

POISON

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

PropiMax[®]

FUNGICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 435 g/L PROPICONAZOLE
SOLVENT: 453 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS

GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE
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For the control of certain fungal diseases of bananas, peanuts, pineapples, stone fruit, sugar cane, wheat and other crops as specified in the Directions for Use.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USE.

Contents: 10 Litres

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
Phone: *Australia* 13 11 26. *New Zealand* 0800 764 766.
If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE
(ALL HOURS)**
RING FROM ANYWHERE IN
AUSTRALIA
1800 370 754
(LOCAL CALL FEE ONLY)

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

- Harmful if swallowed.
- Will damage the eyes. Will irritate the nose, throat and skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
- DO NOT inhale vapour.
- If product in eyes wash it out immediately with water.
- If product on skin immediately wash area with soap and water.
- Wash hands after use.
- When opening the container and preparing the spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow length PVC, nitrile or neoprene gloves, goggles and disposable fume mask.
- When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow length PVC, nitrile or neoprene gloves, goggles and disposable fume mask.
- After each day's use wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

IN A TRANSPORT
EMERGENCY ONLY
DIAL 000
FOR POLICE OR
FIRE BRIGADE

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed on the Safety Data Sheet for **PROPIMAX[®] FUNGICIDE** which is available from Corteva Agriscience on request. Call Customer Service Toll Free on 1-800 700 096 or visit www.corteva.com.au



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Visit us at Corteva.com.au

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Note: For cereals, the flag- 2 leaf is the 3rd last fully emerged leaf ie the second leaf below the flag.

Wheat – Stripe rust – susceptible varieties – apply when 10% leaves infected.

Wheat – Strip rust – moderately susceptible varieties – apply when 15% to 20% leaves infected

Restrictions:

DO NOT apply more than 6 sprays per season.

1. FRUIT

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE mL/ha		WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Per Hectare	High Volume / 100L		
Apricots	Prune Rust (Tranzschelia discolor)	SA only	-	Dilute spraying: 18 mL/ 100 L Concentrate spraying: Refer to the Mixing/ Application section	1 day	Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Curative Control: Apply when the disease first occurs on new growth. Further applications should be made when the disease occurs on new growth. DO NOT make more than 5 applications to any individual tree during the season. Protective Treatment: Spray mancozeb or zineb mixed with PropiMax® at the full recommended rates of application. This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy.

1. FRUIT *continued*

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE mL/ha		WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Per Hectare	High Volume / 100L		
Bananas (including bananas interplanted into avocados)	Leaf spot (Mycosphaerella musicola), Leaf Speckle (Mycosphaerella musae), Cordana Leaf Spot (Cordana johnstonii)	NSW, WA, Sth Qld only	Ground Application: 115 - 230 mL + 3 to 5 L of a water miscible oil, in a convenient volume of water.	-	1 day	This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy. Ground Application: Apply by misting machine or air blast sprayer. Use rates towards the higher end of the range where weather conditions favour diseases or where equipment or terrain does not permit thorough spray coverage of all foliage. NSW, Sth Qld: Ground and aerial application: Commence spraying at the start of the summer rainy season and apply a maximum of 5 sprays per season at 21 to 28 day intervals. For effective control the product must be applied for at least 2 consecutive sprays at 21 to 28 day intervals before further treatments of an alternative recommended protective fungicide are applied. NT, WA, Nth Qld: Ground and aerial applications: Commence spraying at the start of the wet season and apply a maximum of 6 sprays per season at 14 to 21 day intervals. For effective control the product must be applied for at least 2 consecutive sprays at 14 to 21 day intervals before further treatments of an alternative recommended protective fungicide are applied. Continue with treatments of an alternative recommended protective fungicide for the remainder of the season. Use the lower rate of oil in Nth Qld. DO NOT apply in July, August, September and October.
	Leaf spot (Mycosphaerella musicola), Leaf Speckle (Mycosphaerella musae), Cordana Leaf Spot (Cordana musae)	NT, Nth Qld, WA only	Aerial Application: 230 mL + 3 to 5 L of a water miscible oil, in a minimum of 30 L of water.			
	Black Sigatoka (Mycosphaerella fijiensis var difformis)	Qld, WA and NT only	Aerial Application without water: 230 mL + 8 to 10 L of spraying oil. (This use does not require further dilution with water)			
Pineapples	Base Rot (Trielaviopsis paradoxa)	Qld, NT only		6 - 12 mL / 100 L water Pre		Pre-plant dip: Ensure thorough coverage by totally immersing the planting material in the dip solution. Allow 50 mL of the dip solution per plant. Apply the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure.

