



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

June 2, 2016

Frederick T. Smith
Senior Regulatory Specialist
SciReg Inc.

Agent for:
J.J. Mauget Co.
5435 Peck Road
Arcadia, Ca 91006

Subject: Label Amendment – Master label with sublabel A (Ready-to-Use capsules; and
sublabel B (for ready-to-use low pressure injection devices)
Product Name: Imicide
EPA Registration Number: 7946-16
Application Date: 12/22/2015
Decision Number: 512521

Dear Mr. Smith:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.


Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Rita Kumar by phone at (703) 308-8291, or via email at kumar.rita@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rita Kumar for". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Venus Eagle, Product Manager 01
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch 3
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

MASTER LABEL



IMICIDE®

SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE
FOR TREE INJECTION USE

MFG. BY:	J.J. MAUGET CO.
TOWN, STATE:	Arcadia, CA 91006
EPA REGISTRATION NO:	7946-16
EPA ESTABLISHMENT NO:	

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Imidacloprid*
 1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine..... 10.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 90.0%

Total 100.0%

*Contains 1.11 g/mL active ingredient.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

ACCEPTED

Jun 02, 2016


Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 7946-16

SUB-LABEL A: FOR MAUGET READY TO USE CAPSULES

SUB-LABEL B: FOR BRANDT® enTREE® READY TO USE (RTU) MICRO TREE INJECTION DEVICES

SUB LABEL A: FOR MAUGET READY TO USE CAPSULES

GROUP	4A	INSECTICIDE
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IMICIDE®

SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE
FOR TREE INJECTION USE
IN READY TO USE CAPSULES

MFG. BY:
TOWN, STATE:
EPA REGISTRATION NO:
EPA ESTABLISHMENT NO:

J.J. MAUGET CO.
Arcadia, CA 91006
7946-16

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Imidacloprid*	10.0%
1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine.....	10.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	90.0%
Total	100.0%

*Contains 1.11 g/mL active ingredient.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

	FIRST AID
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
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.
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 a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth, if possible Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice
HOT LINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-535-5053 for emergency treatment information.</p>	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
<p>There is no specific antidote available. Treat patient symptomatically.</p>	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing vapors. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:
APPLICATORS AND OTHER HANDLERS MUST WEAR:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves made of polyethylene or butyl rubber or neoprene rubber or Viton >14 mil.
- Protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield or safety glasses.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- 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 the gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not dispose equipment washwaters or rinsate into a natural drain or water body.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Net Contents:

- _____ 288 capsules @ 4mL each, 1152 mL net; 288 feeder tubes
24 capsules plus 24 feeder tubes per carton.
- _____ 24 capsules @ 2 mL, 48 mL net, or
- _____ 24 capsules @ 3 mL, 72 mL net, or
- _____ 24 capsules @ 4 mL, 96 mL net
- _____ Shipping box: 12 Cartons as above.
- 12 capsules plus 12 feeder tubes per carton.
- _____ 12 capsules @ 8 mL, 96 mL net, or
- _____ 12 capsules @ 12 mL, 144 mL net, or
- _____ 12 capsules @ 16 mL, 192 mL net
- _____ Shipping box: 12 Cartons as above.
- 96 capsules plus 96 feeder tubes per package.
- _____ 96 capsules @ 4 mL, 384 mL net.
- _____ Shipping box: 3 Packages as above, 1152 mL net.

Batch code:

Resistance Management

IMICIDE contains a Group 4A insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 4A may eventually dominate the insect/mite population if Group 4A insecticides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by IMICIDE or other Group 4A pesticides. To delay insecticide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of IMICIDE or other Group 4A insecticides that have a similar target site of action, on the same insect species.
- Basing insecticide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated insect populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for insecticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistant pest problems.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.

Restrictions

- Do not inject trees that are less than two inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) (6 inches in circumference).
- This product is NOT to be used on trees which will produce food within the year (365 days) following treatment unless food crop on treated tree is discarded and destroyed.
- Do not apply this product, by any application method, to linden, basswood or other *Tilia* species in the State of Oregon.
- Do not apply more than once a year.

Read entire label, use strictly in accordance with precautionary statements and directions, and with applicable state and federal regulations. Failure to follow label directions may result in poor control or tree injury.

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 requirement specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses, and the 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). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

There are no reentry or Personal Protective Equipment requirements for this product.

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

There are no reentry or protective clothing requirements for this product.

USE SITES

IMICIDE insecticide is for use on hardwood or deciduous trees, evergreens, palms and other monocotyledons grown in forests, woodlands, ornamental landscapes, conifer seed orchards, and seed production areas.

FACTORS AFFECTING APPLICATION

Applications are most effective when made prior to insect infestation and in conjunction with good cultural management practices. The species and health of the tree, as well as local environmental conditions, will determine the rate of uptake when using the Mauget system. Uptake time in the tree usually occurs within several minutes to over an hour, but trees in advanced stages of insect infestation may not respond to treatment. If IMICIDE is not absorbed within 24 hours (barring any applicator error or malfunction of injection device, or environmental factors affecting tree transpiration), the tree may be considered high risk with a possible poor chance of survival.

