

Product Name: Apache Herbicide  
APVMA Approval No: 84932/111790



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| Label Name:             | Apache Herbicide   |
| Signal Headings:        | POISON<br>KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN<br>READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING  |
| Constituent Statements: | ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS:<br>500 g/L TERBUTHYLAZINE<br>38 g/L ISOXAFLUTOLE  |
| Mode of Action:         | GROUP <b>C</b>   <b>H</b> HERBICIDE  |
| Statement of Claims:    | For the control of weeds in chickpeas as per the directions for use table.   |
| Net Contents:           | 20 L to 110 L, 1000 L  |
| Restraints:             | DO NOT apply by air.<br>DO NOT apply to waterlogged soil.<br>DO NOT apply to fields where the slope exceeds 3%.<br>DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause surface runoff are forecast within two days of application.<br>DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 2 days after application.<br>DO NOT apply more than one application per crop.<br><br>Spray Drift Restraints:<br>DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than a COARSE spray droplet size category according to the "APVMA Compliance Instructions for Mandatory COARSE or Larger Droplet Size Categories" located under this title in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS section of this label.<br>DO NOT apply when wind speed is less than 3 or more than 20 kilometres per hour as measured at the application site.<br>DO NOT apply during surface temperature inversion conditions at the application site. |

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|  | <p>Users of this product MUST make an accurate written record of the details of each spray application within 24 hours following application and KEEP this record for a minimum of 2 years. The spray application details that must be recorded are: 1) date with start and finish times of application; 2) location address and paddock/s sprayed; 3) full name of this product; 4) amount of product used per hectare and number of hectares applied to; 5) crop/ situation and weed/pest; 6) wind speed and direction during application; 7) air temperature and relative humidity during application; 8) nozzle brand, type, spray angle nozzle capacity and spray system pressure measured during application; 9) name and address of person applying this product. (Additional record details may be required by the state or territory by the state or territory where this product is used.)</p> <p>Mandatory No-Spray Zones for protection of the aquatic environment and non-target vegetation or animal habitat:<br/> DO NOT apply if there are aquatic or wetland areas including aquacultural ponds within 60 metres downwind from the application area.<br/> DO NOT apply if there are non-target vegetation or animal habitat within 40 metres downwind from the application area.</p> |
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| Directions for Use: | This section contains file attachment. |
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| Other Limitations: |  |
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| Withholding Periods: | <p>Chickpeas</p> <p>Harvest NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED<br/> Grazing DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> |
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| Trade Advice: |  |
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| General Instructions: |  |
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| Resistance Warning: | <p>Apache Herbicide is a combination of a triazines and an isoxazole herbicide. For herbicide resistance management, the product is both a Group H and a Group C herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group H and 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 this product or other Group [group letter] herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Sipcam accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds.</p> <p>To minimise herbicide resistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Avoid using Apache Herbicide if the area to be treated had a triazine herbicide applied to it last season.</li> </ul> |
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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watch for escapes, especially in paddocks with a long history of Group C and Group H herbicides use.</li> <li>• Avoid using Group C &amp; Group H herbicides in consecutive years.</li> </ul> <p>Resistant Weeds Reporting<br/>Growers should collect plant or seed samples where weeds that are normally susceptible to atrazine, simazine and terbuthylazine may be resistant, get them tested and seek professional advice.</p> |
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| Precautions: | <p><b>RE-ENTRY PERIOD</b><br/>Do not enter treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.</p> |
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| Protections: | <p><b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</b><br/>Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with the product or used containers. DO NOT use in channels or drains. DO NOT irrigate crop to the point of run-off, unless it can be retained on farm. DO NOT use in channels or drains.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS</b><br/>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 apply on sites where surface water from heavy rain can be expected to run off to areas containing, or to be planted with susceptible crops or plants. DO NOT plant crops other than those recommended on this label following the most recent application of Apache Herbicide. Refer to the Following Crops information table for minimum rainfall or irrigation requirements.</p> |
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| Storage and Disposal: | <p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. 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 to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local state or territory government legislation. Do not burn empty containers or product.</p> <p>For Re-fillable Containers (110L &amp; 1000L)<br/>Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to designated collection point for refill or storage.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> Store at room temperature. Avoid storing at temperatures below 5°C.</p> |
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| Safety Directions: | <p>Harmful if swallowed. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the product, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.</p> |
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| First Aid Instructions: | <p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre, Phone Australia 13 11 26.</p> |
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| First Aid Warnings: |  |
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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE: ALL STATES**

