

Specimen Label

CYPROCONAZOLE	GROUP	FUNGICIDE
PICOXYSTROBIN	GROUP	FUNGICIDE



Aproach® Prima

with Onmira™ active

FUNGICIDE

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Suspension Concentrate

Active Ingredient:

Picoxystrobin: Methyl (αE)-α-(methoxymethylene)-2-[[[6-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]oxy]methyl]benzeneacetate	17.94%
Cyproconazoleα-(4-chlorophenyl)-α-(1-cyclopropylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol	7.17%
Other Ingredients	74.89%
Total	100%

Contains 1.67 pounds of picoxystrobin and 0.67 pounds of cyproconazole per gallon of product

First Aid

If swallowed:

Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. **DO NOT** give anything to an unconscious person.

If on skin: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll-free 1-800-258-3033.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No.352-883

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed • Harmful if absorbed through skin • Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing • Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals • Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet • Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

User Safety Requirements

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/ maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

Engineering Control Statements

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Workers Protection Standard

(WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, including shrimp and oysters. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Surface Water Advisory: Picoxystrobin has the potential to contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, picoxystrobin may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water, especially in areas with poorly-draining soils, and areas with shallow water tables. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water will reduce the potential for runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory: Cyproconazole demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Aproach® Prima Fungicide must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, in separately issued labeling or exemptions under FIFRA (Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registration, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on the label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

Storage And Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. **DO NOT** contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the

Storage And Disposal (Cont.)

flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with Aproach Prima Fungicide containing Picoxystrobin only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage including cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, **DO NOT** use container, contact Corteva Agriscience at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, **DO NOT** reuse or transport container, contact Corteva Agriscience at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Aproach Prima Fungicide is a broad-spectrum fungicide for control of foliar plant diseases and has preventive, curative, and systemic activity. Aproach Prima Fungicide must be applied in a regularly scheduled protective spray program in rotation with other fungicides. When used in a disease control program, Aproach Prima Fungicide improves plant health, vigor, and yield. See directions below for specific crop/disease instructions.

Aproach Prima Fungicide rapidly penetrates plant tissues and is rainfast within 1-hour after application.

This product may be applied to crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions caused by management activities.

Integrated Pest Management

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when disease forecasting models reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop or site systems in your area.

Resistance Management

For resistance management, Aproach Prima Fungicide contains both a Group 3 and a Group 11 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Aproach Prima Fungicide and other Group 3 or Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies must be followed.

To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Aproach Prima Fungicide or other Group 3 and Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens. Avoid application of more than two consecutive sprays of Aproach Prima Fungicide or other fungicides in the same group in a season.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM for specific crops and pathogens.
- For information or to report suspected resistance contact your company representative. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Application Information

Application Equipment

Aproach Prima Fungicide may be applied with ground, air or chemigation equipment.

Application Volume

Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage when applying Aproach Prima Fungicide as a broadcast spray. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. An increased volume of water may be required as foliage density increases.

Tank Mixtures

DO NOT use an adjuvant or crop oil when applying Aproach Prima Fungicide on corn between the V8 and VT stages of growth.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

The crop safety of all tank mixtures with Aproach Prima Fungicide which may include physically compatible pesticides, fertilizers, adjuvants, and/or additives, has not been tested. When considering the use of a tank mixture on a labeled crop without prior experience, or which is not

specifically described on Approach Prima Fungicide product labeling or in other Corteva Agriscience product use instruction, it is important to understand crop safety. To test for crop safety, prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture, apply it to an area of the target crop as directed by both this and the tank mix partner product labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur. Corteva Agriscience will not be responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of a tank mixture that is not specifically described on Approach Prima Fungicide product labeling or in other Corteva Agriscience product use instruction. Always follow the tank mix instructions of the product label that is most restrictive.

Research indicates that some materials including oils, surfactants, adjuvants and pesticide formulations when applied individually, sequentially, or in tank mixtures may solubilize the plant cuticle, facilitate penetration into plant tissue, and increase the potential for crop injury.

Consult a company representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning tank mixtures.

