

82074-1

03/20/2008

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MAR 20 2008

Ms. Lori J. Walsh
 Vice President of Finance and Administration
 Laverlam International Corporation
 117 South Parkmont
 Butte, MT 59701

Subject: Laverlam International Corporation, Mycotrol ES
 EPA Registration No. 82074-1
 -Label Amendments to reflect transfer of EPA Registration for Mycotrol ES from Emerald Bioagriculture Corporation to Laverlam International Corporation and the addition of the alternate brand name, BotaniGard ES
 -Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF) amendment to reflect transfer of EPA Registration for Mycotrol ES from Emerald Bioagriculture Corporation to Laverlam International Corporation
 Application Dated 12/31/2007

Dear Ms. Walsh:

The amendments referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA section 3(c)(5), are acceptable provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Submit two (2) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. Refer to the A-79 enclosure for a further description of a final printed label.

In addition to the label amendments specified above, you also submitted a CSF to reflect the transfer of Mycotrol ES from Emerald Bioagriculture Corporation to Laverlam International Corporation. The new CSF dated March 7, 2008 supersedes the previous CSF dated April 15, 2003 and will be filed in the Agency's records as the official CSF.

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	751P	751P					
SURNAME	KRUSCH	Rull					
DATE	03/17/2008	3/20/08					

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Ms. Lori J. Walsh
EPA Registration No. 82074-1

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Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If you have any questions contact Jeannine Kausch at 703-347-8920 or by email at: kausch.jeannine@epa.gov.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,



Sheryl Reilly, Ph.D., Chief
Microbial Pesticides Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution
Prevention Division (7511P)

Enclosures

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MYCOTROL® ES

Emulsifiable Suspension Mycoinsecticide

(Alternate Brand Name: BotaniGard® ES)

MASTER LABEL

Sub-label A: MYCOTROL® ES – Primary Brand Name

Sub-label B: BOTANIGARD® ES – Alternate Brand Name

Active Ingredient: <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> Strain GHA.....	11.3%**
Inert Ingredients:.....	88.7%*
Total:.....	100.00%

*Contains petroleum distillates

**Based on the weight estimate of 4.78×10^{-12} grams per spore.
Mycotrol ES contains 2×10^{13} viable spores per quart.

EPA Registration No.: 82074-1

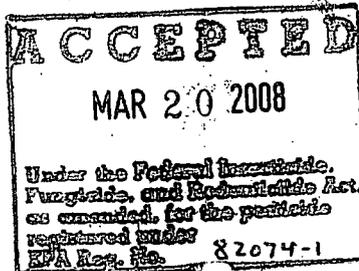
EPA Establishment No.: 65626-MT-02

LAVERLAM INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

117 South Parkmont; PO Box 4109

Butte, MT 59702

Ph: (406)782-2386; Fax: (406)782-9912



MYCOTROL® ES
Emulsifiable Suspension Mycoinsecticide

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Sub-label A

Primary Brand Name

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(Front Panel)

MYCOTROL® ES

Emulsifiable Suspension Mycoinsecticide

For use in controlling Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids, Mealybugs, Leafhoppers, Weevils, Plant Bugs, Borers and Leaf-feeding Insects in Field, Agronomic, Vegetable and Orchard Crops; also in Forestry; Grasshoppers, Mormon Crickets, Locusts and Beetles in Rangeland, Improved Pastures and Agronomic Crops; Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids and Mealybugs in Ornamentals and Vegetables, Indoor/Outdoor Nursery, Greenhouse, Shadehouse, Commercial Landscape, Interiorscape and Turf.

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Total:	100.00%

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**Based on the weight estimate of 4.78×10^{-12} grams per spore.

Mycotrol ES contains 2×10^{13} viable spores per quart.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and first aid statements in attached booklet.

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EPA Registration Number 82074-1

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Edition:

Lot No.:

Net Contents:

Expiration Date:

(Booklet)

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. 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 contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 – 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.• Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give any liquid to the person.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 – 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-222-1222 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or shielded safety glasses)
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Mixers/loaders and applicators must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least R-95 or P-95. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

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

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 is potentially pathogenic to honey bees. Avoid applying to areas where honey bees are actively foraging or around bee hives. This product may be toxic to fish. For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters or rinsate. Do not discharge into lakes, streams, ponds, or public waterways.

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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 State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

For use in controlling Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids, Mealybugs, Leafhoppers, Weevils, Plant Bugs, Borers and Leaf-feeding Insects in Field, Agronomic, Vegetable and Orchard Crops; also in Forestry; Grasshoppers, Mormon Crickets, Locusts and Beetles in Rangeland, Improved Pastures and Agronomic Crops; Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids and Mealybugs in Ornamentals and Vegetables, Indoor/Outdoor Nursery, Greenhouse, Shadehouse, Commercial Landscape, Interiorscape and Turf. May be applied aerially. Suitable for use with ultra low-volume application equipment.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box apply only 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 4 hours unless wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment.

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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least R-95 or P-95.
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or shielded safety glasses)

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 for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours unless wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Mycotrol ES contains live spores of the naturally occurring fungus, *Beauveria bassiana* Strain GHA. Spores are alive and may be harmed by storage at high temperatures or contact with water for more than 24 hours. See STORAGE AND DISPOSAL instructions on the container label.

MODE OF ACTION AND APPLICATION TIMING

Begin treatment of crops at the first appearance of the insect pest. Typically, it takes 7-10 days after the first spray to see control. Application rates, frequency, spray coverage and insect numbers impact the speed at which acceptable control is achieved. Mycotrol ES is most effective when used early, before high insect populations develop. Reapply as necessary under a pest management program that includes close scouting. Intense pest outbreaks may require combination of Mycotrol ES with a compatible insecticide.