| Crop                      | Situation                         | Weeds   | Rate /Ha | Critical Comments   |
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| Chickpeas (not irrigated) | Post Sowing, Pre Emergence (PSPE) | <p>Burr medic, corn gromwell (White iron weed, sheep weed), dead nettle, flax leaf fleabane, Indian hedge mustard, long haired poppy, mint weed, ox tongue, prickly lettuce, shepherd's purse, sow thistle, toadrush, turnip weed, wild gooseberry, wild turnip, wireweed.</p> <p><b>Suppression of:</b><br/>Annual ryegrass, doublegee/spiny emex, phalaris, silver grass, wild oats, wild radish.</p> | 1.5 L    | <p>DO NOT apply Apache Herbicide to chickpeas planted in sandy or gravelly soils, or soils low in clay or organic matter. The soil should be free of excessive clods, trash and deep furrows. Application can be made to dry or damp soil. 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 be made as soon as possible after planting prior to emergence of the crop. If applied during the planting operation ensure Apache Herbicide is applied after furrow closure. Failure to thoroughly close and firm the seed furrow may allow herbicide to directly contact the seed which may cause crop injury. If sowing with knife points or disc openers, ensure that herbicides cannot be concentrated in the sowing furrow by soil wash. Either close the furrow with harrows, or stabilise the furrow with press wheels. Mechanical incorporation is not recommended. Heavy rains after the application of the tank mixture may cause crop damage. Apache Herbicide is not recommended for use on Yorker chickpeas. See the "Crop Safety" section on both labels for complete directions.</p> |

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

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- When applied pre-emergence, the product is mainly absorbed via the roots. Weeds buried by cultivation may not be effectively controlled. Heavy rainfall on light soils may cause movement of the herbicide out of the weed seed zone, resulting in reduced weed control.
- Do not apply to recently burnt stubble/trash. After burning, rainfall or cultivation is required to allow Apache Herbicide to reach the soil and not be irreversibly bound by ash.
- Sufficient rainfall (20 to 30 mm either as rainfall or irrigation) to wet the soil through the weed root zone is necessary within 2 to 3 weeks of application to make the product effective. Weeds may germinate and emerge before being controlled by Apache Herbicide. A delay in rainfall beyond 3 weeks may result in weeds germinating from depth and surviving.
- Where soil has a high potential for leaching, heavy rainfall between application and crop emergence may result crop damage from movement of herbicide into the crop seed zone.
- 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.
- Dense weed populations and multiple germinations (especially Wild radish) may require both a pre-emergent and post emergent herbicide treatment (only one being Terbyne Xtreme) to give acceptable control

## RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

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| GROUP | <b>C H</b> | HERBICIDE |
|-------|------------|-----------|

Apache Herbicide is a combination of a triazines and an isoxazole herbicide. For herbicide resistance management, the product is both a Group H and a Group C herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to the product and other Group H and 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 this product or other Group [group letter] herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Sipcam accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds.

### 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.
- Avoid using Apache Herbicide 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 and Group H herbicides use.
- Avoid using Group C & Group H herbicides in consecutive years.

### Resistant Weeds Reporting

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

## MIXING

Do not mix or load within 20m of any well, dam, intermittent or perennial stream. Partially fill the spray tank with water and maintain agitation while adding the required quantity of Apache Herbicide. Agitation should continue after filling and during spraying. If spray is allowed to stand, agitate thoroughly before resuming spraying. When tank-mixing with paraquat, ensure that Apache Herbicide is added to the spray mixture first, followed by paraquat to ensure thorough mixing. Continue agitation while topping up the tank with water and while spraying. Use prepared spray mixture on day of preparation. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight.

## COMPATIBILITY

Apache Herbicide should not be tank-mixed with trifluralin.

## APPLICATION

Apache Herbicide is activated by rainfall which is required to carry the herbicide into the root zone of the germinating weeds. Deep germinating weeds (eg. Wild radish) may not be adequately controlled in years where rainfall is low (<15mm). Weed escapes may occur after spraying Apache Herbicide if weed germination occurs before the chemical is activated OR carried to the depth of the weed root zone. Under prolonged dry conditions a greater quantity of rainfall may be required for effective activation of the product. Under these conditions, shoots of germinating weeds may intercept the Apache Herbicide band and appear affected, but may not be controlled. Soil movement from rainfall or cultivation may result in poor weed control from Apache Herbicide.

### Post Sowing Pre Emergence (PSPE)

Apply within 2 days of sowing to soil which is relatively flat after the sowing operation. This may require trailing harrows, prickle chain or a separate rolling operation to leave the soil in an un-ridged condition after sowing and before the application.

