

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



KELPIE®
A-ZINE EASY FLOW 600 SC

HERBICIDE ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 600 g/L ATRAZINE

GROUP C HERBICIDE

For the control of weeds and grasses in TT Canola, Lupins, Sorghum, Maize, Sugarcane, Lucerne, Potatoes, Fallow Area Maintenance and other situations as per Directions for Use.

APVMA Approval:
87917/119793

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints

DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause runoff are forecast within 2 days of application.

DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 2 days after application.

DO NOT use as a pre-emergence application in Boom Millet, Saccaline or Sorghum during the wet season in the northern irrigation areas of WA.

DO NOT apply product to any drainage line. Drainage lines show evidence of the action of periodically flowing water (e.g. 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 runoff where drainage results in rapid entry into waterways, particularly where no specific and effective action has been taken to prevent runoff 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 root zone should occur or be made within 10 days after spraying.

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

DO NOT apply product by spraying equipment carried on the back of the user.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE / HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola (Triazine Tolerant Varieties only) Pre-emergence or post-sowing pre-emergence only	Capeweed, Charlock, Clover, Corn Gromwell, Doublegee, Fumitories, Geraniums, Ivyleaf Speedwell, London Rocket, Mustards, Paterson's Curse, Shepherd's Purse, Silver Grass (<i>Vulpia</i>), Turnips Suppression of Annual Ryegrass, Barley Grass, Brome Grass, Wild Oats, Wild Radish	All States	1.7 to 3.3 L	Important: This use is subject to adherence to the INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY for 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 to 30 mm) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 to 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 Varieties only) Post-emergence	Annual Ryegrass (1 to 2 leaf stage only), Mustards, Turnips, Wild Radish		830 mL to 1.7 L	Important: This use is subject to adherence to the INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR 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 to 1% v/v of crop oil will enhance post-emergence activity. Cold Water: Under cold water conditions (10°C or less), use Hasten* as a crop oil. DO NOT apply more than 1 post-emergence application.
Eucalypts, <i>Pinus Radiata</i> plantations	Capeweed, Clovers, Common Sowthistle, Mouse-eared Chickweed, Ryegrass, Sand Brome, Silver Grass, Spear Thistle Seedlings, Wild Oats, Yorkshire Fog	NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA, ACT only	7.5 to 13 L	Pre-planting: Graze the area heavily and apply the tank mixture by boom spray or aircraft no more than 2 weeks before planting. Post-planting: Apply the mixture by boom spray either immediately after or within 1 month of planting. When applying by aircraft, the pines must be at least 1 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. Use up to 13 L/ha on clay loams and heavier textured soils. For sandy soils and soils described as highly erodible, apply a maximum of 7.5 L/ha. DO NOT apply with a knapsack sprayer.
Grass Pastures	Giant Sensitive Plant	QLD only	3.3 to 5 L	Post-emergence only: Apply to moist soil and when rain is likely Use the highest rate when long residual control is required.
Grass Seed Crops - established stands of Currie Cocksfoot, Demeter Fescue, Sirocco Phalaris - seedling <i>Panicum maximum</i> , Signal Grass	Billygoat Weed (Blue Top), Cobbler's Pegs, Crowsfoot Grass, Fleabanes, Love Grass, Mexican Poppy, Rhodes Grass, <i>Setaria spp.</i> , <i>Sida spp.</i> , Stinking Roger, Thickhead, Wild Hops, Wild Radish, Woolly Top	QLD only	3.7 to 5 L	Pre-emergence: Apply at or immediately after planting, preferably to a moist soil, and before crop and weeds germinate. Use the lowest rate on <i>Panicum maximum</i> seed crops and the highest rate on Signal Grass when grasses are likely to be the major problem. Guinea Grass, Panics and Summer Grasses (<i>Digitaria spp.</i> and <i>Bracharia spp.</i>) are not controlled. Warning: Damage can occur to <i>Panicum maximum</i> when application is made under cool, dry conditions. Note: when used in <i>Panicum maximum</i> and Signal Grass user accepts all responsibility should any damage occur. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions.
	Brome Grass	All States	1.5 to 1.8 L	Apply after the Autumn break where Brome Grass is emerging using a low volume boom.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE / HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lucerne Established for more than 1 year	Mintweed	WA only	920 mL	Apply when the first germination of Mintweed seedlings are 5 to 8 cm high using a low volume boom applying 140 to 170 L spray mixture/ha.
Lupins When no weeds are present at time of sowing	Capeweed, Clovers, Doublegee, Medics, Mustard, Turnip, Wild Radish, Wireweed Suppression of Annual Grass Weeds	WA only	420 to 830 mL plus 420 to 830 mL 600 g/L simazine	DO NOT use on whitish or grey sands. Apply the tank mixture to bare moist soil immediately before or at seeding. Incorporation of the tank mixture by the sowing operation should not exceed 5 cm. Sufficient rainfall to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application. Results with the tank mixture 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 625 mL/ha of KELPIE A-ZINE EASY FLOW 600 SC HERBICIDE plus 625 mL/ha of 600 g/L simazine on yellow sands. Apply 830 mL/ha of KELPIE A-ZINE EASY FLOW 600 SC HERBICIDE plus 830 mL/ha of 600 g/L simazine on all other soil types. Warning: Some early crop phytotoxicity may be observed, particularly on yellow sands carrying native pear and pine vegetation.
Maintenance of Fallow Areas Prior to planting a Sorghum crop in a conservation tillage system	Amaranth, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Cobbler's Pegs, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Sunflowers, Wild Oats, Wireweed, Yellow Vine	QLD, NSW, ACT only	3 to 5 L	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 knock-down herbicide if weeds and grasses are present. Use the lowest rate when short term control of weeds and grasses is required or where a Wheat crop will follow Sorghum in the rotation. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions .
Maize, Sweet Corn Dryland and Irrigated	Amaranth, 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, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Pigweed, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Sunflowers, Wild Oats, Wireweed, Yellow Vine	All States	3.7 to 5 L	Pre-plant, pre-emergence or post-emergence: Use the lowest rate where broadleaf weeds are the major problem and the highest rate where grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils. Post-emergence: Add a crop oil at the recommended rate to the spray mixture. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions .
Potatoes	Knockdown of existing weed growth and residual control of the following weeds and grasses, as an aid to the harvesting of potatoes: Capeweed, Clovers, Cruciferous Weeds, Paterson's Curse, Ryegrass, Variegated Thistle, Winter Grass	VIC, TAS only	1.9 L plus 4.6 L amitrole (250 g/L) with ammonium thiocyanate (220 g/L)	Apply after potato haulms have dried off and weeds are at seedling stage.
Roadsides, rights of Way	Parthenium Weed	QLD, NSW, ACT, NT only	5 L	Pre-emergence and post-emergence: Apply to moist soil, following germinating rains and when further follow up rain is imminent. Where germinating has occurred, ensure application is made to seedling plants.

