



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT use as a pre-emergent spray on light sandy soils. DO NOT use on weeds over 4 cm tall.

DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause surface run off are forecast within two days of application. DO NOT irrigate to the point of run off for at least two days after application.

DO NOT use a pre-emergence application in Sorghum, Broom Millet or Saccaline during the wet season in the northern irrigation areas of Western Australia.

TRIAZINE TOLERANT (TT) CANOLA

DO NOT use or apply this product post-emergence on raised beds or where furrows have been created in the soil for the purposes of holding or channeling water.

DO NOT apply this product to any drainage line. Drainage lines show evidence of the action of periodically flowing water (for example gravel, pebble, rock or sand bed, scour hole or nick point) and/or an incised channel at least 30 cm deep.

DO NOT handle, mix, apply or conduct testing operations in areas susceptible to run-off where drainage results in rapid entry into waterways, particularly where no specific and effective action has been taken to prevent run-off into waterways. These areas may include areas mounded perpendicular to the contour, roads, access tracks, snig tracks, and compacted log dumps.

SOIL MOISTURE

The product requires rainfall or irrigation to move it down through the soil into the weed root zone to make it effective. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed zone should occur or be made within 10 days after spraying.



DIRECTIONS FOR USE TABLE

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola - (Triazine Tolerant (TT) varieties only) Pre-emergence or post-sowing, pre- emergence only	Capeweed, Charlock, Clover, Corn Gromwell, Doublegee, Fumitories, Geraniums, Ivy-leaf Speedwell, London Rocket, Mustards, Turnips, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Silver Grass (<i>Vulpia</i>) Suppression of: Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Wild Oats, Wild Radish	All States	1.1—2.2 kg	This use is subject to an Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of Triazine herbicides in TT canola. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR TT CANOLA. Can be applied up to a week before sowing or post-sowing pre-emergence (ideally incorporated by harrows). For best results, apply to bare moist soil, either immediately before seeding or as a pre-emergence treatment at or within 7 days of planting. Sufficient rainfall (20-30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2-3 weeks of application. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. When applied before seeding, incorporate to a depth of 5 cm.
Canola - (Triazine Tolerant (TT) varieties only) Post-emergence application	Annual Ryegrass (1—2 leaf stage only), Mustards, Wild Radish, Turnips		0.5— 1.1 kg	Important: This use is subject to an Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of Triazine herbicides in TT canola. See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR TT CANOLA. Apply to moist soil when weeds are actively growing. The addition of 0.5—1% v/v of crop oil will enhance post emergence activity. Cold water: Under cold water conditions (10°C or less), use 0.5-1% v/v of crop oil. DO NOT apply more than one post-emergence application.
Sorghum Broom Millet Sacaline Forage Sorghum - DRYLAND	Amaranth, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat- hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed	All States	2kg 2 kg followed by 1.3 kg 2.0—2.5 kg	Pre-planting or pre-emergent only: Use this technique where grasses are likely to be the major problem. Pre-plant or pre-emergent followed by a post-emergent application: Use this technique where long term weed control is required because of heavy rainfall or prolonged wet conditions following the initial application; or because dry weather follows sowing and spraying and weed and weed growth and grass growth occurs. Post-emergent only: Use the lower rate where only a broadleaf weed problem occurs and the higher rate where grasses are the major problem. Add 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent.



SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum Broom Millet Sacaline Forage Sorghum - IRRIGATED	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fathen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed	All States	1.7 kg followed by 1.4—1.6 kg	Pre-plant or pre-emergence followed by a post-emergence application (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS): Use the lower rate on medium textured soils and the higher rate where grasses are a major problem or on heavy soils.
	Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Cobbler's Peg, Sesbania, Wild Oats	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	2.5—3.3 kg	Pre-plant or pre-emergence followed by a post-emergence application (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS): Use the lower rate on medium textured soils and the higher rate where grasses are a major problem or on heavy soils. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence application to light sandy soils. Add 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent to post-emergence applications. NOTE: Not recommended in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (M.I.A.).
Sorghum Broom Millet Sacaline Forage Sorghum - IRRIGATED AND DRYLAND	Black Pigweed, Mintweed	Qld only	1.3 kg	Pre-plant, pre-emergence or post-emergent application: Apply when weeds are young (4—6 true leaves) and actively growing.
Sorghum	Parthenium Weed	All States	3.3 kg	Apply as a pre-emergence blanket spray. Add 150 mL 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent to each 100 L spray.
	Black Pigweed, <i>Sesbania</i> Pea		1.1 kg and 400 mL 2,4-D amine (625 g/L)	Post-emergence
Maize and Sweet Corn - IRRIGATED AND DRYLAND	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fathen, Lovegrass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed	All States	2.5—3.3 kg	Pre-plant, pre-emergence or post-emergent application: Use the lower rate for broadleaf weeds and the higher rate for grasses or on heavy soils. Post-emergent application: Add 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent.



SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Maize and Sorghum	Black Pigweed	Central Qld only	1.2 kg	Pre-emergence
			350 g or 1.2 kg	Post-emergence: Use the lower rate for seedlings (2 true leaves). For plants up to 3 cm in diameter use higher rate. Add a non-ionic surfactant.
	Thornapple and other broadleaf weeds including: Annual Ground Cherry, Bladder Ketmia, Caltrop, Bellvine, Mintweed, Noogoora Burr, Wild Gooseberry, Pigweed, Black pigweed, <i>Amaranthus spp.</i> , <i>Sesbania</i> Pea, Wandering Jew	Qld, NSW only	830 g—1.1 kg plus 300—500 mL picloram + 2,4-D	Use the lower rate when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate for larger weeds or when plants are not growing actively. Spray when the crop has 4-6 fully expanded leaves and secondary roots have developed. DO NOT add surfactant or crop oil. If rotating to Winter Cereal crops, DO NOT apply this tank mixture within 6 months of the expected sowing date. For other crops or situations, observe plant back information on the respective product labels.
Lucerne	Mintweed	All States	600 g	Apply when the first germination of Mintweed seedlings are 5-8 cm high and actively growing. Using the low volume boom spray, apply 140-170 litres spray mixture per hectare. DO NOT TREAT LUCERNE STANDS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.
Sugar Cane	Giant Sensitive Plant	Qld, WA only	2.2—3.3 kg	Apply when soil is moist. Avoid spraying weeds under stress. Apply by ground rig only and obtain good cover of target weeds. Use high rates towards the higher end of the range where heavy soil or high trash levels are present. Use higher rates for grasses. Approximate period of weed control: 2.2 kg - up to 4 weeks. 3.3 kg - up to 10 weeks. A pre-emergent application is preferred for grasses. Control of emerging broadleaf weeds: Where plants are large or conditions dry add 800 mL of 2,4-D amine (625 g/L) plus 1000 g/L non-ionic wetting agent. Good coverage is essential. Use the higher rate when up to 14 weeks residual control of broadleaf weeds is required. If grasses are a problem this product should be applied prior to weed emergence. If emerged grasses are present add Paraquat 250 g/L herbicide at 1.2 to 1.7 L/ha.
	Banyard Grasses, Blue Top, <i>Borreria</i> (Square Weed), Budda Pea, Cobbler's Pegs, Crowsfoot Grass, Flannel Weed, Paddy's Lucerne (Common sida), Pigweed, <i>Sesbania</i> , <i>Sida Retusa</i> , Spiny Spider Flower (Wild Rose), Stinking Passion Vine, Summer Grasses, Sweet Briar, Thickhead, Vines	Qld, WA and NSW only		
Lupins – Weed Free Seedbed	Capweed, Tumip, Wild Radish, Doublegee, Clovers and Medics, Mustard, Wireweed Suppression of: Annual Grass Weeds	WA only	280—560 g plus 280—560 g 900 g/kg Simazine	Apply to bare moist soil immediately before or at seeding. Application should not be made to ridged or excessively cloddy soil. Incorporation by the sowing operation should not exceed 5 cm. Sufficient rainfall (20—30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2-3 weeks of application. Results can be variable if seasonal conditions are dry prior to sowing and Lupins are sown into a dry or low moisture seedbed. Apply a maximum of 930 g/ha of the mixture on yellow sands. Apply 1.2 kg/ha on all other soil types. NOTE: Some early crop phytotoxicity may be observed particularly on yellow sands carrying native pear and pine vegetation. Caution: DO NOT use on white or grey sands.



SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Eucalyptus and <i>Pinus radiata</i> plantations	Common Sowthistle, Mouse-ear Chickweed, Sand Brome, Silver Grass, Wild Oats, Yorkshire Fog Grass	All States	5—8.8 kg	<p>Pre-planting: Graze the area heavily and apply by boom spray or aircraft no more than two weeks before planting.</p> <p>Post-planting: Apply by boom spray either immediately after or within one month of planting.</p> <p>When applying by aircraft, the pines must be at least one month old. Application must be made before the spring flush commences. Use rates towards the lower end of the range where broadleaf weeds are the major problem and rates towards the higher end of the range where grasses are the major problem.</p> <p>Use up to 8.8 kg/ha on clay loams and heavy textured soils. For sandy soils and soils described as highly erodible, apply a maximum of 5 kg per hectare.</p> <p>DO NOT apply with a knapsack sprayer.</p>
<i>Pinus radiata</i> plantations	Wild Oats, Silver Grass, Rye Grass, Yorkshire Fog Grass, Sand Brome, Mouse-ear Chickweed, Capeweed, Clovers, Sow Thistle Seedlings	Vic, SA, WA, Tas, NSW only	1.6—2.2 kg plus 5.6—8 L Amitrole	<p>Pre-planting or Post-planting: Spray to pine seedlings. Use the higher rate where grasses are a major problem. Preferably apply as a strip, rather than a blanket application.</p> <p>Method of application – refer to METHOD OF APPLICATION TABLE.</p>
Grass Seed Crops (Established seed crops of Sirocco, <i>Phalaris</i> , Demeter Fescue and Currie Cocksfoot), Seedling Signal Grass and <i>Panicum maximum</i>	Brome Grass	All States	1.0—1.2 kg	Apply after Autumn break when Brome Grass is just emerging. Apply by low volume boom spray.
	Billygoat Weed (Blue Top), Cobbler's Pegs, Crowsfoot Grass, Fleabanes, Love Grass, Mexican Poppy, <i>Setaria</i> spp., <i>Sida</i> spp., Stinking Roger, Thickhead, Wild Hops, Wild Radish, Woolly Top, Rhodes Grass	Qld only	2.5—3.3 kg	<p>Pre-emergent: Apply at or immediately after planting, preferably to a moist soil, and before crop and weeds germinate. Use the lower rate on <i>Panicum maximum</i> seed crops and the higher rate on Signal Grass when grasses are likely to be the major problem. Guinea Grass, Panics and Green Summer Grasses (<i>Brachiaria</i> spp.) are not controlled.</p> <p>Warning - Damage can occur to <i>Panicum maximum</i> when application is made under cool, moist conditions.</p> <p>NOTE: When used in Signal Grass and <i>Panicum maximum</i> user accepts all responsibility should any damage occur.</p>
Seedling Ryegrass Seed Crops	Winter Grass, Toad Rush	Vic only	480—550 g	Use the lower rate at 2—3 leaves and the higher rate at early tillering.
	Winter Grass, Toad Rush, Broadleaf Weeds		550 g plus 500 mL/ MCPA (500 g/L) and 160 mL Dicamba (500 g/L)	Use at tillering stage.
Established Ryegrass Seed Crops	Winter Grass, Toad Rush, Loosestrife, Sorrel, Barley Grass, Docks, Soft Brome, Silver Grass		830 g—1.1 kg	<p>Apply after good Autumn rains have fallen and conditions are becoming cooler:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - around late May to mid-June. - graze heavily prior to application. <p>Note: Some crop damage may occur on sandy soils; if crop water stressed then damage may occur.</p> <p>DO NOT apply Nitrogen prior to spraying.</p>
Fallow Area Maintenance (prior to sowing Wheat, Peas, Lupins)	Broadleaf Weeds and Grasses		650—870 g	<p>Apply late July-mid September for May-June sowing.</p> <p>Use the higher rate for a 14 month fallow – apply in February/April before Autumn rains.</p>



SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATES	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fallow Area Maintenance (prior to planting a Sorghum crop in a conservation tillage system)	Amaranths, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobbler's Pegs, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Lovegrass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, <i>Sesbania</i> Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wireweed	Qld, NSW only	2—3.3 kg	Pre-plant: Apply to moist soil or when rain is imminent and prior to the germination of weeds and grasses, or as a tank mixture with a specific knockdown herbicide if weeds and grasses are present. Use the lower rate when short-term control of weeds and grasses is required or where a wheat crop will follow sorghum in the rotation. Use the higher rate when longer term control of weeds and grasses is required.
Roadside and Rights of Way	Parthenium Weed	Qld, NSW, and NT only	3.3 kg	Pre- and post-emergent: Apply to moist soil, following germinating rains and when further follow up rain is imminent. Where germination has occurred, ensure application is made to seedling plants.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

CANOLA: Pre-emergence application: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 15 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

CANOLA: Post-emergence application: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

OTHER CROPS (EXCEPT CANOLA): DO NOT APPLY TO AREAS THAT WILL OR MAY BE GRAZED OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD WITHIN 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

METHOD OF APPLICATION TABLE:

<u>Pinus radiata plantations</u>	
Type of Application	Critical Comments
Pre-planting	Graze area heavily and apply the tank mixture no more than 2 weeks before planting.
Post-planting	Apply tank mixture either immediately after or within one month of planting. Application must be made before the spring commences. Avoid spraying the pine seedlings by using directed spray.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Before opening, carefully read DIRECTIONS FOR USE, PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, SAFETY DIRECTIONS and FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS.

This product is a pre- and post-emergence herbicide, which will selectively control:

- Weeds and grasses in Canola (Triazine Tolerant Canola varieties only), Sorghum, Maize, Sweet Corn, Sugar Cane, Lupins, Broom Millet, Saccaline and Forage Sorghum.
- Mintweed in established Lucerne.
- Brome Grass in Sirocco Phalaris, Demeter Fescue and Currie Cocksfoot Grass seed crops.
- Provide control of weeds and grasses growing on a fallow in a conservation tillage system.

However, established perennial species, large annuals, and large broadleaf weeds are not satisfactorily controlled at the rates recommended. It acts mainly through root absorption; its effectiveness depends on the occurrence of rainfall or irrigation to move it down into the weed zone. Duration and effectiveness of control depends on the amount of chemical applied, soil type, rainfall and particular weed species.

The maximum rate of Atrazine application in all crops except plantation forestry is limited to an amount of product equivalent to 3 kg a.i. Atrazine/ha per year. DO NOT exceed this limit, especially when applying an Atrazine herbicide post-emergence, where an Atrazine herbicide has been applied pre-emergence.

The maximum rate of application in plantation forestry is an amount of product equivalent to 4.5 kg a.i. Atrazine/ha per year in forestry situations in sandy soils and soils classed as highly erodible and product equivalent to 8 kg a.i. Atrazine/ha per year for clay lands and heavier textured soils.

MIXING

- Fill vat 60-80% full with clean water BEFORE adding KELPIE® A-ZINE 900 DF HERBICIDE.
- Begin agitating vat contents vigorously and continue agitation during the entire mixing and spraying operation.
- Pour required amount of KELPIE® A-ZINE 900 DF HERBICIDE steadily into vat. Allow vigorous bypass agitation to completely disperse product. DO NOT dump product into vat all at once.
- After adding required quantity of KELPIE® A-ZINE 900 DF HERBICIDE and obtaining COMPLETE DISPERSION, continue to fill vat to desired level for spraying.
- Thorough agitation of the spray liquid should continue during the entire spraying operation.

Note: Spray solution should not be left standing in the vat overnight.

Mixing: DO NOT mix, load or apply within 20 m of any well, sink holes, intermittent or perennial stream or river.

