

Specimen Label

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.



INSECTICIDE

®Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

For control of listed insects infesting listed field, fruit, nut, and vegetable crops.

Active Ingredients:

chlorpyrifos: O,O-diethyl-O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) phosphorothioate	30.00%
Gamma-cyhalothrin: cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethyl,cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl) methyl ester	0.54%
Other Ingredients	69.46%
Total	100.00%

Contains 2.5 lb chlorpyrifos and 0.045 lb gamma-cyhalothrin per gallon.
Contains petroleum distillate.

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-575

DANGER

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • May Be Fatal If Swallowed • Harmful If Absorbed Through Skin • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate and viton.

Mixers and loaders using a mechanical transfer loading system and applicators using aerial application equipment must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Protective eyewear

In addition to the above, **mixers and loaders** using a mechanical transfer loading system must wear:

- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant apron
- A NIOSH-approved dust mist filtering respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any R, P, or HE filter

See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

All **other mixers, loaders, applicators and handlers** must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading or exposed to the concentrate
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- A NIOSH-approved dust mist filtering respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any R, P, or HE filter.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. 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.

Engineering Controls

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications must use a mechanical transfer system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)] for dermal protection, and must:

- Wear the personal protective equipment required above for mixers/loaders
- Wear protective eyewear

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

Use of human flaggers is prohibited. Mechanical flagging equipment must be used.

When handlers use closed cab motorized ground application equipment in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the 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/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

First Aid

Organophosphate

If in eyes: 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 eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin or clothing: 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.

Note to physician: Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. If exposed, plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase tests may indicate significance of exposure (baseline data are useful). Atropine, only by injection, is the preferable antidote. Oximes, such as 2-PAM/protopam, may be therapeutic if used early; however, use only in conjunction with atropine. In case of severe acute poisoning, use antidote immediately after establishing an open airway and respiration.

Note to physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Note to physician: Contains petroleum distillate – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, small mammals, birds and bees. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

Physical or Chemical Hazards
Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Directions for Use

Restricted Use Pesticide

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

This product cannot be reformulated or repackaged into other end-use products.

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.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI). The REI for each crop is listed in the directions for use associated with each crop.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

Certified crop advisors or persons entering under their direct supervision under certain circumstances may be exempt from the early reentry requirements pursuant to 40 CFR Part 170.

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

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time. Storage below 20°F may result in formation of crystals. If product crystallizes, store at 50° to 70°F and agitate to redissolve crystals. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **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. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Cobalt® insecticide is an emulsifiable concentrate for use in listed crops. This product resists washoff once it is dry. Target pests and application rates are provided in the accompanying tables.

Use Precautions

Insect control may be reduced at low spray volumes under high temperature and wind conditions.

Some reduction in insect control may occur under unusually cool conditions.

Flood irrigation: To avoid contamination of irrigation tail waters, do not flood irrigate within 24 hours following a soil surface or foliar application of Cobalt.

Spray Drift Management

Buffer Zones

In New York State, a 25 ft vegetated, non-cropped buffer strip not traversed by drainage tiles must be maintained between a treated field and a coastal salt marsh or stream that drains into a coastal salt marsh, for both aerial or ground application. For aerial applications, the 25 ft vegetated non-cropped buffer strip for runoff protection would be part of the larger 50 ft buffer strip (or 450 ft buffer strip for ULV application) required for spray drift.

Vegetative Buffer Strip: Construct and maintain a minimum 10-foot wide vegetative filter strip of grass or other permanent vegetation between the field edge and down gradient aquatic habitat (such as lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds).

Only apply products containing gamma-cyhalothrin onto fields where a maintained vegetative buffer strip of at least 10 feet exists between the field and down gradient aquatic habitat.

For guidance, refer to the following publication for information on constructing and maintaining effective buffers: *Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses. Natural Resources Conservation Services. USDA, NRCS. 2000. Fort Worth Texas. 21 pp.* <http://www.in.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/agronomy/newconbuf.pdf>.

Buffer Zone for Ground Application (Groundboom or Overhead Chemigation): Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Buffer Zone for Ground Application (Airblast): Do not apply within 50 feet of aquatic habitats (such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Buffer Zone for ULV Aerial Application: Do not apply within 450 feet of aquatic habitats (such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Buffer Zone for Non-ULV Aerial Application: Do not apply within 150 feet of aquatic habitats (such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Spray Drift Requirements

Wind Direction and Speed: Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition. Do not apply when the wind velocity exceeds 15 mph.

Temperature Inversion: Do not make aerial or ground applications during a temperature inversion. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with height above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. The applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.

Droplet Size: Use only medium or coarser spray nozzles (for ground and non-ULV aerial application) according to ASABE (S572.1) definition for standard nozzles. In conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, applicators should use a coarser droplet size.

Additional Requirements for Ground Applications:

- Wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site on the upwind side immediately prior to application.
- For groundboom applications, apply using a nozzle height of no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

- For airblast applications, turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying the outer two rows. To minimize spray loss over the top in orchard applications, spray must be directed into the canopy.

Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications:

- Mount the spray boom on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices. Use the minimum practical boom length and do not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 80% of the rotor diameter.
- Flight speed and nozzle orientation must be considered in determining droplet size.
- Release spray at the lowest height consistent with pest control and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.
- When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

The buffer distances specified in the below table are the distances in feet that must exist to separate sensitive sites from the targeted application site. Buffers are measured from the edge of the sensitive site to the edge of the application site.

