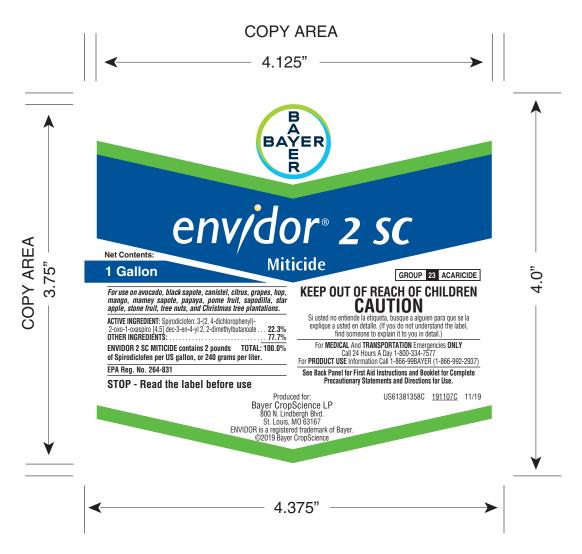
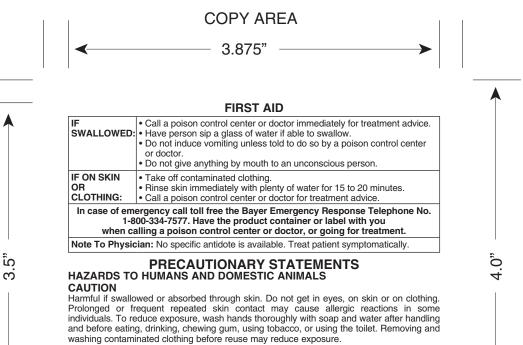
SMARTLINE US61381358C (191107C) LABMC ENVIDOR 2SC 1 GALLON ETL - COLORS: CMYK 11/21/19





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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Waterproof glovesShoes plus socks

Mixers, Loaders, Applicators and other handlers must wear:

• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants





When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on
- Remove Personal Protective Equipment 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 pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Avoid contamination of surface water through spray drift. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

This product is toxic to honeybee larvae through direct contamination of pollen and nectar. Do not apply to blooming, pollen-shedding, or nectar-producing parts of plants if bees forage

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY AND RUNOFF MANAGEMENT

This product may contaminate water through runoff or drift of spray in wind. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.



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 COMMERICAL FISH FARM PONDS.

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.

For Aerial Applications

The spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. The minimum practical boom length should be used, and must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or rotor diameter.

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, application 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, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure. Spray should be released at the lowest possible height consistent with good pest control and flight safety.

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 application when wind direction is toward the aquatic area.



Restrictions During Temperature Inversions

Do not make aerial or ground applications during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high 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 inversions, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical mixing.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ADVISORY

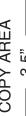
The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal law.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

ENVIDOR® 2 SC MITICIDE contains an active ingredient with a mode of action - lipid biosynthesis inhibitor (LBI), classified as a Group 23 product. Studies to determine cross-resistance of Group 23 products with other chemical classes have demonstrated no cross-resistance. Bayer CropScience strongly encourages that ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE, applied alone or in tankmix combination with another Group 23 product, be applied in a block rotation or windowed approach with products from other chemical classes having a different mode of action before using additional applications of other Group 23 products against the same target pest. Using a block rotation or windowed approach, along with other IPM practices, is considered an effective use strategy for preventing or delaying a pest's ability to develop resistance to a given class of chemistry.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, and/or Bayer CropScience representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendations. Also, for more information on Insect Resistance Management (IRM), visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at http://irac-online.org.







APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE is a Suspension Concentrate formulation and is active by contact on mite eggs, all nymphal stages, and adult females. Application must be made as a preventive treatment or timed to coincide with early threshold level in developing mite population. Apply ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE only through properly calibrated ground application equipment except where specified otherwise within crop-specific section. Thorough coverage of all plant parts is required for pest control. The presence of physical barriers including, but not limited to excessive dust, sun block agents, and/or sooty-mold can interfere with the binding of ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE to target plant parts and may require higher spray volumes to achieve penetration of these barriers.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE through any type of irrigation system;
- Do not apply ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE in enclosed structures such as greenhouses or plant houses.

AIRBLAST (Air Assist) SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Airblast sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees/vines via a radially, or laterally directed air stream. The following drift management practices must be followed:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy;
- block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy;
- use enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage;
- do not allow the spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area (i.e., turn off sprayer when turning at end rows);
- for applications to the outside rows, only spray inward, toward the orchard/grove.