Physical Compatibility

Approach Prima Fungicide is physically compatible with many commonly used fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, biological control products, liquid fertilizers, non-ionic surfactants, crop oils, methylated seed oils and drift control additives. However, since the formulations of products change, it is important to test the physical compatibility of desired tank mixes and check for undesirable physical effects, including settling out or flocculation. To determine physical compatibility, add the proportions of the tank mix products and water to a small container, mix thoroughly and allow to stand for 20 minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be re-mixed readily, it may be considered physically compatible.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill clean spray tank 1/4 - 1/2 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Approach Prima Fungicide, continuing agitation until the product is completely dispersed.
3. Continue filling the tank, with agitation, adding desired additives or tank mix partners, following the sequence listed below in 'tank mixing sequence'.

Tank Mixing Sequence

Add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.

1. water-soluble bag
2. water-dispersible granules
3. wettable powders
4. water-based suspension concentrates (Approach Prima Fungicide)
5. water-soluble concentrates
6. oil-based suspension concentrates
7. emulsifiable concentrates
8. Adjuvants, surfactants, and oils
9. soluble fertilizers
10. drift control additives

Chemigation

Apply Approach Prima Fungicide only through sprinkler irrigation systems (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems).

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, contact your State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

DO NOT connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, must shut the system down and make necessary adjustments if the need arise.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system must be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area to be treated.

Good agitation is required in the injection tank. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of Approach Prima Fungicide as a continuous injection. In nonmoving systems inject Approach Prima Fungicide for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.

Mix a label specified amount of Approach Prima Fungicide needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For nonmoving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.

Stop injection equipment after completing treatment; continue to operate irrigation equipment until all Approach Prima Fungicide is flushed from the system.

Additional Instructions, Precautions and Restrictions for All Uses

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** use Approach Prima Fungicide on residential plantings.
- Not for sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.
- For aerial application in New York State, **DO NOT** apply within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (including, but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Spray Drift Restrictions

- Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

Aerial Applications

- Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement, and displacement distance must increase with increasing drift potential.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.

Ground Applications

- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives.

See Spray Drift Management Section of this label for additional information.

Crop Rotation Restrictions

Peanut, soybeans, corn, wheat or triticale may be replanted immediately, if crop is lost.

Cotton and cereal grains other than wheat and triticale can be planted 180 days after the last application of Aproach Prima Fungicide.

All other crops can be planted 270 days after the last application of Aproach Prima Fungicide.

Important Precautions

Not all crops within a crop group, and not all varieties, cultivars or hybrids of crops, have been individually tested for crop safety. It is not possible to evaluate for crop safety all applications of Aproach Prima on all crops within a crop group, on all varieties, cultivars, or hybrids of those crops, or under all environmental conditions and growing circumstances. To test for crop safety, apply the product in accordance with the label instructions to a small area of the target crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur, especially where the application is a new use of the product by the applicator.

Equipment Cleaning

Prior to application, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water. Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. **DO NOT** clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation.

Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

Post-Emergence Application Timing and Use Rates

Table 1: Aproach Prima Fungicide Labeled Crop and Crop Groups, Pre-Harvest Intervals, Maximum Single Application Rates, and Total Crop Use Rates.

Crop	Minimum Time from last Application to Harvest (PHI days or crop stage)	Maximum Rate per Acre Application (fluid ounces product)	Maximum Product per Acre per Year (fluid ounces product)
Cereals: wheat and triticale only	45- days, grain 21- days, hay and forage	6.8	6.8
Corn: field, seed	30-days grain and ear, 21-days, silage	6.8	6.8
Peanut	30-days, pods and hay	6.8	13.6
Soybean forage, hay and grain	14-days forage, hay 30-days grain	6.8	13.6 (grain) 6.8 (forage and hay)

Aproach Prima Fungicide Use Rate Conversions

Fluid Ounces Product	Pounds Active Ingredient Cyproconazole	Pounds Active Ingredient Picoxystrobin
3.4	0.018	0.044
5.0	0.026	0.065
6.8	0.036	0.088
13.6	0.072	0.176

Table 2: Aproach Prima Fungicide Specific Crop/Crop Group Disease Treatment Use Rates, and Treatment Instructions.