Sensitive sites are areas frequented by non-occupational bystanders (especially children). These include residential lawns, pedestrian sidewalks, outdoor recreational areas such as school grounds, athletic fields, parks and all property associated with buildings occupied by humans for residential or commercial purposes. Sensitive sites include homes, farmworker housing, or other residential buildings, schools, daycare centers, nursing homes, and hospitals. Non-residential agricultural buildings, including barns, livestock facilities, sheds, and outhouses are not included in this prohibition.

Application Rate (lb ai chlorpyrifos/A)	Application Rate (fl oz product/A)	Nozzle Droplet Type	Required Setback (Buffer Zones) (feet)		
			Aerial	Airblast	Ground
>0.5 – 1	25.55 – 51.1	coarse or very coarse	10	10	10
>0.5 – 1	25.55 – 51.1	medium	25	10	10
>1 – 2	51.1 – 102.2	coarse or very coarse	50	10	10
>1 – 2	51.1 – 102.2	medium	80	10	10
>2 – 3	102.2 – 153.3	coarse or very coarse	80 ¹	10	10
>2 – 3	102.2 – 153.3	medium	100 ¹	10	10
>3 – 4	153.3 – 204.4	medium or coarse	NA ²	25	10
>4	>204.4	medium or coarse	NA	50	10

¹Aerial application of greater than 2 lb ai/A is only permitted for Asian Citrus Psylla control, up to 2.3 lb ai/A.

²NA is not allowed.

Only pesticide handlers are permitted in the setback area during application of this product. Do not apply this product if anyone other than a mixer, loader, or applicator, is in the setback area. Exception: Vehicles and persons riding bicycles that are passing through the setback area on public or private roadways are permitted.

Application Directions

Broadcast Foliar Application

Apply with conventional power-operated spray equipment using nozzles and spray pressures specified for insecticides. Apply Cobalt in a spray volume of not less than 2 gallons per acre (gpa) for aerial application equipment (fixed wing or helicopter) or not less than 10 gpa for ground equipment, unless otherwise specified. Increase spray volume to ensure adequate coverage with increased density and height of crop canopy.

Ground Application: Orient the boom and nozzles so that uniform coverage is obtained. The swath width should not be wider than the boom. Follow nozzle manufacturer's specifications for insecticide nozzles with respect to nozzle type, pressure, and spacing.

Broadcast Soil Application

Apply with conventional power-operated spray equipment that will apply the product uniformly to the soil surface. Use nozzles that produce medium or coarse droplets. Unless otherwise indicated, apply in a spray volume of 10 gpa or more. For band application, use proportionally less spray volume.

Aerial Application

Use a minimum spray volume of 2 gpa. Mark swaths by mechanical flagging, permanent markers or GPS equipment.

Chemigation Application

Apply Cobalt through properly equipped chemigation systems for insect control in alfalfa, corn (field and sweet), cotton, sorghum, soybean, and wheat, or other crops as specified in Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling. Do not apply this product by chemigation unless specified in

crop-specific directions in this label or Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling. Do not apply to labeled crops through any other type of irrigation system.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated in specific use directions, the application rates for chemigation are the same as those for broadcast application.

Directions for Sprinkler Chemigation: Apply this product only through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems that will apply water uniformly, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, micro sprinkler, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not apply through sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units.

For continuously moving systems, the mixture containing Cobalt must be injected continuously and uniformly into the irrigation water line as the sprinkler is moving. If continuously moving irrigation equipment is used, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of water. For irrigation systems that do not move during operation, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of irrigation immediately before the end of the irrigation cycle.

Chemigation Equipment Preparation: The following use directions must be followed when Cobalt is applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Thoroughly clean the chemigation system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues, and dispose of the residues according to state and federal laws. Flush the injection system with soap or a cleaning agent and water. Determine the amount of Cobalt needed to cover the desired acreage. Mix according to instructions in the Mixing Directions section and bring mixture to desired volume. Continually agitate the mixture during mixing and application.

Chemigation Equipment Calibration: In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing Cobalt, determine the following: 1) Calculate the number of acres irrigated by the system; 2) Calculate the amount of product required and premix; 3) Determine the

irrigation rate and determine the number of minutes for the system to cover the intended treatment area; 4) Calculate the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed to cover the desired acreage. Divide the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed by the number of minutes (minus time to flush out) to cover the treatment area. This value equals the gallons per minute output that the injector or eductor must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute to milliliters or ounces per minute if needed. 5) Calibrate the injector pump with the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. It is suggested that the timed output of the injector pump be checked at least twice before operation, and the system monitored during operation.

Chemigation Equipment Requirements:

- The system must contain an air gap, an approved backflow prevention device, a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve (including inspection port), and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. Refer to the American Society of Agricultural Engineer's Engineering Practice 409 for more information or state specific regulations.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- To ensure uniform mixing of the insecticide into the water line, inject the mixture through a nozzle placed in the fertilizer injection port or just ahead of an elbow or tee in the irrigation line so that the turbulence will assist in mixing. The injection point must be located after all back flow prevention devices on the water line.
- The tank holding the insecticide mixture must be free of rust, fertilizer, sediment, and foreign material, and equipped with an in-line strainer situated between the tank and the injection point.

Chemigation Operation: Start the water pump and system, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Check for leaks and uniformity and make repairs before any chemigation takes place. Start the injector system and calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. When the application is finished, flush and clean the entire irrigation and injector system prior to shutting down the system.