Contact Laverlam International Corporation or your distributor for specific information on compatible insecticides.

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PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL

Pre-harvest interval for Mycotrol ES is zero (0) days. Mycotrol ES can be applied up to the day of harvest.

GENERAL INFORMATION (FOR CORN ONLY)

Mycotrol ES contains live spores of fungus, *Beauveria bassiana* Strain GHA. This fungus is a naturally occurring disease organism of corn borers. Spores are alive and may be harmed by storage at high temperature or by contact with water for more than 24 hours. See STORAGE AND DISPOSAL instructions on the container label.

MODE OF ACTION

Mycotrol ES acts by contact. Spores attach to the insect, germinate and penetrate through the insect cuticle. The fungus then grows rapidly within the insect, causing mortality.

Beauveria bassiana occurs naturally in close association with corn plants where it infects corn borers. When Mycotrol ES is applied to corn early in the season, the fungus persists in association with corn plants providing season long reduction in corn borer damage.

PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL

Pre-harvest interval for Mycotrol ES is zero (0) days. Mycotrol ES can be applied up to the day of harvest.

INSECTS FOR WHICH MYCOTROL ES MAY BE USED

ORTHOPTERA

Grasshoppers	Locusts
Mole Crickets	Mormon Crickets

WHITEFLY

Banded-winged Whitefly	Citrus Blackfly
Citrus Whitefly	Giant Whitefly
Greenhouse Whitefly	Silverleaf Whitefly
Sweet Potato Whitefly (aka Tobacco Whitefly)	

APHIDS

Bean Aphid	Cabbage Aphid
Cowpea Aphid	Green Peach Aphid
Greenbug	Hop Aphid
Melon/Cotton Aphid	Pea Aphid
Potato Aphid	Rose Aphid
Russian Wheat Aphid	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid

THRIPS

Greenhouse Thrips	Cuban Laurel Thrips
Pear Thrips	Potato/Onion Thrips
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	Western Flower Thrips

PSYLLIDS

Pear Psylla	Tomato/Potato Psylla
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MEALYBUGS

Citrus Mealybug	Buffalo Grass Mealybug
Grape Mealybug	Longtailed Mealybug

LEAFHOPPERS AND PLANTHOPPERS

Grape Leafhopper
Planthoppers
Variegated Grape Leafhopper

Leafhoppers
Potato Leafhopper
Virginia Creeper Leafhopper

STEM-BORING LEPIDOPTERA

European Corn Borer
Rice Stem Borer
Sugar Cane Borer

Lesser Cornstalk Borer
Southwestern Corn Borer

FOLIGE-FEEDING LEPIDOPTERA

Diamondback Moth
Imported Cabbage Worm

Cabbage Looper

LEAF-FEEDING BEETLES

Bean Leaf Beetle
Colorado Potato Beetle
Cucumber Beetles
Flea Beetles

Cereal Leaf Beetle
Corn Rootworm
Elm Leaf Beetle

SCARAB BEETLES

Atenius
White Grubs.

Green June Beetle

PLANT BUGS (HETEROPTERA)

Chinch Bugs
Lace Bugs
Seed Bugs
Tarnished Plant Bug

Fleahoppers
Lygus Bug
Stink Bugs

WEEVILS

Alfalfa Weevil
Billbugs
Citrus Root Weevil
Fuller Rose Weevil
Pepper Weevil
Root Weevil
Strawberry Root Weevil
Vegetable Weevil

Apple Curculio
Black Vine Weevil
Cotton Boll Weevil
Pecan Weevil
Plum Curculio
Rose Curculio
Sweet Potato Weevil

CROPS ON WHICH MYCOTROL ES MAY BE USED

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VEGETABLES

acerola
artichoke
atermoya
beans (all varieties)
bokchoy
Brussels sprouts
cantaloupe
casaba melons
cauliflower
celtuce
chickpeas
Chinese cabbage
Chinese mustard
chrysanthemum (edible)

arracacha
arugula
balsam pear
beet
broccoli
burdock
carambols
cassava
celeriac
chayote
chicory
Chinese gai lon
Chinese spinach
chufa

arrowroot
asparagus
bamboo shoots
blackeyed peas
broccoli raab
cabbage
carrots
catjang
celery
chervil
Chinese broccoli
Chinese longbeans
Chinese waxgourd
cilantro

citron melon
 crenshaw melon
 dandelion
 dock
 endive
 garlic
 golden pershaw melon
 guar
 horseradish
 leek
 lettuce
 mustard greens
 onion
 parsnip
 pepper (all varieties)
 pineapple melon
 purslane
 rambutan
 rhubarb
 shallot
 spinach
 sweet potato
 tomatillo
 turnip
 zucchini

collards
 cress
 dasheen
 edamame
 escarole
 gherkin
 gourds (edible)
 honey balls
 kale
 lentils
 mango melon
 New Zealand spinach
 orach
 peas (all varieties)
 Persian melon
 potato
 radish
 rape greens
 rutabaga
 snake melon
 squash (summer/winter)
 Swiss chard
 tomatoes
 watermelon

corn salad
 cucumber
 daikon
 eggplant
 fennel
 ginger
 groundcherry
 honeydew melon
 kohlrabi
 leren
 muskmelon hybrids/varieties
 okra
 parsley
 pepinos
 pimento (all varieties)
 pumpkin
 radicchio
 rapini
 salsify
 soybeans
 sugar beet
 tanier
 tumeric
 yam