Environmental Conditions

This technology relies on the natural uptake rate of the tree; and thus, factors that affect the transpiration rate can greatly affect the uptake rate. Transpiration is dependent upon a number of factors, such as soil moisture, soil and air temperatures, and time of day. For optimum uptake, apply when soil moisture is adequate and soil temperatures are above 45°F. Preferred conditions for injections are morning to early afternoon hours, with warm temperatures (55-85°F /13-30°C), accompanied by low humidity, clear skies and a slight breeze. Sunny conditions along with moist soil and a well-hydrated tree will also increase the transpiration rate and will therefore improve uptake. Conversely, cool temperatures, cloudy and/or evening skies and trees under moisture stress will slow down the rate of uptake. Extreme heat and cold temperatures will adversely affect rates as well.

Trees that have healthy vascular systems will have correspondingly higher uptake rates. Trees in advanced stages of pest development may not respond to treatment, as vascular plugging caused by disease inhibits transpiration. If IMICIDE has not started to absorb within two hours, consider removing the capsule (following the proper sequence provided in the removal instructions) and; drill a new hole in a different area of the trunk and inject again. The injection devices need to be evenly spaced at points on the trunk free of visible decay areas and wounds from the point of injection to where branching begins. If IMICIDE has not started to absorb within one hour after the second attempt, the vascular system of the tree may be too compromised for treatment or there is significant decay in that local injection area.

DO NOT inject trees that are drought stressed. Applications to drought or heat stressed trees may result in injury to tree tissue, poor treatment and subsequently poor control. Avoid treating trees that are moisture stressed or suffering from herbicide damage.

Monitor Tree Health and Pest Infestations

Preventative application is more effective than therapeutic treatment in trees showing insect infestation symptoms. Effective injection treatment is favored by a full canopy (i.e., leaves) and a healthy vascular system. Once these tissues are compromised by pest damage (larval galleries, defoliation, leaf mining, etc.), an effective and uniform application of IMICIDE may be difficult to achieve and subsequent control may be poor. For optimal results, treat at least 2 to 4 weeks before pests historically infest the host tree. As a result of systemic movement and longevity of IMICIDE in trees, the interval may be extended much earlier to 6 months should tree dormancy, adverse weather, management, asynchronous life cycle of pests, etc., allow earlier application timing.

IMICIDE may also be effective as a remedial treatment against some pests, such as those with slower development or if multiple life stages are susceptible to the active ingredient. Pests that attack the stem and branches may disrupt vascular tissue resulting in poor distribution in an infested tree. However, control may be achieved if larvae come into contact or feed on IMICIDE-treated tree tissues.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Timing of Application:

Preventive applications 2 to 4 weeks prior to the anticipated feeding damage will provide better management, but rescue treatments will also perform well with acceptable minimal damage. IMICIDE can also be used after damage has occurred against listed insect pests that produce large amounts of feeding debris. Focus timing and treatment on the most susceptible stage of the target pest.

TARGET PESTS		
ADELGIDS APHIDS ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE BLACK VINE WEEVIL LARVAE BRONZE BIRCH BORER COTTONWOOD LONGHORNED BORER CITRUS LONGHORNED BEETLE DOUGLAS FIR GALL MIDGE DOUGLAS FIR CONE MOTH LARVAE ELM LEAF BEETLE EUCALYPTUS LONGHORNED BORER FLATHEADED BORER (including Emerald Ash Borer and Alder and Birch Borer) JAPANESE BEETLE LACEBUGS LEAFHOPPERS LEAFMINERS MEALYBUGS PINE TIP MOTH LARVAE PSYLLIDS (including Lerp Psyllid) ROYAL PALM BUGS SCALE INSECTS (including Asian Cycad Scale) THRIPS WHITEFLIES		
FOR USE IN SEED ORCHARDS AND SEED PRODUCTION AREAS		
CROP	PESTS	RATE
CONIFERS	DOUGLAS FIR GALL MIDGE DOUGLAS FIR CONE MOTH LARVAE	One 3 mL capsule per 4 inches of tree circumference at breast height.
FOR USE ON PALMS AND OTHER MONOCOTYLEDONS		

Use the following rate as a function of tree diameter at breast height (DBH); 1 mL per diameter inch.
 Alternate depths if multiple drill sites are chosen, but the depth of any one site must be less than 1/3 the diameter of the tree.
 Capsules are available at 2, 3, and 4 mL.
 For heavier infestation and/or more persistent insects, use 1.5 or 2 mL per diameter inch.

Sequential Treatments:

When treating for beetles that carry fungi (ambrosia), an additional treatment of fungicide may improve management strategies. Materials to consider are fungicides labeled for use against vascular-inhabiting fungi.

IMICIDE may be sequentially applied with other insecticides, such as abamectin, for a more broad spectrum treatment.

Application Tips:

To account for trunk flare, place injection sites evenly around the base of the root flare within 6 to 8 inches of the root crown. For pines and other resinous conifer species, injection sites may be higher up on the trunk (see Step 5 below). Follow good injection practices. Disinfect drill bit prior to use on each tree.

