

Lada 2F Insecticide

Registrant: Rotam North America, Inc.

GENERAL

EPA Registration Number:	83100-6-83979	Signal Word:	CAUTION
CA Registration Number:	83100-6-AA-83979		
Active Ingredient:	21.4 - Imidacloprid	Application Methods:	Chemigation, Ground
Label Version:	LADA-01-A071514-REVA041015-1G	Mode of Action:	IRAC 4A
Physical State:	Liquid (9.25 lb / ga)	Toxic To:	Aquatic Invertebrates, Bees
Product Type:	Insecticide	Rainfastness:	
Formulation Type:	Liquid (Flowable)		

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

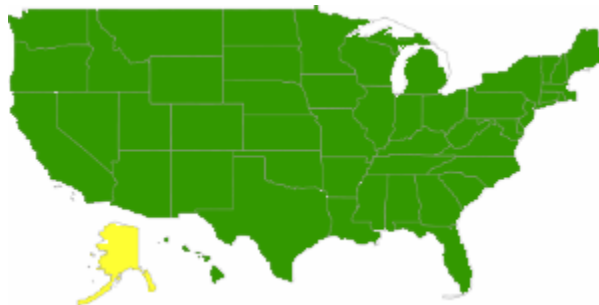
Federally Restricted:	No	Organic Certifications:	None
Posting Required:	No	Closed Mixing System Required:	All applications in All States/Provinces: Not required
Oral Notification Required:	No	Avoid Grazing:	See Label

CALIFORNIA

Registration #:	83100-6-AA-83979	CA Restricted:	No
CA NOI Required:	No		

REGISTERED FOR USE IN

AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, FL, GA, HI, IA, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV, WY



PACKAGE TYPES

0.25 GA Package(s) QUART (10 / Case)	1 GA Package(s) (4 / Case)
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****Specific Notices will not be shown until a pest is selected.**

SAFETY

PPE Information:	Applicators and other handlers must wear: - Long-sleeved shirt and long pants. - Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as, barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC) or viton. - Shoes plus socks. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment, PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.
Re-Entry PPE Information:	PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permit ted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: - Coveralls - Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof materi al such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC) or viton - Shoes plus socks
Transport Information:	Not Regulated by US DOT or Canadian TDG for ground shipment Ground transport Not Regulated by US DOT Not Regulated by Canadian TDG Transport by sea (IMDG) UN 3082; ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Imidacloprid); 9; III; Marine Pollutant Air transport (IATA) UN 3082; ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Imidacloprid); 9; III Additional Air, Sea and International Transportation Information UN-No.: 3082 Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Imidacloprid) Transport document description: UN 3082 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Imidacloprid), 9, III Class (UN): 9 Hazard labels (UN): 9 Packing group (UN): III Marine Pollutant (Y/N): Y Dangerous for the environment:
Response Number:	800-424-9300
Medical Number:	800-858-7378
SDS Hazard ID Signal Word:	Warning

GENERAL NOTICE 1

PRODUCT INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS LADA 2F Insecticide is for insect control on ornamental and vegetable plants in nurseries, greenhouses and interior plantscapes. LADA 2F Insecticide is a systemic product and will be translocated upward within the plant. To assure effectiveness, the LADA 2F Insecticide must be placed where the growing portion of the target plant can absorb the active ingredient. The addition of a nitrogen containing fertilizer, where applicable, into the solution may enhance the uptake of the active ingredient. Application can be made by foliar application or soil applications; including soil injection, drenches, chemigation and broadcast sprays. Mix product with the required amount of water and apply as desired depend ent upon the selected use pattern. This product has been found to be compatible with commonly used fungi cides, miticides, liquid fertilizers, and other commonly used insecticides. The physical compatibility of this product may vary with different sources of pesti cide products and local cultural practices. Any tank mixture which has not been previously tested should be prepared on a small scale (pint or quart jar), using the proper proportions of pesticides and water to ensure the physical compatibility of the mixture. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimal control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. This product may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control; retreat if needed and as directed on this label. Tank mix this product with other insecticides as recommended for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests. RESTRICTIONS: - For applications outdoors (except plants grown in trays or benches), do not apply more than 0.4 lbs. active ingredient per acre per year (365 days) regardless of formulation and method of application. Application Instructions Apply this product as a directed or broadcast foliar spray using properly calibrated ground application equipment as allowed in the specific application section. For insecticidal efficacy, thorough coverage of all target foliage without runoff is necessary. To obtain thorough coverage use adequate spray volumes, properly calibrated application equipment and a spray adjuvant if necessary. Failure to provide adequate coverage and retention of this product on leaves and fruit, if present, may result in loss of insect control or delay in onset of activity. Minimum spray volumes, unless otherwise specified on crop specific applicationsections, are 10 gallons/acre by ground. This product may also be applied by chemigation (see APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION) section below) if allowed in the specific application section.

