obtained when applied to moist soil free of weeds and followed by rainfall or irrigation.
		Emerged weeds present		If weeds are present, this product should be applied as a tank mix with recommended rates of glyphosate or paraquat or diquat/paraquat. Read and follow all label directions.

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

Weeds Controlled by Surefire Strike 240EC Herbicide include the following:

BEFORE GERMINATION

Amsinckia	<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.
Barley Grass	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>
Barnyard Grass	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp.
Blackberry	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Nightshade	
Bladder Ketmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Burrgrass	<i>Cenchrus australis</i>
Caltrop	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Crowsfoot Grass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Deadnettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Fat Hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Giant Pigweed	<i>Trianthema</i>
	<i>portulacastrum</i>
Liverseed Grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>
Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
Pigeon Grass	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Pigweed	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca</i> spp.
Red Natal Grass	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>
Redshank	<i>Amaranthus cruentus</i>
Ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> spp.
Sesbania Pea	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>
Shepherd's Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-</i> <i>pastoris</i>
Smallflower Mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Soursob	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Starburr	<i>Acanthospermum</i> <i>hispidum</i>
Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Summer Grass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Thornapple	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
White Eye	<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>
Wild Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium</i> spp.
Wild Radish	<i>Raphanus</i> <i>raphanistrum</i>
Wireweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>

SEEDLINGS

Amsinckia	<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.
Barley Grass	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>
Bellvine	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Common Cotula	<i>Cotula australis</i>
Crowsfoot Grass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Deadnettle	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Liverseed Grass	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>
Paterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>
Pigweed	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Potato Weed	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
Redshank	<i>Amaranthus cruentus</i>
Shepherd's Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-</i> <i>pastoris</i>
Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Small Flowered	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Mallow	
Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>
Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Storksbill	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
Wild Radish	<i>Raphanus</i> <i>raphanistrum</i>