

PYRACLOSTROBIN

GROUP

11

FUNGICIDE

Rey

FUNGICIDE

For Disease Control in Turfgrass and Landscape Ornamentals.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT*:	WT. BY %
Pyraclostrobin: (carbamic acid, [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester)	23.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	76.5%
TOTAL:	100.0%
*Equivalent to 2.08 pounds of pyraclostrobin per gallon.	

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you **DO NOT** understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements,
Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

EPA Reg. No. 83529-278

EPA Est. No. (AG) 72159-GA-001; (GH) 70815-GA-001; (MC) 89332-GA-001; (SC) 39578-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707Net Contents: **1 Gal.**

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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing (vapor or spray mist). Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, Natural Rubber $\geq$ 14 mils, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) $\geq$ 14 mils, Viton $\geq$ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after applications. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features, including ponds, streams, and springs, will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

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

Groundwater Advisory

Pyraclostrobin may leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of boscalid and pyraclostrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

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), notification of workers, 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 (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Natural Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Rey is a broad-spectrum fungicide for disease control in turfgrass and ornamentals. For maximum efficacy, apply **Rey** preventively. Preventive applications optimize disease control. Apply **Rey** solo or in tank mixes with other registered fungicides.

DO NOT exceed the specified application rate or fail to comply with use restrictions listed in the **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** and **Restrictions** sections. All applications must be made according to the **USE DIRECTIONS** that follow. Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label can result in injury and/or inferior disease control.

This package contains **Rey**, a suspension concentrate (SC). The active ingredient in **Rey**, pyraclostrobin, is a member of the strobilurin class of chemistry and is derived from a natural antifungal substance. To maximize disease control, apply **Rey** in a regularly scheduled protective spray program and use in a rotation program with other fungicides. Because of its high specific activity, **Rey** has good residual activity against target fungi.

Mode of Action

Pyraclostrobin, the active ingredient in **Rey**, belongs to the group of respiration inhibitors classified by the US EPA and Canada PMRA as Quinone Outside Inhibitors (QoI), or target site of action Group 11 fungicides.

USE SITES

Turfgrass

Use **Rey** for disease control in the following turf use sites: Golf courses, Residential, institutional, commercial, and municipal, Lawns, Parks, Recreational areas including sports and athletic fields, Cemeteries, and Sod farms.

Restrictions - Turfgrass:

- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 4.4 fl. oz. of **Rey** per 1,000 sq. ft. per year (13.37 lbs. or 1.5 gals. of **Rey** per acre per year). Refer to **Table 1** for sequential application intervals for **Rey**.
- **DO NOT** use on crops intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment to turfgrass, except on sod farms.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in turf uses other than sod farms.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in New York State.
- **DO NOT** use this product to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

Ornamental Plants

Use **Rey** for disease control in ornamentals, including flower bulbs and forest and conifer nurseries and plantations in the following use sites: Outdoor nurseries, Retail nurseries, Greenhouses, Lathhouses and shadehouses, Containers, Residential and commercial landscapes, Interiorscapes, and Recreational areas including golf courses.

Restrictions - Ornamentals:

- For outdoor uses, **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 13.37 lbs. or 1.5 gals. of **Rey** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to plants that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by prior pesticide applications.
- **DO NOT** use on crops intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** apply by air to landscape ornamentals.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in New York State.
- **DO NOT** use in vegetables grown in greenhouses for crop production, or in vegetable production of transplants for outdoor use.
- **DO NOT** expose Wintercreeper (*Euonymus vegetus*) and Nine bark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) to spray or drift containing **Rey**, as injury can result (see **Table 6**).
- **DO NOT** expose grapes of varieties Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben, and Worden to spray or drift containing **Rey**, or injury can result.
- Be cautious when applying **Rey** to impatiens (*Impatiens* spp.) and petunia (*Petunia* spp.) when flowering, as discoloration can occur.
- **Resistance Management** - To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Rey**; then alternate to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

FUNGICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Rey contains pyraclostrobin, a Group 11 fungicide, and is effective against pathogens resistant to fungicides with modes of action different from those of quinone outside inhibitor (QoI) fungicides (target site of action Group 11), including the dicarboximides, sterol inhibitors, benzimidazoles, or phenylamides. Fungal isolates resistant to Group 11 fungicides, including pyraclostrobin, azoxystrobin, and trifloxystrobin, can eventually dominate the fungal population if Group 11 fungicides are used predominantly and repeatedly in the same area in successive years as the primary method of control for the targeted pathogen species. This can result in reduction of disease control by **Rey** or other Group 11 fungicides.