1. FRUIT *continued*

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE mL/ha		WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Per Hectare	High Volume / 100L		
Plums for Prune Production	Prune Rust (Tranzschelia discolor)	NSW, WA, SA, Vic only		Dilute Spraying 18 mL/ 100 L water Concentrate Spraying Refer to the Mixing / Application Section	1 day	Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Curative Control: Apply when the disease first occurs. Further application should be made when the disease occurs on new growth. DO NOT make more than five applications to any individual tree during the season. Protective Treatment: Spray mancozeb or zineb mixed with PropiMax® at the full recommended rates of application. This use is subject to DMI anti-resistance strategy.
Stone Fruit	Brown Rot (Blossom Blight) (blossom phase) (Monilinia laxa)	Vic, Tas, WA only	-	Dilute Spraying 15 mL/ 100 L water Concentrate Spraying Refer to the Mixing / Application Section	1 day	Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy. Apply at early (1 to 10%) blossom and again at full bloom. A further application is made at shuck-fall.
	Brown Rot (blossom phase) (Monilinia fructicola)	NSW, WA, SA, Qld, Tas only				
	Brown Rot (blossom phase) (Monilinia fructicola)	Qld, WA, NSW, Tas, Vic, SA only				

2. FIELD CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE mL/ha		WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Per Hectare	High Volume / 100L		
Cereal: Barley	Powdery Mildew (Blumeria graminis hordei)	All States	85 - 285 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Spray at the first sign of the disease during the tillering stage. A repeat spray 21-28 days later may be required. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves. Powdery mildew - higher rates provide longer protection.
	Barley Scald (Rhynchosporium secalis)		285 mL			
	Spot Form Net Blotch (Pyrenophora teres f. maculata)					
Cereal: Oats	Stem Rust (Puccinia graminis f.sp. avenae)	All States	285 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Apply at the first sign of disease and before there is an average of over 2 pustules per tiller. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.
	Crown Rust (Puccinia coronata f.sp. avenae)		145 - 285 mL			Apply after flag blade leaf is fully emerged or Z39 and before disease levels reach 1% of flag leaf area. Consider control if disease is greater than 5-10% on any lower leaf layer. Use higher rates under high infection pressure or when longer residual protection is required. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.
	Suppression of Septoria Leaf Blotch (Leptosphaeria avenaria)					Apply after flag blade leaf is fully emerged or Z39 if infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. The high rate of application gives a longer period of protection than the lower rates. Use higher rates on high potential crops when conditions favour severe disease development during flowering. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.
Cereal: Wheat	Stripe Rust (Puccinia striiformis)	Qld, WA, NSW, SA, Vic only	145 or 285 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	Spray between jointing and end of flowering when 10 to 20% of leaves are infected. A repeat spray 21-28 days later may be required. Use higher rate under high infection pressure or when longer residual protection is required.
		Tas only				Spray when 10 to 20% of leaves are infected. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Use higher rate under high infection pressure or when longer residual protection is required.
	Powdery Mildew (Blumeria graminis tritici)	All States	85 - 285 mL			Spray at the first sign of disease during the tillering stage. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves. Higher rates provide longer protection.

3. FIELD CROPS *continued*

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE mL/ha		WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Per Hectare	High Volume / 100L		
Cereal: Wheat	Stem Rust (Puccinia graminis)		285 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks	Apply at first sign of disease and before there is an average of over 2 pustules per tiller. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.
	Septoria nodorum blotch (Phaeosphaeria nodorum)		145 - 285 mL		Grazing 7 days	Apply after flag leaves are around 70% emerged if infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. The higher rate of application gives a longer period of protection than the lower rates. Use higher rates on high potential crops when conditions favour severe disease development during flowering. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.
	Wheat leaf rust (Puccinia triticina)	All States	85 - 285 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks	Apply after flag leaves is 70% emerged and before disease levels reach 1% of flag leaf area. Consider control if disease is greater than 5-10% on any lower leaf layer. Use higher rates under high infection pressure or when longer residual protection is required. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.
	Yellow Spot (Pyrenophora tritici-repentis)		145 - 285 mL		Grazing 7 days	Apply after flag leaves are around 70% emerged if infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. Higher rates provide longer protection. Use higher rates on high potential crops when conditions favour severe disease development. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.
	Septoria Tritici Blotch (Mycosphaerella graminicola)					Apply after flag leaves are around 70% emerged if infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. Higher rates provide longer protection. Use higher rates on high potential crops when conditions favour severe disease development. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual effect. Ensure thorough coverage.
Peanuts	Early Leaf Spot (Cercospora arachidicola), Late Leaf Spot (Cercospondium personatum)	NSW, WA, Sth Qld only	230 - 345 mL	-	2 weeks	This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy . Spray when disease symptoms are first observed. Apply at 14 day intervals while weather conditions favour disease. Use rates towards the higher end of the range when wet conditions prevail. Use a fungicide from a different activity group (non-DMI) after 3 consecutive sprays using PropiMax® alone. Apply a maximum of 5 sprays per season. The leaves of peanuts sprayed may become darker green in colour and modified in shape. These effects will not adversely affect yield at recommended rates.
	Rust (Puccinia arachidis)	Sth Qld, WA only	345 mL			
Perennial Ryegrass	Stem Rust (Puccinia graminis) Blind seed disease (Gloeotinia granigena)	Vic only	285 mL	-	4 weeks	Apply at ear emergence and again at anthesis.
Sugarcane	Pineapple disease (Ceratomyces paradoxa)	NSW, WA, Qld only	-	12 mL/100 L	-	Ensure thorough coverage of the cut ends of sugarcane sets.

