

## CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

The SureFire logo features the brand name in a bold, sans-serif font. Above the letter 'i' in 'Fire', there is a stylized graphic of a sunburst or flame.

# GAMMA

## HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 200 g/L  
GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM

GROUP **N** HERBICIDE

*For the Non-Residual control of Broadleaf  
and Grass Weeds in Various Situations as  
indicated in the Directions For Use Table.*

**IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET OPENING OR USING**

The PCT logo consists of a stylized, circular graphic on the left, composed of several curved lines that create a sense of motion or a flame. To the right of this graphic, the letters 'PCT' are written in a large, bold, sans-serif font.

HOLDINGS PTY LTD

**APVMA Approval No: 66733/54283**

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(PCT Holdings Pty Ltd ABN 11 099 023 962)

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CUSTOMER SERVICE FRECALL 1800 630 877 EMERGENCY RESPONSE (ALL HOURS) FRECALL 1800 630 877

**Directions for Use**

RESTRRAINTS:  
 DO NOT apply by aircraft.  
 DO NOT apply when rain is expected within 6 hours.  
 DO NOT apply to weeds under stress due to, for example, very dry, very wet, frosty or diseased conditions.  
 DO NOT apply under hot dry conditions (temperatures above 33oC with a relative humidity below 50%).

Crop / Situation	Weed	State	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Blackberry, boysenberry, loganberry, raspberry	Primocane and sucker control	NSW, Vic, Tas only	500mL/ 100L water	Nil	Apply as a directed spray to suckers and primocanes. Contact with flowers, developing fruit or desirable foliage will cause damage. Ensure complete coverage of primocanes/suckers by spraying to the point of runoff, preferably when they are less than 15cm high. Wetting agent e.g. a non-ionic wetting agent such as PCT REACTOR WETTER 100D WETTING AGENT or equivalent may be added at a rate of 25mL/100 L.
Avocado, banana, feijoa, guava, kiwifruit, litchi, mango, pawpaw, passionfruit, pineapple, rambutan plantations	See list of weeds controlled in tables 1 and 2.	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT only	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	Nil	Apply as a directed or shielded spray. Refer to the label section <b>Application Equipment</b> for specific information on application methods. Controlled Droplet Application equipment must not be used for application in cherry orchards. Warnings: DO NOT apply spray or spray drift to contact desirable foliage or green (uncalciosued) bark. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on <b>Application Equipment</b> and <b>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.</b> <b>Surefire Gamma Herbicide may be used around trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift.</b> The recommended rate of use is determined by the following criteria: WEED SPECIES WEED DENSITY CLIMATIC CONDITIONS
Citrus orchards		All States			
Olive plantations					
Pome and stone fruit orchards				21 days (H)	<b>WEED SPECIES</b> Apply the appropriate rate to control the least susceptible weed present as per the lists or weeds controlled in the accompanying tables. <b>WEED STAGE OF GROWTH</b> Use the lower rate when weeds are young and succulent (grasses: pre-tillering;

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). A MSDS for Surefire Gamma is available from PCT Holdings Pty Ltd on request.

**WARRANTY**

PCT Holdings Pty Ltd makes no warranty expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than that indicated on the label. Except as so warranted the product is sold as is. Buyer and user assume all risk of use and/or handling and/or storage of this material when such use and/or handling and/or storage is contrary to label instructions.

Tree nut plantations Vineyards	Nil				<p>broadleaves: cotyledons to 4-leaf) or the population is very sparse. A median rate should be used for medium sized plants (grasses: tillering; broadleaves: 4-leaf to advanced vegetative) and the high rate should be used when weeds are mature (grasses: nodding to flowering; broadleaves: budding to flowering).</p> <p><b>WEED DENSITY</b> Use the higher rates when the weed population is dense. Thorough coverage of weeds is essential for good control.</p> <p><b>CLIMATIC CONDITIONS</b> Best results are achieved when applied under warm humid conditions. Control will be reduced and/or slower under cold conditions and/or overcast conditions. Good results will be achieved under most other conditions, however poor results may occur under hot dry conditions (temperature above 33oC with a relative humidity below 50%). Weeds that have been hardened or stunted in growth due to stressed conditions should be treated at the maximum rate.</p> <p><b>COVERAGE</b> Complete coverage of weeds is essential for good control. Poor coverage may result in re-growth.</p> <p><b>PERENNIAL WEEDS</b> Apply when weeds are actively growing. Follow-up treatments will be necessary to control re-growth of perennial weeds in most cases.</p> <p>Apply as a directed or shielded spray to the inter-row area. Take care not to allow spray or spray drift to contact the crop, including strawberry runners. Refer to <b>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS</b> for warnings concerning plastic mulch and fumigated/sterilised soil. Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria <b>WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY</b> and <b>CLIMATIC CONDITIONS</b>, as described above.</p> <p>Determine the recommended rate of use by considering the criteria <b>WEED SPECIES, WEED STAGE OF GROWTH, WEED DENSITY</b> and <b>CLIMATIC CONDITIONS</b> as described above. Warnings: Do not allow spray or spray drift to contact desirable plants. To avoid potential crop damage, refer to the label sections on: Application Equipment and PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS.</p>
Strawberries, cane berry fruits (inter-row)	All states	1.0 to 5.0 L/ha	See lists of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2	Nil	
Tomatoes (inter-row)	All states	1.0 to 6.0 L/ha	See lists of weeds controlled in Tables 1 and 2	-	