FRUITS AND BERRIES

apple
 bananas
 boysenberry
 cherimoya
 citrus citron
 crabapple
 dates
 elderberry
 gooseberry
 guava
 kumquat
 loganberry
 mandarin
 nectarine
 orange
 passion fruit
 persimmon
 pomegranate
 quihuna
 sour cherry
 tangelo

apricot
 blackberry
 calamondin
 cherry (sweet/sour)
 citrus hybrids
 cranberry
 dewberry
 fejoa
 grape (table, raisin, wine)
 huckleberry
 lemon
 loquat
 mango
 olallie berry
 oriental pear
 peach
 pineapple
 prune
 quince
 strawberry
 tangerine

avocado
 blueberry
 carob
 chironja
 coffee
 currant
 durian
 figs
 grapefruit
 kiwi
 limes
 lychee
 marionberry
 olives (all varieties)
 papaya
 pear
 plum
 pummelo
 raspberry
 sweet cherry
 youngberry

TREE NUTS

almonds
 butternut
 chinquapin
 macadamia nut
 walnut

beech nut
 cashew
 filbert
 pecan

Brazil nut
 chestnut
 hickory nut
 pistachios

AGRONOMIC CROPS

alfalfa

barley

buckwheat

clover
cotton
hay
jojoba
oil seed rape (canola)
rice
sorghum
sugarcane
sweet potato
triticale

coffee
flax
hops
millet
peanuts
rye
soybeans
sunflower
tea
wheat

corn (field, sweet, pop, silage,
seed, corn grown for
meal/flour)
oats
potato
safflower
sugar beets
sweet corn
teosinte
wild rice

FORESTRY, INCLUDING

Trees and conifers, tree and forest seedlings and woody ornamentals

HERBS AND SPICES

allspice
basil
chamomile
cardamom
chervil
cilantro/coriander
coriander
curry leaf
fenugreek
hyssop
mint
nutmeg
pennyroyal
rosemary
saffron
spearmint
tarragon
woodruff

anise
borage
caperbuds
catnip
chicory
cinnamon
costmary
dill
ginseng
mace
mustard
oregano
pepper (black/white)
rue
savory
sweet bay leaf
thyme
wormwood

balm
burnet
caraway
celery seed
chives
clary
cumin
fennel
horehound
marjoram
nasturtium
paprika
peppermint
sage
sesame
tansy
wintergreen

**ORNAMENTALS, INCLUDING FLOWERS, FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE PLANTS,
BEDDING PLANTS, GROUNDCOVERS, SHRUBS, VINES, EVERGREENS AND**

TREES

African lily
alyssum
ash
atlas cedar
balsam fir
beech
Boston fern
bridal veil
calceolaria
camella
carnation
chenille plant
chrysanthemum
coleus
cotoneaster
crepe myrtle
cyclamen
dahlia
deodar cedar
dogwood
dumb cane

African violet
anthurium
asparagus sprengeri
azalea
bamboo
begonia
bougainvillea
cacti
calendula
camellias
ceanothus
cherro
cineraria
cordyline
cottonwood
crossandra
cypress
daisy
dichondra
Douglas fir
Dusty Miller

ageratum
arborvitae
aster
bald cypress
barberry
birch
boxwood
caladium
calla lily
carissa
celosia
Christmas cactus
cleyera
corylus avellana
crabapple
croton
daffodil
delphinium
dieffenbachia
dracaena
elm

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eucalyptus
 fig
 floss flower
 freesia
 geranium
 gladiolus
 gynura
 hawthorn
 hibiscus
 honey suckle
 hyacinth
 imitari
 iris
 Japanese barberry
 Japanese yew
 lantana
 laurel
 linden
 lithodora
 magnolia
 marigold
 mimosa
 mountain laurel
 narcissus
 olive
 pachysandra
 parasol pine
 petunia
 photina
 pink
 podocarpus
 pothos ivy
 privet
 rhododendron
 salvia
 schlumbegera
 shrubby cinquefoil
 spathiphyllum
 sweet gum
 sycamore
 Texas sage
 verbena
 Virginia creeper
 willow
 zinnia

ferns
 firethorn
 foliage plants
 fuchsia
 gerbera
 gloxinia
 gypsophila
 hedera
 hickory
 hop bush
 hydrangea
 impatiens
 ivy
 Japanese boxwood
 juniper
 larch
 leasianthus
 lilac
 lobelia
 mandevilla
 Mediterranean fan palm
 monstera
 myrtle
 oak
 orchid
 palms
 pelargonium
 philodendron
 piggyback plant
 pittosporum
 poinsettia
 prayer plant
 pteris fern
 rose
 scabiosa
 sedum
 smoke tree
 spruce
 sweet pea
 syngonium
 tulip
 viburnum
 walnut
 yew

figus
 fittonia
 forsythia
 gardenia
 gerber daisy
 grape
 hackberry
 hemlock
 holly
 horsechestnut
 iceplant
 India hawthorn
 Japanese aucuba
 Japanese spindle tree
 kalanchoe
 larkspur
 leatherleaf fern
 lily
 loquat
 maple
 mesembryanthemum
 mother-in-law plant
 nandina
 oleander
 ornamental kale
 pansy
 peony
 phlox
 pine
 planetree
 poplar
 primrose
 pyracantha
 rubber plant
 schefflera
 shrub verbena
 snapdragon
 stock
 sweet William
 taxus
 tulip tree
 vinca
 wandering Jew
 yucca

TURF, INCLUDING LAWN AND SOD TURF GRASSES

Bermuda grass
 St. Augustine grass

blue grass
 zoysia grass

fescue

MIXING AND APPLICATION

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING. Apply Mycotrol ES using hand-held, ground and/or aerial spray equipment, low-volume application equipment and chemigation (follow specific directions for chemigation in this booklet). Mycotrol ES contains emulsifiers and mixes readily in water. Mix well by external mixing, in-tank mixing, or pump circulation to form an emulsion. To mix, fill spray tank with half the desired amount of water and start agitation. Shake Mycotrol ES to suspend spores then with agitator running, slowly add desired quantity of Mycotrol ES to spray tank. Add remainder of desired amount of water. Continue agitation throughout loading and spraying. Triple rinse empty Mycotrol ES container with water and add rinse water to spray tank. For best results, continue agitation during

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spraying. Do not mix more Mycotrol ES than needed for that day. Do not mix Mycotrol ES the day before application. Spores will die if left overnight or longer in the spray tank.

