

432-1414

09/11/2008

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SEP 11 2008

Richard M. Gorrell
Manager, Registrations
Bayer Environmental Science
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject: Label Notification(s) for Pesticide Registration Notices 2007-4

Dear Mr. Gorrell:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application(s) for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 2007-4 dated August 22, 2008 for:

EPA Registration 432-942	Banol
EPA Registration <u>432-1414</u>	26/36 Fungicide

The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for applicability under PR Notice 2007-4 and finds that the label changes requested falls within the scope of PR Notice 2007-4. The label has been date-stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

Please be reminded that 40 CFR Part 156.140(a)(4) requires that a batch code, lot number, or other code identifying the batch of the pesticide distributed and sold be placed on nonrefillable containers. The code may appear either on the label (and can be added by non-notification/PR Notice 98-10) or durably marked on the container itself.

If you have any questions, please contact me directly at 703-305-6249 or Nicole Williams of my staff at 703-308-5551.

Sincerely,

Linda Arrington
Notifications & Minor Formulations Team Leader
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

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	United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460	<input type="checkbox"/> Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	OPP Identifier Number
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Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number 432-1414	2. EPA Product Manager Mary Waller	3. Proposed Classification <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) 26/36 Fungicide	PM# Team 21	
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) Bayer Environmental Science 2 T. W. Alexander Drive Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 <input type="checkbox"/> Check if this is a new address		6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3) (b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and label to: <div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">NOTIFICATION</div> EPA Reg. No. <u>SEP 11 2008</u> Product Name _____

Section II

<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment - Explain Below <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission in response to Agency Letter dated _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Final printed labels in response to Agency Letter dated _____ <input type="checkbox"/> "Me Too" Application. <input type="checkbox"/> Other - explain below.
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Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

Notification of label change per PR Notice 2007-4. This notification is consistent with the guidance of PR Notice 2007-4 and the requirements of EPA's regulations at 40 CFR 156.10, 156.140, 156.144, 156.146, and 156.156. No other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if the amended label is not consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 156.10, 156.140, 156.144, 156.146, and 156.156, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and it may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Section III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:			
Child-Resistant Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Unit Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "yes," Unit Package wgt. _____	Water Soluble Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "Yes," Package wgt. _____	2. Type of Container <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastic <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Paper <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
3. Location of Net Contents Information <input type="checkbox"/> Label <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Container		4. Size(s) of Retail Container 2.5 gallon	
5. Location of Label Directions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Label <input type="checkbox"/> On Labeling accompanying product		6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product <input type="checkbox"/> Lithograph <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paper glued <input type="checkbox"/> Stenciled <input type="checkbox"/> Other (_____)	

Section IV

1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this applicaiton.)		
Name Richard M. Gorrell	Title Manager, Registrations	Telephone No. (Include Area Code) 919-549-2423
I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false for misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.		6. Date Application Received <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">(Stamped)</div>
2. Signature _____	3. Title Manager, Registrations	
4. Typed Name Richard M. Gorrell	5. Date August 22, 2008	

Bayer Environmental Science



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August 22, 2008

EPA08RMG0822_2636NotifDispState
Fedex

Ms. Sherada Hobgood
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504P)
Document Processing Desk (Amend)
Room S-4900, One Potomac Yard
2777 South Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

RE: 26/36 Fungicide (EPA Reg. No. 432-1414): Label Notification to Revise the
Container Disposal Statement

Dear Ms. Hobgood:

Bayer Environmental Science (BES) is submitting a label notification to revise the
container disposal statement on the 26/36 Fungicide label as mandated by the
Agency. One of the label copies is highlighted for your convenience.

The following information is contained in this submission:

1. EPA Forms 8570-1
2. 3 paper copies of the revised label
3. 1 copy on electronic disc

If you have any questions, contact me at (919) 549-2423 or email me at
mike.gorrell@bayercropscience.com.

Sincerely,

Richard M. Gorrell
Manager, Registrations

Incl.

Cc: Karen Shearer
Michael Daly
Richard Rees

Bayer Environmental
Science
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
RTP, NC 27709
Phone : 919.549.2000

A Business Group of
Bayer CropScience

Certification with Respect to Label Integrity

version: 9/11/02

I certify that the information (including, but not limited to, text, tables, and graphics) contained in the electronic file identified below by file name and submitted with this certification is the same information as that on the paper copies of these documents included with this submission.

PROPOSED LABEL		
EPA Registration #	Date Submitted to EPA	Electronic file name
432-1414	08/22/08	00432-01414.20080822.2636FUNGICIDE.p df

I certify that the statements that I have made on this form are true, accurate, and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statements may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.



Signature

08/22/2008

Date

Anna B. Wilkins

Name (typed)

Label Development Specialist

Title

26/36 Fungicide[®]

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Iprodione: 3-(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.