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIOD (WHP)****HARVEST (H)**

Avocado, banana, feijoa, guava, kiwifruit, litchi, mango, olives, pawpaw, passionfruit, pineapple, rambutan, blackberry, boysenberry, loganberry, raspberry, citrus fruit, grapes, strawberries, tomatoes, tree nuts: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.  
Pome and stone fruit – DO NO HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**GRAZING (G)**

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED AREAS FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

**Table 1.** Recommendations for weed control (except when referred to Table 2).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rates		
		Boom or Directed Sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100L	Knapsack mL/15L
<b>ANNUAL WEEDS</b>				
Amaranthus spp.	Amaranthus spp.	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Apple of Peru	Nicandra physalodes	1.5 to 3.0	300	45
Argentine peppergrass	Lepidium bonariense	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Awnless barnyard grass	Echinochloa colona	2.5 to 3.5	350	53
Barley grass	Hordeum leporinum	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Barnyard grass	Echinochloa crus-galli	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Billy goat weed	Ageratum conyzoides	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Bitter cress	Cardamine hirsute	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Black bindweed (buckwheat) (refer Note 2)	Fallopia convolvulus	1.8 to 5.0	500	75
Bladder ketmia	Hibiscus trionum	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Bordered panic	Entolasia marginata	2.0 to 4.0	400	60
Brome grass (refer Note1)	Bromus spp.	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Calopo	Calopogonium mucanoides	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Caltrop burr (refer also Table 2)	Tribulus terrestris	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Capweed	Arctotheca calendula	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Clover (subterranean)	Trifolium subterranean	1.8 to 3.0	300	45
Cobbler's peg	Bidens pilosa	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Common storksbill	Erodium cicutarium	1.5 to 4.0	400	60
Crowsfoot grass	Eleusine indica	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Deadnettle (refer also Table 2)	Lamium amplexicaule	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Dwarf crumbweed	Chenopodium pumilo	3.0 to 5.0	500	75

**Warning:** Because the spray solution is highly concentrated particular care must be taken when using Surefire Gamma through CDA equipment to avoid contact of the spray solution with any part of the crop trunk or canopy. DO NOT apply Surefire Gamma through equipment fitted with bristle skirts. Particular care should be taken when using CDA equipment around green or uncalloused bark.

Please refer to PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS. CDA equipment must not be used for application in cherry orchards.

**Sprayer cleanup**

Clean all equipment after use by thoroughly flushing with water.

**Aircraft**

Do not apply by aircraft.

**PRECAUTIONS****Re-entry period**

Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

**PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with this product or the used container

**PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS**

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

DO NOT apply on desirable foliage or allow spray to drift onto the foliage of desirable plants, trees or vines, as damage will occur.

DO NOT allow product to contact green or uncalloused bark (such as on desirable young trees and vines) or cut, cracked, damaged or wounded tissue, where the affected surface is not adequately healed. Surefire Gamma may be used around desirable trees/vines less than two years old provided they are effectively shielded from spray and spray drift.

DO NOT allow desirable plant foliage to contact any inert surface, such as plastic mulches, which have been treated with Surefire Gamma.

DO NOT apply Surefire Gamma to recently fumigated or sterilised soil.

**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.

**SAFETY DIRECTIONS**

Harmful if absorbed by skin contact or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with the eyes and skin. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash out immediately with water. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat, elbow length PVC or nitrile gloves and face shield or goggles. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles, and contaminated clothing

**FIRST AID**

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Surefire Gamma or other Group N herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Crop Culture Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Surefire Gamma to control resistant weeds.