Chemigation Precautions:

- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall operate the system and make necessary adjustments should the need arise and continuously monitor the injection.

Chemigation Restrictions:

- Do not add crop oil when Cobalt is applied by chemigation.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate non-target areas.

- Do not allow irrigation water to collect or run off and pose a hazard to livestock, wells, or adjoining crops.
- Do not enter treated area during the reentry interval unless required PPE is worn.
- Do not apply through sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units.

Maximum Application Rate

Do not exceed the allowed maximum application rate of ai per acre per year by using other gamma-cyhalothrin or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the following table:

Crop	Gamma-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)	Lambda-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)
alfalfa	0.06	0.12
Brussels sprout	0.12	0.24
conifer	0.12	0.24
corn	0.06	0.12
cotton	0.1	0.2
sorghum	0.04	0.08
soybean	0.03	0.06
sunflower	0.1	0.2
tree fruits	0.1	0.2
tree nuts	0.08	0.16
wheat	0.03	0.06

When the maximum application rate of gamma-cyhalothrin is reached, no lambda-cyhalothrin product can be used. The lambda-cyhalothrin quantity can be divided by 2 to calculate the total ai based upon gamma-cyhalothrin.

Mixing Directions

Cobalt – Alone

To prepare the spray, add a portion of the required amount of water to the spray tank and, with the spray tank agitator operating, add Cobalt. Complete filling the tank with the balance of water needed. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Cobalt – Tank Mix

Cobalt is compatible with insecticides, herbicides, miticides, and fungicides and non-pressure fertilizer solutions commonly used except for alkaline materials, such as Bordeaux mixture and lime. Conduct a small jar compatibility test prior to tank mixing. Prepare tank mixtures in the same manner as directed above for use of Cobalt alone. When tank mixing Cobalt with herbicides, add wettable powders first, flowables second, and emulsifiable concentrates last. For best results when a fertilizer solution is involved, use a fertilizer pesticide compatibility agent, such as Unite or Complex. Maintain constant agitation during both mixing and application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture. Do not allow spray mixtures to stand overnight.

Tank Mix Compatibility Test: Test compatibility of the intended tank mixture before adding Cobalt to the spray or mix tank. Add proportional amounts of each tank mix ingredient to a clear glass pint or quart jar, cap it, invert the jar several times, and let set 15 minutes. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates that do not readily redisperse, it is an incompatible mixture that must not be used.

Uses

Alfalfa

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Foliar Application including Chemigation

Apply as a broadcast foliar spray using aircraft or ground spray equipment. Use a higher rate in the rate range for increased pest pressure. Use a minimum spray volume of 2 gpa for aerial application (fixed wing or helicopter) or 10 gpa for ground equipment. Use a spray volume of 5 gpa or more by air or up to 20 gpa by ground when foliage is dense and/or pest population is high and/or under high temperature and wind conditions. Some reduction in insect control may occur under unusually cool conditions.

Chemigation: Cobalt may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems to control listed foliar pests. Use specified broadcast application rates. See Chemigation Application section.

Target Pests	Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
corn rootworm adults (spotted cucumber beetle) grasshoppers leafhoppers	7 - 13
alfalfa caterpillar blue alfalfa aphid cutworm spp. green cloverworm pea aphid spotted alfalfa aphid (suppression) (not for use in California) velvetbean caterpillar webworm spp.	13 - 26
alfalfa blotch leafminer alfalfa seed chalcid adult alfalfa weevil larvae and adults armyworms bean leaf beetle blister beetle sp. clover leaf weevil spp. clover root borer adult clover root curculio spp. adult clover stem borer adult corn earworm cowpea aphid cowpea curculio adult cowpea weevil adult Egyptian alfalfa weevil larvae and adults grape colapsis adult green June beetle adult green peach aphid Japanese beetle adult looper spp. Mexican bean beetle pea weevil adult plant bugs spider mites spittlebug spp. stink bug spp. sweet clover weevil adult threecornered alfalfa hopper thrips spp. whitefringed beetle spp. adult	19 - 38

Specific Use Precautions:

- Do not tank mix Cobalt with other pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizer formulations unless prior use has shown the combination to be non-injurious to alfalfa under current conditions of use. Some phytotoxic symptoms may be observed on young, tender, rapidly growing alfalfa treated with Cobalt. Alfalfa will outgrow these symptoms and no yield loss should be expected.
- This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on alfalfa. Do not apply if nearby bees are clustered outside of hives and bees are foraging in the treated area. Protective information may be obtained from your Agricultural Extension Service.
- To avoid contamination of irrigation tail waters, do not flood irrigate within 24 hours following an application of Cobalt.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Preharvest Interval:** Do not cut or graze treated alfalfa within 7 days after application of 7 to 13 fl oz of Cobalt per acre, within 14 days after application of 13 to 26 fl oz per acre, or within 21 days after application of rates above 26 fl oz per acre.
- Do not make more than four applications of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos per season.
- Do not apply any product containing chlorpyrifos more than once per alfalfa cutting.
- Maximum single application rate is 0.75 lb ai chlorpyrifos (38 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre.
- Do not apply more than a total of 3 lb ai chlorpyrifos (152 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre per year.
- Do not make a second application of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
- Maximum Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum application rate of ai per acre per year allowed by using other gamma-cyhalothrin or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the following table:

Crop	Gamma-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)	Lambda-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)
alfalfa	0.06	0.12

When the maximum application rate of gamma-cyhalothrin is reached, no lambda-cyhalothrin product can be used. The lambda-cyhalothrin quantity can be divided by 2 to calculate the total ai based upon gamma-cyhalothrin.