Contact your dealer or Laverlam International Corporation for recommendations about specific crops, insects and spray equipment.

DOSAGE RATE FOR GREENHOUSE, SHADEHOUSE, INDOOR/OUTDOOR NURSERY, LANDSCAPE AND INTERIORSCAPE

High volume sprays: Apply at a rate of up to 3 quarts of Mycotrol ES per 100 gallons of spray volume in high volume sprays (2-6 tsp. or 0.33 - 1.00 fluid ounces of Mycotrol ES per gallon of spray volume). Mix well by external mixing, in-tank mixing, or pump circulation to form emulsion. **SPRAY TO WET, BUT AVOID RUNOFF.**

Typical Application Rates/100 Gallons of Spray Volume

Whitefly, Mealybugs, Aphids.....½ quart to 1 quart of Mycotrol ES/100 gallons spray volume
Thrips1 to 2 quarts of Mycotrol ES/100 gallons spray volume
Other labeled insects.....½ to 2 quarts of Mycotrol ES/100 gallons spray volume
depending on insect population and foliage density.

Low volume sprays: Apply at a rate equivalent to area coverage of high volume spray. This would normally be ½ quart to 2 quarts of Mycotrol ES for 5,000 to 20,000 square feet. Follow spray equipment manufacturer's instructions for final spray volume to obtain adequate coverage. **DO NOT APPLY THROUGH A THERMAL PULSE FOGGER.**

Contact your dealer or Laverlam International Corporation for specific recommendations.

Cuttings Dip

Applications of Mycotrol ES can be used as pre-plant dips for cuttings as noted below. To prepare dip solution, thoroughly mix ½ - 1 fl. oz. Mycotrol ES per gallon of water (5 - 10 fl. oz. per 10 gallons water). Prepare only as much dip solution as can be used in one day. Do not use dip solution for more than one day. Spores in water for more than 24 hours will die. Dip a small number of plants in dip solution and observe for plant damage before using dip treatment. Do not use dips if there is any visible damage to test plants.

Unrooted Cuttings

Dip the unrooted cuttings in the Mycotrol ES solution just long enough to wet all surfaces, then removing to a flat area and allow cuttings to dry. For water-sensitive varieties, cover to protect until dry. Then proceed with normal planting and misting.

Rooted Cuttings

Holding by the roots, briefly dip in the Mycotrol ES solution just long enough to wet all surfaces, including leaves and stems. Once removed from the dip solution, cuttings can be potted, but allow plants to dry before watering.

DOSAGE RATE FOR FIELD, AGRONOMIC AND VEGETABLE CROPS (EXCEPT CORN); RANGELAND, IMPROVED PASTURES AND FORESTRY

Ground Application

Apply ¼ to 1 quart Mycotrol ES/acre. Apply in sufficient water to thoroughly cover foliage infested with insects, typically 5 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Final spray volume may be up to 400 gallons per acre. Water volume depends on spray equipment, crop canopy and target pest. **SPRAY TO WET, BUT AVOID RUNOFF.**

Apply Mycotrol ES up to a maximum of 3 quarts per acre for extreme insect pressure or dense foliage.

Aerial Application

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Apply 1/4 to 1 quart Mycotrol ES/acre. Apply in sufficient water to thoroughly cover foliage infested with insects. For best results, apply in 5-10 gallons water per acre. Do not apply in less than 2 gallons water per acre.

Leaf-Feeding Lepidoptera

For use against diamondback moth, imported cabbage worm and cabbage looper; Mycotrol ES can be used alone or in a tank mix with *Bacillus thuringiensis* (vars. *kurstaki*, *aizawai*) to control these insects in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. The tank mix provides control of later instars (3rd to 4th) and aids in the management of resistant populations. For additional information, contact Laverlam International Corporation.

Typical Application Rates/Acre

Diamondback moth	1/2 to 1 quart of Mycotrol ES/acre
Imported cabbage worm	1/2 to 1 quart of Mycotrol ES/acre
Cabbage looper	1 quart of Mycotrol ES/acre

Leaf-Feeding Beetles

For use against Colorado potato beetle; Mycotrol ES can be used alone or in a tank mix with *Bacillus thuringiensis* (vars. *tenebrionis*) to control Colorado potato beetle in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. The tank mix provides control and aids in the management of resistant populations. For additional information, contact Laverlam International Corporation.

Typical Application Rates/Acre

Colorado potato beetle.....	1/2 to 1 quart of Mycotrol ES/acre
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DOSAGE RATE FOR TURF AND SOIL APPLICATIONS IN ORCHARDS AND CONTAINER ORNAMENTALS

For most soil applications, apply 2-8 fluid ounces of Mycotrol ES per 1,000 square feet. For difficult to control soil pests, especially citrus root weevil (*Diaprepes abbreviatus*), apply Mycotrol ES at the upper rate (8 fl. oz. of Mycotrol ES per 1,000 square feet).

Do not apply to water-saturated soil. Apply Mycotrol ES in enough water to ensure good coverage of treated area, at least one gallon of water per 1,000 square feet. Irrigate treated area after application to disperse Mycotrol ES into soil.