COMPATIBILITY / MIXING / ORDER-OF-MIXING

ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE is physically and biologically compatible with many registered pesticides and fertilizers or micronutrients. When considering mixing ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE with other pesticides, or other additives, first contact your supplier for advice. For



further information, contact your local Bayer representative. Conduct a physical compatibility test if supplier and Bayer representative have no experience with the combination you are considering. To determine physical compatibility, add the correct proportions of each chemical with the same proportion of water, as will be present in the chemical supply tank, into a suitable container, mix thoroughly and allow to stand for five minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be readily re-mixed, the mixture is considered physically compatible.

ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE may be used with other recommended pesticides, fertilizers and micronutrients. The proper mixing procedure for ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE alone or in tank mix combinations with other pesticides is:

- 1) Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/3 full with clean water;
- 2) while recirculating and with the agitator running, add any products in PVA bags (See Note). Allow time for thorough mixing;
- 3) continue to fill spray tank with water until 1/2 full;
- 4) add any other wettable powder (WP) or wettable granules (WG) products;
- 5) add the required amount of ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE, and any other "flowable" (FL or SC) type products;
- 6) allow enough time for thorough mixing of each product added to tank;
- 7) if applicable, add any remaining tank mix components: emulsifiable concentrates (EC), fertilizers and micronutrients.
- 8) fill spray tank to desired level and maintain constant agitation to ensure uniformity of spray

NOTE: Do not use PVA packets in a tank mix with products that contain boron or release free chlorine. The resultant reaction of PVA and boron or free chlorine is a plastic that is not soluble in water or solvents.

TREE FRUIT, TREE NUTS, GRAPE AND HOP USE DIRECTIONS - ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE

Apply specified dosage of ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE as a dilute or concentrate spray early in the infestation as the population begins to develop or at early threshold for the target mite



pest. Preventative applications are permitted where required for management of specific mite problems but generally require the higher dosage specified within the crop specific sections for optimal residual control. Evaluate performance no sooner than 7 days following application. Degree of control or suppression of additional labeled pests will be determined, in part, by the stage of pest development at application and infestation level of those pests. Application rates specified within this label are based on full-size mature trees and vines. Use higher rates for moderate to heavy mite pressure or where longer residual control sessive. Lower rates are generally adequate on smaller trees/vines, or for low to moderate mite pressure but require careful scouting and will generally provide shorter residual control than higher rates. Apply adequate spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage

AVOCADO, BLACK SAPOTE, CANISTEL, MAMEY SAPOTE, MANGO, PAPAYA, SAPODILLA, STAR APPLE

		Rate	
Pests	s Controlled	fluid ounces/ Acre	lb a.i./Acre
Avocado brown mite Avocado red mite Broad mite Carmine spider mite Citrus red mite Flat mite, black and red	Mango spider mite Papaya leaf edgeroller mite Persea mite Sixspotted mite Texas citrus mite Twospotted spider mite	18.0 – 20.0	0.28 – 0.31

Restrictions

of target plant parts.

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 2 days

Maximum ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE allowed per crop season: 20.0 fluid ounces (0.31 lb a.i.) /Acre.

Maximum number of applications per crop season: 1

Minimum application volumes: 50 GPA - ground, 50 GPA - aerial (avocado only).

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COPY AREA 3.5"

CITRUS

Crops of Crop Group 10: Orange (sweet and sour), Grapefruit, Lemon, Lime, Calamondin, Citrus citron, Citrus hybrids (includes chironja, tangelo, and tangor), Kumquat, Mandarin (tangerine), Pummelo, Satsuma mandarin

Pests Controlled	Rate	
Pests Controlled	fluid ounces/Acre	lb a.i./Acre
Broad mite	18.0 – 20.0	0.28 - 0.33
Citrus flat mite (false spider mite)		
Citrus red mite		
Citrus rust mite (silver mite)		
Pink citrus rust mite		
Sixspotted mite		
Texas citrus mite		
Twospotted spider mite		
Yuma spider mite		

Restrictions

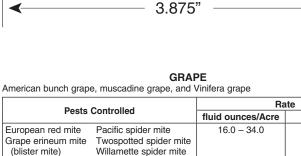
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days

Maximum ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE allowed per crop season: 20.0 fluid ounces (0.33 lb a.i./Acre).

Maximum number of applications per crop season: 1

Minimum application volumes: 100 GPA by conventional ground airblast sprayer. If using high air velocity, low volume, or air curtain sprayers, utilize in no less than 30 GPA, insuring complete and uniform coverage of fruit and foliage.

For citrus (except lemon) in California, do not apply until petal fall is complete.



Pests Controlled		Hate	
		fluid ounces/Acre	lb a.i./Acre
European red mite Grape erineum mite (blister mite)	Pacific spider mite Twospotted spider mite Willamette spider mite	16.0 – 34.0	0.25 – 0.53
Restrictions			

COPY AREA

COPY AREA

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days

Maximum ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE allowed per crop season: 34.0 fluid ounces

(0.53 lb a.i./Acre).

Maximum number of applications per crop season: 1

Minimum application volume: 50 GPA – ground application only.

