Product Name: Paradigm Arylex Active Herbicide

APVMA Approval No.: 68248/138090

RLP
APPROVED

Label Name:	Paradigm Arylex Active Herbicide

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

Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 200 g/kg HALAUXIFEN as the methyl ester 200 g/kg FLORASULAM

Mode of Action:	GROUP 4 2 HERBICIDE

Statement of Claims:	A wettable granule formulation for post-emergent control of broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, triticale, oats, established ryegrass pastures and fallow as specified in the Directions for Use.

Net Contents:	400 g-10 kg

Restraints:	This section contains file attachment.

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	

Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIODS Harvest: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

	Grazing/Stockfood: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT TREATED CROPS FOR STOCK FEED FOR 2 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Trade Advice:	LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS When Paradigm® is used as directed and the above withholding period is observed, livestock commodities are considered acceptable for export. However, export requirements are subject to change. Consult your exporter for updated information about specific market requirements. TRADE ADVICE FODDER Intended for Export: Some countries have limits on the level of residue acceptable in animal feeds. Please consult tour exported before using this product on crops destined to be used for export fodder. When using Paradigm® in a tank mix with another product, observe whichever Harvest or Grazing/Stockfood WITHHOLDING PERIODS that is the longer of the products used.

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:	RESISTANCE WARNING: Paradigm® Arylex® active Herbicide contains members of the pyridines and triazolopyrimidine sulfonanilide group of herbicides. The product has the disrupters of plant cell growth and acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor modes of action. For weed resistance management, the product is a Group 4 + Group 2 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Paradigm® and other Group 4 + 2 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 may not be controlled by Paradigm® or other Group 4 and Group 2 herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Corteva Agriscience Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimize the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Consult your farm chemical supplier, consultant or the CropLife website (www.croplifeaustralia.org.au).

Precautions:	When using together with other products, consult their label safety directions.

Protections:	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 non-target vegetation. Refer to CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS for minimum re-cropping periods. Crops susceptible to Paradigm® include, but are not limited to, grain legumes (summer or winter), millets (Echinochloa spp), lucerne, pasture legumes, cotton, fruit, hops, ornamentals, potatoes, safflower, beets, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, all vegetables and vines.

	PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers. PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK • DO NOT graze or cut treated crops or plants for stock food except as specified under withholding periods. • Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died down.

Storage and Disposal:	• Store in the closed, original container in a securely locked, dry, cool, well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. • DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed. 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. This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drumMUSTER logo visible. Triple-rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any drumMUSTER collection or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced, but may be taken separately.

Safety Directions:	• May irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. • Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. • When using together with other products consult their safety directions. • When opening the container and preparing the spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. • Wash hands after use. • After each day’s use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

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

First Aid Warnings:	

Restraints

DO NOT apply to crops or weeds which may be stressed due to a range of factors including, but not limited to: drought or water logging; prolonged or severe frosts; sustained high temperatures; poor nutrition (including deficiency and trace element toxicity); root diseases; or previous herbicide treatment as reduced weed control and/or increased crop injury may result.

DO NOT apply tank mix with glyphosate by fixed wing aircraft

DO NOT spray if rain is likely within three (3) hours or weed control may be reduced.

DO NOT apply with LVE 600 MCPA after flag leaf emergence (growth stage 37).

DO NOT apply with 2,4-D before 1st node (growth stage 31), or after boot stage (growth stage 43).

For other use patterns, **DO NOT** apply after full flag leaf emergence (GS 39) for oats; and **DO NOT** apply after first awns are visible (GS 49) for wheat, barley and triticale.

When tank mixing with other herbicides, **DO NOT** apply outside the crop growth stage specified on the label.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift.

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between three and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets are not smaller than a COARSE spray droplet size category.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas are observed (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers').

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Situation	Boom height above the target canopy	Mandatory downwind buffer zones	
		Natural aquatic areas	Vegetation areas
Paradigm® alone or tank mix with MCPA	0.5 m or lower	5 metres	30 metres
	1.0 m or lower	30 metres	80 metres
	0.5 m or lower	5 metres	65 metres

Tank mix with glyphosate	1.0 m or lower	30 metres	200 metres

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets are not smaller than a COARSE spray droplet size category.
- For maximum release height above the target canopy of 3 metres or 25 per cent of wingspan or 25 per cent of rotor diameter, whichever is the greatest, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas are observed (see the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft').