EPA Reg. No. 432-1414

EPA Est. No. 264-MO-02

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 **1-800-331-2867**

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

FIRST AID

If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS WARNING

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Wear protective eyewear (goggles or safety glasses). Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse. 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 or ornamental 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.

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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 intertidal 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 ornamental and 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.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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 for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. 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 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 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 inch 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 *Dreschlera* 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 1,000 sq ft. 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 1,000 SQ FT
Dollar Spot <i>(Lanzia spp. and Moellerodiscus spp.)</i> Brown Patch <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i> Anthracnose <i>(Colletotrichum graminicola)</i> Leaf Spot such as Helminthosporium Leaf Spot caused by <i>(Drechslera spp.)</i> Corticium Red Thread <i>(Laetisaria fuciformis)</i> Ascochyta leaf blight <i>(Aschochyta)</i> Copper Spot <i>(Gloeocercospora sorghi)</i> Fusarium Patch <i>(Fusarium nivale)</i> Zoysia Patch <i>(Rhizoctonia solani)</i>	Repeat at 14 to 21 day intervals as needed.	1 as a preventative treatment 2 when disease pressure is low 3 when disease pressure is moderate 4 when disease pressure is high
Gray Snow Mold <i>(Typhula spp.)</i> Pink Snow Mold <i>(Fusarium nivale)</i>	One application before first permanent snow cover. If possible, another application during a mid-winter thaw.	4 to 8

Do not exceed a total of 14.5 fl oz product/1,000 sq ft 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 fl oz 26/36 Fungicide® per 1,000 sq ft per year.

Summer Stress Complex/Summer Decline: For management of Summer Stress Complex/Summer Decline, apply Chipco® Signature™ Fungicide at 4 to 8 fl oz of product per 1,000 sq ft with 26/36 Fungicide®.

Pythium Blight: Pythium blight will be controlled by the tank mixing of Chipco Signature Fungicide or ALIETTE® WDG Brand Fungicide with 26/36. If a tank mixture is used, follow label directions for the use of that product and apply at the rate recommended for control of the target disease organism.

Snow Molds: For overwintering management of Pink and Gray Snow Mold, apply Spotrete™, Endorse™, or Ultrex® and Alude™ or Signature fungicides with 26/36 Fungicide®. If a tank mixture is used, follow label directions for the use of that product.

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

* 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)	Pitosporum (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)
Carnation (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)
Crassula (1 to 7)	Kalanchoe (1 to 7)	Schefflera (1 to 7)
Croton (1 to 7)	Lilies (1 to 7)	Snapdragon (1 to 7)
Cyclamen (1 to 7)	Lipstick vine (1 to 7)	Statice (1 to 7)
Daffodils (1 to 7, 13)**	(Aeschynanthus)	Tree Ivy (1 to 7)
Dahlia (1 to 7)	Marigold (1 to 7)	Tulip (1 to 7, 9)
Delphinium (1 to 7)	Monarda (Bee Balm) (1 to 7)	Viburnum (1 to 7)
Deutzia (1 to 7)	Pachysandra (1 to 7)	Violet (1 to 7)
Dianthus (1 to 7)	Palm (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.**

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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	FL OZ/A	INTERVAL OF APPLICATION	USE DIRECTIONS
Aerial Web Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp.)	33 to 84	7 to 14 Days	Spray plants to insure thorough coverage.
Alternaria Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria zinniae</i>)			
Alternaria Leaf Blight (<i>Alternaria euphorbiae</i>)			
Alternaria Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria panax</i>) (<i>Alternaria tenissima</i>)			
Botrytis Blight (<i>Botrytis</i> sp.)			
Fusarium Leaf Spot (<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i>)			
Helminthosporium Leaf Spot (<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.)			
Ink Spot (<i>Drechslera iridis</i>)			
Ray Blight (<i>Ascochyta chrysanthami</i>)			
Tulip Fire (<i>Botrytis tulipae</i>)			
Daffodil Leaf Scorch* (<i>Stagnospora curtissi</i>)			
Blossom Blight* (<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>)			

Do not apply more than 84 fl oz/A 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, lilies, 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	FL OZ/100 GAL	INTERVAL OF APPLICATION
Rhizoctonia Stem and Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.)	13.5 Apply 1 to 2 pints of solution per sq ft.	14 Days

Do not exceed a total of 37 fl oz/1,000 sq ft 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	FL OZ /100 GAL	DIP DURATION	DIRECTIONS
Rose	Botrytis Storage Rot (<i>Botrytis</i> sp.)	33	5 Minutes	Dip bare root roses prior to cold storage.
Azalea and Rhodendron	Cylindrocladium Blight and Wilt* (<i>Cylindrocladium scoparium</i>)	33	5 Minutes	Dip cuttings prior to planting.
Gladiolus	Fusarium Corm Rot (<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>)	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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IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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NET CONTENTS: 2.5 GALLONS

Produced for



Bayer Environmental Science

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A Business Group of Bayer CropScience LP
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