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

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

In turfgrass, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Rey** for anthracnose, dollar spot, gray leaf spot or Pythium; then alternate to an effective nonstrobilurin fungicide before reapplying **Rey**.

DO NOT make more than 3 consecutive applications of **Rey** for all other turfgrass diseases; then alternate to an effective nonstrobilurin fungicide before reapplying **Rey**.

In ornamental plants, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Rey**; then alternate with a fungicide of a different mode of action before reapplying **Rey**. **DO NOT** alternate **Rey** with other Group 11 fungicides.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11 - 15 miles per hour, applicators must use 3/4 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft *(note to registrants: remove if aerial application is prohibited on product labels)*

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boomless Ground Applications:

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

Drip Irrigation

Apply **Rey** through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soilborne disease control. Apply 8 to 16 fluid ounces **Rey** per acre as a preventive disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion from the main feed supply tank or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, delay subsequent irrigation (water only) for at least 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation

Apply **Rey** through sprinkler irrigation to turf on sod farms. Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines, or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, inject this product into no more than the last 20 to 30 minutes of the set.

DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform treated water. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.

Maintain good agitation during the entire application period. If you have questions about calibration, contact a State Extension service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

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, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall 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 pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. 8

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, discharge the water from the public water system into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, including a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION

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

Tank Mix Partners/Components

Rey is compatible with most fungicide, insecticide, and fertilizer products. If tank mixtures are used, follow rate restrictions, label directions and precautions on all labels.

Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or plant injury can result from mixing **Rey** with fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, additives, or fertilizers. To improve control of certain diseases, **Rey** can be tank mixed with other effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicides.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

Add components in the following sequence using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre.

1. Water - For 87 gallons per acre spray volume, use 14.4 cups (3.5 liters) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. Water-dispersible products (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions) - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
3. Water-soluble products - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4. Emulsifiable concentrates (oil concentrate or methylated seed oil when applicable) - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5. Water-soluble additives - Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
6. Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
7. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution must not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order

Limit amount of spray mixture prepared to that needed for immediate use.

1. **Water** - Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank 1/2 full of clean water.
2. **Products in PVA Bags** - Place the water-soluble PVA bag into the mixing tank. The water-soluble PVA bag will dissolve in water to allow the contents to disperse. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved, and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
3. **Water-Dispersible Products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, including **Rey**, or suspo-emulsions) - Shake containers well prior to use. Consult Sharda USA LLC representatives for additional information regarding agitation and recirculation.
4. **Water-Soluble Products.**
5. **Emulsifiable Concentrates** (oil concentrate or methylated seed oil when applicable).
6. **Water-Soluble Additives** (ammonium sulfate (AMS) or urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) when applicable).
7. **Remaining Quantity of Water.**

Maintain maximum constant agitation during application.

DO NOT allow mixture to stand for extended periods prior to application.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Spraying equipment must be cleaned thoroughly before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with the potential to injure turfgrass was used prior to **Rey**.

Addition of Additives

DO NOT use with organosilicate-based adjuvants or injury may occur. Because of the large number of additives or adjuvants that may be used, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether **Rey** can be used safely with all additives.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

- Apply the specified rate of **Rey** as instructed in the **USE DIRECTIONS** sections with ground or aerial spray equipment. Use the shorter specified application interval and/or the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.
- Calibrate spray equipment prior to use.
- Shake containers well prior to use. Consult Sharda USA LLC representatives for additional information regarding agitation and recirculation.
- Apply **Rey** using sufficient water volume and pressure for adequate coverage of the foliage.
- For maximum efficacy, apply **Rey** prior to or in the early stages of disease development. **Rey** use as a late curative or eradicator treatment may not result in satisfactory disease control.
- After application, allow foliage to dry prior to mowing or irrigating (exceptions: brown ring patch, fairy ring and Pythium root dysfunction).
- Actual duration of disease control will vary depending on environmental conditions, disease pressure, and management practices.

Ground Application

Apply **Rey** at the rates indicated in the **USE DIRECTIONS** sections in 2 - 4 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet (87 - 174 gallons per acre). Repeat applications at the specified interval, as necessary.