INCORPORATION (Pre-plant and at sowing application)

This product acts mainly by root absorption. Its effectiveness depends on the occurrence of rainfall or irrigation to move it down into the weed root zone. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should occur or be made immediately after application to provide appropriate weed control. Delay in activation of the product may result in some weed growth.

In flood or furrow irrigation situations complete and continued activation of the product may not occur due to a thin band of dry soil on the surface during or after irrigation. Mechanical incorporation after application, using light harrows to incorporate the product into the soil not more than 4 cm deep is required to ensure the irrigation water activates the product.

Always apply the product to an even unridged seedbed.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	C	HERBICIDE
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KELPIE® A-ZINE 900 DF HERBICIDE is a member of the Triazines group of herbicides. KELPIE® A-ZINE 900 DF HERBICIDE has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management KELPIE® A-ZINE 900 DF HERBICIDE is a Group C herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to KELPIE® A-ZINE 900 DF HERBICIDE and other Group C 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 KELPIE® A-ZINE 900 DF HERBICIDE or other Group C herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use Sinochem International Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of KELPIE® A-ZINE 900 DF HERBICIDE to control resistant weeds.

Advice as to strategies and alternative treatments that can be used should be obtained from your local supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries Department, or a Sinochem Australia representative.

Any incidents of resistance must be reported to Sinochem International Australia Pty Ltd.

INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR TT CANOLA

The use of this product in TT canola is subject to an Integrated Weed Management Strategy for the use of Triazine herbicides in TT canola. The Strategy encompasses:

- Integrated Weed Management;
- The specific management of crop plant volunteers and outcrossing to other plants; and
- Triazine herbicide residue management (agronomic and environment).

Compliance with registered label directions and adoption of the principles outlined in the Strategy will assist with implementation of crop management practices that minimise the development of herbicide resistance in treated weeds; reduce the levels of Triazine residues in the environment; and manage volunteer plants and outcrossing.

Copies of the Strategy are available from the Croplife website: www.croplife.org.au. It is advised that consultation be undertaken with an appropriate agronomist, consultant or Department adviser prior to the using the product on TT canola.

To minimise herbicide resistance:

- Avoid dry sowing in heavily weed infested paddocks. Wait for weed germination after the opening rains in weedy paddocks. Use a pre-plant knockdown or cultivation. No weeds should be allowed to survive at this stage.
- Adapt the weed control program to the anticipated weed spectrum and pressure:
 - Broadleaf Weeds and Ryegrass:** Use Simazine or Atrazine plus Trifluralin pre-emergence. A follow-up with a Group A herbicide (if ryegrass is susceptible) or Atrazine may be necessary.
 - Broadleaf Weeds only:** Use Atrazine post-emergence.
- DO NOT use Atrazine or Simazine if the area to be treated had a Triazine herbicide applied to it last season.
- Watch for escapes, especially in paddocks with a long history of Group C herbicide use.
- DO NOT use Group C herbicides in consecutive years.

Resistant Weeds Reporting

Growers should collect plant or seed samples where weeds that are normally susceptible to Atrazine and Simazine may be resistant, get them tested and seek professional advice.

To avoid Triazine carry-over:

- **On acid soils (pH less than 6.5):** The maximum rate of Atrazine or Simazine or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growth season is 2.2 kg/ha.
- **On alkaline soils (pH greater than 6.5):** The maximum rate of Atrazine or Simazine or a combination of the two products to be applied to the crop during the growth season is 1.1 kg/ha.
- **Post-emergence use:** It is recommended that Atrazine only be used, and at rates of 1.1 kg/ha or less, on both acid and alkaline soils.

SUMMER CROPS

Heavy rains immediately following an application tend to result in excessive concentrations of herbicide in the seed furrow, thus encouraging possible crop injury. This is most likely to occur when a pre-plant or pre-emergent application is made using rates in excess of 2 kg per hectare. To avoid the likelihood of herbicide injury follow time of application (a), (b) or (d) listed below.