Brussels Sprout

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Foliar Application

Apply with conventional power-operated spray equipment in 20 to 150 gpa of water. For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 5 gpa of water. Use a higher rate in the rate range when there is increased pest pressure. Consult your state agricultural experiment station, extension service specialist, or integrated pest control advisor for proper time to treat in your area.

Target Pests	Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
cabbage aphid grasshoppers	13 - 19
cutworms fall armyworms imported cabbage worm	13 - 26
beet armyworm cabbage looper cabbage webworm southern cabbage worm stink bugs striped flea beetle (adult) yellowstriped armyworm	19 - 38

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 21 days before harvest.
- Do not make more than three applications of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos per crop.
- Maximum single application rate is 0.75 lb ai chlorpyrifos (38 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.25 lb ai chlorpyrifos (114 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre per year.
- Do not make a second application of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
- Maximum Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum application rate of ai per acre per year allowed by using other gamma-cyhalothrin or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the following table:

Crop	Gamma-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)	Lambda-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)
Brussels sprout	0.12	0.24

When the maximum application rate of gamma-cyhalothrin is reached, no lambda-cyhalothrin product can be used. The lambda-cyhalothrin quantity can be divided by 2 to calculate the total ai based upon gamma-cyhalothrin.

Conifer and Deciduous Trees (Plantations, Nurseries, and Seed Orchards)

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Use in nurseries is restricted to wholesale nursery operations. Wholesale nursery operations are commercial agricultural operations which do not sell or distribute directly to consumers or the general public through retail sales. Plants, trees, fruit, vegetables, or any parts of the plants, trees, fruits or vegetables treated with this product cannot be sold or distributed directly to consumers or the general public through retail sales.

Apply Cobalt as required by scouting to control exposed foliage, flower, cone, seed and bark feeding insects. Base timing and frequency of applications upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.

Foliar Application

Unless otherwise indicated, apply only as a foliar spray using power-operated ground equipment at the dosages indicated to control pests listed in the following table in plantations, nurseries and seed orchards. Thorough coverage of foliage is essential. Use a minimum 10 gpa of finished spray with ground equipment. Use higher volume of finished spray, 20 gpa or more, when foliage is dense and/or pest density is high and/or under high temperature and wind conditions.

Target Pests	Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
aphids European pine sawfly gypsy moth pales weevil (adult)	51.1
pales weevil (2)	15.33 (153.3 fl oz/100 gal)
coneworm spp. (3) seed bug spp. (3)	0.5 - 2 (5.12 - 20 fl oz/100 gal)

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:

- Scale:** For control, apply when scale crawlers are active.
- Pales weevil:** Apply as a cut stump drench. Do not exceed 1 lb ai chlorpyrifos (51.1 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre per application.
- Coneworm/Seed Bug/Thrips spp. in Seed Orchards:**
 - For high volume sprayers, dilute 5.12 fl oz of Cobalt per 100 gallons of water and apply 5 to 10 gallons of finished spray per tree.
 - For low volume sprayers, dilute 20 fl oz of Cobalt per 100 gallons of water and apply 100 gallons of finished spray volume per acre.

Specific Use Precautions:

Phytotoxicity: Do not apply under conditions of extreme heat or drought stress. Environmental factors and varietal differences significantly influence potential phytotoxic expression. **Testing has shown that Cobalt may be used at specified rates on the following conifer species without serious phytotoxicity: balsam fir, concolor fir, Douglas fir, eastern white pine, Fraser fir, grand fir, noble fir, Scotch pine, white spruce.** Before treating large numbers of other conifer species, treat a small block of plants and observe 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity. **Note:** The user assumes responsibility for determining if it is safe to treat other conifer species with Cobalt under commercial growing conditions.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
- Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not make more than three applications of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos per season.
- Do not make a second application of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 7 days of the first application.
- In plantations and nurseries, do not apply more than a total of 0.12 lb gamma-cyhalothrin per acre per year.
- In seed orchards, do not apply more than a total of 0.25 lb gamma-cyhalothrin per acre per year.
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated areas.
- Maximum Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum application rate of ai per acre per year allowed by using other gamma-cyhalothrin or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the following table:

Crop	Gamma-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)	Lambda-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)
conifer	0.12	0.24

When the maximum application rate of gamma-cyhalothrin is reached, no lambda-cyhalothrin product can be used. The lambda-cyhalothrin quantity can be divided by 2 to calculate the total ai based upon gamma-cyhalothrin.

Corn (Field, Sweet, Seed)

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Conservation Tillage: Preplant, At Plant, or Preemergence Applications

Apply as a broadcast spray to surface trash and exposed soil using power-operated ground spray equipment. Use a total spray volume of 20 gpa or more. Use a higher rate in the rate range to extend residual control.

Tank Mixing: Cobalt may also be applied in tank mixtures with paraquat or glyphosate herbicide and/or liquid fertilizer solutions. See Mixing Directions section for tank mixing instructions. Read and carefully follow all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labeling for each product use in combination with Cobalt.