Aerial Application

Aerial application is permitted only on sod farms and the following production ornamentals:

- Container and field nurseries
- Flower bulb production
- Forest and conifer nurseries

Apply **Rey** at the rates indicated in the **USE DIRECTIONS** sections in no less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Repeat applications at the specified interval, as necessary. **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift from target area.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

TURFGRASS

Rey controls anthracnose, bentgrass dead spot, Bermudagrass decline, brown patch, dollar spot (suppression only), fairy ring, Fusarium patch, gray leaf spot, gray snow mold, large patch, leaf spot, melting out, necrotic ring spot, pink patch, pink snow mold, powdery mildew, Pythium blight, Pythium root dysfunction, rapid blight, red thread, Rhizoctonia leaf or sheath spot, rust, summer patch, take-all patch, and yellow tuft (downy mildew).

Rey provides significant suppression but not complete control of dollar spot. When used to control other diseases and dollar spot pressure is moderate to severe, tank mix **Rey** with another effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicide. For optimum control of gray snow mold and pink snow mold, tank mix **Rey** with another effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicide.

Restrictions:

- Maximum seasonal use rate - **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 4.4 fl. oz. of **Rey** per 1,000 sq. ft. per year (13.37 lbs. or 1.5 gals. of **Rey** per acre per year). Refer to **Table 1** for sequential application intervals for **Rey**.
- Minimum retreatment interval is 10 - 28 days (see **Application Interval**).
- **DO NOT** use on crops intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment to turfgrass, except on sod farms.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in turf uses other than sod farms.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in New York State.
- **DO NOT** use this product to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

Turfgrass Uses and Tolerance

Due to variability within turfgrass species, application techniques and possible tank mixes, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined if **Rey** can safely be used on all turfgrasses under all conditions.

The user is responsible for determining if **Rey** can be used safely before broad use. Apply the specified labeled use rate of **Rey** on a small test area under conditions expected to be encountered. Monitor for any adverse effects during a 14-day period after application.

Rate

Use the application rates specified for each disease as listed in **Table 1**. Apply **Rey** in 2 - 4 gals. of water per 1,000 square feet (87 - 174 gals. per acre). See **Table 2** for equivalent spray dilutions (fl. oz./100 gals. spray solution) to achieve rates specified in **Table 1**.

For aerial application (sod farms only), apply product in no less than 10 gals. of spray solution per acre.

Table 1 - Rey Application Rates and Intervals on Turfgrass

Disease/Pathogen	Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft.)	Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product/A)	Application Interval (Days)	Application Instructions
Anthraxnose* (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Bentgrass Dead Spot (<i>Ophiosphaerella agrostis</i>)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Bermudagrass Decline (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>graminis</i>)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	N/A (see Application Instructions)	Aids in control of Bermudagrass decline when integrated with appropriate cultural practices including raised mowing height, proper fertilization, and core aeration. Make 1 application in the spring following green-up and a second application in the fall when air temperatures remain above 80°F and humidity is 75% or higher. Apply in 4 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft.
Brown Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Brown Ring Patch (<i>Rhizoctonia circinata</i> var. <i>circinata</i> aka 'Waitea patch')	0.7	30.5	14 - 28	Apply when early yellow ring development is symptomatic. Late curative applications will not be effective. Brown ring patch symptoms may take 2- to 3-weeks to disappear following application. Use 2 - 4 gals. of spray volume per 1,000 sq. ft. and appropriate soil wetting agent at time of application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required. Provide short irrigation cycle directly following treatment to move fungicide through thatch.
Dollar Spot* (<i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i>) Suppression Only	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	14	Rey provides significant suppression but not complete control of dollar spot. When used to control other diseases and dollar spot pressure is moderate to severe, tank mix Rey with another effective dollar spot fungicide including vinclozolin, boscalid, or triticonazole. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.

(continued)

Table 1 - Rey Application Rates and Intervals on Turfgrass (continued)

Disease/Pathogen	Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft.)	Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product/A)	Application Interval (Days)	Application Instructions
Fairy Ring - Various (<i>Basidiomycete</i> fungi)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	28	Apply as soon as possible after fairy ring symptom development. Fairy ring symptoms may take 2- to 3-weeks to disappear following application. Use 2 - 4 gals. of spray volume per 1,000 sq. ft. and appropriate soil wetting agent at time of application. Reapplication after 28 days may be required. Provide short irrigation cycle directly following treatment to move fungicide through thatch.
Fusarium Patch (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	In the absence of snow cover, use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Leaf Spot* (<i>Pyricularia grisea</i>)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Gray Snow Mold (<i>Typhula incarnata</i>)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Make 2 applications 14 to 28 days apart in late fall just prior to snow cover. For optimum control before extended periods of snow cover, make 1 or 2 applications of Rey at 0.55 to 0.70 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. tank mixed with another effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicide including vinclozolin or triticonazole.
Large Patch Brown Patch of Warm Season Turfgrasses (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply prior to or directly at initial signs of infection in fall and make at least 2 sequential applications until turfgrass goes into dormancy. Reapplication in spring at time of green-up can be made if necessary. For control of brown patch of St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, kikuyugrass, seashore paspalum and zoysiagrass (aka zoysia patch).
Leaf Spot (<i>Bipolaris</i> spp., <i>Drechslera</i> spp., and <i>Exserohilum</i> spp.)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. Rotate with other effective fungicides including vinclozolin.

