



26GT[®]

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*

..... 23.3%*

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 76.7%

TOTAL: 100.0%

This product contains petroleum distillate.
*Equivalent to 2 pounds Iprodione per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 432-888

**KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

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

For PRODUCT USE Information Call
1-800-331-2867

Net Contents
2.5 Gallons

04250930

04588915C 140519AV2



FIRST AID

If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. N Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. N Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. N Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. N Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. N Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N Take off contaminated clothing. N Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. N Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N Move person to fresh air. N If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. N Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
<p>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 call toll free 1-800-554-5888.</p> <p>Caution: This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.</p>	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. 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

Mixers, loaders, others exposed to the concentrate, cleaners/repairers of equipment, and applicators applying as a dip treatment must wear long-sleeve shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber (S 14 mils), neoprene rubber (S 14 mils), or viton (S 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 (S 14 mils), neoprene rubber (S 14 mils), or viton (S 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, airstair, 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 (S 14 mils), neoprene rubber (S 14 mils), or viton (S 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 155.240 (d) (4) (i) the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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Users should:

- N Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- N Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- N 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 overlying 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 overlying 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

Use as directed on the label. For use on ornamentals, see the label for use on ornamentals.

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 155. 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 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, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber (S 14 mils), neoprene rubber (S 14 mils), or viton (S 14 mils), and shoes plus socks.

2687 Fungicide and Cleary Fungicide 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.

PLANT	APPLICATION RATE	CONCENTRATION
LOW	1.0 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.	1.0 fl oz./1,000 sq. ft.
MEDIUM (more dollar spot and brown patch)	1.0 fl oz./1,000 sq. ft.	1.0 fl oz./1,000 sq. ft.
HIGH	2.0 fl oz./1,000 sq. ft.	2.0 fl oz./1,000 sq. ft.

For management of Summer Stress Complex/Summer Decline, apply Chipco® SignatureP Fungicide at 4 to 8 ounces of product per 1000 square feet with 2687 Fungicide at 2 to 4 ounces of product per 1000 square feet.

Pythium blight will be controlled by the tank mixing of Chipco® SignatureP Fungicide or Imazalil Fungicide with 2687 Fungicide. If a tank mixture is used, follow label directions for the use of that product and apply at the rate prescribed for control of the target disease organism.

Tank-mix with a labeled rate of fungicide for the preventive control of Gray Snow Mold.

Application must be made in autumn before snow cover occurs. Apply with sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage (1 to 2 gallons of spray solution per 1000 square feet). Use the higher rate if the turf remains frozen prior to snow cover. For optimal control, reapply this treatment if a winter thaw and loss of snow cover occurs.

Not all products are registered in all states. Please verify state registration of ProStar, Compass, Heritage, Cleary Fungicide, F Fungicide, and Imazalil Fungicide in your state before selling, distributing, or using.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON ORNAMENTALS

NOT FOR RESIDENTIAL USE

FIELD LANDSCAPE AND GREEN HOUSE ORNAMENTALS AND CONIFER NURSERIES

2687 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.

Plant tolerances to 2687 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 2687 Fungicide. The user must test for possible phytotoxic responses in other plants on a small area basis using prescribed rates prior to commercial use.

HOW TO USE 2687 FUNGICIDE AS A FOLIAR SPRAY OR DRENCH

When conditions become favorable for disease development, apply 2687 Fungicide as a foliar spray to insure thorough coverage of the plant foliage.

Under severe disease pressure, use the highest prescribed rate and/or the shortest spray interval. When disease pressure is light to moderate, the lower rates and longer intervals are prescribed.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply more than 2 quarts product/acre per application.

Do not make more than 4 applications per crop per year.

Apply 2687 Fungicide as a drench at seeding and/or after transplanting for Rhizoctonia control. Under severe disease pressure, use the highest prescribed rate. When disease pressure is light to moderate, the lower rate is prescribed.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not exceed a total of 100 fl oz product /1000 sq ft per year (24 lbs a.i./A. ear).

Do not make more than 6 applications per year.

Do not use 2687 Fungicide on Spathiophyllum.

Do not use 2687 Fungicide as a drench on impatiens, and pothos.