## FOLLOWING CROPS

- Prolonged dry periods or cold conditions may result in extended re-cropping intervals, even if rainfall exceeds the required amount (listed in the table below). If in doubt, contact your local Sipcarn representative.
- Heavy rainfall after an extended dry period may result in the reactivation of Apache herbicide. This can lead to transient bleaching or crop stunting.
- Use on soils with a Ph less than 7.0 has not been extensively tested, and may result in extended recropping intervals.
- Cultivation is recommended prior to recropping.
- Minimum recropping intervals apply for all crops following Apache herbicide application. For advice on recropping intervals contact Sipcarn.

Apache Herbicide is broken down microbial activity, which is favoured by moist soil. Soil which is intermittently dry and moist over the plant-back period may result in longer plant-backs. Observe the following plant-back intervals between the date of application to a fallow or crop and the planting date of following crops thus-

| Crop to be planted after application of Apache Herbicide | Minimum re-cropping interval | Minimum rainfall or irrigation |
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| Maize  | 10 weeks**                   | 100 mm                         |
| Lentils, cClover, Mmedic                                 | 21 months                    | 500 mm                         |
| Barley, oats, wheat                                      | 4 months                     | 140 mm                         |
| Mungbeans, soybeans, Ssorghum, sSunflowers, cCotton      | 7 months                     | 250 mm                         |
| cotton   | 7 months                     | 350 mm                         |
| Canola, lLucerne   | 9 months                     | 350 mm                         |
| Faba beans, Field peas                                   | 9 months                     | 250 mm                         |
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These plant-backs are based on normal seasonal rainfall (or irrigation) and need both the months and rainfall minimums. If there is a prolonged dry period and there are isolated heavy falls, the plant-back interval may need to be longer than indicated by the rainfall totals and further advice should be sought from Sipcarn Pacific Australia Pty Ltd.

## CROP SAFETY

The safety of Apache Herbicide to crops is due to both physically placing seed below the treated soil and to biological tolerance. A crop which is slow to germinate, emerge and grow due to frost, waterlogging, insects or disease will be less tolerant of any herbicide uptake. The following factors are most important for crop safety-

- Heavy rain after application onto ridged soil in particular may cause crop damage from Apache Herbicide washed into the seed furrow. At the higher rates, avoid over-lapping sprays and spraying-out corners.

- Avoid soils which are prone to water logging or where the furrows are likely to collapse after sowing.
- Avoid using fungicide seed treatments known to reduce seedling vigour, particularly if mixing Apache Herbicide with other herbicides.
- Sowing with disc seeders may lead to un-acceptable crop damage in chickpea crops.

## **SPRAYING**

DO NOT apply when wind speed is less than 3 and greater than 20 kilometres per hour or during weather conditions when surface temperature inversions can develop. Apply by ground boom only in a minimum of 50L/ha. Use only COARSE spray quality according to ASAE S572 definition for standard nozzles.

## **APVMA Compliance Instructions for Mandatory COARSE or Larger Droplet Size Categories**

### **Important Information**

These instructions inform users of this chemical product how to lawfully comply with the requirement of a COARSE or larger spray droplet size category for spray application. Spray droplet size categories are defined in the ASAE S572 Standard (newer name may also be shown as ASABE) or the BCPC guideline. Nozzle manufacturers may refer to one or both to identify droplet size categories, but for a nozzle to comply with this requirement, the manufacturer must refer to at least one.

**Complying with the label requirement to use a specific droplet size category means using the correct nozzle that will deliver that droplet size category under the spray operation conditions being used. The APVMA has approved only the following specific methods for choosing the correct nozzle. Use one of the methods specified in these instructions to select a correct nozzle to deliver a COARSE or larger droplet size category.**

Instructions for **Ground Application – for COARSE droplet size or larger categories**

### **Mandatory Instructions for Ground Applications**

**USE ONLY** nozzles that the nozzles' manufacturer has rated to deliver a COARSE, a VERY COARSE or an EXTREMELY COARSE droplet size category as referenced to ASAE S572 or BCPC. Choose a nozzle specified to provide the droplet size category required in the label Spray Drift Restraints.

**DO NOT** use a higher spray system pressure than the maximum the manufacturer specifies for the selected nozzle to deliver the droplet size category required in the label Spray Drift Restraint.

### **Spray Equipment Clean-Up**

After using Apache Herbicide, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Without entering it, thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose. Alternately, if the tank is fitted with in-tank rinse nozzles, activate these nozzles to thoroughly rinse the inside of the tank. Drain the tank and clean any tank, pump, line and nozzle filters.

Before disassembling nozzles, filters and other parts for cleaning, thoroughly wash down the exterior of the spray equipment with a pressure hose.

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

### **To decontaminate**

Drainage and rinse water should be discharged into a designated disposal area or if this is unavailable, onto unused land away from desirable plants and their roots, and water courses.