APPLICATION FREQUENCY

Apply Mycotrol ES at 5-10 day intervals. High insect populations, especially whitefly and aphids, may require application at 2-5 day intervals. Repeat applications for as long as pest pressure persists. There is no limit on the number of applications or total amount of Mycotrol ES which can be applied in one season.

PLANT SAFETY

Mycotrol ES has shown plant safety but has not been tested on all plant varieties or in all tank mixes. Test Mycotrol ES on a small number of plants to check for potential damage before applying to larger number of plants. Do not apply on poinsettias after bract formation.

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY

Mycotrol ES is physically and biologically compatible with a wide range of insecticides and spray adjuvants. It is compatible with some fungicides in tank mixtures. Fungicides may kill the spores. Do not exceed label dosage rates.

Adjuvants Mycotrol ES is designed for application without additional wetting agents and spreaders. If adjuvants are needed for some other reason, contact your dealer or Laverlam International Corporation for specific recommendations. Some wetting agents and spreaders kill the spores, the active ingredient in Mycotrol ES, or contribute to poor mixing and spray problems.

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Compatibility With Chemical Insecticides Mycotrol ES is compatible with most chemical insecticides. However, some insecticide formulations can kill the fungal spores, the active ingredient in Mycotrol ES. If you are going to use Mycotrol ES in combination with other pesticides, contact your dealer or Laverlam International Corporation for specific information. In all cases, pesticides must be used in accordance with their labels.

Compatibility With Fungicides Mycotrol ES is compatible in tank mix with some fungicides. Contact Laverlam International or your dealer for specific recommendations on using Mycotrol ES with fungicides.

MIXING AND APPLICATION FOR CORN – GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATION

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING. Apply Mycotrol ES using ground and/or aerial spray equipment and chemigation using overhead sprinklers. (Follow specific directions for chemigation on this label). Mycotrol ES contains emulsifiers and mixes readily in water. To mix, fill spray tank with half the desired amount of water and start agitation. Shake Mycotrol ES to suspend spores, then with agitator running, slowly add desired quantity of Mycotrol ES to spray tank. Add remainder of desired amount of water. Triple rinse empty Mycotrol ES container with water and add rinse water to spray tank. For best results, continue agitation during spraying. Do not mix more Mycotrol ES than needed for that day. Do not mix Mycotrol ES the day before application. Spores will die if left overnight or longer in the spray tank.

Contact your dealer or Laverlam International Corporation for specific recommendations.

Dosage Rates for Corn

Apply 4 fluid ounces of Mycotrol ES per acre (2 1/2 gallons of Mycotrol ES per 80 acres).

Application Timing for Corn

Apply to corn when plants are 12-16 inches high (V6-V8 stage). A single application is sufficient to establish *Beauveria bassiana* association with corn plants. A second application prior to second generation corn borer flight may further reduce damage from corn borers.

Ground Application for Corn

Apply with sufficient water to provide thorough coverage. Direct spray over row to obtain optimal coverage in whorl and leaf axils. The amount of water will depend on spray equipment, crop size and local conditions. Generally, a minimum of 10 gallons spray volume per acre is necessary to obtain adequate coverage.

Aerial Application for Corn

Apply with sufficient water to provide thorough coverage. Use at least 2 gallons spray volume per acre; 5-10 gallons/acre will generally improve coverage.

Contact your dealer or Laverlam International Corporation for specific recommendations.

CHEMIGATION

Apply Mycotrol ES only through the following types of chemigation systems: overhead sprinkler systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move; or drip (trickle and microjet) systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Apply Mycotrol ES undiluted (neat) or diluted for injection flow rate and irrigation volume. For best results, use one part water to one part Mycotrol ES. If Mycotrol ES is diluted, supply tank must be agitated to thoroughly mix Mycotrol ES in water. Add water to supply tank, start agitation, and then add Mycotrol ES. Continue supply tank agitation during chemigation cycle to maintain uniform emulsion. Supply tank agitation is not necessary if Mycotrol ES is used without dilution. Shake well to suspend spores before adding Mycotrol ES to supply tank. Use contents of supply tank within one day.

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

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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

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

Sprinkler Chemigation

Use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 quart Mycotrol ES per acre for most sprinkler chemigation applications. Apply up to 3 quarts of Mycotrol ES per acre for high insect pressure or dense foliage. For corn, apply at a rate of 4 fluid ounces of Mycotrol ES per acre.

For best results, time Mycotrol ES chemigation with the end of the irrigation water application. Time injection duration to apply Mycotrol ES in the minimum irrigation volume necessary to achieve uniform coverage immediately prior to shutting off irrigation water. Excessive irrigation during and after chemigation will wash active ingredient (spores) off foliage, reducing effectiveness.

With center pivot or other continuous move equipment, apply Mycotrol ES in $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches of water per acre.

With stationary sets, wheel lines, solid sets or hand move sprinklers, apply Mycotrol ES during the last 20-30 minutes of the set.

Supply tank agitation is necessary if Mycotrol ES is diluted in water before injection into irrigation system. Tank agitation is not necessary if Mycotrol ES is used without dilution provided the product is shaken well to resuspend spores before adding the tank and those contents of tank are used the same day.

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 contaminated 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, 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 beyond the area intended for treatment.

Drip (Trickle) and Microjet Chemigation

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Use 1½ to 3 quarts of Mycotrol ES per acre for most drip or microjet chemigation. For difficult to control pests, especially citrus root weevil (*Diaprepes abbreviatus*), apply Mycotrol ES at up to 8 fl. oz. of Mycotrol ES per 1,000 square feet.