Tree measurement guidance

Dosages are based on the circumference OR the diameter (inches or centimeters) of the tree at breast height (“DBH”). DBH is the outside bark diameter of the trunk at 4.5 feet (1.4 m) above the ground on the uphill side of the tree. For the purposes of determining breast height, the ground includes the duff layer that may be present, but does not include unincorporated woody debris that may rise above the ground line.

The diameter is determined by measuring the circumference of the tree at breast height, and dividing circumference (in inches) by three (3). To determine DBH for multi-stemmed woody ornamentals, measure the DBH of each stem or branch and add together for the total DBH per tree.

1. The MAUGET SYSTEM

- (A) Mauget compressible capsule with insert hole
- (B) Feeder tube with flanged gun-sight and opposite tapered beveled end

2. TOOLS

- (A) Portable electric drill
- (B) 11/64 in. (0.4 cm) drill bit
- (C) Optional soft headed mallet or hammer
- (D) Tape measure
- (E) Insertion tool (optional)

3. NUMBER OF CAPSULES

Measure the tree at breast height in inches. If measuring the circumference, divide this number by six (6) to determine the number of capsules needed. If measuring the diameter at breast height (DBH), divide this number by 2 (two) to determine the number of capsules needed. If the number of capsules results in a fraction, round down to the lower whole number.

The following dosage, per capsule, depends on tree diameter:

- 2mL capsules – 2 to 10 inches DBH
- 3mL capsules – 11 to 36 inches DBH
- 4mL capsules – 37 inches DBH and above.

For heavier infestation and/or more persistent insects use 4 mL capsules. Trees in advanced stages of insect infestation may not respond to treatment. The health, species of the tree and the environmental conditions will determine the rate of uptake.

Tree Diameter (DBH inches)	Circumference (Inches)	2 mL/DBH Rate (Number of capsules; grams of Active Ingredient)	3 mL/DBH Rate (Number of capsules; grams of Active Ingredient)	4 mL/DBH Rate (Number of capsules; grams of Active Ingredient)
2 to 4	6 to 12	1 to 2 capsules/2.2 to 4.4 g	---	1 to 2 capsules/4.4 to 8.9 g
5 to 7	15 to 21	2 to 3 capsules/4.4 to 6.7 g	---	2 to 3 capsules/8.9 to 13.3 g
8 to 10	24 to 30	4 to 5 capsules/8.9 to 11.1 g	---	4 to 5 capsules/17.8 to 22.2 g
11 to 13	33 to 39	---	5 to 6 capsules/16.6 to 20.0 g	5 to 6 capsules/22.2 to 26.6 g
14 to 19	42 to 57	---	7 to 9 capsules/23.3 to 30.0 g	7 to 9 capsules/31.1 to 40.0 g
20 to 22	60 to 66	---	10 to 11 capsules/33.3 to 36.6 g	10 to 11 capsules/44.4 to 48.8 g
23 to 28	69 to 84	---	11 to 14 capsules/36.6 to 46.6 g	11 to 14 capsules/48.8 to 62.2 g
29 to 31	87 to 93	---	14 to 15 capsules/46.6 to 50.0 g	14 to 15 capsules/62.2 to 66.6 g
32 to 34	96 to 102	---	16 to 17 capsules/53.3 to 56.6 g	16 to 17 capsules/66.6 to 75.5 g
35 to 37	105 to 111	---	17 to 18 capsules/56.6 to 59.9 g	17 to 18 capsules/75.5 to 79.9 g
38 to 40	114 to 120	---	---	18 to 20 capsules/79.9 to 88.8 g
41 to 43	123 to 129	---	---	20 to 21 capsules/88.8 to 93.2 g
44 to 46	132 to 138	---	---	22 to 23 capsules/97.7 to 102.1 g
47 to 49	141 to 147	---	---	23 to 24 capsules/102.1 to 106.6 g
50 to 52	150 to 156	---	---	25 to 26 capsules/111.0 to 115.5 g
53 to 58	159 to 174	---	---	26 to 29 capsules/115.4 to 128.8 g
59 to 61	177 to 183	---	---	29 to 30 capsules/128.8 to 133.2 g
62 to 64	186 to 192	---	---	31 to 32 capsules/137.6 to 142.1 g
65 to 67	195 to 201	---	---	32 to 33 capsules/142.1 to 146.5 g

68 to 70	204 to 210	---	---	34 to 35 capsules/151.0 to 155.4 g
71 to 73	213 to 219	---	---	35 to 36 capsules/155.4 to 159.8 g

4. PRESSURIZING THE CAPSULE

Apply the appropriate amount of pressure on the top of the capsule in order to compress.

5. DRILLING THE TREE HOLE

Predrill spaced injection sites at a slight downward angle at the root flair/buttress area (approximately 6.0 to 8.0 in., 15 to 20 cm) above ground level, using a clean 11/64 in. (0.4 cm) drill bit (except monocotyledons, conifers, etc.). Drill the hole deep enough to allow the vascular system to transport IMICIDE throughout the tree. Make injection holes at least 3/8 to 1/2 inch (0.95 to 1.3 cm) into healthy xylem (white wood) under the bark, up to a depth of 2 inches (5 cm) from the outer trunk surface depending upon the tree species and outer bark thickness. For conifer species with high resin pressure during the growing season, place injection sites higher on the trunk (36 – 48 inches) and to a depth of up to 2 inches where tree diameter allows. Disinfect drill bit and insertion tool (if used) prior to use on each tree.