GENERAL NOTICE 2

Application Through Irrigation Systems (CHEMIGATION) LADA 2F Insecticide may be applied at rates specified on this label either alone or in tank mixture with other pesticides and chemicals registered for application through irrigation systems. The normal dilution ratio is 1:100 to 1:200, depending on the system. Always meter the product into the irrigation water during the first part of the irrigation cycle. The product may be mixed separately prior to injection. Agitation may be necessary if the mixture is allowed to stand more than 24 hours. - 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. - Apply LADA 2F Insecticide only through micro irrigation (individual spaghetti tube), drip irrigation, overhead irrigation, ebb and flood, or hand-held or motorized calibrated irrigation equipment. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. - Remove scale, pesticide residue and other foreign matter from the tank and entire irrigation system. - A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or a person who is under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. - If you have any questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. **SAFETY DEVICES FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:** If the source of water for your irrigation system is a public water supply, follow the instructions below. - 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, 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 over-flow 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 inter-lock 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. - Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. **SAFETY DEVICES FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS NOT CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY:** - 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 back flow. - 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 inter-lock 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 the 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. **Water Volume** When applying this product through chemigation, make application as concentrated as possible. Retention of this product on target site of insect infestation is necessary for optimum activity. **DO NOT** use this product by chemigation in water volumes exceeding 0.10 inches/acre. **Uniform Water Distribution and System Calibration** The irrigation system must provide uniform distribution of treated water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. The system must be calibrated to uniformly apply the rates specified. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. **Chemigation Monitoring** 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. **Drift** Do not apply when the wind favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

GENERAL NOTICE 3

Lada 2F Insecticide is not registered for agricultural production.

GENERAL NOTICE 4

Rotational Crops As soon as practical following the last application, treated areas may be replanted with any crop specified on an imidacloprid label, or any crop for which a tolerance exists for the active ingredient. For crops not listed on an imidacloprid label, or for crops for which no tolerances for the active ingredient have been established, a 12- month plantback interval must be observed. **IMPORTANT:** Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted at any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed. **Immediate Plant-back:** All crops on this label plus the following crops not on this label: barley, canola, corn (field, sweet and pop), rapeseed, sorghum, soybeans, sugar beet and wheat. **30- Day Plant- back:** Cereals (including buckwheat, millet, oats, rice, rye and triticale), and safflower **12- Month Plant- back:** All other crops

