



Product Name: Surefire Procon 250 EC Fungicide
APVMA Approval No: 84232/109922

Label Name:	Surefire Procon 250 EC Fungicide
Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 250 g/L PROPICONAZOLE SOLVENT: 652 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON
Mode of Action:	GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the control of certain fungal diseases of Bananas, Peanuts, Pineapples, Stone Fruit, Sugar cane, Wheat and other crops in certain States as specified in the Directions for Use Table
Net Contents:	5 L to 1000 L
Restraints:	DO NOT apply if crop is stressed due to excessively dry or moist conditions. DO NOT apply if rain is likely within 6 hours.
Directions for Use:	
Other Limitations:	
Withholding Periods:	Apricots, Bananas, Stone Fruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION Peanuts: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION Barley, Oats, Wheat: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS 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
 Poppies: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
 Pineapples, Sugar Cane: WITHHOLDING PERIOD NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Trade Advice:

General Instructions:

DO NOT apply more than 6 sprays per season.
 NOTE: For cereals, the flag 2 leaf is the 3rd last fully emerged leaf i.e. the second leaf below flag.

Spray Timings for Stripe Rust Control:
 Wheat – Stripe Rust – susceptible varieties – apply when 10% leaves infected.
 Wheat – Stripe Rust – moderately susceptible varieties – apply when 15 to 20% leaves infected.

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

PINEAPPLES – Preplant dip
 Add the required amount of Surefire Procon 250 EC to the dip and mix well. Avoid excessive contamination of the dip with organic matter.

APPLICATION
 Surefire Procon 250 EC Systemic Fungicide may be applied by ground rig, high or low volume, or by air.
 Cereals: May be applied by boom spray of aircraft. Ensure complete coverage of all leaves and stems is obtained. The object of spraying is to control disease on the upper 2 to 3 leaves during grain filling.
 With aircraft, as a guide, apply 10 to 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 rates when applying to dense crops.
 Apricots, Plums and other Stone fruit: Apply by high volume (dilute) sprayer or by concentrate sprayer.
 Bananas: Apply by misting machine, air blast sprayer or aircraft. Use a minimum of 30 L water if applying by air.

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 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 100L of water. Spray to the point of run-off.
- The required dilute spray volume will change and sprayer set up and operation may also 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 volume.
- Determine the appropriate dilute spray volume (see Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.
- The mixing rate for concentrate can then be calculated in the following way:

	<p>Example Only</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1,500 L/ha 2. Your chosen spray volume: For example 500 L/ha 3. The concentrate factor in this example is: 3X (i.e. 1,500 L divided by 500 L = 3) 4. If the dilute label rate is 10mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 10, that is 30 mL/100 L of concentrate spray. <p>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.</p> <p>For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.</p> <p>COMPATIBILITY</p> <p>Surefire Procon 250 EC may be mixed with any of one of the registered products containing; azinophos-methyl, chlorothalonil, diazinon, methomyl liquid, metalaxyl, propargite, parathion, dimethoate, copper oxychloride, mancozeb and zineb.</p>
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Resistance Warning:	<p>GROUP 3 FUNGICIDE</p> <p>Surefire Procon 250 EC Fungicide is a member of the DMI group of fungicides. For fungicide resistance management the product is a Group 3 fungicide.</p> <p>Some naturally occurring individual fungi resistant to Surefire Procon 250 EC Fungicide 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 Surefire Procon 250 EC Fungicide or other Group 3 fungicides, thus resulting in a reduction in efficacy and possible yield loss.</p> <p>Since the occurrence of resistant fungi is difficult to detect prior to use, PCT Holdings Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Surefire Procon 250 EC Fungicide to control resistant fungi.</p>
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Precautions:	<p>Re-entry Period</p> <p>DO NOT enter treated area until spray has dried.</p>
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</p> <p>Low hazard to bees. No special precautions are required.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with chemical or used containers.</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.</p> <p>Triple rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.</p> <p>If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal 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.</p> <p>For refillable containers only</p> <p>Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of sale for refill or storage.</p> <p>DIP DISPOSAL</p>
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	Unused or spent dip should be disposed of carefully to avoid contamination of streams, rivers or waterways. Dispose of dip by pouring evenly into a lined disposal pit, specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Alternatively, spray onto grassed areas where runoff to waterways, leaching to ground water or grazing by animals will not occur.
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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. 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, and goggles. 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. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.
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First Aid Instructions:	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre, Phone Australia 13 11 26. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.
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First Aid Warnings:	
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TREE AND VINE CROPS

RATE						For all uses in this table: 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.
In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/ Application section						
Crop	Disease	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per hectare	High Volume		
Apricots	Prune rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	SA only	-	32 mL/100 L	1 day	Curative Control: Apply when the disease first occurs. 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 Surefire Procon 250 EC at the full-recommended rates of application. This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy.
Plums For prune production	Prune Rust (<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only				
Stone Fruit	Brown Rot (Blossom Blight) Blossom phase (<i>Monilinia laxa</i>)	Vic, Tas, WA only	-	25 mL/100 L	1 day	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) (<i>Monilinia fruticola</i>)	Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA only				
	Brown Rot (fruit phase) (<i>Monilinia fruticola</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only				Apply 3 weeks and 1 week before harvest. Only 2 consecutive applications of DMI fungicides can be made during this period. The last Blossom Blight spray and the first Brown Rot (fruit phase) spray should be regarded as consecutive applications. For varieties with extended harvesting periods, a third spray during the picking period may be applied if conditions are favourable for disease development.