6. TREE HOLE DEPTH

It is important that the feeder tube be set to the proper depth in the conductive xylem tissue. If set too deeply, flow is restricted by blockage in the heartwood; if set too shallow, leakage may occur. The feeder tube dispensing end is beveled to allow for a 1/4 in. plus tolerance.

7. COMBINING CAPSULE AND FEEDER TUBE

Several methods of combining the capsule with the feeder tube are acceptable including placing by hand, the feeder tube's flange end, with the flange notch upward, into the capsule insert hole of a compressed upright capsule. Push the flange end of the feeder tube flush with the membrane located at the inner end of the insert hole.

8. PLACING THE FEEDER TUBE IN THE TREE

Firmly seat the beveled, dispensing end of the feeder tube, with the attached upright capsule, into the predrilled tree injection hole. Tap the rear side, opposite the insert hole of the capsule either with an optional mallet, hammer or push forward with the palm of your hand. This action will simultaneously seat the feeder tube in the injection hole while breaking the capsule membrane for releasing the capsule contents into the feeder tube and into the tree. Another method is to place the feeder tube in the predrilled hole of the tree using the optional insertion tool. Then place the compressed capsule onto the feeder tube in place.

9. REMOVAL

Uptake in the tree usually occurs within several minutes. Capsules may be temporarily rotated in place to see if any liquid is left. When empty, turn the capsules upside down for one minute before removal. Applicators must remove capsules promptly after treatment. Empty capsules must not be left on the tree. The health and species of the tree, and local environmental conditions will determine the rate of uptake. If the capsule does not completely empty within a few hours, invert and carefully remove the capsule and enclose it in a heavy duty plastic bag for disposal in accordance with state and local regulations.

Retreatment

At time of initial application, make note of the health level of each tree. Reevaluate health level in treated trees at 12-month intervals to determine the need for retreatment. Consider preventive applications 12-36 months after the initial treatment. Evaluate trees in high pest pressure areas or highly valued trees for retreatment if symptoms progress or 12 months after each treatment. Repeat treatment after 12 months, if needed. Follow application procedures described above for repeat injections; new drill holes will be required for subsequent treatments. Stagger the holes equally in subsequent applications to ensure proper uptake.

**THE FOLLOWING RATES ARE FOR USE ONLY UNDER U.S.D.A.
SUPERVISION
U.S.D.A. RATE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ASIAN and
CITRUS LONGHORNED BEETLE PROGRAMS IN U.S.D.A.
QUARANTINE AREAS ONLY.**

Use the following rates as a function of tree diameter at breast height (DBH).

2 to 23 inches DBH – 2 mL per diameter inch.
24 inches DBH and above – 4 mL per diameter inch.

Minimum horizontal spacing on injection sites: 3 inches.
Minimum vertical spacing on injection sites: 6 inches.
Stagger vertical spacing and do not align.
Use 4 mL capsules on all trees 2 inches DBH and above.
Do not apply more than once a year.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep pesticide in original container. Store in a cool (45°F-90°F), dry place out of direct sunlight and out of reach of children and animals.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty capsules in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration if approved by


State and Local authorities. Do not burn unless allowed by State and Local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

To the extent consistent with applicable law, J.J. Mauget Co. makes no warranty of merchantability, fitness for any purpose or otherwise expressed or implied concerning this product or its uses which extends beyond the use of the product under normal conditions in accord with the statements made on this label.

SUB LABEL B: FOR BRANDT® enTREE® READY TO USE (RTU) MICRO TREE INJECTION DEVICES

GROUP	4A	INSECTICIDE
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IMICIDE®

SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE
FOR TREE INJECTION USE
IN READY TO USE DEVICES

MFG. BY:
TOWN, STATE:
EPA REGISTRATION NO:
EPA ESTABLISHMENT NO:

J.J. MAUGET CO.
Arcadia, CA 91006
7946-16

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Imidacloprid*	10.0%
1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine.....	90.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>90.0%</u>
Total	100.0%

*Contains 1.11 g/mL active ingredient.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

	FIRST AID
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
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.
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 a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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 1-800-535-5053 for emergency treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
There is no specific antidote available. Treat patient symptomatically.	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing vapors. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:
APPLICATORS AND OTHER HANDLERS MUST WEAR:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves made of polyethylene or butyl rubber or neoprene rubber or Viton >14 mil.
- Protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield or safety glasses.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- 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 the gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not dispose equipment washwaters or rinsate into a natural drain or water body.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Net Contents:

- ___ 4 RTU devices @ 10 mL each; 40 mL net plus 4 injectors
- ___ 12 RTU devices @ 10 mL each; 120 mL net plus 12 injectors
- ___ 24 RTU devices @ 10 mL each; 240 mL net plus 24 injectors
- ___ 50 RTU devices @ 10 mL each; 500 mL net plus 50 injectors

Batch code:

Resistance Management

IMICIDE contains a Group 4A insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 4A may eventually dominate the insect/mite population if Group 4A insecticides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by IMICIDE or other Group 4A pesticides. To delay insecticide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of IMICIDE or other Group 4A insecticides that have a similar target site of action, on the same insect species.
- Basing insecticide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated insect populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for insecticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistant pest problems.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.