Buffer zones for aircraft

Situation	Type of aircraft	Mandatory downwind buffer zones	
		Natural aquatic areas	Vegetation areas
Paradigm® alone or tank mix with MCPA	Fixed wing	110 metres	275 metres
	Helicopter	80 metres	180 metres
Tank mix with glyphosate	Helicopter	80 metres	375 metres

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Direction for Use

Table 1: CROP GROWTH STAGE

For weeds that require the addition of LVE 600 MCPA. The MCPA use rate is limited by the cereal crop growth stage as shown below.			
CROP	CROP GROWTH STAGE	PARADIGM® RATE (g/ha)	LVE 600 MCPA RATE (mL/ha)
Wheat Triticale Oats	From 3 to 5 leaf to flag leaf emergence	25	300 to 400
	From 5 leaf to flag leaf emergence		300 to 600
Barley	From 3 to 5 leaf to flag leaf emergence		300
Barley	From 5 leaf to flag leaf emergence		300 to 600

Table 2: WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, WHEAT AND ESTABLISHED RYEGRASS PASTURES ONLY. SEE "RYEGRASS PASTURES" SECTION IN GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Always apply with Uptake® Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L, or BS1000 Bio-Degradable Surfactant or Chemwet®1 1000 Wetting Agent at 200 mL/100 L. See 'Adjuvants' section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	**WEED GROWTH STAGE**	**RATE (g/ha)**	**CRITICAL COMMENTS**
Deadnettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*)	Up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 5 cm high	25	
Fumitory (*Fumaria densiflora*) (*Fumaria bastardii*)	Up to 6 cm high		
Mexican poppy (*Argemone mexicana*)	Up to 4 leaf and not more than 10 cm diameter		
Small-flowered mallow (*Malva parviflora*)			Mallow: Good control of seedlings can generally be expected. Older plants recovering from grazing or previous herbicide treatment, despite being within the size range specified will not be well controlled.
Subterranean clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*)	Up to 6 leaf and 6 cm diameter		

Toadrush (*Juncus bufonius*) SUPPRESSION	Up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 3 cm high		Toadrush: Better results are likely on smaller plants and lighter populations. Tank mixing with MCPA may improve control. Final suppression may be reduced when there are extended periods of soil wetness following herbicide application.

Table 2: WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, WHEAT AND ESTABLISHED RYEGRASS PASTURES ONLY *(continued)*

Always apply with Uptake® Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L, or BS1000 Bio-Degradable Surfactant or Chemwet® 1000 Wetting Agent at 200 mL/100 L. See 'Adjuvants' section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
African turnip (*Sisymbruim thellungii*)	Up to 6 leaf and not more than 10 cm diameter	25 + 300 to 600 mL LVE 600 MCPA	Refer to crop growth stage table for maximum LVE 600 MCPA rate. Use the lower LVE 600 MCPA rate on smaller weeds and the higher rate on larger weeds at the appropriate crop growth stage.
Bedstraw (*Galium* spp.)	Up to 6 whorl not more than 10 cm high		
Bifora (*Bifora testiculata*)	Up to 4 leaf and not more than 5 cm in diameter		
Bittercress (*Coronopus didymus*)	Up to 4 leaf and not more than 6 cm in diameter		
Canola (Non-Clearfield varieties)	Up to 8 leaf and not more than 15 cm diameter		
Capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*) SUPPRESSION	Up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 6 cm diameter		Capeweed: May be tank mixed with Lontrel® Advanced for improved control.
Chickpea, volunteer (*Cicer arietinum*)	Up to the 6 node stage and not more than 10 cm high		
Doublegee/Spiny emex (*Emex australis*) SUPPRESSION	Up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 6 cm diameter		
Flax-leaf fleabane (*Conyza bonariensis*)	Up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 6 cm diameter		Flax-leaf fleabane: Target smaller plants for better results. Plants not yet emerged at application will not be controlled. Tank mix with Lontrel® Advanced for improved control.