Target Pests	Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
armyworms cutworms	13 - 38

At-Plant T-Band Application

Apply as a liquid T-band in fields with no more than 30% cover of crop residue remaining on the soil surface. Position a flat fan nozzle over the open seed furrow immediately behind the planter shoe, in front of the press wheel, and adjust to provide a 5- to 6-inch band width centered over the row. Incorporate into the top 1 inch of soil using tines, chains or other suitable equipment.

The following table provides equivalent application rates for various row spacings when Cobalt is applied at the rate of 2.87 fl oz per 1000 ft of row for grubs, seed corn beetle, seed corn maggot and wireworms, or applied at a rate of 1.89 fl oz per 1000 ft of row for cutworms alone.

Target Pests	Amount of Cobalt Required	
	Row Spacing (inches)	fl oz/acre
cutworms	30	33
	36	28
	38	27
	40	26
grubs seed corn beetle seed corn maggot wireworms	30	50
	36	42
	38	40
	40	38

Sprayer Calibration Information for Band Application:

Fluid Ounces of Spray Required Per 100 Feet of Row for Various Row Spacings and Spray Volumes				
Volume of Spray Per Acre (gal)	30"	36"	38"	40"
5	3.67	4.41	4.65	4.90
10	7.34	8.82	9.30	9.80
15	11.00	13.23	13.95	14.70
20	14.68	17.64	18.60	19.69

Postemergence Application including Chemigation

Apply as a postemergence broadcast spray using sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of treated plants, but no less than 10 gpa for ground spray equipment or 2 gpa for aircraft equipment. Use higher carrier volume when foliage is dense and/or pest pressure is high and/or under high temperatures and wind conditions. Cobalt may be tank mixed with glyphosate products when application is to be made to glyphosate-tolerant corn.

Chemigation: Cobalt may be broadcast applied postemergence through sprinkler irrigation systems at specified application rates to control listed foliar pests. For best results, tank mix Cobalt with 2 pints of non-emulsifiable oil. See Chemigation Application section.

Target Pests	Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
grasshoppers	7 - 13
aphids armyworms bean leaf beetle cereal leaf beetle corn rootworm adults (2) cutworms (3) flea beetle adults (1) green cloverworm greenbug meadow spittlebug southern corn leaf beetle webworms (4) western bean cutworm	13 - 26

Target Pests (Cont.)	Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
aster leafhopper brown marmorated stink bug chinch bugs (1) corn earworm European corn borer (5) hop vine borer sap beetle southwestern corn borer (6) stalk borer stink bug spp. tarnished plant bug	19 - 38
billbugs (1) common stalk borer (9) corn rootworm larvae (7), (8) Japanese beetle adult lesser cornstalk borer	38 - 42

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:

- Billbug, chinch bug, or flea beetle:** For best control, ground apply in a minimum spray volume of 20 to 40 gpa at 40 psi. If corn is less than 6 inches tall, apply in a 9- to 12-inch wide band over the row. For corn more than 6 inches tall, apply using drop nozzles directed to the base of the plant. Do not reduce the application rate for banded or directed applications. Concentrate the full labeled dosage rate in the treated zone. When chinch bugs continue to immigrate to corn over a prolonged period or under extreme pest pressure, a second application may be needed.
- Corn rootworm adults:** The specified dosage will control silk clipping.
- Cutworms:** It is preferable to apply Cobalt when soil is moist and worms are active on or near the soil surface. If ground is dry, cloddy, or crusted at time of treatment, worms may be protected from the spray and effectiveness will be reduced. Shallow incorporation using a rotary hoe or other suitable equipment immediately before or soon after treatment may improve control. A second application may be required if damage or density levels exceed economic thresholds established for your area.
- Webworm:** For control, shallow incorporation using a rotary hoe or other suitable equipment immediately before or soon after treatment is necessary.
- European corn borer:** For control, use 26 to 38 fl oz per acre when application is made with power-operated ground or aerial equipment, or 19 to 38 fl oz per acre when application is made through a sprinkler irrigation system. University research indicates that achieving greater than 50% control of first generation European corn borer with a single liquid insecticide treatment is highly dependent upon timing, insecticide placement, and weather conditions.
- Southwestern corn borer:** A second application may be applied 21 days later if needed due to reinfestation.
- Corn rootworm larvae:** For postemergence control, apply at cultivation. Direct the spray to both sides of the row at the base of the plants just ahead of the cultivator shovels. Cover the insecticide with soil around the brace roots. A cultivation application of Cobalt may be made in addition to an at-planting application of Lorsban® 15G insecticide.
- Cobalt may also be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems at the rate of 38 to 42 fl oz per acre to control **corn rootworm larvae**. Time application to coincide with the appearance of the second instar larvae. Apply with enough water to wet the root zone to the depth control needed. If soils are wet, allow enough soil drying to occur such that an application using a minimum amount of water will not produce surface runoff. See Chemigation Application section.
- Do not use Cobalt in combination with a burndown herbicide for control of common stalk borer. For **common stalk borer** control, treat approximately 11 days after application of glyphosate or after burndown with paraquat herbicide is complete (3 to 5 days).

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 21 days before harvest of grain, ears, forage or fodder.
- Do not make more than three applications of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos per season, including the maximum allowed of two granular applications, at the 1 lb ai chlorpyrifos rate.
- Maximum single application rate is 0.83 lb ai chlorpyrifos (42 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.49 lb ai chlorpyrifos (126 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre per season.
- Do not make a second application of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.