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE / HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum Concep® II Sorghum Seed Safener Treated Seed	Amaranth, Annual Ground Cherry, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Black Pigweed, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobblers Peg, Common Thornapple, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Liverseed Grass, Mintweed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Parthenium Weed, Potato Weed, Sesbania Pea, Wireweed	QLD, NSW, VIC, WA, ACT only	2 L plus 1 to 2 L KELPIE S-MET 960 EC Herbicide	Pre-emergence only: Use the lowest rate of KELPIE S-MET 960 EC Herbicide on light to medium soils and the highest rate on heavy soils or where a heavy grass population is expected. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions .
Sorghum Dryland and Irrigated	Amaranth, Annual Ground Cherry, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Black Pigweed, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobblers Peg, Common Thornapple, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Mintweed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Parthenium Weed, Potato Weed, Sesbania Pea, Wireweed	QLD, NSW, ACT only	1.6 L plus 500 mL 2,4-D amine (500 g/L) or 700 mL dicamba (200 g/L)	Post-emergence only: Spray when broadleaf weeds are young (5 to 10 cm) and actively growing. Apply only when Sorghum plants have 4 to 6 leaves fully formed (including the cotyledon) and good root development. Warning: Atrazine mixtures with 2,4-D and dicamba can cause crop damage in Central Queensland. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions .
Sorghum, Forage Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline Dryland	Amaranth, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Black Pigweed, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobblers Pegs, Common Thornapple, Crowsfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sunflowers, Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wild Oats, Wireweed	All States	3 L	Pre-plant or pre-emergence only: Use this technique where grasses are likely to be the major problem. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions .
			3 L followed by 2 L	Pre-plant or pre-emergence followed by a post-emergence application: Use this technique where long term or additional 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 grass growth occurs. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions .
			3 to 3.7 L	Post-emergence only: Use the lowest rate where only a broadleaf weed problem occurs and the highest rate where grasses are the major problem. Add a non-ionic surfactant. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions .
Sorghum, Forage Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline Irrigated	Amaranth, Annual Ground Cherry, Barnyard Grass, Black Bindweed (Climbing Buckwheat), Black Pigweed, Blackberry Nightshade, Bladder Ketmia, Burrs, Caltrop, Cobblers Pegs, Common Thornapple, Crowfoot Grass, Dwarf Marigold, Fat Hen, Love Grass, Mintweed, Parthenium Weed, Pigeon Grass, Plains Grass, Potato Weed, Prickly Paddy Melon, Sunflowers, Sesbania Pea, Spring Grass, Summer Grass, Wild Oats, Wireweed	All States	2.5 L followed by 2 to 2.5 L	Pre-plant or pre-emergence followed by a post-emergence application (see General Instructions): Use the lowest rate on medium textured soils and the highest rate where grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions .
			3.7 to 5 L	Pre-emergence or post-emergence only (see General Instructions): Use the lowest rate on light sandy soils, i.e. soils low in organic matter, and medium textured soils, and the highest rate where grasses are the major problem or on heavy soils. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence application to light sandy soils. Add a non-ionic surfactant to post-emergence applications. Note: Not recommended in the MIA. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions .
Sorghum, Forage Sorghum, Broom Millet, Saccaline Dryland and Irrigated	Black Pigweed, Mintweed	QLD only	1.9 L	Post-emergence only: Apply when weeds are young (4 to 6 true leaves) and actively growing. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions .

CROP/SITUATION	WEEDS	STATE	RATE / HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugarcane Plant and Ratoon	African Stargrass, Bellvine, Billygoat Weed, Chinese Burr, Crowsfoot Grass, Cupid's Flower, Flannel Weed, <i>Sida retusa</i> (Common Sida), Stinking Passion Flower, Summer Grass, Wild Rose	QLD, NSW only	5 L plus 4 L ametryn (500 g/L) in sufficient water for thorough coverage	Apply as a pre-emergence or early post-emergence application to both crop and weeds. If weeds and grasses are present at time of application, these should be actively growing and not exceed the 3 to 4 leaf stage. Aim to apply onto moist soil and when rain is likely to occur within 10 days of application. Applicaiton may be as either a band or blanket spray. When applying after the cane has emerged, use a directed spray to minimise contact of the spray with the cane plants. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions . Warning: Some phytotoxicity may be observed in Q90.
	Barnyard Grass, Blue Top (Billygoat Weed), Budda Pea, Crowsfoot Grass, Flannel Weed, <i>Sida retusa</i> (Common Sida), Stinking Passion Flower, Summer Grass, Wild Rose		3.3 to 5 L	Apply as a pre-emergence applicaiton where grasses are the major problem and as a post-emergence application where broadleaf weeds only are present, these should not have more than 4 to 6 true leaves and be actively growing. Apply to moist soil and when rain is likely to occur within 10 days of application. Use highest rate where longer residual control is required. Add a recommended post-emergence herbicide if grasses are present at the time of spraying. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions . Warning: Some phytotoxicity may be observed in Q90.
	Giant Sensitive Plant	QLD only		Apply as post-emergence application. Apply to moist soil and when rain is likely to occur within 10 days of application. Use highest rate when long residual control is required. Refer to Incorporation in General Instructions . Warning: Some phytotoxicity may be observed in Q90.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP):

- Harvest: ALL CROPS: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

- Grazing: Canola:

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

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.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

KELPIE® A-ZINE EASY FLOW 600 SC Herbicide is a pre-emergence and post-emergence herbicide which will selectively control:

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

Established perennial species are not satisfactorily controlled at the rates recommended. 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 sandy soils and those defined as highly erodible, and product equivalent to 8 kg a.i. atrazine/ha per year in clay loam and heavier textured soils.

Mixing

DO NOT mix, load or apply this product within 20 m of any well, sink hole, intermittent or perennial stream. Settling may occur after storage for some weeks. Stir product or invert container several times before opening. Pour the product into the spray vat through a strainer to remove any dry particles or flakes, which can occasionally occur under hot storage conditions.