Restrictions

- Do not inject trees that are less than 5 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) (15 inches in circumference).
- This product is NOT to be used on trees which will produce food within the year (365 days) following treatment unless food crop on treated tree is discarded and destroyed.
- Do not apply this product, by any application method, to linden, basswood or other *Tilia* species in the State of Oregon.
- Do not apply more than once a year.

Read entire label, use strictly in accordance with precautionary statements and directions, and with applicable state and federal regulations. Failure to follow label directions may result in poor control or tree injury.

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 requirement specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses, and the 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). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

There are no reentry or Personal Protective Equipment requirements for this product.

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

There are no reentry or protective clothing requirements for this product.

USE SITES

IMICIDE insecticide is for use on hardwood or deciduous trees, evergreens, palms and other monocotyledons grown in forests, woodlands, ornamental landscapes, conifer seed orchards, and seed production areas.

FACTORS AFFECTING APPLICATION

Applications are most effective when made prior to insect infestation and in conjunction with good cultural management practices. The species and health of the tree, as well as local environmental conditions, will determine the rate of uptake when using the BRANDT enTREE Ready-To-Use (RTU) Micro Tree Injection Device. Uptake time in the tree usually occurs within several minutes to over an hour, but trees in advanced stages of insect infestation may not respond to treatment. If IMICIDE is not absorbed within 24 hours (barring any applicator error or malfunction of injection device, or environmental factors affecting transpiration), the tree may be considered high risk with a possible poor chance of survival.

Environmental Conditions

This technology relies on the natural uptake rate of the tree; and thus, factors that affect the transpiration rate can greatly affect the uptake rate. Transpiration is dependent upon a number of factors, such as soil moisture, soil and air temperatures, and time of day. For optimum uptake, apply when soil moisture is adequate and soil temperatures are above 45°F. Preferred conditions for injections are morning to early afternoon hours, with warm temperatures (55-85°F /13-30°C), accompanied by low humidity, clear skies and a slight breeze. Sunny conditions along with moist soil and a well-hydrated tree will also increase the transpiration rate and will therefore improve uptake. Conversely, cool temperatures, cloudy and/or evening skies and trees under moisture stress will slow down the rate of uptake. Extreme heat and cold temperatures will adversely affect rates as well.

Trees that have healthy vascular systems will have correspondingly higher uptake rates. Trees in advanced stages of pest development may not respond to treatment, as vascular plugging caused by disease inhibits transpiration. If IMICIDE has not started to absorb within two hours, consider removing the device (following the proper sequence provided in the removal instructions) and; drill a new hole in a different area of the trunk and inject again. The injection devices need to be evenly spaced at points on the trunk free of visible decay areas and wounds from the point of injection to where branching begins. If IMICIDE has not started to absorb within one hour after the second attempt, the vascular system of the tree may be too compromised for treatment or there is significant decay in that local injection area.

DO NOT inject trees that are drought stressed. Applications to drought or heat stressed trees may result in injury to tree tissue, poor treatment and subsequently poor control. Avoid treating trees that are moisture stressed or suffering from herbicide damage.

Monitor Tree Health and Pest Infestations

Preventative application is more effective than therapeutic treatment in trees showing insect infestation symptoms. Effective injection treatment is favored by a full canopy (i.e., leaves) and a healthy vascular system. Once these tissues are compromised by pest damage (larval galleries, defoliation, leaf mining, etc.), an effective and uniform application of IMICIDE may be difficult to achieve and subsequent control may be poor. For optimal results, treat at least 2 to 4 weeks before pests historically infest the host tree. As a result of systemic movement and longevity of IMICIDE in trees, the interval may be extended much earlier to 6 months should tree dormancy, adverse weather, management, asynchronous life cycle of pests, etc., allow earlier application timing.

IMICIDE may also be effective as a remedial treatment against some pests, such as those with slower development or if multiple life stages are susceptible to the active ingredient. Pests that attack the stem and branches may disrupt vascular tissue resulting in poor distribution in an infested tree. However, control may be achieved if larvae come into contact or feed on IMICIDE-treated tree tissues.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Timing of Application:

Preventive applications 2 to 4 weeks prior to anticipated feeding damage will provide better management, but rescue treatments will also perform well with acceptable minimal damage. IMICIDE can also be used after damage has occurred against listed insect pests that produce large amounts of feeding debris. Focus timing and treatment on the most susceptible stage of the target pest.