(continued)

Table 1 - Rey Application Rates and Intervals on Turfgrass (continued)

Disease/Pathogen	Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft.)	Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product/A)	Application Interval (Days)	Application Instructions
Melting Out (<i>Drechslera poae</i>)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. Rotate with other effective fungicides including vinclozolin.
Necrotic Ring Spot (<i>Leptosphaeria korrae</i>)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Aids in control of necrotic ring spot when combined with a nonstrobilurin fungicide including triticonazole, thiophanate methyl or chlorothalonil. Make applications in spring, fall or winter when conditions are present for outbreaks.
Pink Patch (<i>Limonomyces roseipellis</i>)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Pink Snow Mold (<i>Microdochium nivale</i>)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Make 2 applications, 14 to 28 days apart in late fall just prior to snow cover. For optimum control before extended periods of snow cover, make 1 or 2 applications of Rey at 0.55 to 0.70 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. tank mixed with another effective (nonstrobilurin) fungicide including vinclozolin or triticonazole.
Powdery Mildew (<i>Blumeria graminis</i>)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Pythium Blight* (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	10 - 14	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Tank mix Rey with another (nonstrobilurin) fungicide labeled for Pythium blight control during severe disease pressure or when symptoms are already present.
Pythium Root Dysfunction* (<i>Pythium volutum</i> , <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply preventively or early curative for control. Following sequential application, rotate to other effective fungicides for this disease prior to additional Rey application. Irrigate immediately following application.

(continued)

Table 1 - Rey Application Rates and Intervals on Turfgrass (continued)

Disease/Pathogen	Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product/ 1,000 Sq. Ft.)	Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product/A)	Application Interval (Days)	Application Instructions
Rapid Blight (<i>Labyrinthula terrestris</i>)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Follow the shorter spray interval when using the lower application rate.
Red Thread (<i>Laetisaria fuciformis</i>)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Rhizoctonia Leaf or Sheath Spot (<i>R. oryzae</i> , <i>R. zeae</i>)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Rhizoctonia infection can occur under warm, humid conditions on both cool-season turfgrass and warm-season turfgrass. This disease has been associated with localized dry spots, and necrotic (brown) ring symptoms can form. Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development. Use of soil-wetting agent may be appropriate.
Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp. and <i>Uromyces</i> spp.)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Apply when conditions are favorable for disease development.
Summer Patch (<i>Magnaporthe poae</i>)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Initiate applications in the spring when soil temperatures reach 60°F to 65°F at a 2-inch soil depth, or as dictated by local recommendations.
Take-All Patch (<i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> var. <i>avenae</i>)	0.7	30.5 (0.50 lb. a.i.)	28	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Make 2 applications 28 days apart in the fall, and 2 applications 28 days apart in the spring.
Yellow Tuft (Downy Mildew) (<i>Sclerophthora</i>)	0.4 - 0.7	17.4 - 30.5 (0.28 - 0.50 lb. a.i.)	14 - 28	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
*DO NOT apply more than 2 sequential applications of Rey for anthracnose, dollar spot, gray leaf spot or Pythium. For all other diseases, when anthracnose, dollar spot or Pythium are not present, DO NOT apply more than 3 sequential applications of Rey ; then alternate to an effective nonstrobilurin fungicide before reapplying Rey .				

Table 2 - Rey Dilution Spray Solutions on Turfgrass

Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product/1,000 Sq. Ft.)	To obtain 2 Gals./1,000 Sq. Ft. Spray Volume:	To obtain 3 Gals./1,000 Sq. Ft. Spray Volume:	To obtain 4 Gals./1,000 Sq. Ft. Spray Volume:
(Fl. Oz. Product/100 Gals. Spray Solution)			
0.40	20	13.33	10
0.55	27.5	18.33	13.75
0.70	35	23.33	17.50

ORNAMENTALS IN LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

Use **Rey** for control of certain pathogens causing foliar, aerial, and crown rot diseases, including scab, blights, leaf spots, powdery and downy mildews, anthracnose, and rust of ornamental plants and flower bulbs.