Add the full quantity of KELPIE® A-ZINE EASY FLOW 600 SC Herbicide to the partly filled spray tank while agitating.

- Fill tank and agitate to ensure thorough mixing.
- Continue agitation while spraying.
- Agitate vigorously from the bottom if allowed to stand.
- Reseal partly used container immediately.

Compatibility

Compatible with ametryn, dicamba, S-metalochlor, ametryn + atrazine, glyphosate, paraquat, hexazinone and paraquat + diquat.

As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Sinochem and water quality varies with location, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

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-emergence application is made using rates in excess of 3.6 L/ha. To avoid the likelihood of herbicide injury follow time of application (a), (b) or (d) listed below.

Time of Application

Broom Millet, Maize, Saccaline, Sorghum, Sweet Corn

Pre-plant or pre-emergence applications are preferred where grasses are the major problem.

1. **Pre-plant Application: followed by post-emergence application.** Apply after establishment of the seed bed and up to 2 weeks prior to sowing. Application should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application immediately. Mechanical incorporation may also assist. If using this technique on irrigated crops, then a post-emergence spray must be applied as soon as possible after the crop has emerged and has developed 2 to 3 leaves.
2. **At Sowing Application: followed by a post-emergence application.** Apply at or immediately after planting and before crop and weeds emerge. Application should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application immediately. Mechanical incorporation may also assist. If using this technique on irrigated crops, then a post-emergence spray must be applied as soon as possible after the crop has emerged and has developed 2 to 3 leaves.
3. **At Sowing Application: Apply at or immediately after planting and before crop and weeds emerge.** Application should preferably be made to moist soil and rain or irrigation should follow application immediately. Mechanical incorporation may also assist.
4. **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 to 3 leaf stage. For best results, the soil should be moist and rain or irrigation should follow application. Add a non-ionic surfactant for all post-emergence applications in Broom Millet, Saccaline and Sorghum, and a crop oil at the recommended rate to the spray mixture for Maize and Sweet Corn.

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.

Application

Always apply the product to an even unridged seedbed.

Aerial Application: With aerial 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 20 to 30 L/ha.

DO NOT use human flaggers in aerial spraying, unless protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

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

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 hold, intermittent or perennial stream. Apply only to areas where runoff is unlikely to occur or where runoff may be captured by farm earthworks.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP	C	HERBICIDE
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KELPIE® A-ZINE EASY FLOW 600 SC HERBICIDE is a member of the triazine group of herbicides and has the inhibitor of photosynthesis at photosystem II mode of action. For weed resistance management, KELPIE® A-ZINE EASY FLOW 600 SC HERBICIDE is a Group C herbicide.

Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to KELPIE® A-ZINE EASY FLOW 600 SC 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 EASY FLOW 600 SC HERBICIDE or other Group C herbicides.

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Sinochem International Australia accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of KELPIE® A-ZINE EASY FLOW 600 SC 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.

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

To minimise herbicide resistance:

- Avoid dry sowing in heavily weed infested paddocks. Wait for a 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.

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 3.3 L/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 1.7 L/ha.
- Post-emergence use: It is recommended that Atrazine only be used, and at rates of 1.7 L/ha or less, on both acid and alkaline soils.

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
- 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 or Sinochem Australia. It is advised that consultation be undertaken with an appropriate agronomist, consultant or Department adviser prior to using the product on TT Canola.

COMPATIBILITY

Compatible with ametryn, dicamba, Dual Gold, glyphosate, hexazinone, paraquat, paraquat + diquat and hexazinone.

As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Sinochem International Australia and water quality varies with location, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

PRECAUTIONS**Re-entry Period**

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 (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

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

DO NOT apply product, 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.

Crop Rotation

DO NOT plant crops other than those recommended on this label for at least 6 months following treatments at rates up to 2 L/ha and for 18 months following treatments of 2 to 5 L/ha.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. This product is very highly toxic to algae and aquatic macrophytes.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Refillable Containers

Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

Other Containers

Triple 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.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Refer to Safety Data Sheet before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing spray and if applying by ground boom equipment, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat, and elbow-length chemical resistant footwear. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

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 at: 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

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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Distributed by: **Sinochem International Australia Pty Ltd**
Level 8, 606 St Kilda Road Melbourne Victoria 3004
Tel: +61 3 9520 8888 | www.sinochem.com.au

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