#### Export of Treated Produce

Growers should note that suitable MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all markets for produce treated with Surefire Gamma Herbicide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Crop Culture Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using Surefire Gamma Herbicide.

#### Compatibility

Surefire Gamma is compatible with most residual herbicides e.g. simazine, diuron, oxyfluorfen, norflurazuron, and oryzalin, and with glyphosate and metsulfuron. The addition of a wetting agent or other adjuvant is generally not considered necessary, (refer to the Directions for Use table). However, benefit has been obtained using a wetting agent or adjuvant on hard-to-wet weeds when using water rates in excess of 500 L/ha. The rate is 25 mL/100 L of a 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent, or equivalent. For information on compatible wetting agents and adjuvants, contact your local PCT representative.

#### Mixing

Surefire Gamma mixes easily with water. Clean water should always be used for mixing with Surefire Gamma. Ensure that the spray tank is free of any residues of previous spray materials. Two-thirds fill the spray tank with clean water, and with agitator operating add the required amount of Surefire Gamma. Add other relevant compatible products. Top the tank up to the required volume with clean water with agitator running.

#### Application Equipment

##### Ground Sprayers

Aim to apply a thorough and even coverage of spray to the target plant. Dense stands of weeds should be thoroughly wetted with spray. Incomplete coverage may result in poor control. Equipment should be such that adequate coverage, penetration and volume of spray liquid can be achieved.

##### Boom or Directed Sprayer Equipment

Surefire Gamma should be applied at label rates (refer to specific column in the lists of weeds controlled) in sufficient water to give thorough coverage of weeds. It has been found that 300 to 500 L/ha has given good results under most weed conditions. Special care must be taken when using sprayer/slasher combination units not to cause dust and turbulence, which can carry spray into non-target areas.

##### Knapsack and Handgun Equipment

Surefire Gamma should be applied at label rates (refer to specific columns in the lists of weeds controlled) in adequate water to thoroughly wet the weeds being sprayed, i.e. 500 to 1000 L/ha. Dense stands will require up to 1000 L/ha of spray mixture, whereas less dense stands will require less water. High volume application using hollow-cone nozzles for hand spraying is recommended.

##### Controlled Droplet Application (CDA) Equipment

Surefire Gamma may be applied through CDA row spraying equipment fitted with a solid (impermeable) shroud or skirt, at rates as recommended for boom or directed sprayers (refer to specific column in the lists of weeds controlled), provided thorough spray coverage of weeds can be achieved. Apply preferably when weeds are less than 15 cm in height, with the equipment set up so that the spray dome only just touches the tops of the weeds. A total spray volume of 20 to 30 L/ha has been found to give good results. Do not mix residual herbicides or any spray adjuvants with Surefire Gamma when using CDA equipment.

Fat hen	Chenopodium album	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Fumitory	Fumaria officinalis	1.8 to 5.0	500	75
Green crumbweed	Chenopodium carinatum	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Lesser canary grass (refer also Table 2)	Phalaris minor	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Liverseed grass (refer also Table 2)	Urochloa panicoides	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Medics (annual)	Medicago spp.	1.0 to 5.0	500	75
Milk thistle	Sonchus oleraceus	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Mint weed	Salvia reflexa	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
New Zealand spinach	Tetragonia tetragonioides	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Patterson's Curse	Echium plantagineum	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Peanuts	Arachis hypogaea	1.5 to 3.0	300	45
Pigweed	Portulaca oleracea	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Pinkburr	Urena lobata	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Potato weed	Galinsoga parviflora	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Praire grass (refer Note 1)	Bromus unioloides	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Prickly lettuce	Lactuca serriola	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Red natal grass	Rhynchelytrum repens	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Ryegrass (annual)	Lolium rigidum	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Saffron thistle	Carthamus lanatus	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
St. Barnby's thistle	Centaurea solstitialis	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
Sago weed	Plantago cunninghamii	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Scarlet pimpernel	Anagallis arvensis	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Setaria	Setaria italica	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Sheep thistle	Carduus tenuiflorus	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Silver grass	Vulpia myuros	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Sorghum/sudax	Sorghum bicolor	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Square weed	Spermacoce latifolia	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Stagger weed	Stachys arvensis	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Star of Bethlehem	Ipomoea quamoclit	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Summer grass	Digitaria ciliaris	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Thickhead	Crassocephalum crepidioides	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Three Cornered Jack	Emex australis	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Tomato	Lycopersicon esculentum	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Turnip weed	Rapistrum rugosum	3.0 to 5.0	500	75