TARGET PESTS
<p> ADELGIDS APHIDS ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE BLACK VINE WEEVIL LARVAE BRONZE BIRCH BORER COTTONWOOD LONGHORNED BORER CITRUS LONGHORNED BEETLE DOUGLAS FIR GALL MIDGE DOUGLAS FIR CONE MOTH LARVAE ELM LEAF BEETLE EUCALYPTUS LONGHORNED BORER FLATHEADED BORER (including Emerald Ash Borer and Alder and Birch Borer) JAPANESE BEETLE LACEBUGS LEAFHOPPERS LEAFMINERS MEALYBUGS PINE TIP MOTH LARVAE PSYLLIDS (including Lerp Psyllid) ROYAL PALM BUGS SCALE INSECTS (including Asian Cycad Scale) THRIPS WHITEFLIES </p>

Sequential Treatments:

When treating for beetles that carry fungi (ambrosia), an additional treatment of fungicide may improve management strategies. Materials to consider are fungicides labeled for use against vascular-inhabiting fungi.

IMICIDE may be sequentially applied with other insecticides, such as abamectin, for a more broad spectrum treatment.

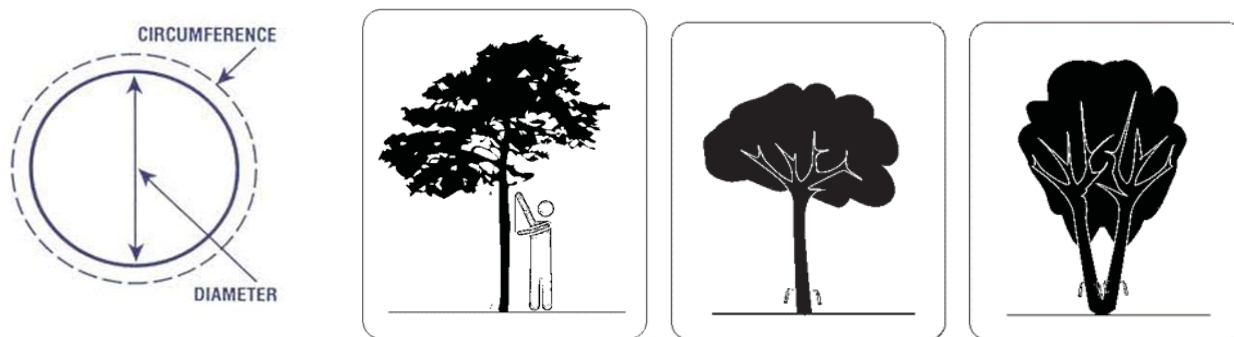
Application Tips:

To account for trunk flare, place injection sites evenly around the base of the root flare within 6 to 8 inches of the root crown. For pines and other resinous conifer species, injection sites may be higher up on the trunk.

Number of BRANDT enTREE RTU Micro Tree Injection Devices Required for Treatment

Injection dosages are based on the Diameter (inches or centimeters) of the tree at Breast Height (“DBH”). DBH is the outside bark diameter of the trunk at 4.5 feet (1.4 m) above the ground on the uphill side of the tree. For the purposes of determining breast height, the ground includes the duff layer that may be present, but does not include unincorporated woody debris that may rise above the ground line.

The diameter is determined by measuring the circumference of the tree at breast height, and dividing circumference (in inches) by three (3). To determine DBH for multi-stemmed woody ornamentals, measure the DBH of each stem or branch and add together for the total DBH per tree.



Take the DBH of the tree and divide by five (5) to determine the appropriate number of BRANDT enTREE RTU Micro Tree Injection Devices to adequately treat the tree at the desired application rate. If the number of micro-injectors results in a fraction, round down to the lower whole number. Do not treat newly established trees less than 5 inches DBH or 15 inches in circumference.

In the event the tree has multiple trunks that separate less than three (3) feet (from the ground (e.g., avocado, citrus, peach, etc.)), each individual trunk must be treated separately to ensure equally homogenous distribution of solution to all parts of the tree. In this instance, each individual trunk must be measured in the same way as if the trunk were standing individually.

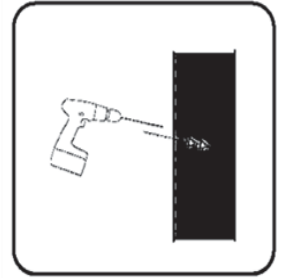
Refer to the chart below. Position the number of injection devices evenly around the trunk of the tree. For example, in the case of a 10 inch diameter tree where 2 injection devices are used, place each injection device in directly opposing positions on the trunk to allow for even distribution. **DO NOT** exceed calculated number of BRANDT enTREE RTU Micro Tree Injection Devices per tree as injury may occur.