TIME OF APPLICATION (Sorghum, Maize, Broom Millet, Saccaline, Sweet Corn)

(a) Pre-Plant Application - followed by a post-emergence application

Apply after establishment of the seed bed and up to two weeks prior to sowing. Application should preferably be made to moist soil. If using this technique on irrigated crops, then a post-emergence application must be made as soon as possible after crop emergence and development of 2-3 leaves.

(b) At Sowing Application - followed by post-emergence application

Apply at or immediately after planting and before the crop and weeds emerge. Application should be made to preferably moist soil. If using this technique on irrigated crops, then a post-emergence application must be made as soon as possible after the crop has emerged and development of 2-3 leaves.

(c) At Sowing Application

Apply at or immediately after planting and before crop and weeds emerge. Application should be made to preferably moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application. Mechanical incorporation may also assist.

(d) Post-emergence Application

Application must be made to seedling broadleaf weeds and grasses when they are not more than 1 cm high. Normally the crop is then at the 2–3 leaf stage. For best results the soil should be moist and irrigation or rain should follow the application. Add a non-ionic surfactant for all post-emergent applications in Sorghum, Broom Millet and Saccaline, and a crop oil at the recommended rate to the spray mixture for Maize and Sweet Corn.

APPLICATION

Ground Application: Application can be made as an overall or band treatment. Minimum bandwidth should be 30 cm. Apply 50 to 100 L/ha.

Aircraft Application: With aircraft application the need for good soil moisture at the time of application and follow up rain or irrigation within 10 days is most critical. Apply 10 to 20 L/ha. DO NOT use human flaggers in aerial spraying, unless protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

TT Canola: DO NOT apply to TT-canola by aircraft. Apply only with a low boom sprayer with a 60 m buffer zone downwind of treated fields to natural or impounded lakes or dams, and a 20 m buffer zone for any well, sink hole, intermittent or perennial stream. Apply only to areas where run-off is unlikely to occur or where run-off may be captured by farm earthworks. Application can be made as an overall spray or as a band spray. Minimum band-width should be 30 cm.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with Roundup Ready® Herbicide with PLANTSHIELD® by Monsanto. This product is compatible with 250 g/L Paraquat Herbicide and other residual herbicides such as Diuron. In sugarcane only addition of sodium 2,4-D will assist in short term suppression of Nut Grass and other Sedges.

PRECAUTION

Re-entry period: DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until spray has dried.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

DO NOT spray foliage of desirable plants.

DO NOT apply high rates of application to heavier soils if roots of desirable shrubs or trees are near the surface.

DO NOT use in channels or drains.

DO NOT use near newly planted shrubs, young ornamentals and species with shallow roots, e.g. *Prunus* species, or trees in sandy, porous soils.

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 or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.

DO NOT plant crops other than those recommended on this label for at least 6 months following treatments of this product at rates up to 1.4 kg/ha and 18 months following treatments of 1.4—3.3 kg/ha.

DO NOT apply in excess of 3.3 kg product/ha in any one year, except in forestry situations.



PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT apply within 60 m of natural or impounded lakes or dams.

DO NOT use in channels or drains.

DO NOT apply under meteorological conditions or from equipment which could be expected to cause drift of this product or spray mix onto adjacent areas, particularly wetlands, waterbodies or watercourses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Single-rinse or shake remainder into spray tank.

DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site.

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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale dust or spray mist. When preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear elbow-length PVC gloves. 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which can be obtained from your supplier or from the Sinochem Australia website: www.sinochem.com.au

FIRST AID

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

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY
DIAL 000
POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

FOR SPECIALIST ADVICE
IN AN EMERGENCY DIAL
1800 033 111
24 HOURS AUSTRALIA WIDE

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by ingestion.

Refer to the Safety Data Sheet before use.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

With the express exception of liabilities created by the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (Cth)(including the Australian Consumer Law) or relevant State legislation which cannot be excluded, restricted or modified, none of Sinochem International Australia Pty Ltd or any of its affiliates ("Sinochem") or any manufacturer of any component of the product shall be liable for any loss or damage (including consequential loss or damage), injury or death connected with, or arising out of, the product, regardless of the way in which it arises (including by way of negligence).

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