Begin **Rey** applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. **Rey** works best when used as part of a preventive disease management program. **Rey** used as a late curative or eradicant treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control.

Integrate **Rey** into an overall disease and pest management program that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, pruning, plant residue management, proper timing and placement of irrigation, and manipulation of environmental conditions to prevent fungal development where possible.

Restrictions:

- Not registered for use in ornamental plants in California.
- For outdoor uses, **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 13.37 lbs. or 1.5 gals. of **Rey** per acre per year.
- Retreatment interval is 7 - 14 days (see **Application Interval**).
- **DO NOT** apply to plants that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by prior pesticide applications.
- **DO NOT** use on crops intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** apply by air to landscape ornamentals.
- **DO NOT** apply by air in New York State.
- **DO NOT** use in vegetables grown in greenhouses for crop production, or in vegetable production of transplants for outdoor use.
- **DO NOT** expose Wintercreeper (*Euonymus vegetus*) and Nine bark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) to spray or drift containing **Rey**, as injury can result (see **Table 6**).
- **DO NOT** expose grapes of varieties Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben, and Worden to spray or drift containing **Rey**, or injury can result.
- Be cautious when applying **Rey** to impatiens (*Impatiens* spp.) and petunia (*Petunia* spp.) when flowering, as discoloration can occur.
- **Resistance Management** - To limit the potential for development of resistance, **DO NOT** make more than 2 sequential applications of **Rey**; then alternate to a labeled fungicide with a different mode of action.

Plant Tolerance

The phytotoxic potential of **Rey** has been assessed on a wide variety of common ornamental plants with no phytotoxicity observed. Refer to **Table 5** for the list of plants shown to be tolerant to **Rey**. Not all plant species and their varieties and cultivars have been

tested for tolerance to **Rey**, possible tank mix combinations of **Rey**, pesticide treatments preceding or following those of **Rey**, and combinations of **Rey** with adjuvants or surfactants. Local conditions can also influence plant tolerance and may not match those under which Sharda USA LLC has conducted testing. Before **Rey** use, test the product on a sample of the plant to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur prior to large-scale use.

Use with Additives

Label directions are based on data without additives. Additives or spray adjuvants are usually not necessary for use with **Rey**. If additives or spray adjuvants are included, use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **Rey**. Test the product on a sample of the plant to be treated to ensure that injury will not occur prior to large-scale use. **DO NOT** use organosilicone-based adjuvants with **Rey** because injury can result on certain ornamental species. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broadcast use.

Application Directions

Apply **Rey** according to the rate, timing, resistance management and adjuvant use instructions in **Table 3**. **Rey** can be applied by ground sprayer.

Foliar-Directed and Crown-Directed

Apply **Rey** at use rates and intervals stated in **Table 3**. Under light-to-moderate disease pressure, use the lower rates on a 7-day interval or the higher rates on a 14-day interval. Under environmental conditions that promote severe disease development, use the higher rates on a 7-day interval. Apply **Rey** as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Thorough coverage and wetting of foliage and crown of the plant is necessary for best control. Refer to **Table 3** for specific use directions for control of specific diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required.

Table 3 - Rey Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals in Landscape Maintenance for Foliar and Crown Diseases

Disease Pathogen	Use Rate/ Application (Fl. Oz. Product/100 Gals.)	Application Interval (Days)*	Application Instructions
Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp., <i>Gloeosporium</i> spp.)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 - 0.20 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Blossom Blight Monilinia Blossom Blight (<i>Monilinia</i> spp.)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 - 0.20 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Crown and Basal Rot (<i>Fusarium</i> spp., <i>Phytophthora</i> spp., <i>Pythium</i> spp., <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 - 0.20 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. The crown of the plant must be thoroughly covered. Use 6.1 - 9.1 fl. oz. on herbaceous plants, including bedding plants. Use 6.1 - 12.2 fl. oz. on woody ornamentals.