PLANTS	PLANTS	PLANTS	APPLICATION RATE	APPLICATION METHOD	INTERVAL BETWEEN APPLICATIONS
Ageratum	Dianthus	Peach (ornamental)	1.0 to 2.0 quarts	Spray plants to insure thorough coverage	14 days
Aljuga	Dieffenbachia	Periwinkle			
Almond (ornamental)	Dizygotheca	Philodendron			
Alyssum	Dogwood	Phlox			
Andromeda	Dracena	Pilea			
Aphelandra	English Ivy	Pine			
Artemisia	Episcia	Pitosporum			
Aster	Euonymous	Plum (ornamental)			
Azalea	Ficus	Poinsettia			
Bloxwood	Forsythia	Poppy			
Cactus	lazzania	Pythium			
Calendula	Geranium	Rhododendron			
Carnation	lloxinia	Rose Tree of China			
Cherry (ornamental)	lypsophila	Rose			
Chrysanthemum	Hawthorn	Salvia			
Cineraria	Holly	Schefflera			
Cistena Plum	Cineraria	Snapdragon			
Coleus	Hoya	Stagwort			
Columbine	Hydrangea	Tree Ivy			
Coral Bells (Heuchera)	Impatiens	urnburnum			
Crape Myrtle	iris	violet			
Crassula	luniper	/innia			
Croton	alanchoe				
Cyclamen	lilies				
Daffodils	Stick vine (scynant us)				
Dahlia	Marigold				
Delphinium	Monarda (bee salm)				
Deutzia	Pachysandra				
	Palm				
	Pansy				

O TO USE GT FUNGICIDE AS A DIP

PLANT	DISEASE	PREVENTION	APPLICATION	REMARKS
Roses	Ootyrtis Storage Rot (<i>Ootyrtis</i> sp.)	1.0	Minutes	Dip bare root roses prior to cold storage.
Roses	Cylindrocladium Wight and Wilt (<i>Ylin rocia ulm scoparium</i>)	1.0	Minutes	Dip cuttings prior to planting.
Roses	Fusarium Corm Rot (<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>)	2.0	Minutes	Dip corms prior to storage.

TAN MI TURES

If ornamentals are threatened by additional diseases, FUNGICIDE is compatible with most commonly used fungicides. For control of diseases caused by Pythium and Phytophthora, FUNGICIDE can be tank-mixed with ALETTE brand fungicide. Consult the ALETTE label for a complete listing of diseases controlled and for application rates. If a tank mix with other fungicides is used, follow label directions for the use of that product and apply at the prescribed rate for control of the target disease organism.

DIRECTIONS T ROUG SPRIN LER IRRIGATION S STEMS

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

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

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

When treatment with FUNGICIDE has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area must be avoided for 24 to 48 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

PRODUCT PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS T ROUG SPRIN LER IRRIGATION S STEMS

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.

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

SPRA DRIFT

The pesticide must 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 Q 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 must be observed. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information](#).

(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).

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

N - volume M Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

N Pressure M Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's prescribed 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.

N number of nozzles M Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

N Nozzle Orientation M Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the prescribed practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

N Nozzle Type M 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.

(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 Q of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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

Applications must 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.

(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 must increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

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

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 M10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **LOCAL TERRAIN:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

APPLICATIONS IN LOW RELATIVE 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.

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

Applications must 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE:

Store in a cool dry location.

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:

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for reconditioning, if appropriate. 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. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

IMPORTANT READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS OF USE: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop Injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Bayer CropScience. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

WARRANTY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY. NO AGENT OF BAYER CROPSCIENCE IS AUTHORIZED TO MAKE ANY WARRANTIES BEYOND THOSE CONTAINED HEREIN OR TO MODIFY THE WARRANTIES CONTAINED HEREIN. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE DISCLAIMS ANY AND ALL WARRANTIES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, WHATSOEVER, FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATION OF REMEDY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR AN AND ALL DAMAGES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT BAYER CROPSCIENCE'S OPTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Bayer (reg. ®), the Bayer Cross (reg. ®), Allette[®], Eranio[®], 26 BT[®], Chipco[®], Compass[®], ProStar[®], Backed by Bayer[®] and Signature[®] are trademarks of Bayer.

Cleary[®] is a trademark of the Cleary Company.

Heritage[®] is a registered trademark of Syngenta Corporation.

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Bayer



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Note to Physician: This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.

Net Contents
2.5 Gallons
04250930
04588915C 140519AV2

BACKED
by **BAYER**

Bayer

Produced for:
Bayer Environmental Science
A Division of Bayer CropScience LP
2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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

See inside leaflet for complete First Aid Instructions, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use and Storage and Disposal Instructions.



(01)00785740106051

Product of Taiwan