Indian hedge mustard (*Sisymbrium orientale*)	Up to the 8 leaf stage and not more than 15 cm diameter		
Lesser loosestrife *(Lythrum hyssopifolia)*	Up to 4 leaf and not more than 4 cm diameter		
Lupins (*Lupinis angustifolius*)	Up to the 6 node stage and not more than 12 cm high		

Table 2: WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN BARLEY, OATS, TRITICALE, WHEAT AND ESTABLISHED RYEGRASS PASTURES ONLY *(continued)*

Always apply with Uptake® Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L, or BS1000 Bio-Degradable Surfactant or Chemwet® 1000 Wetting Agent at 200 mL/100 L. See 'Adjuvants' section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.			
WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Medic (volunteer) (*Medicago* spp.)	Up to the 6 leaf stage and not more than 10 cm diameter	25 + 300 to 600 mL LVE 600 MCPA	Refer to crop growth stage table for maximum LVE 600 MCPA rate. Use the lower LVE 600 MCPA rate on smaller weeds and the higher rate on larger weeds at the appropriate crop growth stage.
Milk thistle/Sowthistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*) Rough sowthistle (*Sonchus asper*)	Up to the 6 leaf stage and not more than 10 cm diameter		
Subterranean clover (*Trifolium subterraneum*)	Up to 6 leaf and 6 cm diameter		
Vetch (volunteer) (*Vicia sativum*)	Up to 6 node and not more than 12 cm high		
Shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)	Up to the 6 leaf stage and not more than 12 cm diameter		
Turnip weed (*Rapistrum rugosum*)	Up to the 8 leaf stage and not more than 15 cm diameter		
Wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*)			
Wild turnip (*Brassica tournefortii*)			

Prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*)	Up to the 6 leaf stage and not more than 10 cm diameter	25 + 400 to 600 mL LVE 600 MCPA	
Field pea (volunteer) (*Pisum sativum*)	Up to the 6 node stage and not more than 12 cm high		
Lentils (volunteer) (*Lens esculenta*)	Up to the 6 node stage and not more than 12 cm high	25 + 600 mL LVE 600 MCPA	Tank mixing with Lontrel® Advanced may improve control.
Faba beans (volunteer) (*Vicia faba*)	Up to the 6 node stage and not more than 12 cm high		
Capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*)	Up to the 6 leaf stage and not more than 10 cm diameter	25 + 400 mL LVE 600 MCPA + 50 to 75 mL Lontrel® Advanced	

Table 3: LATE POST-EMERGENT APPLICATION. WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN BARLEY, TRITICALE AND WHEAT ONLY FROM GS 31 (first node) to GS 49 (first awns visible) if applied alone; or up until boot stage (GS 43) if tank mixed with 2,4-D)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Wheat and Triticale: apply with Uptake® Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L, or BS1000 Bio-Degradable Surfactant or Chemwet®1 1000 Wetting Agent at 200 mL/100L.
Barley: Only apply with BS1000 Bio-Degradable Surfactant or Chemwet®1 1000 Wetting Agent at 200 mL/100 L.</td></tr>
<tr><th>WEEDS CONTROLLED</th><th>WEED GROWTH STAGE</th><th>RATE (g/ha)</th><th>CRITICAL COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Volunteer Chickpeas (Cicer arietinum)
Volunteer Medic (Medicago spp.)</td><td rowspan="2">Early flowering of the youngest weeds to early pod formation of the oldest weeds</td><td rowspan="2">25 + Uptake® Spraying Oil

or

25 + Statesman™ 720 at 800 mL to 1.2 L/ ha + Uptake® Spraying Oil (wheat and triticale) or specified non-ionic surfactant (barley)</td><td>DO NOT apply after GS 49 (first awns visible) if applying alone.
DO NOT apply after boot stage (GS 43) if tank mixing with 2,4-D.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wild radish (Raphanus raphanistrum)</td><td>DO NOT apply after GS 49 (first awns visible) if applying alone.
DO NOT apply after boot stage (GS 43) if tank mixing with 2,4-D.