Tree Diameter (DBH inches)	Circumference (Inches)	Number of RTU Injection Devices	Application Rate mLs/grams of Active Ingredient
5 to 7	15 to 21	1	10 mL/11.1 g
8 to 10	24 to 30	1-2	20 mL/1.1-22.2 g
11 to 13	33 to 39	2	20 mL/22.2 g
14 to 19	42 to 57	2-3	20-30 mL/22.2-33.3 g
20 to 22	60 to 66	4	40 mL/44.4 g
23 to 28	69 to 84	4-5	40-50 mL/44.4-55.5 g
29 to 31	87 to 93	5-6	50-60 mL/55.5-66.6 g
32 to 34	96 to 102	6	60 mL/66.6 g
35 to 37	105 to 111	7	70 mL/77.7 g
38 to 40	114 to 120	7-8	70-80 mL/77.7-88.8 g
41 to 43	123 to 129	8	80 mL/88.8 g
44 to 46	132 to 138	8-9	80-90 mL/88.8-99.9 g
47 to 49	141 to 147	9	90 mL/99.9 g
50 to 52	150 to 156	10	100 mL/111.0 g
53 to 58	159 to 174	10-11	100-110 mL/111.0-122.1 g
59 to 61	177 to 183	11-12	110-120 mL/122.1-133.2 g
62 to 64	186 to 192	12	120 mL/133.2 g
65 to 67	195 to 201	13	130 mL/144.3 g
68 to 70	204 to 210	13-14	130-140 mL/144.3-155.4 g
71 to 73	213 to 219	14	140 mL/155.4 g

Preparing the Holes

To ensure an equal and homogenous delivery of active ingredient to all parts of the tree's branching structure, space the required number of holes evenly around the circumference of the tree. Hole placement can range from lowest point at the root flare to highest point at breast height (approximately 4.5 ft [1.4 m] above the ground). Injection holes must be at least 20 inches (51 cm) below the lowest branch on the trunk. The preferred method is to inject at the base of the tree, within 12 inches (310 cm) of the soil. Prepare injection sites in healthy wood free from any defects such as old wounds or decayed areas. Avoid placement of devices in between the root flares where there is tight compression of the bark and cambium tissue.

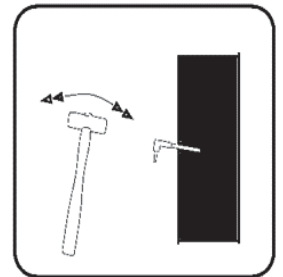
Using an electric drill, select a ¼ inch (0.635 cm) fast spiral drill bit (for optimal performance, use a high-helix drill bit). It is necessary to drill holes into the tree deep enough to reach the tree's vascular system for translocation of the active ingredient throughout the tree. Make injection holes at least ½ to ¾ inch into healthy xylem (white wood) with actual depth up to 2 inches (5 cm) or more from the outer trunk surface depending upon the tree species and outer bark thickness. For conifer species with high resin pressure, drill holes higher on the trunk (36-48 inches or 91–122 cm) and to a deeper drill depth of 2+ inches (5+ cm).



For optimal device performance and to minimize leakage and improve holding capacity of the injector, be sure to (1) use clean, sharp drill bits; (2) slightly angle depth of hole downwards; and (3) make one clean drill entrance into the tree (i.e., avoid multiple in-and-out motions of drill bit in hole) to reduce residual shavings left inside the hole. Follow good application practices by disinfecting drill bits prior to use on each tree to minimize the spread of disease where known infections occur.

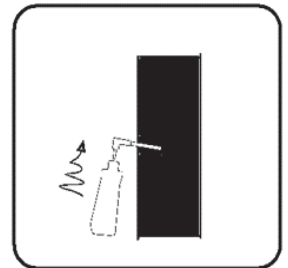
Inserting the Connector

Once the injection site is drilled, insert the longer and thicker part of the connector into the tree hole and secure its placement by pushing and twisting of hand OR by gently tapping the connector with a nylon hammer or rubber mallet. The connector shall only be inserted to the point where it fits snugly in the hole. DO NOT force the connector too deeply into the hole. Be sure to leave approximately ½ inch (1.3 cm) of open chamber at the end of connector to allow the solution to collect and be pulled through the vascular system of the tree.



Connecting the BRANDT enTREE RTU Micro Tree Injection Device

Remove the colored device cap and connect the injection device to the connector by firmly pushing the connector through the membrane of the injection device top. To ensure the injection device is securely inserted, slightly twist and gently force the injection device in an upward motion on to the connector until it snaps snugly into final position. The injection device can be placed upright, sideways, or upside-down on the connector, depending upon placement of the connector on the tree.

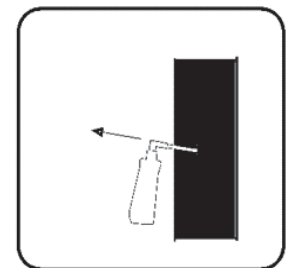


Resinous Conifers: In resinous conifers, such as pine and spruce, start the injection immediately after drilling into the sapwood. A prolonged delay may reduce uptake due to resin flow into the opening.

Removing the BRANDT enTREE RTU Micro Tree Injection Device

When the injection device is empty, first remove the injection device from its connector. Any residual solution remaining in the connector will be quickly absorbed by the tree. Then remove the connector from the tree. Note: The injection device membrane will re-seal itself to avoid any leakage or spillage until it is re-penetrated with the connector.

It is not necessary to treat the drill holes with wound paint or other sealing compounds. The hole will heal naturally.



Retreatment

At time of initial application, make note of the health level of each tree. Reevaluate health level in treated trees at 12-month intervals to determine the need for retreatment. Consider preventive applications 12-36 months after the initial treatment. Evaluate trees in high pest pressure areas or highly valued trees for retreatment if symptoms progress or 12 months after each treatment. Repeat treatment after 12 months, if needed. Follow application procedures described above for repeat injections; new drill holes will be required for subsequent treatments. Stagger the holes equally in subsequent applications to ensure proper uptake.