Use higher dosage when mite population density is extreme and environmental conditions favor continued, prolonged infestation pressure.

HOP

Pest Controlled	Rate	
Pest Controlled	fluid ounces/Acre	lb a.i./Acre
Twospotted spider mite	18.0 – 24.7	0.28 - 0.386
Bootrictions		

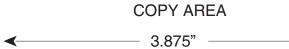
Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days

Maximum ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE allowed per crop season: 24.7 fluid ounces (0.386 lb a.i./Acre).

Maximum number of applications per crop season: 1

Minimum application volumes: 50 GPA by conventional ground airblast sprayer.



POME FRUIT

Crops of Crop Group 11: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear, Oriental pear, Quince

Pests Controlled		Rate	
		fluid ounces/Acre	lb a.i./Acre
Apple rust mite European red mite McDaniel spider mite	Pacific spider mite Pear rust mite Twospotted spider mite	16.0 – 18.0	0.25 - 0.28
Restrictions			

COPY AREA

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days

Maximum ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE allowed per crop season: 18.0 fluid ounces (0.28 lb a.i./Acre).

Maximum number of applications per crop season: 1

Minimum application volume: 100 GPA - ground application only.

STONE FRUIT

Crops of Crop Group 12: Apricot, Cherry (sweet and tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (includes Chickasaw, Damson, and Japanese), Plumcot, Prune (fresh and dried)

Pests Controlled		Rate	
		fluid ounces/Acre	lb a.i./Acre
Brown mite European red mite Pacific spider mite	Peach silver mite Twospotted spider mite	16.0 – 18.0	0.25 – 0.28

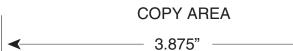
Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days

Maximum ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE allowed per crop season: 18.0 fluid ounces (0.28 lb a.i./Acre).

Maximum number of applications per crop season: 1

Minimum application volume: 50 GPA - ground application only.



TREE NUTS

Crops of Crop Group 14: Almond, Beechnut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert, Hickory nut, Macadamia nut, Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (black and English)

Pests Controlled	Rate		
Pesis Controlled	fluid ounces/Acre	lb a.i./Acre	
Pecan leaf scorch mite	14.0 – 18.0	0.22 - 0.28	
Brown mite European red mite Pacific spider mite Twospotted spider mite	16.0 – 34.0	0.25 – 0.53	
Pest Suppressed			
San Jose scale	28.0 - 34.0	0.44 - 0.53	
	•		

Restrictions

COPY AREA

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days

Maximum ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE allowed per crop season: 34.0 fluid ounces (0.53 lb a.i./Acre).

Maximum number of applications per crop season: 1

Minimum application volume: 100 GPA – ground application only.

Use higher dosage when mite population density is extreme and environmental conditions favor continued, prolonged infestation pressure.

OTHER CROPS USE DIRECTIONS – ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE

Apply specified dosage of ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE as a dilute or concentrate spray early in the infestation as the population begins to develop or at early threshold for the target mite pest. Preventative applications are permitted where required for management of specific mite problems but generally require the higher dosage specified within the crop specific (continued)

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COPY AREA

✓ 3.5"

sections for optimal residual control. Evaluate performance no sooner than 7 days following application. Degree of control or suppression of additional labeled pests will be determined, in part, by the stage of pest development at application and infestation level of those pests.

Application rates specified within this label are based on full-size mature trees and vines. Use higher rates for moderate to heavy mite pressure or where longer residual control is desired. Lower rates are generally adequate on smaller trees/vines, or for low to moderate mite pressure but require careful scouting and will generally provide shorter residual control than higher rates. Apply adequate spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage of target plant parts.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

Posto Controlled	Rate		
Pests Controlled	fluid ounces/Acre	lb a.i./Acre	
Hemlock rust mite (Eriophyid rust mite, needle sheath mite)	18.0 – 24.7	0.28 - 0.386	
Spruce spider mite			
Twospotted spider mite			

Restrictions

Maximum ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE allowed per crop per season: 24.7 fluid ounces (0.386 lb a.i./Acre)