- If more than 1 lb ai granular chlorpyrifos per acre is applied at-plant (for a maximum of 1.3 lb ai chlorpyrifos per acre per season), only one additional application of a liquid product containing chlorpyrifos at 1 lb ai chlorpyrifos per acre is allowed per season, for a total of 2.3 lb ai chlorpyrifos per acre per season.
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated areas nor harvest treated corn forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment.
- Do not apply in tank mixes with Steadfast or Lightning herbicides.
- Do not apply more than a total of 1.66 lb ai chlorpyrifos (84 fl oz of Cobalt) after silk initiation.
- Do not apply more than a total of 0.83 lb ai chlorpyrifos (42 fl oz of Cobalt) after corn has reached the milk stage (yellow kernels with milky fluid).
- Maximum Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum application rate of ai per acre per year allowed by using other gamma-cyhalothrin or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the following table:

Crop	Gamma-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)	Lambda-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)
corn	0.06	0.12

When the maximum application rate of gamma-cyhalothrin is reached, no lambda-cyhalothrin product can be used. The lambda-cyhalothrin quantity can be divided by 2 to calculate the total ai based upon gamma-cyhalothrin.

Cotton

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Foliar Application including Chemigation

Apply as a broadcast foliar spray using aircraft or ground spray equipment (see separate rate table for Arizona and California). Use a higher rate in the rate range when there is increased pest pressure. Use sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of treated plants, but no less than 10 gpa for ground spray equipment or 2 gpa for aircraft equipment. Increase spray volume when foliage is dense and/or pest population is high and/or under high temperature and wind conditions. Treat when field counts indicate damaging insect populations are developing or present.

Chemigation: Cobalt may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems at specified broadcast application rates to control listed foliar pests. See Chemigation Application section.

Proper application methods are necessary to ensure thorough spray coverage and correct rate, and minimize off-target drift. Follow Application Directions for ground and aerial application and Spray Drift Management recommendations in Product Information section of this label.

All States Except Arizona and California

Target Pests	Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
cabbage looper cotton leafperforator cutworms grasshoppers	13 - 26
bollworm (2) cotton aphid cotton fleahopper (1) cotton leafworm cutworms spp. European corn borer fall armyworm plant bugs (1) (<i>Lygus</i> , <i>Mirids</i>) saltmarsh caterpillar thrips spp. yellowstriped armyworm	19 - 38
beet armyworm boll weevil pink bollworm stink bug spp.	26 - 38
bandedwing whitefly sweetpotato whitefly tobacco whitefly	38 - 42

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:

1. **Plant bugs and cotton fleahoppers:** Suppression will minimize damage. Use a higher rate in the rate range for increased levels of control.
2. **Bollworms:** For best results, scout fields twice per week and apply when worms are 1/4 inch or less in length.

Arizona and California

Target Pests	Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
armyworms bollworm (2) cotton aphid cotton fleahopper cotton leaf perforator cutworms <i>Lygus</i> salt marsh caterpillar silverleaf whitefly (1) thrips	26 – 42
pink bollworm	38 - 42

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:

1. **Silverleaf whitefly:** Apply in tank mix combination with the specified rate of another insecticide labeled for control or suppression.
2. **Bollworms:** For best results, scout fields twice per week and apply when worms are 1/4 inch or less in length.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 21 days before harvest.
- Do not make more than three applications of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos per crop season.
- Maximum single application rate is 0.83 lb ai chlorpyrifos (42 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.49 lb ai chlorpyrifos (126 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre per season.
- Do not make a second application of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated areas.
- Do not feed gin trash or treated forage to meat or dairy animals.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum application rate of ai per acre per year allowed by using other gamma-cyhalothrin or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the following table:

Crop	Gamma-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)	Lambda-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)
cotton	0.1	0.2

When the maximum application rate of gamma-cyhalothrin is reached, no lambda-cyhalothrin product can be used. The lambda-cyhalothrin quantity can be divided by 2 to calculate the total ai based upon gamma-cyhalothrin.

Sorghum - Grain Sorghum (Milo)

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Postemergence Application including Chemigation

Apply as a postemergence broadcast spray using sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of treated plants, but no less than 10 gpa for ground spray equipment or 2 gpa for aircraft equipment. Control may be reduced at low spray volumes under high temperature and wind conditions.

Chemigation: Cobalt may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems at specified broadcast application rates to control listed foliar pests. See Chemigation Application section.

Target Pests	Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
grasshoppers sorghum midge (1) yellow sugar cane aphid and other aphids	7 - 13

Target Pests (Cont.)	Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
chinch bugs (3) cutworms fall armyworms flea beetle spp. greenbug (2) lesser cornstalk borer (3) yellowstriped armyworm	13 - 38
beet armyworm corn earworm European and southwestern corn borer stink bug spp. webworms	19 - 38

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:

1. **Sorghum midge:** Apply when 30% to 50% of the seed heads are in bloom
2. **Greenbug:** Use a higher rate in the rate range when pest populations are high.
3. **Chinch bugs and lesser cornstalk borer:** Apply as a directed spray toward the base of the plant using power-operated ground spray equipment with sufficient water to ensure coverage of an 8- to 12-inch band centered in the row. For plants less than 6 inches high, apply an 8- to 12-inch band centered over the row. Do not reduce the dosage for banded or directed applications. Concentrate the full labeled dosage rate in the treated zone.