(continued)

Table 3 - Key Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals in Landscape Maintenance for Foliar and Crown Diseases

Disease Pathogen	Use Rate/ Application (Fl. Oz. Product/100 Gals.)	Application Interval (Days)*	Application Instructions
Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora</i> spp.)	3 - 6.1 (0.05 - 0.10 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i> spp., <i>Cercospora</i> spp., <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp., <i>Myrothecium</i> spp., <i>Phyllosticta</i> spp.)	1.5 - 6.1 (0.02 - 0.10 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development. For control of <i>D. rosae</i> , tank mix with a triazole or mancozeb-containing fungicide.
(<i>Didymellina</i> spp., <i>Ramularia</i> spp., <i>Septoria</i> spp.)	3 - 6.1 (0.05 - 0.10 lb. a.i.)		
(<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i> , <i>Entomosporium</i> sp.)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 - 0.20 lb. a.i.)		
Phytophthora Aerial Blight and Pythium (<i>Phytophthora</i> spp., <i>Pythium</i> spp.)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 - 0.20 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Use 6.1 - 9.1 fl. oz. on herbaceous plants, including bedding plants. Use 6.1 - 12.2 fl. oz. on woody ornamentals. For management of S.O.D, make a preventive application as a foliar spray providing good coverage of foliage and stems. A wetting agent, including a spreader-sticker, is recommended on plants with hard-to-wet leaf surfaces and coverage of stems. DO NOT apply this product in a curative manner or post-infection situation.
Sudden Oak Death (S.O.D) (<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>)	12.2 (0.20 lb. a.i.)		
Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe</i> sp., <i>Microsphaera</i> sp., <i>Oidium</i> sp., <i>Phyllactinia</i> sp., <i>Podosphaera</i> sp., <i>Sphaerotheca</i> sp., <i>Uncinula</i> sp.)	3 - 6.1 (0.05 - 0.10 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to or at the first disease symptom development.

(continued)

Table 3 - Key Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals in Landscape Maintenance for Foliar and Crown Diseases (continued)

Disease Pathogen	Use Rate/ Application (Fl. Oz. Product/100 Gals.)	Application Interval (Days)*	Application Instructions
Rhizoctonia Blight (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 - 0.20 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Use 6.1 - 9.1 fl. oz. on herbaceous plants, including bedding plants. Use 6.1 - 12.2 fl. oz. on woody ornamentals.
Rot Botrytis Rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> , <i>B. tulipae</i>) Sclerotinia Rot (<i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 - 0.20 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Rust (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.)	3 - 6.1 (0.05 - 0.10 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development. Use higher rates on <i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp. and <i>Melampsora</i> spp.
(<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp., <i>Melampsora</i> spp.)	6.1 - 12.2 (0.10 - 0.20 lb. a.i.)		
Scab (<i>Venturia</i> spp., <i>Cladosporium</i> spp.)	3 - 6.1 (0.05 - 0.10 lb. a.i.)	7 - 14	Use preventively. Begin application when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
*The stated interval applies to conditions under which moderate-to-high disease pressure is expected. If conditions are unfavorable for infection, or if disease pressure is absent, the interval may be extended up to 28 days.			

Table 4 - Key Dilution Spray Solutions on Ornamentals in Landscape Maintenance

Use Rate (Fl. Oz. Product/100 Gals.)	Spray Volume (mL Product/2 Gals.)	Spray Volume (mL Product/3 Gals.)	Spray Volume (mL Product/4 Gals.)
3.0	1.77	2.66	3.58
6.1	3.61	5.41	7.22
9.1	5.38	8.07	10.77
12.2	7.22	10.82	14.43

Table 5 - Rey Tolerant Plant Species

Plants in this table have been found to be tolerant to **Rey** when it is applied according to the use instructions stated in this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
African Violet	<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>	Begonia	<i>Begonia x superflorens</i> <i>scultorum</i>
Ajuga	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bellflower	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>
Almond, Non-Bearing	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Blackberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Aloe Vera	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia</i> sp.
Apple, Non-Bearing	<i>Malus</i> sp.	Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>
Apricot, Non-Bearing	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Blue Lily Turf	<i>Liriope</i> sp.
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja</i> sp.	Boxwood, Japanese, Common	<i>Buxus</i> - <i>B. japonica</i> , <i>B. sempervirens</i>
Ardisia	<i>Ardisia</i> sp.	Brachycome, Blue	<i>Brachycome</i> sp.
Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Bridal Wreath	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>
Ash, Red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia</i> sp.
Asian Trache	<i>Trachelospermum</i> sp.	Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> sp.
Asparagus Fern	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	Camellia, Japanese	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Astilbe	<i>Astilbe</i> sp.	Canna	<i>Canna x generalis</i>
Aucuba	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Avens	<i>Geum chiloense</i>	Cedar, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Chamaecyparis	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Cherry, Non-Bearing	<i>Prunus avium</i> , <i>P. cerasus</i>
Bachelor Button	<i>Centaurea montana</i>	Cherry, Flowering, Kwanzan	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'
Balloon Flower	<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i>	Cherry, Flowering, Mt. Fuji (Shirotae)	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Mt. Fuji' (Shirotae)
Barbados Lily	<i>Hippeastrum vittatum</i>	Chestnut, American	<i>Castanea dentata</i>
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	China, Rose	<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.
Basket-Of-Gold	<i>Aurinia saxatilis</i>	Chinquapin	<i>Castanea pumila</i>
Bayberry, Wax Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.
Bee Balm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Citrus, Non-Bearing	<i>Citrus</i> spp.