NON TREE AND VINE CROPS

Crop	Disease	State	Rate		WHP	Critical Comments
			Per hectare	High volume		
Bananas (including bananas inter-planted with avocados)	Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>) Leaf Speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>) Cordana Leaf Spot (<i>Cordana johnstonii</i>)	NSW, WA, Sth Qld only	Ground Application: 200 to 400mL + 3 to 5 L of water miscible oil, in a convenient volume of water	-	1 day	<p>This use is subject to a DMI anti-resistance strategy.</p> <p>Ground Application: Apply by misting machine or airblast 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.</p> <p>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 PCT Propiconazole must be applied at least 2 consecutive sprays at 21 to 28 day intervals before further treatments of an alternative recommended protectant fungicide are applied.</p> <p>NT, WA, Nth Qld: Ground and aerial application: 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 fungicide are applied. Continue with treatments of an alternative recommended protectant fungicide for the remainder of the season.</p> <p>Use the lower rate of oil in Nth Qld. DO NOT apply during July, August, September and October.</p>
	Leaf Spot (<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>) Leaf Speckle (<i>Mycosphaerella musae</i>) Cordana Leaf Spot (<i>Cordana johnstonii</i>)	Nth Qld, WA, NT only	Aerial Application: 400mL + 3 to 5 L of water miscible oil, in a minimum of 30L of water Aerial Application without water: 400mL + 8 to 10 L of spraying oil (This does not require further dilution with water)	-		
	Black sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis var difformis</i>)	Qld, WA, NT only				
Barley	Powdery mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	All states	150 to 500 mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	<p>Spray at the first signs of disease during tillering stage. A repeat spray 21 to 28 days later may be required. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.</p> <p>Powdery Mildew: Higher rates provide longer protection.</p> <p>Apply after flag leaf is around 70% emerged and before infection averages 10% on the flag-2 leaf. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.</p>
	Barley Scald (<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i>)		500 mL			
	Net Blotch Spot Form (<i>Pyrenophorateres f. maculate</i>)					

			Rate		WHP	
Boronia	Rust (<i>Puccinia boroniae</i>)	Tas, WA only	500 mL to 1 L	-	-	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 the disease is first observed and when the minimum number of applications is applied.
Oats	Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i> <i>f. sp avenae</i>)	All states	500mL	-	Harvest 4 weeks Grazing 7 days	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.
	Crown Rust (<i>Puccinia coronata</i> <i>f. sp avenae</i>)		250 to 500mL			Apply after flag blade leaf is fully emerged or Z39 and before disease levels reach 1% of flag area. Consider control if disease is greater than 5 to 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 (<i>Leptosphaeria</i> <i>avenaria</i>)					Apply after flag blade leaf is fully emerged or Z39 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.
Peanuts	Early Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> <i>arachidicola</i>), Late Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora</i> <i>personatum</i>)	Sth Qld, NSW, WA only	400 to 600mL	-	14 days	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 PCT Propiconazole® 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 (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>)	Sth Qld, WA only	600mL			

			Rate		WHP	
Peppermint Spearmint Grown for oil production only	Mint Rust (<i>Puccinia menthae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas only	500mL	-	5 weeks	Apply 2 to 5 applications at 10 to 14 day intervals during the main disease period. <i>Do not use on mint grown for the fresh market.</i>
Perennial Ryegrass	Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>), Blind Seed Disease (<i>Gloeotinia granigena</i>)	Vic only			4 weeks	Apply at ear emergence and again at anthesis.
Pineapples	Base Rot (<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i>)	Qld, NT, WA only	-	10 to 20mL/ 100L	-	Pre-plant Dip: Ensure thorough coverage by totally immersing the planting material in the dip solution. Allow 50mL of the dip solution per plant. Apply the higher rate under conditions of high disease pressure.
Poppies (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>)	Leaf Smut (<i>Entyloma fuscum</i>)	Tas only	500mL	-	4 weeks	Usage recommended by poppy contract-companies. Apply as mid season application in the full flower/petal drop period when disease is present.
Sugar Cane	Pineapple disease (<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	-	20mL/ 100L	-	Ensure thorough coverage of the cut ends of the sugar cane setts.

Wheat	Stripe Rust (<i>Puccinia striiformis</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA WA only	250 or 500mL	-	4 weeks	Spray between jointing and end of flowering 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 where 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 where longer residual protection is required.
	Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	All states	150 to 500mL			Spray at first sign of the 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.
	Stem Rust (<i>Puccinia graminis</i>)		500mL			Spray at first sign of the disease and before there are more than 2 pustules per tiller. Ensure thorough coverage of stems and leaves.
	Septoria Nodorum Blotch (<i>Phaeosphaeria nodorum</i>)		150 to 500mL			Apply after flag leaves are around 70% emerged 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 control. Ensure thorough coverage.
	Wheat Leaf Rust (<i>Puccinia triticina</i>)					Apply after flag leaf is 70% emerged and before disease levels reach 1% of flag leaf area. Consider control if disease is greater than 5 to 10% on any lower leaf layer. Use higher rates under high infection pressure or where longer residual protection is required. Lower rates are effective under low disease pressure but have reduced residual control. Ensure thorough coverage.
	Yellow Spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici-repentis</i>) Septoria Tritici Blotch (<i>Mycosphaerella graminicola</i>)		250 to 500mL			Apply after flag leaves around 70% emerged if infection averages 10% on 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.

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