GENERAL NOTICE 5

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS WHEN MIXING AND APPLYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS SUCH AS LAKES, RESERVOIRS, RIVERS, PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS, ESTUARIES AND COMMERCIAL FISH PONDS. **RUNOFF MANAGEMENT** Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic areas to allow growth of vegetative filter strip. When used on erodible soils, best management practices for minimizing runoff should be employed. Consult your local Natural Resources Conservation Service for recommendations in your use area. **ENDANGERED SPECIES NOTICE** Under the Endangered Species Act, it is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of a member of an endangered species. Consult your local county bulletin, County Extension Agent, or Pesticide State Lead Agency for information concerning endangered species in your area. **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** Some insects are known to develop resistance to insecticides after repeated use. As with any insecticide, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. Consult your Cooperative Extension Service for resistance management strategies and pest management practices for your area. For resistance management purposes, do not use a foliar application of any chloronicotinyl insecticide following a LADA 2F Insecticide soil application in the same cropping sequence. This product contains a Group 4A insecticide called imidacloprid. Insect biotypes with acquired or inherent tolerance to group 4A products may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 4A products are used repeatedly as the predominant method of control for targeted species. This may eventually result in partial or total loss of control of those species by this product and to other Group 4A products. The active ingredient in this product is a member of the neonicotinoid chemical group. Avoid using a block of more than three consecutive applications of this product and/or other Group 4A products having the same or similar mode of action. Following a neonicotinoid block of treatments, Rotam strongly encourages the rotation to a block of applications with effective products of a different mode before using additional applications of neonicotinoid products. Using a block rotation or windowed approach, along with other IPM practices, is considered an effective use strategy for preventing or delaying an insect pest's ability to develop resistance to this class of chemistry. Foliar applications of this product or other Group 4A products from the neonicotinoid chemical class should not be used on crops previously treated with long-residual, soil-applied products from the neonicotinoid chemical class. Other Group 4A, neonicotinoid products used as foliar treatments include: Actara(R), Assail(R), Calypso(R), Centric(R), Intruder(TM), Leverage(R) and Trimax(TM). Other 4A Group, neonicotinoid products used as soil treatment include: Admire(R) and Platinum(R). Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or product manufacturer for additional insect resistance management recommendations. Also, for more information on Insect Resistance Management (IRM), visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://iraconline.org/>.

GENERAL NOTICE 6

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. **Mixing and Loading Requirements** To avoid potential contamination of groundwater, the use of a properly designed and maintained containment pad for mixing and loading of any pesticide into application equipment is recommended. If containment pad is not used, maintain a minimum distance of 25 feet between mixing and loading areas and potential surface to groundwater conduits such as field sumps, uncased well heads, sinkholes, or field drains. **Importance of Droplet Size** An important factor influencing drift is droplet size. Small droplets (<150-200 microns) drift to a greater extent than large droplets. Within typical equipment specifications, applications should be made to deliver the largest droplet spectrum that provides sufficient control and coverage. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection. **Wind Speed Restrictions** Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size, canopy and equipment specifications determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Do not apply when winds are greater than 15 mph and avoid gusty and windless conditions. Risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when wind direction is toward the aquatic area. **Restrictions During Temperature Inversions** Because the potential for spray drift is high during temperature inversions, do NOT make ground applications during temperature inversions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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. 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 mixing. **No-Spray Zone Requirements for Foliar Applications** Do not apply by ground within 25 feet of lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.

GENERAL NOTICE 7

PROTECTION OF POLLINATORS APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS EXIST FOR THIS PRODUCT BECAUSE OF RISK TO BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. FOLLOW APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS FOUND IN THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO PROTECT POLLINATORS. Look for the bee hazard icon in the Directions for Use for each application site for specific use restrictions and instructions to protect bees and other insect pollinators. This product can kill bees and other insect pollinators. Bees and other insect pollinators will forage on plants when they flower, shed pollen, or produce nectar. Bees and other insect pollinators can be exposed to this pesticide from: - Direct contact during foliar applications, or contact with residues on plant surfaces after foliar applications. - Ingestion of residues in nectar and pollen when the pesticide is applied as a seed treatment, soil, tree injection, as well as foliar applications. When Using This Product Take Steps To: - Minimize exposure of this product to bees and other insect pollinators when they are foraging on pollinator attractive plants around the application site. - Minimize drift of this product on to beehives or to off-site pollinator attractive habitat. Drift of this product onto beehives or off-site to pollinator attractive habitat can result in bee kills. Information on protecting bees and other insect pollinators may be found at the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship website at: <http://pesticidestewardship.org/PollinatorProtection/Pages/default.aspx>. Pesticide incidents (for example, bee kills) should immediately be reported to the state/tribal lead agency. For contact information for your state go to www.aapco.org/officials.html. Pesticide incidents should also be reported to the National Pesticide Information Center at: www.npic.orst.edu or directly to EPA at: beekill@epa.gov