Apply in a minimum spray volume of 80 L/ha and preferably 100 L/ha.
Paradigm® plus Statesman™ is likely to provide more consistent control in situations where the weed population may not be at uniform growth stages, or when conditions are not ideal.
The lower end of the 2.4-D rate range is likely to be acceptable in most typical situations. The higher end of the rate range is recommended/should be considered in high rainfall zones, dense and mixed growth stage populations, and when soil moisture is non-limiting for an extended period after application.
In situations where tank mixing with Statesman is not appropriate, Paradigm® alone may be applied. Good results are dependent on application at the appropriate weed growth stage, and under good growing conditions.

Optimum timing of application is important for best results, and this may not always be possible due to the staggered emergence of the weed population being treated.
Conditions around and after application may also strongly influence the final result.</td></tr>
</table>

			Complete control of seed set and plant death may not always occur. Some re-growth may occur, especially when wet conditions prevail after application. When applying Paradigm® alone plus an adjuvant for seed set reduction of flowering wild radish plants, it is important to make sure that the least mature plants are at the early flowering stage and the most mature plants in the population are not past the early pod formation stage. If most of the wild radish plants are outside of this application window, then it is advisable to mix Paradigm® with Statesma (2,4-D) for more robust weed control. Only use this salvage spray technique with Paradigm® once per cropping cycle to reduce the risk of resistant individuals becoming widespread in the population. If Group 2 resistance is suspected do not use this technique. For more information refer to the current CropLife herbicide resistance strategy.

Table 4: FALLOW APPLICATION

WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE (g/ha)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*)	Up to the 6 node stage and not more than 10 cm high	20 to 25 + minimum of 1.4 L glyphosate (450 g/L IPA)	Weeds that are moisture or heat stressed are unlikely to be well controlled. When mixing with glyphosate (450 g/L IPA) to control grass and broadleaf weeds, refer to the glyphosate product label for use rates and adjuvants recommended for the grasses. Always add the recommended rate of ammonium sulphate to the spray mix first. (See GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, COMPATIBILITY section)
Deadnettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*)	Up to the 4 leaf stage and not more than 5 cm high	25 + minimum of 1.4 L glyphosate (450 g/L IPA)	
Mexican poppy (*Argemone mexicana*)	Up to 4 leaf and not more than 10 cm diameter		
Fumitory (*Fumaria densiflora*) (*Fumaria bastardii*)	Up to 6 cm high		

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

CROP SAFETY - GENERAL

Minor, transient crop effects may be observed following an application of Paradigm®. Grain yield is normally unaffected. Symptoms are likely to be more pronounced in barley and oats than in wheat. Crop effects may be slight yellowing, with minor growth retardation. Growth regulator effects may also be observed. Initial crop effects may be more obvious when crops are growing rapidly but recovery is likely to be relatively quick. Recovery is likely to take longer where crop growth is limited regardless of the cause. Crops that are stressed due to a single or multiple factors may be more likely to show crop effects and will be slower to recover.

CROP SAFETY - 2,4-D TANK MIXES

Selectivity is typically acceptable, with little or no injury observed. Risk of crop injury is likely associated with higher rates of 2,4-D; application when relative humidity is high; when crops are moisture, or heat stressed; or following frosts. Barley is typically less tolerant than wheat.

CROP SAFETY - ESTABLISHED RYEGRASS PASTURES

Ryegrass is genetically diverse and not all cultivars have been tested for tolerance to Paradigm® or Paradigm® plus LVE 600 MCPA.

Ryegrass pasture growth is typically unaffected following Paradigm® application. However, minor, transient chlorisis and growth retardation may result. Applying Paradigm® to pastures that are stressed, regardless of the cause, increases the risk of slowing pasture growth. Conversely, actively growing, healthy pastures are more likely to recover quickly following herbicide application, even if initial symptoms are apparent.

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Safe re-cropping periods apply for all crops following Paradigm® application. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, those listed in the tables below.