Apply Mycotrol ES continuously for the duration of irrigation water application to achieve uniform distribution and penetration of active ingredient (spores) in the soil.

Supply tank agitation is necessary if Mycotrol ES is diluted in water before injection into irrigation system. Supply tank agitation is not necessary if Mycotrol ES is used without dilution provided the product is shaken well to resuspend spores before adding to the supply tank and that contents of supply tank are used the same day.

The system must contain a function 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 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.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

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

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

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

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

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

Systems must use a metering pump, 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.

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Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Supply tank agitation is necessary if Mycotrol ES is diluted in water before injection into irrigation system. Spray tank agitation is not necessary if Mycotrol ES is used without dilution provided the product is resuspended before adding to the other spray tank and that content of spray tank are used the same day.

For best results in foliar applications by sprinkler, time Mycotrol ES chemigation with the end of irrigation water application. Time injection duration to apply Mycotrol ES in the minimum irrigation volume necessary to achieve uniform coverage immediately prior to shutting off irrigation water. Excessive overhead irrigation during and after chemigation will wash active ingredient (spores) off foliage, reducing effectiveness.

For best results in soil applications by drip trickle, apply Mycotrol ES continuously for the duration of irrigation water application. Apply sufficient volume of water to carry Mycotrol ES into proximity of the target pests.

SPRAY DRIFT LABELING

The Agency has been working with the Spray Drift Task Force (made up of U.S. pesticide registrants), EPA Regional Offices, and State Lead Agencies for pesticide regulation to develop the best spray drift management practices. The Agency is now requiring the interim measures specified below for all products that can be applied by aircraft. Actions taken to reduce spray drift will help mitigate contamination of surface water, reduce risk to estuarine species, and reduce harm to nontarget crops and plants. The interim Spray Drift Labeling Requirements for aerial application are as follows:

Spray Drift for Aerial Application

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 formulations.

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

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the *Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information*.

Information on Droplet Size

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).

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume- Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure- Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles- Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation- Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

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- Nozzle Type- Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid storage below freezing temperatures or above 85°F. Mycotrol ES stability decreases with time at elevated temperatures above 85°F. Tightly reclose the container of unused product. Do not contaminate unused product with water.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

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Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Mycotrol ES conforms to the description set forth on this label and is reasonably fit for the purposes described herein when used according to the label directions and specified conditions. The manufacturer disclaims any and all other express or implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for particular purpose. Buyers and users shall assume all risk and responsibility for potential loss or damage if this product is used, stored, handled or applied in a manner inconsistent with this labeling. To the extent permitted by law, manufacturer shall not be liable for more than the purchase price for the quantity involved including incidental, consequential or special damages.

BOTANIGARD® ES
Emulsifiable Suspension Mycoinsecticide

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Sub-label B

Alternate Brand Name

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(Front Panel)

BOTANIGARD® ES

Emulsifiable Suspension Mycoinsecticide

For use in controlling Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids, Mealybugs, Scarab Beetles, Plant Bugs and Weevils in Ornamentals, Vegetables and Orchard Crops, Indoor/Outdoor Nursery, Greenhouse, Shadehouse, Commercial Landscape, Interiorscape and Turf.

Active Ingredient: <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> Strain GHA.....	11.3%**
Inert Ingredients:	88.7%*
Total:	100.00%

*Contains petroleum distillates

**Based on the weight estimate of 4.78×10^{-12} grams per spore.
BotaniGard ES contains 2×10^{13} viable spores per quart.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and first aid statements in attached booklet.

LAVERLAM INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

117 S. Parkmont; PO Box 4109 – Butte, MT 59702; Ph: (406)782-2386; Fax: (406)782-9912	EPA Establishment Number 65626-MT-02
EPA Registration Number 82074-1	Lot No.:
Edition:	Expiration Date:
Net Contents:	

(Booklet)

BOTANIGARD® ES

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

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. 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 contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 – 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.• Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give any liquid to the person.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 – 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-222-1222 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or shielded safety glasses)
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Mixers/loaders and applicators must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least R-95 or P-95. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

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

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 is potentially pathogenic to honey bees. Avoid applying to areas where honey bees are actively foraging or around bee hives. This product may be toxic to fish. For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters or rinsate. Do not discharge into lakes, streams, ponds, or public waterways.

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 State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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For use in controlling Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids, Mealybugs, Scarab Beetles, Plant Bugs and Weevils in Ornamentals, Vegetables and Orchard Crops, Indoor/Outdoor Nursery, Greenhouse, Shadehouse, Commercial Landscape, Interiorscape and Turf. May be applied aerially. Suitable for use with ultra low-volume application equipment.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box apply only 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 4 hours unless wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment.

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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least R-95 or P-95.
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or shielded safety glasses)

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 for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours unless wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

BotaniGard ES contains live spores of the naturally occurring fungus, *Beauveria bassiana* Strain GHA. Spores are alive and may be harmed by storage at high temperatures or contact with water for more than 24 hours. See STORAGE AND DISPOSAL instructions on the container label.

MODE OF ACTION AND APPLICATION TIMING

Begin treatment of crops at the first appearance of the insect pest. Typically, it takes 7-10 days after the first spray to see control. Application rates, frequency, spray coverage and insect numbers impact the speed at which acceptable control is achieved. BotaniGard ES is most effective when used early, before high insect populations develop. Reapply as necessary under a pest management program that includes close scouting. Intense pest outbreaks may require combination of BotaniGard ES with a compatible insecticide.

Contact Laverlam International Corporation or your distributor for specific information on compatible insecticides.

PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL

Pre-harvest interval for BotaniGard ES is zero (0) days. BotaniGard ES can be applied up to the day of harvest.