2. FIELD CROPS *continued*

CROP	DISEASE	STATE	RATE mL/ha		WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Per Hectare	High Volume / 100L		
Boronia	Rust (<i>Puccinia boroniae</i>)	WA, Tas only	285 mL - 570 mL	-	-	Apply 2 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals during the main disease period. Use the lower rate when application is made protectively before disease occurs. Use the higher rate when disease is first observed and when the minimum number of applications are applied.
Peppermint, Spearmint grown for oil production only.	Mint Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>)	Tas, Vic, NSW only	285 mL	-	5 weeks	Apply 2 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals during the main disease period. Do not use on mint grown for the fresh market.
Poppies (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>)	Leaf Smut (<i>Entyloma fuscum</i>)	Tas only	285 mL	-	4 weeks	Usage recommended by poppy contract-companies. Apply as a mid-season application in the full flower/petal drop period when disease is present.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Bananas, Stone Fruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

Peanuts: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Barley, Poppies, Wheat, Oats: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Perennial Ryegrass: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Peppermint, Spearmint: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Pineapple, Sugarcane: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Wheat, Barley, Oats: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	3	FUNGICIDE
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PropiMax[®] Fungicide is a member of the DMI group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group 3 Fungicide. Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to the product and other Group 3 fungicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any fungal population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the fungal population if these fungicides are used repeatedly. These resistant fungi will not be controlled by this product or other Group 3 fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss. Since the occurrence of resistant fungi 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 fungi.

MIXING

Shake well before use. Fill the spray tank and then add concentrate. Mix well.

Pineapples - Pre-plant dip: Add the required amount of PropiMax[®] directly to the dip and mix well. Avoid excessive contamination of the dip with organic matter.

APPLICATION

PropiMax[®] may be applied by ground rig, high or low volume, or by air.

Cereals: May be applied by boom spray or aircraft. Ensure complete coverage of all leaves and stems is obtained. The objective of spraying is to keep the upper 2-3 leaves green and functioning through grain filling stage. With aircraft, as a guide, apply 10 - 20 L/ha with the lower rate being used when applications are made with a cross wind of not less than 5 knots. Use the higher volume when applying to dense crops.

Bananas: Apply by misting machine, air blast sprayer or aircraft. Use a minimum of 30 L water if applying by air.

Apricots, Plums and other Stone Fruit: Apply by high volume (dilute) sprayer or by concentrate sprayer.

Dilute Spraying:

Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off. The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice. Add the amount of product specified in the Directions for Use table for each 100 L of water. Spray to the point of run-off. The required dilute spray volume will change, and the sprayer set up and operation also may need to be changed, as the crop grows.

Concentrate Spraying:

Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume. Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (see Dilute Spraying) for the crop canopy, this is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate. The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

Example only: 1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example: 1500 L/ha.

2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example: 500 L/ha.

3. The concentration factor in this example is: $3 \times$ (i.e. $1500 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 3$).

4. If the dilute label is 10 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3×10 , that is 30 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows. For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

RE-ENTRY PERIOD

DO NOT enter treated area until spray has dried.

COMPATIBILITY

PropiMax[®] may be mixed with any one of the registered products containing azinphos-methyl, chlorothalonil, copper oxychloride, demeton-s-methyl, diazinon, dimethoate, mancozeb, metalaxyl, methomyl, parathion, propargite and zineb.

PROTECTION OF CROP, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

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

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Recycled containers:

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drumMUSTER logo visible. Triple or pressure rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals 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 site. The cap should not be replaced but may be taken separately.

Non-recycled containers:

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SPILL AND LEAK MANAGEMENT

Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Wear a face-shield or goggles, overalls buttoned to neck and wrist, chemical resistant gloves and footwear. Stop leak when safe to do so. Dam area and prevent entry into waterways, and drains. Small spills/leaks: Absorb with material such as sand, soil clay granules or cat litter. Collect spilled product and place in sealable container for disposal. If necessary, wash the spill area with an alkali detergent and water. Contain and absorb wash water and place in the same sealable container for disposal. Dam the area of large spills and report them to Corteva Agriscience Emergency Services at 1-800 370 754.

APVMA Approval Number: 59517/0605

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CUSTOMER SERVICE TOLL FREE

1-800 700 096



GMID
Made in USA

DOM/Batch No.:

Hazard and precautionary statements according to classification under GHS (Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling): Store locked up. Combustible liquid. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces – No smoking. In case of fire use water fog or fine spray, dry chemical fire extinguishers, carbon dioxide fire extinguishers, general purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams. May cause an allergic skin reaction. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Suspected of causing cancer. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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