Variagated thistle (refer also Table 2)	Silybum marianum	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Wheat	Triticum eastivum	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild carrot	Daucus glochidiatus	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild gooseberry	Physalis minima	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild mustard	Sysimbrium orientale	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild oats (refer also Table 2)	Avena spp.	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Wild radish	Raphanus raphanistrum 5.0 500 75	5.0	500	75
Wire weed (refer also Table 2)	Polygonum aviculare	1.5 to 5.0	500	75
<b>PERENNIAL WEEDS</b>				
Blady grass	Imperata cylindrica	3.0 to 4.0	400	60
Cape tulip	Homeria spp.	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Centro	Centrosema pubescens	1.0 to 5.0	500	75
Clover glycine	Glycine latrobeana	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Couch grass	Cynodon dactylon	2.5 to 5.0	500	75
Cow pea	Vigna unguiculata	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Giant sensitive plant	Mimosa invisa	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Greenleaf desmodium	Desmodium intortum	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Johnson grass	Sorghum halepense	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Panicum spp.	Panicum spp.	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
Paspalum spp.	Paspalum spp.	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Perennial bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis 2	2.0 to 3.0	300	45
Shamrock	Oxalis corymbosa	3.0	300	45
Sida weed (refer also Table 2)	Sida retusa	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Silver leaf desmodium	Desmodium uncinatum	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Siratro	Macroptilium atropurpureum	1.0 to 3.0	300	45
Stink grass	Eragrostis cilianensis	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
White clover	Trifolium repens	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
White eye	Richardia brasiliensis	3.0 to 5.0	500	75
Willow herb	Epilobium spp.	4.0 to 5.0	500	75

- Notes:
1. Well-established clumps of Prairie grass and Brome grasses may only be suppressed at these rates. Follow-up treatments may be necessary to control re-growth.
  2. Good control will be achieved on small and medium sized plants only in non-crop situation.

**Table 2.** For control of weeds in Commercial and Industrial areas, rights-of-way and other non-agricultural areas (when referred from Table 1)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Application Rates		
		Boom or Directed Sprayer L/ha	Handgun mL/100L	Knapsack mL/15L
<b>ANNUAL WEEDS</b>				
Caltrop burr	Tribulus terrestris	4.0 to 5.0	500	75
Deadnettle	Lamium amplexicaule	6.0	600	90
Lesser canary grass	Phalaris minor	4.0 to 6.0	600	90
Liverseed grass	Urochloa panicoides	1.5	150	23
Variagated thistle	Silybum marianum	6.0	600	90
Wild oats	Avena spp.	5.0 to 6.0	600	90
Wire weed	Polygonum aviculare	2.0 to 5.0	500	75
<b>PERENNIAL WEEDS</b>				
Sida weed	Sida retusa	4.0 to 5.0	500	75

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Surefire Gamma is a non-volatile herbicide with activity against many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and grasses.

Surefire Gamma is absorbed by plant foliage and green stems. It is not significantly translocated as an active herbicide throughout the plant, and therefore will only kill that part of a green plant that is contacted by spray. Surefire Gamma does not provide residual weed control. Visible symptoms of control appear in 3 to 7 days, but complete desiccation may take 20 to 30 days under cool conditions.

Best results are achieved when application is made under good growing conditions. Application to weeds under stress (e.g. due to continuous severe frosts, dry or waterlogged conditions) should be avoided.

#### Soil fumigation / sterilisation

Surefire Gamma is metabolised (broken down) by microorganisms in the soil to become inactive. Soil fumigation or sterilisation will reduce the number of microorganisms present, thus slowing the breakdown of Surefire Gamma. As damage to transplants or seedlings may occur, it is not advisable to apply Surefire Gamma in conjunction with soil fumigation or sterilisation.

#### Plastic mulches

Surefire Gamma will remain active on inert surfaces such as plastic. Special care should be taken when applying Surefire Gamma over plastic mulches, as plant contact with the mulch after spraying may result in crop damage.

#### RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

Crop Culture Surefire Gamma Herbicide ('Surefire Gamma') is a member of the glycine group of herbicides. Surefire Gamma has the inhibitor of glutamine synthetase mode of action. For weed resistance management Surefire Gamma is a Group N herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Surefire Gamma, and other Group N herbicides which inhibit glutamine synthetase, may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these