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INSECTS FOR WHICH BOTANIGARD ES MAY BE USED

WHITEFLY

Banded-winged Whitefly	Citrus Blackfly
Citrus Whitefly	Giant Whitefly
Greenhouse Whitefly	Silverleaf Whitefly
Sweet Potato Whitefly (aka Tobacco Whitefly)	

APHIDS

Bean Aphid	Cabbage Aphid
Cowpea Aphid	Green Peach Aphid
Greenbug	Hop Aphid
Melon/Cotton Aphid	Pea Aphid
Potato Aphid	Rose Aphid
Russian Wheat Aphid	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid

THRIPS

Greenhouse Thrips	Cuban Laurel Thrips
Pear Thrips	Potato/Onion Thrips
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	Western Flower Thrips

PSYLLIDS

Pear Psylla	Tomato/Potato Psylla
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MEALYBUGS

Citrus Mealybug	Buffalo Grass Mealybug
Grape Mealybug	Longtailed Mealybug

SCARAB BEETLES

Atenius	Green June Beetle
White Grubs	

PLANT BUGS (HETEROPTERA)

Chinch Bugs	Lace Bugs
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WEEVILS

Billbugs	Black Vine Weevil
Fuller Rose Weevil	Rose Curculio
Root Weevil	Strawberry Root Weevil

CROPS ON WHICH BOTANIGARD ES MAY BE USED

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VEGETABLES

acerola	arracacha	arrowroot
artichoke	arugula	asparagus
atermoya	balsam pear	bamboo shoots
beans (all varieties)	beet	blackeyed peas
bokchoy	broccoli	broccoli raab
Brussels sprouts	burdock	cabbage
cantaloupe	carambols	carrots
casaba melons	cassava	catjang
cauliflower	celeriac	celery
celtuce	chayote	chervil
chickpeas	chicory	Chinese broccoli
Chinese cabbage	Chinese gai lon	Chinese longbeans

Chinese mustard
 chrysanthemum (edible)
 citron melon
 crenshaw melon
 dandelion
 dock
 endive
 garlic
 golden pershaw melon
 guar
 horseradish
 leek
 lettuce
 mustard greens
 onion
 parsnip
 pepper (all varieties)
 pineapple melon
 purslane
 rambutan
 rhubarb
 shallot
 spinach
 sweet potato
 tomatillo
 watermelon

Chinese spinach
 chufa
 collards
 cress
 dasheen
 edamame
 escarole
 gherkin
 gourds (edible)
 honey balls
 kale
 lentils
 mango melon
 New Zealand spinach
 orach
 peas (all varieties)
 Persian melon
 potato
 radish
 rape greens
 rutabaga
 snake melon
 squash (summer/winter)
 Swiss chard
 tumeric
 yam

Chinese waxgourd
 cilantro
 corn salad
 cucumber
 daikon
 eggplant
 fennel
 ginger
 groundcherry
 honeydew melon
 kohlrabi
 leren
 muskmelon hybrids/varieties
 okra
 parsley
 pepinos
 pimento (all varieties)
 pumpkin
 radicchio
 rapini
 salsify
 soybeans
 sugar beet
 tanier
 turnip
 zucchini

FRUITS AND BERRIES

apple
 bananas
 boysenberry
 cherimoya
 citrus citron
 crabapple
 dates
 elderberry
 gooseberry
 guava
 kumquat
 loganberry
 mandarin
 nectarine
 orange
 passion fruit
 persimmon
 pomegranate
 quihuna
 sour cherry
 tangelo

apricot
 blackberry
 calamondin
 cherry (sweet/sour)
 citrus hybrids
 cranberry
 dewberry
 fejoa
 grape (table, raisin, wine)
 huckleberry
 lemon
 loquat
 mango
 olallie berry
 oriental pear
 peach
 pineapple
 prune
 quince
 strawberry
 tangerine

avocado
 blueberry
 carob
 chironja
 coffee
 currant
 durian
 figs
 grapefruit
 kiwi
 limes
 lychee
 marionberry
 olives (all varieties)
 papaya
 pear
 plum
 pummelo
 raspberry
 sweet cherry
 youngberry

HERBS AND SPICES

allspice
 basil
 chamomile
 cardamom
 chervil
 cilantro/coriander
 coriander
 curry leaf

anise
 borage
 caperbuds
 catnip
 chicory
 cinnamon
 costmary
 dill

balm
 burnet
 caraway
 celery seed
 chives
 clary
 cumin
 fennel

fenugreek
hyssop
mint
nutmeg
pennyroyal
rosemary
saffron
spearmint
tarragon
woodruff

basil
mace
mustard
oregano
pepper (black/white)
rue
savory
sweet bay leaf
thyme
wormwood

horehound
marjoram
nasturtium
paprika
peppermint
sage
sesame
tansy
wintergreen

**ORNAMENTALS, INCLUDING FLOWERS, FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE PLANTS,
BEDDING PLANTS, GROUNDCOVERS, SHRUBS, VINES, EVERGREENS AND
TREES**

African lily
alyssum
ash
atlas cedar
balsam fir
beech
Boston fern
bridal veil
calceolaria
camella
carnation
chenille plant
chrysanthemum
coleus
cotoneaster
crepe myrtle
cyclamen
dahlia
deodar cedar
dogwood
dumb cane
eucalyptus
fig
floss flower
freesia
geranium
gladiolus
gynura
hawthorn
hibiscus
honey suckle
hyacinth
imitari
iris
Japanese barberry
Japanese yew
lantana
laurel
linden
lithodora
magnolia
marigold
mimosa
mountain laurel
narcissus

