Ingestion 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 directed to do so by a physician or poison control center. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation Move to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Notes to Physician Hazards May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.

Treatment Contains petroleum distillates.
There is no specific antidote. Appropriate supportive and symptomatic treatment as indicated by the patient's condition is recommended.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point > 93.3 °C / > 199.9 °F Method: Setaflash

Suitable water spray, foam, carbon dioxide (CO2),

Extinguishing Media dry chemical

Fire Fighting Instructions Keep out of smoke. Fight fire from upwind position.
Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Equipment or materials involved in pesticide fires may become contaminated. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions Keep unauthorized people away. Isolate hazard area. Avoid contact with spilled product or contaminated surfaces.

Methods for Cleaning Up Take up with absorbent material (e.g. sand, earth or a proprietary absorbent material). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Clean contaminated floors and objects thoroughly with water and detergents, observing environmental regulations.

Additional Advice Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors and avoid skin contact. Do not allow material to enter streams, sewers, or other waterways.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Procedures Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage.

Storing Procedures Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Work/Hygienic Procedures Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) immediately after handling this product. Before removing gloves clean them with soap and water. As soon as practical, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls Maintain exposure levels below the exposure limit through the use of general and local exhaust ventilation.

Eye/Face Protection tightly fitting safety goggles

Hand Protection Chemical-resistant gloves (barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or Viton)

Body Protection Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants and shoes plus socks.

Respiratory Protection When respirators are required, select NIOSH approved equipment based on actual or potential airborne concentrations and in accordance with the appropriate regulatory standards and/or Industry recommendations.

General Protection Follow all label instructions. Educate and train employees in safe use of the product. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Exposure Limits

1,2-Propanediol 57-55-6	WEEL	TWA	50 ppm
Form of Exposure		Total vapor and aerosol.	
	WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m3
Form of Exposure		Aerosol.	

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance opaque beige

Physical State liquid, viscous

pH 6.9 at 25 °C Aqueous suspension

Density 1.17 g/ml

Bulk Density 9.74 lbs/gal

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Incompatibility strong acids and strong bases strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition Thermal decomposition
hydrogen chloride (HCl)
nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Products

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Only acute toxicity studies have been conducted on this product as formulated. The non-acute information pertains to the technical-grade active ingredients, iprodione and thiophanate methyl.

Acute Oral Toxicity male/female rat: LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute Dermal Toxicity male/female rat: LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute Inhalation male/female rat: LC50: > 2.01 mg/l

Toxicity Exposure time: 4 h Determined in the form of liquid aerosol.
Maximum attainable concentration. No deaths male/female rat: LC50: > 8.04 mg/l
Exposure time: 1 h

Acute Inhalation Toxicity Determined in the form of liquid aerosol.
Extrapolated from the 4 hr LC50.

Skin Irritation rabbit: slight irritation

Eye Irritation rabbit: Moderate eye irritation

Sensitization guinea pig: Non-sensitizing

Chronic Toxicity Iprodione caused effects in the liver, adrenal, ovary, and testes in chronic feeding studies.
Thiophanate methyl caused mild anemia and effects in liver and thyroid in chronic feeding studies. In addition, transient neurological effects (tremors) were observed in dogs.

Assessment Carcinogenicity
Iprodione produced benign testicular tumors in rats and benign liver and ovary tumors in mice when tested at a maximum tolerated dose. Thiophanate methyl produced benign liver tumors in mice and thyroid tumors in rats.

ACGIH None.

NTP None.

IARC None.

OSHA None.

Reproductive & Developmental Toxicity REPRODUCTION: Neither iprodione nor thiophanate methyl caused reproductive toxicity in multi-generation studies in rats.
DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Neither iprodione nor thiophanate methyl are primary developmental toxicants as only minor delays or variations in fetal development were observed only at doses that caused maternal toxicity.

Neurotoxicity Iprodione is not considered to be a neurotoxicant. No results of specific neurotoxicity testing are available for thiophanate methyl.

Mutagenicity Based on the overall weight of evidence, neither iprodione nor thiophanate methyl were genotoxic in a battery of in vitro and in vivo studies.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Precautions This product is toxic to invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water-mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish/aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate surface or ground water by cleaning equipment or disposal of wastes, including equipment wash water.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Disposal Guidance Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal Triple rinse containers. Puncture container to avoid re-use. Then dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

RCRA Classification US. EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery

23564-05-8 Act (RCRA) Composite List of Hazardous Wastes and Appendix VIII Hazardous

Thiophanate-methyl Constituents (40 CFR 261): U409

23564-05-8 US. EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) U List of Hazardous

Thiophanate-methyl Wastes (40 CFR 261.33(f) and 40 CFR 302 [CERCLA]): U409

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

TRANSPORTATION

CLASSIFICATION: Not regulated for all modes of Transportation

FREIGHT Insecticides or Fungicides,

CLASSIFICATION: N.O.I.; other than poison

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

TSCA list None.

US. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt D) None.

SARA Title III - Section 302 - Notification and Information None.

SARA Title III - Section 313 - Toxic Chemical Release Reporting

Thiophanate-methyl 23564-05-8 1.0%

US States Regulatory Reporting **CA Prop65**

This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Iprodione 36734-19-7

This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Thiophanate-methyl 23564-05-8 Female reproductive toxin.

Thiophanate-methyl 23564-05-8 Male reproductive toxin.

US State Right-To-Know

Ingredients Thiophanate-methyl 23564-05-8 NJ

Canadian Regulations Canadian Domestic Substance List

Thiophanate-methyl 23564-05-8

Environmental

CERCLA

Thiophanate-methyl 23564-05-8 1 lbs

Clean Water Section 307 Priority Pollutants **None.**

Safe Drinking Water Act Maximum Contaminant Levels **None.**

International Regulations

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances (EINECS)

Iprodione 36734-19-7

Thiophanate-methyl 23564-05-8

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA

Health - 2 Flammability - 1 Reactivity - 1 Others - none

0 = minimal hazard, 1 = slight hazard, 2 = moderate hazard,
3 = severe hazard, 4 = extreme hazard

Reason to Revise: New Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date: 03/18/2005

Please note: Cleary Chemical Corp. believes that the information and recommendations contained herein are accurate as of the date hereof. The information provided herein applies only to the specific product designated and may not be valid where said product is used in combination with any other material or in any process. It is the users responsibility to determine the suitability of the information for their purposes. No warranty of fitness for any particular purpose, warranty of merchantability, or any other warranty, expresser or implied, is made concerning the information provided.

26/36 Fungicide™ and the Cleary logo are trademarks of Cleary Chemical Corporation.

26/36 Fungicide™

A Fungicide for the Prevention and Control of Certain Diseases of Turfgrass and Ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Iprodione: 9-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-N-(1- methylethyl)-2,4-dioxo-1-imidazolidinecarboxamide)*	19.65%*
Thiophanate-methyl	19.65%*
INERT INGREDIENTS:	60.70%
	100.00%

*Equivalent to 1.9 pounds Iprodione per gallon and 1.9 pounds thiophanate-methyl per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING AVISO

Si Usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a Usted en detalle
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail).

For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-334-9745

For MEDICAL And TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

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.
If In Eyes:	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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.
If Inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of medical emergency for additional information call toll-free 1-800-334-7577.

EPA Reg. No. 432-1414-1001 **EPA Est. No. 264-MO-02**

Manufactured For:
Cleary Chemical Corporation
178 Ridge Road, Dayton, NJ 08810
732-329-8399
800-524-1662

CLEARY
Count on Cleary

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

Accepted 5.24.05
Version 1.8.06

BLACK GREEN 3 lic 2.5 GALLON

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
WARNING
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Avoid breathing spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Mixers, loaders, others exposed to the concentrate, cleaners/repairers of equipment, and applicators applying as a dip treatment must wear coveralls over long-sleeve shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber (≥14 mils), neoprene rubber (≥14 mils), or viton (≥14 mils), chemical-resistant apron, and chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.

Applicators using hand held equipment must wear coveralls over long-sleeve shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber (≥14 mils), neoprene rubber (≥ 14 mils), or viton (≥14 mils), chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposures, and a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any R, P or HE filter.

Applicators using aircraft or mechanical ground equipment (groundboom, airblast, etc.), and flaggers for aerial applications must wear long-sleeve shirt and long pants, and shoes plus socks.

Applicators using truck-mounted equipment with a handgun at the end of a hose (i.e., for commercial turfgrass applications) and all other handlers not specified above must wear long-sleeve shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber (≥14 mils), neoprene rubber (≥14 mils), or viton (≥14 mils), and shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Discard clothing or other materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker 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:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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 change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This chemical can contaminate surface water through aerial and ground spray applications. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water after application. These include poorly

draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

This pesticide is toxic to invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to interidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read entire label before using this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or indirectly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the 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 this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. 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 of 12 hours for ornamental uses. The restricted entry interval for all other WPS uses is 24 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, such as plants, soil, or water, is coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber (≥14 mils), neoprene rubber (≥14 mils), or viton (≥14 mils), chemical resistant footwear plus socks, and chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposures.