GENERAL NOTICE 8

DIRECTIONS FOR USE It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. See individual crops for specific pollinator protection application restrictions. If none exist under the specific crop, for foliar applications, follow these application directions for food/feed and commercially grown ornamentals that are attractive to pollinators and non-agricultural use sites. 1. FOR FOOD CROPS AND COMMERCIALY GROWN ORNAMENTALS NOT UNDER CONTRACT FOR POLLINATION SERVICES BUT ARE ATTRACTIVE TO POLLINATORS Do not apply this product while bees are foraging. Do not apply this product until flowering is complete and all petals have fallen unless one of the following conditions is met: - The application is made to the target site after sunset - The application is made to the target site when temperatures are below 55 degrees F - The application is made in accordance with a government-initiated public health response - The application is made in accordance with an active state-administered apiary registry program where beekeepers are notified no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying - The application is made due to an imminent threat of significant crop loss, and a documented determination consistent with an IPM plan or predetermined economic threshold is met. Every effort should be made to notify beekeepers no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying. 2. Non-Agricultural Use Sites: Do not apply while bees are foraging. Do not apply this product to plants that are flowering. Only apply after all flower petals have fallen off. 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. RESTRICTIONS: - Do not exceed a total of 9.0 oz. (0.4 lb. of active ingredient) per acre per year for outdoor applications of any type. - Do not apply this product, by any application method, to linden, basswood or other Tilia species in the state of Oregon. Shake well before using.

GENERAL NOTICE 9

ADDITIONAL USE RESTRICTIONS: - Do not graze treated areas or use clippings from treated areas for feed or forage. - Do not apply to soils that are water-logged or saturated, which will not allow the penetration of the insecticide into the root zone of the plants. - Keep people and pets off treated areas until dry. - Do not allow leachate run out for the first 10 days after application, in order to retain the product and facilitate full plant uptake of the active ingredient. - On plants with a production cycle of less than one year, application is not to exceed a frequency of more than once each 16 weeks for a particular plant. On stock plants and woody crops with a production cycle of greater than one year, application may not exceed once a year. - Food Crops: Treated areas may be replanted with any crop specified on an imidacloprid label with any crop for which a tolerance exists for the active ingredient. - For crops not listed on an imidacloprid label a 12-month plant-back interval must be observed. - Do not apply this product, by any application method, to linden, basswood or other Tilia species in the State of Oregon.

TANK MIX INFORMATION

Compatibility

Before adding this product to the spray or mix tank, the compatibility of the intended tank mixture should be checked using the following test:

- 1) Add proportionate amount of each ingredient in the appropriate order to a pint or a quart jar;
- 2) Cap and shake for 5 minutes;
- 3) Let set for 5 minutes.

DO NOT use if poor mixing or formation of precipitates that do not readily re-disperse occur, indicating an incompatible mixture. For further information, contact your local Rotam representative.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Mixing Instructions

To prepare the application mixture, add a portion of the required amount of water to the spray tank, begin agitation, and add this product. Complete filling tank with the balance of water needed. Be sure to maintain agitation during both mixing and application.

This product may also be used with other pesticides and/or fertilizer solutions; refer to the Compatibility Section below. When tank mixtures of this product and other pesticides are involved, prepare the tank mixture as specified above and follow the suggested Mixing Order below.

Mixing Order

When pesticide mixtures are needed, add wettable powders first, this product or other flowables second, and emulsifiable concentrates last. Ensure good agitation as each component is added and do not add an additional component until the previous is thoroughly mixed. A fertilizer / pesticide compatibility agent may be needed if a fertilizer solution is to be added to the mixture. Be sure to maintain constant agitation during both mixing and application to ensure uniformity of spray mixture.