African violet
anthurium
asparagus sprengeri
azalea
bamboo
begonia
bougainvillea
cacti
calendula
camellias
ceanothus
cherro
cineraria
cordyline
cottonwood
crossandra
cypress
daisy
dichondra
Douglas fir
Dusty Miller
ferns
firethorn
foliage plants
fuchsia
gerbera
gloxinia
gypsophila
hedera
hickory
hop bush
hydrangea
impatiens
ivy
Japanese boxwood
juniper
larch
leasianthus
lilac
lobelia
mandevilla
Mediterranean fan palm
monstera
myrtle
oak

ageratum
arborvitae
aster
bald cypress
barberry
birch
boxwood
caladium
calla lily
carissa
celosia
Christmas cactus
clevera
corylus avellana
crabapple
croton
daffodil
delphinium
dieffenbachia
dracaena
elm
ficus
fittonia
forsythia
gardenia
gerber daisy
grape
hackberry
hemlock
holly
horsechestnut
iceplant
India hawthorn
Japanese aucuba
Japanese spindle tree
kalanchoe
larkspur
leatherleaf fern
lily
loquat
maple
mesembryanthemum
mother-in-law plant
nandina
oleander

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Cuttings Dip

Applications of BotaniGard ES can be used as pre-plant dips for cuttings as noted below. To prepare dip solution, thoroughly mix ½ - 1 fl. oz. BotaniGard ES per gallon of water (5 - 10 fl. oz. per 10 gallons water). Prepare only as much dip solution as can be used in one day. Do not use dip solution for more than one day. Spores in water for more than 24 hours will die. Dip a small number of plants in dip solution and observe for plant damage before using dip treatment. Do not use dips if there is any visible damage to test plants.

Unrooted Cuttings

Dip the unrooted cuttings in the BotaniGard ES solution just long enough to wet all surfaces, then removing to a flat area and allow cuttings to dry. For water-sensitive varieties, cover to protect until dry. Then proceed with normal planting and misting.

Rooted Cuttings

Holding by the roots; briefly dip in the BotaniGard ES solution just long enough to wet all surfaces, including leaves and stems. Once removed from the dip solution, cuttings can be potted, but allow plants to dry before watering.

DOSAGE RATE FOR TURF FOR SOIL APPLICATIONS IN ORCHARDS

CONTAINER ORNAMENTALS

For most soil applications, apply 2-8 fluid ounces BotaniGard ES per 1,000 square feet. For difficult to control soil pests, especially citrus root weevil (*Diaprepes abbreviatus*), apply BotaniGard ES at the upper rate (8 fl. oz. of BotaniGard ES per 1,000 square feet).

Do not apply to water-saturated soil. Apply BotaniGard ES in enough water to ensure good coverage of treated area, at least one gallon of water per 1,000 square feet. Irrigate treated area after application to disperse BotaniGard ES into soil.

APPLICATION FREQUENCY

Apply BotaniGard ES at 5-10 day intervals. High insect populations, especially whitefly and aphids, may require application at 2-5 day intervals. Repeat applications for as long as pest pressure persists. There is no limit on the number of applications or total amount of BotaniGard ES which can be applied in one season.

PLANT SAFETY

BotaniGard ES has shown plant safety but has not been tested on all plant varieties or in all tank mixes. Test BotaniGard ES on a small number of plants to check for potential damage before applying to larger number of plants. Do not apply on poinsettias after bract formation.

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY

BotaniGard ES is physically and biologically compatible with a wide range of insecticides and spray adjuvants. It is compatible with some fungicides in tank mixtures. Fungicides may kill the spores. Do not exceed label dosage rates.

Adjuvants BotaniGard ES is designed for application without additional wetting agents and spreaders. If adjuvants are needed for some other reason, contact your dealer or Laverlam International Corporation for specific recommendations. Some wetting agents and spreaders kill the spores, the active ingredient in BotaniGard ES, or contribute to poor mixing and spray problems.

Compatibility With Chemical Insecticides BotaniGard ES is compatible with most chemical insecticides. However, some insecticide formulations can kill the fungal spores, the active ingredient in BotaniGard ES. If you are going to use BotaniGard ES in combination with other pesticides, contact your dealer or Laverlam International Corporation for specific information. In all cases, pesticides must be used in accordance with their labels.

Compatibility With Fungicides. BotaniGard ES is compatible in tank mix with some fungicides. Contact Laverlam International or your dealer for specific recommendations on using BotaniGard ES with fungicides.

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CHEMIGATION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

SPRAY DRIFT LABELING

The Agency has been working with the Spray Drift Task Force (made up of U.S. pesticide registrants), EPA Regional Offices, and State Lead Agencies for pesticide regulation to develop the best spray drift management practices. The Agency is now requiring the interim measures specified below for all products that can be applied by aircraft. Actions taken to reduce spray drift will help mitigate contamination of surface water, reduce risk to estuarine species, and reduce harm to nontarget crops and plants. The interim Spray Drift Labeling Requirements for aerial application are as follows:

Spray Drift for Aerial Application

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 formulations.

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

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the *Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information*.

Information on Droplet Size

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).

Controlling Droplet Size

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

Boom Length

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

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that lingers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid storage below freezing temperatures or above 85°F. BotaniGard ES stability decreases with time at elevated temperatures above 85°F. Tightly reclose the container of unused product. Do not contaminate unused product with water.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

BotaniGard ES conforms to the description set forth on this label and is reasonably fit for the purposes described herein when used according to the label directions and specified conditions. The manufacturer disclaims any and all other express or implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for particular purpose. Buyers and users shall assume all risk and responsibility for potential loss or damage if this

product is used, stored, handled or applied in a manner inconsistent with this labeling. To the extent permitted by law, manufacturer shall not be liable for more than the purchase price for the quantity involved including incidental, consequential or special damages.

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