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to turf uses (golf courses, landscape and institutional areas) of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office of guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

General Use: In order to assure maximum crop tolerance and disease control, follow recommendations on this label and all the precautions and limitations of the package label.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Use of this product at residential sites is prohibited.

Except for use on golf courses, if applying this product adjacent to a water body such as a lake, reservoir, river, permanent stream, marsh or natural pond, estuary, or commercial fish pond, there must be at least a 25-foot vegetative buffer strip between the water body and the point of application.

For golf courses only, do not apply to turf cut higher than 1" on golf holes where water bodies are present.

Do not apply this product when the wind direction is toward aquatic areas.

TURF: 26/36 Fungicide is a foliar applied fungicide, recommended for turfgrass disease control on golf courses, sod farms, and institutional areas where fine turf is grown. It provides effective, broad spectrum turf disease control and also serves as a useful tank mixture in the resistance management program required for other resistance sensitive fungicides.

When used in conjunction with good turf management practices, 26/36 Fungicide is effective in controlling the following diseases:

Dollar Spot, Brown Patch, Anthracnose, Leaf Spots such as Helminthosporium Leaf Spot caused by *Drechslera* spp. pathogens, Corticium Red Thread, Fusarium Patch, Zoysia Patch, Ascochyta Leaf Blight and Copper Spot.

Apply the recommended rates as indicated in the table in 0.5 to 10 gallons of water per 1000 square feet. Do not drench. Do not allow the spray mixture to stand for longer than 12 hours as some breakdown of the product may occur. Maintain agitation during spray operations. Apply with a properly calibrated sprayer.

TURF
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE

Begin applications when conditions favor disease development or when the disease first appears unless otherwise noted.

DISEASE	INTERVAL OF APPLICATIONS	FLUID OZ./1000 FT.²
Dollar Spot *(Lanzia spp. and Moellerodiscus spp.)* **Brown Patch** *(Rhizoctonia solani)* **Anthracnose** *(Colletotrichum graminicola)* **Leaf Spot** such as Helminthosporium Leaf Spot caused by *(Drechslera* spp.*)* **Corticium Red Thread** *(Laetisaria fuciformis)* **Ascochyta leaf blight** *(Aschochyta)* **Copper Spot** *(Gloeocercospora sorghi)* **Fusarium Patch** *(Fusarium nivale)* **Zoysia Patch** *(Rhizoctonia solani)*	Repeat at 14 to 21 day interval as needed.	2.0 when disease pressure is low 3.0 when disease pressure is moderate 4.0 when disease pressure is high

Do not exceed a total of 14.5 fluid oz. product/1000 ft² per year.

Under severe conditions, the higher rate and/or shorter interval of applications are recommended for all diseases. When disease pressure is low to moderate, the lower rates and longer intervals are recommended.

Do not mow or irrigate treated areas until the foliage is completely dry, usually a 24-hour waiting period following treatment is preferred.

Do not mix with any sticker, extender, or wetting agent. Do not graze animals on treated turf. Do not feed clippings from treated turf to livestock or poultry.

TANK MIXTURES
ADDITIONAL DISEASE CONTROL

If turf is threatened by additional diseases, 26/36™ Fungicide is compatible with most commonly used fungicides. If a tank mixture is used, follow label directions for the use of that product.

Do not exceed a total of 14.5 fluid oz. 26/36 Fungicide per 1000 ft² per year.

ORNAMENTALS
NOT FOR RESIDENTIAL USE

FIELD, LANDSCAPE AND GREENHOUSE ORNAMENTALS AND CONIFER NURSERIES*

26/36 Fungicide is a broad spectrum fungicide that may be applied safely to a wide range of ornamental flowering and foliage plants, either as a foliar spray, drench or dip. Please read specific instructions and use only as directed.

* Conifer Nurseries not registered for use in California.

RECOMMENDED FOR USE BY COMMERCIAL NURSERY AND LANDSCAPE PERSONNEL.