Crop	Disease Controlled or Suppressed	Rate (fluid ounces product per acre)	Treatment Instructions
Cereals: Wheat and triticale only	Leaf and glume blotch (<i>Stagonospora spp.</i> , <i>Septoria spp.</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis f. sp. tritici</i>) Tan spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici repentis</i>)	3.4	Apply early season for preventive disease control/suppression. One additional application may be made depending on disease and environmental conditions.
	Black point (<i>Alternaria spp.</i> , <i>Helminthosporium spp.</i>) Leaf and glume blotch (<i>Stagonospora spp.</i> , <i>Septoria spp.</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis f. sp. tritici</i>) Rusts (<i>Puccinia spp.</i>) Spot blotch (<i>Cochliobolus sativus</i>) Tan spot (<i>Pyrenophora tritici repentis</i>)	3.4 to 6.8	Begin applications prior to disease development. Use the higher specified rate when disease pressure is high. To optimize yields in wheat and triticale, it is important to protect the flag leaf from foliar diseases. For optimizing yield and flag leaf disease control, apply Aproach Prima Fungicide at Feeke's 9, 'flag leaf out'.
	Disease suppression Scab (<i>Fusarium spp.</i>)		

Restrictions

- The minimum re-treatment interval in cereals for Aproach Prima Fungicide is 14 days.
- Minimum time (PHI) between the last application and harvest for grain is 45-days and for forage or hay is 21-days.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.8 fluid ounces product (0.036 lb cyproconazole; 0.055 lb picoxystrobin) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.8 fluid ounces product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed two applications of product per year.
- When applied alone or in combination with other products containing picoxystrobin, **DO NOT** apply more than 0.585 pounds of picoxystrobin active ingredient per acre per year to wheat and triticale.
- When applied alone or in combination with other products containing cyproconazole, **DO NOT** apply more than 0.036 pounds of active ingredient cyproconazole per acre per year to wheat and triticale.

Crop	Disease Controlled or Suppressed	Rate (fluid ounces product per acre)	Treatment Instructions
Corn: Field, Seed	Anthracnose leaf blight and stalk rot (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Eye spot (<i>Aureobasidium zeae</i> , <i>Kabatiella zeae</i>) Gray leaf spot (<i>Cercospora zeae-maydis</i>) Leaf spots (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>)	3.4	Apply early season for preventive disease control/suppression. One additional application may be made depending on disease and environmental conditions.
	Northern corn leaf blight (<i>Setosphaeria turcica</i> , <i>Exserohilum turcicum</i>) Northern corn leaf spot (<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>) Physoderma brown spot (<i>Physoderma maydis</i>) Rust, common (<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>) Rust, southern (<i>Puccinia polyspora</i>) Southern corn leaf blight (<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i> , <i>Bipolaris maydis</i>) Tar Spot (<i>Plyllachora maydis</i>) Yellow leaf blight (<i>Phyllosticta maydis</i>)	3.4 to 6.8	Begin applications prior to disease development. Use the higher specified rate or shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions

- The minimum re-treatment interval in corn for Approach Prima Fungicide is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** tank mix Approach Prima Fungicide with an adjuvant or crop oil when spraying corn between the V8 and VT stages of growth.
- Minimum time (PHI) between the last application and harvest for grain or ear is 30-days and for silage is 21-days.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.8 fluid ounces product (0.036 lb cyproconazole; 0.055 lb picoxystrobin) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.8 fluid ounces product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed two applications of product per year.
- When applied alone or in combination with other products containing picoxystrobin, **DO NOT** apply more than 0.585 pounds of picoxystrobin active ingredient per acre per year to corn.
- When applied alone or in combination with other products containing cyproconazole, **DO NOT** apply more than 0.036 pounds of active ingredient cyproconazole per acre per year to corn.

Crop/Crop group	Disease Controlled or Suppressed	Rate (fluid ounces product per acre)	Treatment Instructions
Peanut	Early leafspot (<i>Cercospora rachidicola</i>) Late leaf spot (<i>Cercosporidium personatum</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia arachidis</i>) Web blotch (<i>Phoma arachidicola</i>)	5 to 6.8	Begin applications at early vegetative growth and prior to disease development. Use the higher specified rate when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions

- The minimum retreatment interval is 28-days.
- The minimum pre-harvest interval (PHI) between the last application is 30-days for pods and hay.
- **DO NOT** exceed 6.8 fluid ounces product (0.036 lb cyproconazole; 0.055 lb picoxystrobin) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** exceed 13.6 fluid ounces product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed two applications of product per year.
- When applied alone or in combination with other products containing cyproconazole, **DO NOT** apply more than 0.036 pounds of active ingredient cyproconazole per acre per year to peanut.
- When applied alone or in combination with other products containing picoxystrobin, **DO NOT** apply more than 0.585 pounds of picoxystrobin active ingredient per acre per year to peanut.