RE-CROPPING INTERVALS TO WINTER CROPS

Crop to be sown	Application rate (g product/ha)	Minimum time from application to planting	Minimum rainfall requirement from application to planting
Barley, triticale, wheat	25	1 week	None
Oats	25	6 weeks	25 mm
Sub clover, canola, chickpeas, faba bean, field pea, lentils, lupins, medic, vetch	25	8 months	100 mm

RE-CROPPING INTERVALS TO SUMMER CROPS

Crop to be sown	Application rate (g product/ha)	Minimum time from application to planting	Minimum rainfall requirement from application to planting
Maize, sorghum	25	4 months	100 mm
Mung beans	25	5 months	150 mm
All other summer crops including: Cotton, sunflowers, soybeans	25	6 months	150 mm

Paradigm® is primarily broken down in soil by microbial activity. Relatively quick breakdown is likely with extended periods of soil moisture when soil temperatures are warm. Breakdown is likely to be slowed when soil is dry, or cold, or waterlogged.

Re-cropping intervals may be extended when more than 50% of the required rainfall totals fall as intermittent, light rain which does not maintain soil wetting for at least a week.

Rainfall that is lost as runoff is not “effective rainfall” and should not be included in the required rainfall totals.

Heavy textured, clay soils will likely require relatively more rainfall to maintain soil moisture than light textured soils.

Across typical cropping soils, organic carbon levels generally do not significantly influence the rate of breakdown, as rainfall is a greater limitation. However, when rainfall is non-limiting, higher soil organic carbon levels are likely to be associated with more rapid breakdown. Re cropping intervals are likely to be significantly extended in soils very low in organic carbon.

Paradigm Arylex active Herbicide – 68248

General instructions

Paradigm® is a combination of a selective pyridine herbicide and an ALS inhibitor herbicide. It is a foliar herbicide for post-emergence use in wheat, barley, triticale and oats. It will not reliably control weeds that emerge after treatment. Best results are achieved under good growing conditions. Treatment of crop or weeds that are stressed must be avoided.

WEED DENSITY

Control may be reduced where weed density is very high and limits spray coverage.

WEED GROWTH STAGE

Best results are usually achieved when applied to small weeds.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AT APPLICATION

Best results are usually achieved when herbicide application is made under conditions which favour rapid plant growth. Weed control may be reduced when plants are stressed by a range of factors including, but not limited to: drought, water logging, prolonged or severe frosts, sustained high or low temperatures, poor nutrition (including deficiency and trace element toxicity), root diseases or previous herbicide application.

Final weed control may be reduced when the soil remains moist for an extended period following application, especially when row spacings are wide and/or crops are uncompetitive.

APPLICATION

Apply in 80–00L/ha water by ground boom and not less than 40 L/ha by aerial application.

MIXING

Measure the required quantity of granules by weighing on scales or using measuring device.

Paradigm® granules are highly soluble in water and will dissolve rapidly once added to fast moving water. Maintain agitation at all times, including during mixing as well as spraying.

Spray rigs with pre-mix hoppers

For spray rigs that have a drop-down chemical induction hopper, three-quarter fill this hopper with water and have the rinsing sprinkler operating. Add Paradigm® and when dissolved, transfer this batch into the quarter filled main tank. Continue to rinse the hopper until the entire product has washed through.

Spray rigs with limited bypass agitation

For spray rigs that have limited bypass agitation, then as for most granulated formulations, pre-dissolve Paradigm® in a bucket before adding them to the main tank. Add Paradigm® while stirring until the granules have dissolved.

Tank-mixes: The following order should be followed (wait until each formulation is mixed before adding the next one):

1. Quarter-fill the spray tank while maintaining agitation.
2. Add Paradigm® granules, using the mixing procedure above.
3. Add LVE 600 MCPA (if required).
4. Add wettable powders, water dispersible granules or suspension concentrates.

5. Add other emulsified concentrates.
6. Fill the spray tank to half full. Then add non-ionic surfactants or Uptake® Spraying Oil.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

After using Paradigm®, empty the tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the tank using a pressure hose, drain the tank and clean tank, pump, line and nozzle filters.

Partial Cleaning - Rinse only - before using sprayer to treat wheat or barley:

After cleaning the tank as above, quarter fill the tank with clean water and circulate through the pump, line, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat procedure twice.

Complete Cleaning - Decontamination - before using sprayer to treat crops that are susceptible to Paradigm®:

Wash the tank and rinse as above. Then quarter fill the tank and add a standard alkali-based laundry detergent at 500 g (or mL) /100 L water and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes. If using a concentrated laundry detergent use 250 g (or mL)/100 L water. Do not use chlorine-based cleaners.

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