26/36 Fungicide is recommended for use on a wide variety of container and field grown flowering and foliage ornamentals as follows :

DISEASES

1. Aerial Web Blight	(*Rhizoctonia sp.*)
2. Alternaria Leaf Blight	(*Alternaria euphorbiae*)
3. Alternaria Leaf Spot	(*Alternaria panax, Alternaria tenuissima*)
4. Botrytis Blight	(*Botrytis sp.*)
5. Fusarium Leaf Spot	(*Fusarium moniliforme*)
6. Helminthosporium Leaf Spot	(*Helminthosporium sp.*)
7. Rhizoctonia stem and root rot	(*Rhizoctonia sp.*)
8. Ink Spot	(*Drechslera iridis*)
9. Tulip Fire	(*Botrytis tulipae*)
10. Alternaria Leaf Blight	(*Alternaria zinniae*)
11. Ray Blight	(*Ascochyta chrysanthami*)
12. Fusarium Corm rot	(*Fusarium oxysporum*)
13. Daffodil Leaf Scorch*	(*Stagnospora curtisii*)
14. Blossom Blight*	(*Monilinia fructicoli*)
15. Botrytis Storage Rot*	(*Botrytis sp.*)
16. Cylindrocladium Blight and Wilt*	(*Cylindrocladium scoparium*)

*** Not registered for use in California.**

PLANT TOLERANCE: Plant tolerances to 26/36 Fungicide have been found to be acceptable in the specific genera and species listed on this label. It is not possible to evaluate every species or variety of ornamental plant for its tolerance to 26/36 Fungicide. The user should test for possible phytotoxic responses in other plants on a small area basis using recommended rates prior to commercial use.

ORNAMENTALS

Ageratum (1 to 7)	Dieffenbachia (1 to 7)	Pansy (1 to 7)
Ajuga (1 to 7)	Dizygotheca (1 to 7)	Peach (ornamental) (1 to 7)
Almond (ornamental) (1 to 7)	Dogwood (1 to 7)	Peperomia (1 to 7)
Alyssum (1 to 7)	Dracena (1 to 7)	Periwinkle (1 to 7)
Andromeda (1 to 7)	English Ivy (1 to 7)	Philodendron (1 to 7)
Aphelandra (1 to 7)	Episcia (1 to 7)	Phlox (1 to 7)
Artemisia (1 to 7)	Euonymous (1 to 7)	Pilea (1 to 7)
Aster (1 to 7)	Ficus (1 to 7)	Pine (1 to 7)
Azalea (1 to 7, 16)	Forsythia (1 to 7)	Pittosporum (1 to 7)
Boxwood (1 to 7)	Gazania (1 to 7)	Plum (ornamental) (1 to 7, 14)
Cactus (1 to 7)	Geranium (1 to 7)	Poinsettia (1 to 7)
Calendula (1 to 7)	Gladiolus (1 to 7, 12)	Poppy (1 to 7)
Camation (1 to 7)	Gloxinia (1 to 7)	Pothos* (1 to 6)
Cherry (ornamental) (1 to 7)	Gypsophila (1 to 7)	Primrose (1 to 7)
Chrysanthemum (1 to 7, 11)	Hawthorn (1 to 7)	Privet (1 to 7)
Cineraria (1 to 7)	Holly (1 to 7)	Protea (1 to 7)
Cistena Plum (1 to 7, 14)*	Hoya (1 to 7)	Pyracantha (1 to 7)
Coleus (1 to 7)	Hydrangea (1 to 7)	Rhododendron (1 to 7, 16)
Columbine (1 to 7)	Impatiens* (1 to 7)	Rose Tree of China (1 to 7)
Coral Bells (Heuchera) (1 to 7)	Iris (1 to 8)	Rose (1 to 7, 15)
Crape Myrtle (1 to 7)	Juniper (1 to 7)	Salvia (1 to 7)
Cassula (1 to 7)	Kalanchoe (1 to 7)	Schefflera (1 to 7)
Croton (1 to 7)	Lillies (1 to 7)	Snapdragon (1 to 7)
Cydamen (1 to 7)	Lipstick vine (1 to 7 (Aeschynanthus)	Statice (1 to 7)
Daffodils (1 to 7, 13)*	Marigold (1 to 7)	Tree Ivy (1 to 7)
Dahlia (1 to 7)	Monarda (Bee Balm) (1 to 7)	Tulip(1 to 7, 9)
Delphinium (1 to 7)	Pachysandra (1 to 7)	Viburnum (1 to 7)
Deutzia (1 to 7)	Palm (1 to 7)	Violet (1 to 7)
Dianthus (1 to 7)		Zinnia (1 to 7, 10)

***NOTE:** Do not use 26/36 Fungicide as a soil drench on Impatiens, and Pothos. Do not use 26/36 Fungicide on Spathiphyllum.

*** Not registered for use in California.**

HOW TO USE 26/36 FUNGICIDE AS A FOLIAR SPRAY

Apply 26/36 Fungicide as a foliar spray to run-off, at the following rates and intervals, when conditions become favorable for disease development.