Crop/Crop Group	Disease Controlled or Suppressed	Rate (fluid ounces product per acre)	Treatment Instructions
Soybean	Aerial web blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum truncatum</i>) Alternaria leaf spot (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>) Brown Spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>) Cercospora blight and leaf spot, purple seed stain (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>) Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora manshurica</i>) Frogeye leafspot (<i>Cercospora sojina</i>) Pod and stem blight (<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i>) Powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe spp.</i>) Rust (<i>Puccinia spp.</i> , <i>Phakospora spp.</i>) Target Spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>)	5 to 6.8	Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 14 to 28-day interval. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high.

Restrictions

- The minimum re-treatment interval in soybeans for Aproach Prima Fungicide is 14 days.
- Minimum time (PHI) between last application and harvest of grain is 30-days, forage, and hay is 14-days.
- DO NOT** exceed 6.8 fluid ounces product (0.036 lb cyproconazole; 0.055 lb picoxystrobin) per acre per application.
- DO NOT** exceed 13.6 fluid ounces product per acre per year.
- DO NOT** exceed two applications of product per year.
- DO NOT** use soybean forage or hay as livestock feed if making more than one application at 6.8 fluid ounces product per acre.
- When applied alone or in combination with other products containing picoxystrobin, **DO NOT** apply more than 0.585 pounds of picoxystrobin active ingredient per acre per year to soybean. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.195 lb. of picoxystrobin active ingredient per acre per year to soybean if forage or hay are fed to livestock.
- When applied alone or in combination with other products containing cyproconazole, **DO NOT** apply more than 0.072 pounds of active ingredient cyproconazole per acre per year to soybean. **DO NOT** apply more than 0.036 pounds of cyproconazole active ingredient per acre per year to soybean if forage or hay are fed to livestock.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Application

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure directed for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' specifications for setting up nozzles. To reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, keep the boom level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized. Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

Sensitive Areas

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

Drift Control Additives

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

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Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, for example, unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (including excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. Corteva Agriscience will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Corteva Agriscience. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks associated with non-directed use shall be assumed by buyer and/or user.

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1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

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**Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

Label Code: CD02-601-021

Replaced Label: DuPont SL-2035 091118

EPA accepted 12/15/2022

Revisions:

1. Added the "inside of" to the reference statement on the booklet cover to read, "Refer to inside label booklet for additional precautionary..."
2. Updated Spray Drift Advisories statement to align to IRRD requirements Docket number EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0462.
3. Added approved section 2ee (R601-001) language for use on Tar Spot in Corn.
4. Relative to change of company name, address and contact information for company 352 accepted by EPA October 4, 2021, the following additional changes have been made
 - a) "For product information call": Updated company name to "Corteva Agriscience LLC" updated associated address and emergency phone numbers. 800-992-5994 replaced 800-441-3637
 - b) Trademark statement: Updated to "TM®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies".
 - c) Produced For: Updated company name to "Corteva Agriscience LLC"
 - d) Warranty language updated.
 - e) Throughout label: Updated references to "DuPont" to either "company" or "Corteva Agriscience"
 - f) Updated reference to product to "Approach Prima" throughout.
 - g) Replaced optional fillable/non-refillable field with a standard "Net Contents:___) field.
 - h) Added truncated version of the Agricultural Use Requirements statement to Booklet cover / small container base label.
 - i) Updated referral statement, moved to bottom of base and shipping labels.
 - j) Updated reference statement on Booklet cover / small container base label to reference the booklet for First Aid.
 - k) Removed Environmental Hazards section from Base label, retained in booklet text. Retained base label reference statement to booklet for additional precautionary information.
 - l) Updated Notice to buyer statement
 - m) Added "with OmniraTM active" (Picoxystrobin branded AI) to branding and Logo
5. Added header "USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS" to Precautionary Statements section on base label and in booklet.
6. Added specific single use max application restriction to the restrictions section under each respective Crop use table.
7. Added lb ai conversions to each of the restrictions for single application max.
8. Relocated the "Additional Instructions, Precautions and Restrictions for All Uses" sub-section to the "Application Information" section.