(continued)

Table 5 - Rey Tolerant Plant Species (continued)

Plants in this table have been found to be tolerant to **Rey** when it is applied according to the use instructions stated in this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> sp.	Euonymus	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Cone Flower	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Fern, Kimberly Queen	<i>Nephrolepis obliterated</i>
Coral Bells	<i>Heuchera</i> sp.	Fern, Wood	<i>Dryopteris</i> sp.
Cortaderia	<i>Cortaderia</i> sp.	Forsythia	<i>Forsythia</i> sp.
Cotoneaster, Cranberry	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i> sp.
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> sp.	Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Cranberry, American	<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>	Gayfeather	<i>Liatris</i> sp.
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Gazania	<i>Gazania</i> sp.
Cryptomeria	<i>Cryptomeria</i> sp.	Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> sp.
Cupid's Dart	<i>Catananche cerulea</i>	Gerbera	<i>Gerbera</i> sp.
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> sp.	Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Globe Thistle	<i>Echinops ritro</i>
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> sp.	Goldbell Tree, Chinese	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> sp.	Grape, European, Non-Bearing	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
Deutzia	<i>Deutzia</i> sp.	Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Raphiolepis</i> sp.
Dietes	<i>Dietes vegeta</i>	Hazel	<i>Corylopsis</i> sp.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> sp.	Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga</i> sp.	Hemlock, Canada	<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>
Dusty Miller	<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>	Holly, Chinese, Japanese, Yaupon	<i>Ilex - I. cornuta, I. crenata, I. vomitoria</i>
Echinacea	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> sp.
Elaeagnus, Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> sp.
Elder, Water	<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	Impatiens*, New Guinea, Balsam, (Non-Flowering)	<i>Impatiens</i> spp. (non-flowering)

(continued)

Table 5 - Rey Tolerant Plant Species (continued)Plants in this table have been found to be tolerant to **Rey** when it is applied according to the use instructions stated in this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Iris	<i>Iris</i> sp.	Marigold	<i>Tagetes</i> sp.
Ivy, Common, California, English	<i>Hedera</i> sp.	Maudlin, Blue	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>
Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Meadow Sage	<i>Salvia x superba</i>
Jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Monkey Grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
Juniper, Creeping, Chinese	<i>Juniperus</i> - <i>J. horizontalis</i> , <i>J. chinensis</i>	Morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.
Lamb's Ear	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	Moss, Rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium elatum</i>	Myrica Cerifera	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Leopard's Bane	<i>Doronicum cordatum</i>	Myrtle	<i>Myrtus</i> sp.
Leucophyllum	<i>Leucophyllum</i> sp.	Narcissus	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>
Lilac, Common	<i>Syringa</i> sp.	Nectarine, Non-Bearing	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Lily	<i>Lilium</i> sp.	Oak, Bur, Red	<i>Quercus</i> sp. - <i>Q. macrocarpa</i> , <i>Q. rubra</i>
Liriope, Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari variegata</i>	Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Lisianthus	<i>Eustoma grandiflora</i>	Olive, Fragrant Tea	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Lobelia	<i>Lobelia</i> sp.	Pansy	<i>Viola</i> sp.
Loropetalum	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Peach, Non-Bearing	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Lupine	<i>Lupinus</i> spp.	Pear, Non-Bearing	<i>Pyrus</i> sp.
Magnolia, Star, Saucer	<i>Magnolia</i> - <i>M. stellata</i> , <i>M. soulangiana</i>	Pecan, Non-Bearing	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Maidenhair Tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Periwinkle, Madagascar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Mandevilla	<i>Mandevilla</i> sp.	Periwinkle, Perennial	<i>Vinca major</i> , <i>V. minor</i>
Maple, Amur, Japanese, Norway, Sugar, Soft, Negundo	<i>Acer</i> - <i>A. ginnala</i> , <i>A. palmatum</i> , <i>A. platanoideis</i> , <i>A. saccharum</i> , <i>A. saccharinum</i> , <i>A. negundo</i>	Petunia* (Non-Flowering)	<i>Petunia</i> spp. (non-flowering)