Trouble Shooting Tips for Injection

Problem: Solution is not taking up.

Possible cause: Connector is put in too deeply in the injection hole preventing the solution from pooling inside tree and/or taking up.

Solution: Follow instructions for removal, and re-insert the connector and connect the device for further uptake. Be sure to leave approximately ½ inch (1.27 cm) of open chamber at the end of connector to allow the solution to collect and be pulled through the vascular system of the tree.

Problem: Solution is not taking up.

Possible Cause: Injection device is not fully inserted on the connector creating a loose connection preventing the solution from pooling inside tree and/or taking up.

Solution: To ensure the injection device is securely inserted, slightly twist and gently force the injection device in an upward motion on to the connector until it snaps snugly into final position.

Problem: Solution is leaking from drilled hole.

Possible Cause: The connector is not fully inserted into the hole in the tree. Alternatively, the connector is inserted deeply enough, but the solution is not moving through the vascular system of the tree due to a variety of issues (injury to vascular system, temperature, lack of moisture, etc.). Alternatively, the hole could be too large of a diameter.

Solution: Ensure the hole is not too large; if for some reason the hole was made too large (too large of a drill bit, faulty chuck in the drill bit etc.) follow instructions for removal, drill a new hole with the proper size drill bit and functional drill, and insert the connector. Ensure the connector is in deep enough by providing a few light taps with a rubber mallet to move the connector slightly deeper into the hole. Finally, be sure that the time of injection is conducive for uptake. (Please refer to label section regarding optimal conditions for tree uptake.)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep pesticide in original container. Store in a cool (45°F-90°F), dry place out of direct sunlight and out of reach of children and animals.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Waste resulting from the use of these devices may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Remove connector from injection device prior to disposal.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration if approved by State and Local authorities. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

To the extent consistent with applicable law, J.J. Mauget Co. makes no warranty of merchantability, fitness for any purpose or otherwise expressed or implied concerning this product or its uses which extends beyond the use of the product under normal conditions in accord with the statements made on this label.

List of optional label claims:

- Begins absorbing upon injection
- Connect directly to the tree
- Easy to store
- Even if it rains - it won't lose its effectiveness
- Ideal for targeting specific infested locations (in orchards)
- It works!
- Long Lasting Protection for up to 12 months
- Long lasting treatment for up to 12 months
- No mix, no mess
- No mixing (necessary) (required)
- Once it enters the tree it won't wash off
- Only takes a few minutes to inject
- Outdoor use only
- Preventative treatment
- Provides maximum control
- Ready to Use
- Shake well before application (applying)
- Ready to Use applicator (device)
- Ready to Use – No Mixing, No Measuring
- Requires no mixing
- Results that show
- Systemic treatment of undesirable pests
- (The) Next Generation of Tree Care (Low pressure tree injection)
- Kills listed pests
- Works!

Promotional options:

- Save up to \$(x) on (your) next purchase
- (X)% free (more)
- Great value
- Bonus size
- Reasonably priced
- Costs less
- Additional savings
- Cost saving consumables
- Invest in labor rather than equipment (machinery)

PACKAGING RELATED CLAIMS:

- Connect directly to tree
- Controlled delivery
- New(!)
- Quick connect applicator (device)
- Quick connect injection (applicator) (device)
- Delivers direct treatment
- Direct injection (inject) (injecting)
- Easy to store (and dispose) (see instructions)
- Eliminate(s) mixing
- Next generation of tree care: RTU (ready to use) (micro tree injection)
- No (more) hand fatigue
- No constant trigger squeezing
- No more pumping
- No pumping just inject
- No cumbersome set up
- No equipment clean up
- No costly machines or bulky equipment
- No high pressure forced delivery
- No product wastage
- No direct contact with product solutions when used according to directions
- No complicated mixing steps of chemistries
- No drift
- Only takes a few minutes to apply (and lasts all season long)
- Precise control for maximum accuracy
- Prepackaged chemicals
- Prevents spillage
- Eliminates drift
- Consistent injection for maximum accuracy
- No more tired (aching) hands
- Change the way you (tree inject) (inject)
- No more spray! Inject!
- Ideal for large or small jobs (areas)
- Great for large or small jobs (areas)
- Precise control
- Prepackaged chemicals
- Save (Saves) time and energy
- Give your hands a break
- Accurate
- Effective
- Efficient (concentrations)
- No more bending over
- Full and efficient delivery
- Improved Applicator (application) Device!
- Improved Applicator (Application) System! (Device!)
- Improved Applicator (Application)!
- Improved!
- Improved for lasting (better) results!
- New and Improved!
- No Mix, No Mess
- No more pumping, no more pulling, just inject
- No spray! Just inject!
- No more tired (aching) hands
- Minimal investment in equipment and consumables
- Precise control for maximum accuracy
- Minimal waste if used according to directions
- Targeted injection
- Target infested spots
- You're always ready to inject!
- Change the way you (tree) inject
- Treat(ment) of more trees in less time