DISEASE	Fluid Oz/ACRE	INTERVAL OF APPLICATION	USE DIRECTIONS
Aerial Web Blight (*Rhizoctonia sp.*) Alternaria Leaf Blight (*Alternaria zinniae*) Alternaria Leaf Blight (*Alternaria euphorbiae*) Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria panax*) (*Alternaria tenissima*) Botrytis Blight (*Botrytis sp.*) Fusarium Leaf Spot (*Fusarium moniliforme*) Helminthosporium Leaf Spot (*Helminthosporium sp.*) Ink Spot (*Drechslea iridis*) Ray Blight (*Ascochyta chrysanthumi*) Tulip Fire (*Botrytis tulipae*) Daffodil Leaf Scorch* (*Stagnospora curtisii*) Blossom Blight* (*Monilinia fructicoli*)	33 to 84	7 to 14 Days	Spray plants to insure thorough coverage.

Do not apply more than 84 fluid oz/acre per application.
Do not make more than 4 applications per crop per year.
Under severe disease pressure, use the highest recommended rate and/or the shortest spray interval. When disease pressure is light to moderate, the lower rates and longer intervals are recommended.
NOTE: A resin based surfactant should be added to foliar sprays for use on iris, lillies, and tulips.

*** Not registered for use in California.**

HOW TO USE 26/36 FUNGICIDE AS A DRENCH

Apply 26/36 Fungicide as a drench at seeding and/or after transplanting for Rhizoctonia control at the following rates and interval:

DISEASE	Fluid oz/100 GALS.	INTERVAL OF APPLICATION
Rhizoctonia Stem and Root Rot (*Rhizoctonia spp.*)	13.5 Apply 1 to 2 pints of solution per square foot.	14 Days

Do not exceed a total of 37 fluid ounces/1000 ft² per year.
Do not make more than 6 applications per year.
Under severe pressure, use the highest recommended rate, when disease pressure is light to moderate, the lower rate is recommended.
NOTE: Do not use 26/36 Fungicide as a drench on impatiens and pothos.
Do not use 26/36 Fungicide on Spathiphyllum.

HOW TO USE 26/36 FUNGICIDE AS A DIP

PLANT SPECIES	DISEASE	Fluid Oz /100 GALLONS	DIP DURATION	DIRECTIONS
Rose	Botrytis Storage Rot (Botrytis sp.)	33	5 Minutes	Dip bare root roses prior to cold storage.
Azalea and Rhododendron	Cylindrocladium Blight and Wilt* (Cylindrocladium scoparium)	33	5 Minutes	Dip cuttings prior to planting.
Gladiolus	Fusarium Corm Rot (Fusarium oxysporum)	66	5 Minutes	Dip corms prior to storage.

*** Not registered for use in California.**

DIRECTIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Do not use through sprinkler irrigation systems in California.

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

SPRAY PREPARATION: Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: First prepare a suspension of 26/36 Fungicide in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of 26/36 Fungicide,

and then the remaining volume of water. (Suspension concentrations using the appropriate dosage per acre recommended on this label of 26/36 Fungicide per 1 to 4 gallons of water are recommended) Then set sprinkler to deliver 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of 26/36 Fungicide into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of 26/36 Fungicide should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

NOTE: When treatment with 26/36 Fungicide has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 to 48 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension.

Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time. 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 shutdown. 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, such as 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, when system connection or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation must shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

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

SPRAY DRIFT

SENSITIVE AREAS: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-

and-weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulation.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions below).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

WIND: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS: (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements)

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

26/36 FUNGICIDE

SECTION 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name	26/36 FUNGICIDE
MSDS Number	1020000012483, Version 1.0
Product Use	A Fungicide for the prevention and control of certain diseases of turfgrass and ornamentals.

Cleary Chemical Company
178 Ridge Road, Dayton, NJ 08810-1501 USA
For MEDICAL, TRANSPORTATION or other EMERGENCY call 1-800-334-7577 (24 hours/day)
For Product Information call 1-800-331-2867

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Component	Name CAS-No.	Average % by Weight
Iprodione	36734-19-7	19.65
Thiophanate-methyl	23564-05-8	19.65

SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NOTE: Please refer to Section 11 for detailed toxicological information. Emergency Overview Warning! Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. May cause substantial but temporary eye injury. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Physical State	liquid, viscous
Appearance	opaque beige
Routes of Exposure	Ingestion, Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin Absorption
Immediate Effects	Cause substantial but temporary eye injury. May cause eye irritation.
Eye	Do not get in eyes.
Skin	Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin and clothing.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Do not take internally.
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General	Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.
Eye	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Skin	Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.