(continued)

Table 5 - Rey Tolerant Plant Species (continued)Plants in this table have been found to be tolerant to **Rey** when it is applied according to the use instructions stated in this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> sp.	Rose	<i>Rosa</i> sp.
Pine, Black, White, Blue, Mugo	<i>Pinus</i> - <i>P. thunbergiana</i> , <i>P. strobus</i> , <i>P. pinea</i> , <i>P. mugo</i>	Rose Mallow	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>
Pine, European	<i>Abies alba</i>	Ruellia	<i>Ruellia</i> sp.
Pistachio, Non-Bearing	<i>Pistacia vera</i>	Russian Arborvitae	<i>Microbiota decussata</i>
Pittosporum, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Sage, Silverado	<i>Leucophyllum</i> sp.
Plum, Non-Bearing	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Sago	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>
Plum, Purple Leaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Salvia	<i>Salvia coccinea</i>
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Scabious, Sweet	<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i> , <i>P. deltoides</i>	Sedum	<i>Sedum</i> sp.
Primrose	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum</i> sp.
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> sp.	Speedwell	<i>Veronica spicata</i>
Purple Ornamental Grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Spindle Tree, Burning Bush	<i>Euonymus</i> sp.
Purslane	<i>Portulaca</i> sp.	Spirea	<i>Spiraea</i> sp.
Quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i> sp.	Spruce	<i>Picea</i> sp.
Ranunculus	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Spurge, Japanese	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Rhaphiolepis	<i>Rhaphiolepis</i> sp.	St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Redbud	<i>Cercis</i> sp.	Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> sp.
Redtip Photinia	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Sweetspire	<i>Itea</i> sp.
Redvein Enkianthus	<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>	Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.	Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>
Rock Cress	<i>Arabis caucasica</i>	Tick Seed	<i>Coreopsis</i> sp.

(continued)

Table 5 - Rey Tolerant Plant Species (continued)

Plants in this table have been found to be tolerant to **Rey** when it is applied according to the use instructions stated in this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> sp.	Wall Germander	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>
Verbena	<i>Verbena</i> sp.	Walnut Tree, Black, Common	<i>Juglans - J. nigra, J. regia</i>
Viburnum, Water Elder	<i>Viburnum</i> sp.	Wormwood	<i>Artemisia</i> sp.
Vinca, Annual	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Yarrow	<i>Achillea</i> sp.
Viola	<i>Viola</i> sp.	Zinnia	<i>Zinnia</i> sp.
*Impatiens and petunia occasionally have shown discoloration on the flowers following applications of Rey made directly onto the flowers. Be cautious with application of Rey when these species are flowering. Not all cultivars and flower colors have been evaluated. Before making applications of Rey on the entire area, a small area must be treated first to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur.			

Table 6 - Plant Species NOT Tolerant to Rey

DO NOT expose these species or varieties to **Rey**.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Grape - Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben, and Worden	<i>Vitis</i> sp.
Impatiens - Flowering	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Nine Bark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>
Petunia - Flowering	<i>Petunia</i> spp.
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus vegetus</i>

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State pesticide or environmental control agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable 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 offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Greater Than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable 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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill.

For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential, or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

NOTES

NOTES

Rey

For Disease Control in Turfgrass and Landscape Ornamentals.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pyraclostrobin: (carbamic acid, 2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy)methyl]phenyl]methoxy-, methyl ester)..... 23.5%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:

..... 76.5%

TOTAL:..... 100.0%

*Equivalent to 2.08 pounds of pyraclostrobin per gallon.

WT. BY %

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you **DO NOT** understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything to an unconscious person. **IF INHALED:** • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF IN EYES:** • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER: - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN: - Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing (vapor or spray mist), Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. 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. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** - This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after applications. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features, including ponds, streams, and springs, will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water

contamination. This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to treated areas below the mean highwater mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. **Groundwater Advisory:** - Pyraclostrobin is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow. **Surface Water Advisory:** - This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of boscalid and pyraclostrobin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination. **DIRECTIONS FOR USE:** - It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State pesticide or environmental control agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. **CONTAINER HANDLING:** Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable 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 offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC,
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-278

EPA Est. No. (AG) 72159-GA-001; (GH) 70815-GA-001; (MC) 98332-GA-001; (SC) 39578-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: **1 Gal.**

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