Maximum number of applications per season: 1

Minimum application volumes: 20 GPA - ground, 10 GPA - aerial application



NAME OF MITE PESTS ON THIS LABEL

COMMON NAME	Scientific Name	COMMON NAME	Scientific Name
Apple rust mite	Aculus schlechtendali	Peach silver mite	Aculus cornutus
Broad mite	Polyphagotarsonemus latus	Pear rust mite	Epitrimerus pyri
Brown mite	Bryobia rubrioculus	Pecan leaf scorch mite	Eotetranychus hicoriae
Citrus flat mite (false spider mite)	Brevipalpus lewisi	Pink citrus rust mite	Aculops pelekassi
Citrus red mite	Panonychus citri	Sixspotted mite	Eotetranychus sexmaculatus
Citrus rust mite (silver mite)	Phyllocoptruta oleivora	Spruce spider mite	Oligonychus ununguis
European red mite	Panonychus ulmi	Texas citrus mite	Eutetranychus banksi
Grape erineum mite (blister mite)	Colomerus vitis	Twospotted spider mite	Tetranychus urticae
Hemlock rust mite	Nalepella tsugifoliae	Willamette mite	Eotetranychus willametti
McDaniel spider mite	Tetranychus mcdanieli	Yuma spider mite	Eotetranychus yumensis
Pacific spider mite	Tetranychus pacificus		
NAME OF INSECT PESTS ON	THIS LABEL		
San Jose scale	Quadraspidiotus perniciosus		

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

COPY AREA 3.5"

PESTICIDE STORAGE
ENVIDOR 2 SC MITICIDE is packaged in poly-ethylene containers. Do not allow product or containers to freeze. Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

(continued)





Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If container is leaking, invert to prevent leakage. If the container is leaking or material is spilled for any reason or cause, carefully dam up spilled material to prevent runoff. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Absorb spilled material with absorbing type compounds and dispose of as directed for pesticides below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. You may contact the Bayer Emergency Response Team for decontamination procedures or any other assistance that may be necessary. The Bayer Emergency Response Telephone No. is (800) 334-7577, or contact Chemtrec at (800) 424-9300.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

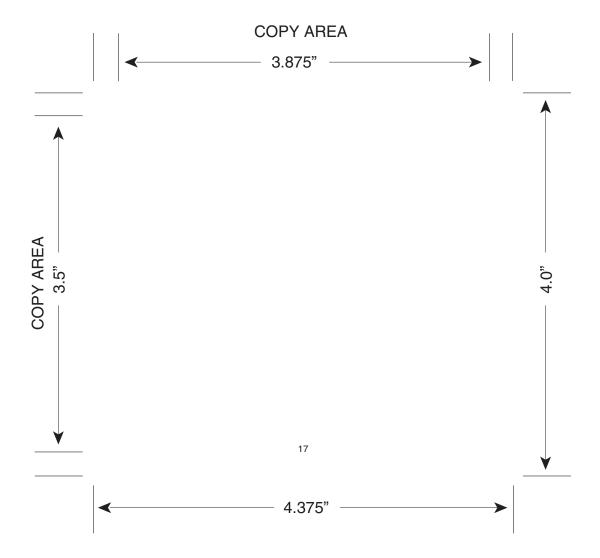
Rigid, Non-refillable containers (equal to or less than 5 gallons)

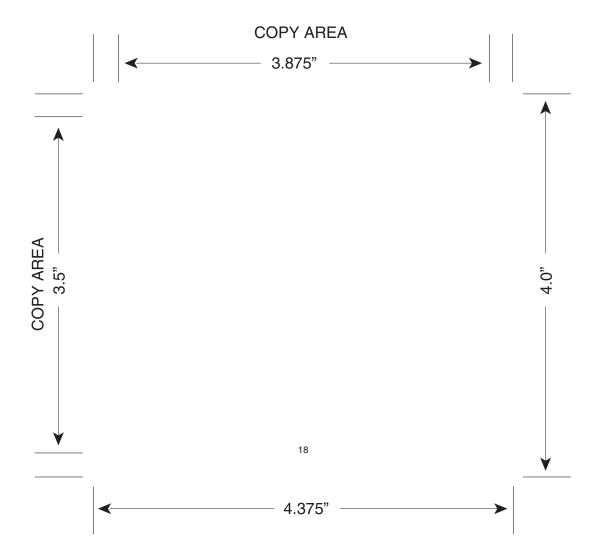
Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

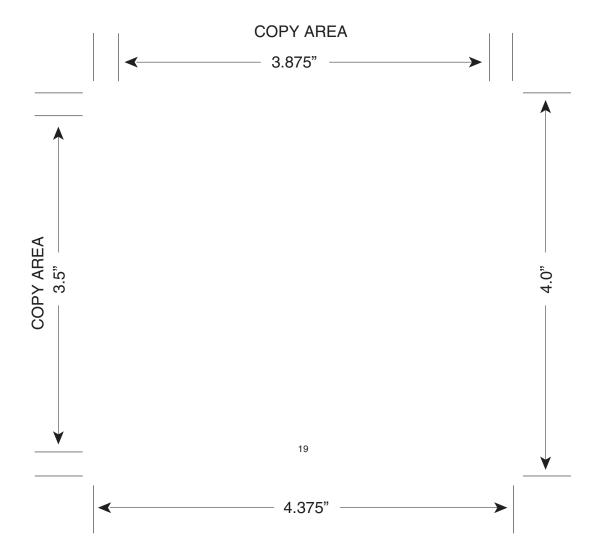
Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.









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BASE LABEL