Specific Use Precautions:

- To minimize the potential for chemical injury, do not apply Cobalt to drought stressed grain sorghum within three days following irrigation or rain except where the product is applied in irrigation water.
- Be aware that sorghum lines used in seed production fields may be more susceptible to chemical injury. Susceptible inbred lines or hybrids are likely to be at greater risk of yield-reducing chemical injury when treated at the higher application rates. Do not apply more than 26 fl oz of Cobalt per acre to seed sorghum if the additional risk of crop injury is unacceptable.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not harvest for grain, forage, fodder, hay, or silage within 30 days after application of 26 fl oz of Cobalt per acre or within 60 days after application of rates above 26 fl oz per acre.
- Do not make more than three applications of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos per use season.
- Maximum single application rate is 0.75 lb ai chlorpyrifos (38 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre.
- Do not apply more than a total of 1.5 lb ai chlorpyrifos (77 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre per season.
- Do not make a second application of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
- Do not treat sweet varieties of sorghum.
- Do not apply more than 0.56 lb ai chlorpyrifos (28 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre per season once crop is in soft dough stage.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum application rate of ai per acre per year allowed by using other gamma-cyhalothrin or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the following table:

Crop	Gamma-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)	Lambda-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)
sorghum	0.04	0.08

When the maximum application rate of gamma-cyhalothrin is reached, no lambda-cyhalothrin product can be used. The lambda-cyhalothrin quantity can be divided by 2 to calculate the total ai based upon gamma-cyhalothrin.

Soybean

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Conservation Tillage: At-Plant or Preemergence Applications

Apply as a broadcast spray to surface trash and exposed soil using power-operated ground spray equipment. Use a total spray volume of 20 gpa or more. Use a higher rate in the rate range to extend residual control.

Tank Mixing: Cobalt may also be applied in tank mixtures with paraquat or glyphosate herbicide and/or liquid fertilizer solutions. See Mixing Directions section for tank mixing instructions. Read and carefully follow all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labeling for each product use in combination with Cobalt.

Target Pests	Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
cutworms grasshoppers lesser corn stalk borer	13 – 38

Postemergence Application including Chemigation

Apply as a postemergence broadcast spray using sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of treated plants, but no less than 10 gpa for ground spray equipment or 2 gpa for aircraft equipment. Use higher carrier volume when foliage is dense and/or pest pressure is high and/or under high temperatures and wind conditions. Apply when field counts indicate damaging pest populations are developing or present. Cobalt may be tank mixed with glyphosate products when application is to be made to glyphosate-tolerant soybeans. Use a higher rate in the rate range when there is increased pest pressure.

Chemigation: Cobalt may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems at specified broadcast application rates to control listed foliar pests. See Chemigation Application section.

Target Pests	Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
grasshoppers green cloverworm velvetbean caterpillar	7 - 13
blister beetle spp. brown marmorated stink bug cabbage looper cutworms painted lady caterpillar saltmarsh caterpillar silverspotted skipper soybean aphid spider mites webworm spp. woollybear caterpillar yellowstriped armyworm	13 - 26
bean leaf beetle corn earworm Japanese beetle adult Mexican bean beetle Mexican corn rootworm adult northern corn rootworm adult potato leafhopper southern corn rootworm beetle adult stink bug spp. threecornered alfalfa hopper thrips spp. western corn rootworm beetle adult	19 – 38
beet armyworm European corn borer lesser cornstalk borer	26 - 38

Specific Use Precaution:

- On determinate soybeans, do not make more than one application after pod set.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 30 days before harvest.
- Do not make more than three applications of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos per year.
- Maximum single application rate is 0.75 lb ai chlorpyrifos (38 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre.
- Do not apply more than a total of 1.66 lb ai chlorpyrifos (85 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre per season.
- Do not make a second application of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 14 days of the first application.
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated areas or otherwise feed treated soybean forage, hay, and straw to meat or dairy animals.
- Maximum Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum application rate of ai per acre per year allowed by using other gamma-cyhalothrin

or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the following table:

Crop	Gamma-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)	Lambda-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)
soybean	0.03	0.06

When the maximum application rate of gamma-cyhalothrin is reached, no lambda-cyhalothrin product can be used. The lambda-cyhalothrin quantity can be divided by 2 to calculate the total ai based upon gamma-cyhalothrin.

Sunflower

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Postemergence Application

Apply as a postemergence broadcast spray using sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of treated plants, but no less than 10 gpa for ground spray equipment or 2 gpa for aircraft equipment. Use a higher rate in the rate range when there is increased pest pressure.

Target Pests	Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
grasshoppers	7 - 13
banded sunflower moth cutworms fall armyworm painted lady caterpillar seed weevil (4) stem weevil (2) sunflower beetle larvae and adults (1) sunflower moth (3) woolly bears	19 - 38
beet armyworm head-clipper weevil adult Japanese beetle adult leafhopper spp. meadow spittlebug spotter cabbage looper stink bug spp. sunflower maggot adult tarnished plant bug (<i>Lygus</i>) (5)	26 – 38

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:

- Sunflower beetle:** For control of larvae or adults, treat when field counts indicate 10 larvae or 1 to 2 adults per seedling.
- Stem weevil:** Optimal treatment time is within 5 to 7 days after adult weevils begin to appear.
- Sunflower moth:** To control, make first application during early 1% to 5% bloom stage.
- Seed weevil:** To control, apply when field counts indicate 10 to 12 adults per plant for oil crop varieties and 1 to 3 adults per plant on confectionery crop varieties.
- Tarnished plant bug (*Lygus*):** Use a higher rate in the rate range where populations are heavy. Apply at the onset of pollen spread or approximately 10% bloom (R-5 growth stage). For best protection, make a second application 10 days later. Use sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of treated plants.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 45 days before harvest.
- Do not make more than three applications of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos per season.
- Maximum single application rate is 0.75 lb ai chlorpyrifos (38 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.25 lb ai chlorpyrifos (114 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre per season or after bloom initiation.
- Do not make a second application of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated areas.
- Maximum Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum application rate of ai per acre per year allowed by using other gamma-cyhalothrin

or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the following table:

Crop	Gamma-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)	Lambda-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)
sunflower	0.1	0.2

When the maximum application rate of gamma-cyhalothrin is reached, no lambda-cyhalothrin product can be used. The lambda-cyhalothrin quantity can be divided by 2 to calculate the total ai based upon gamma-cyhalothrin.

Tree Fruits¹ and Almond (Dormant/Delayed Dormant Sprays)

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 days for tree fruits and 24 hours for almond unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

¹Apple, cherry, nectarine, peach, pear, plum, prune

Apply as a dormant or delayed dormant spray. While Cobalt may be used without oil, for best results, use oil to control additional pests. See precautions for use of oil below. Apply as a concentrate or dilute spray using conventional, power-operated spray equipment. For dilute sprays (greater than 200 gpa), use sufficient spray volume to completely wet tree foliage, but not to point of runoff. For concentrate sprays (less than 200 gpa), uniformly apply an equivalent amount of Cobalt per acre.

Use a higher rate in the rate range when there is increased pest pressure.

Use Precautions for Tree Fruits and Almond:

- Cold or dry conditions may cause Cobalt plus oil sprays to infuse into trees, resulting in bud damage or bud drop. Do not apply until winter rains or irrigation has replenished soil moisture such that bark and twigs are not desiccated.
- To avoid contamination of irrigation tail waters, do not flood irrigate within 24 hours of application of Cobalt.

Use Restrictions for Tree Fruits and Almond:

- Do not make more than one application of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos during the dormant season.
- For apple, do not make more than one application of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos to the apple tree trunk per year as either a prebloom or post-bloom application.
- Maximum single application rate is 2 lb ai chlorpyrifos (6.25 pints of Cobalt) per acre.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2 lb ai chlorpyrifos (6.25 pints of Cobalt) per acre per season as a dormant/delayed dormant application.
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated orchards.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum application rate of ai per acre per year allowed by using other gamma-cyhalothrin or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the following table:

Crop	Gamma-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)	Lambda-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)
tree fruits	0.1	0.2
tree nuts	0.08	0.16

When the maximum application rate of gamma-cyhalothrin is reached, no lambda-cyhalothrin product can be used. The lambda-cyhalothrin quantity can be divided by 2 to calculate the total ai based upon gamma-cyhalothrin.

Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Plum, Prune

Target Pests	Cobalt (pint/acre)
American plum borer greater peach tree borer lesser peach tree borer peach twig borer	4 – 6.25

Specific Use Precautions for Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Plum, Prune:

- Avoid contact with foliage in sweet cherries as premature leaf drop may result.

Specific Use Restrictions for Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Plum, Prune:

- Do not make a soil or foliar application of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of a dormant/delayed dormant application of chlorpyrifos to the orchard.
- Do not exceed the maximum rate of 0.08 lb ai per acre per year allowed by using other gamma-cyhalothrin or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the Maximum Application Rate table.

Additional Restrictions Specific to California for Almond, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Pear, Plum, Prune:

- Do not use more than 1% dormant oil in almond orchards less than 4 years old.
- Use a minimum of 100 gpa of total spray volume.
- Use up to 2% supreme oil with no more than 4 gpa on almonds.
- Use up to 2% supreme oil with no more than 6 gpa on peaches and nectarines.
- Refer to the University of California pest management guide for pears, plums, and prunes.
- Do not use any adjuvants or surfactants in addition to, or as a substitute for, a petroleum spray oil in a tank mix with Cobalt.
- Do not apply on almonds in the following counties in California: Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba.

Apple

Target Pests	Cobalt (pint/acre)
rosy apple aphid san jose scale	4 – 6.25

Specific Use Restrictions for Apple:

- Post-bloom application to apples is prohibited.

Additional Restrictions Specific to California for Apple:

- Use a minimum of 100 gpa of total spray volume.
- Refer to the University of California pest management guide for apples.
- Do not use any adjuvants or surfactants in addition to, or as a substitute for, a petroleum spray oil in a tank mix with Cobalt.

Tree Fruits¹ and Almond (Trunk Spray or Preplant Dip)

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 days for tree fruits and 24 hours for almond unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

¹Cherry, nectarine, peach, plum

Apply Cobalt to tree trunks and lower branches using a coarse, low-pressure spray to control pests listed in the following table. Use a higher rate in the rate range when there is increased pest pressure. Unless otherwise specified, a second application may be made after two weeks and a third application may be made after harvest. Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of five days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds and IPM recommendations. Avoid spray contact with foliage in sweet cherries as premature leaf drop may result. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service specialist for proper application timing for your area.

Crops	Target Pests	Cobalt (fl oz/100 gal)
cherry	American plum borer greater peach tree borer lesser peach tree borer	76.65 – 153.3
almond peach nectarine plum	peach tree borers (1) (2)	153.3

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:

1. **Preplant Dip Application (Peaches and Nectarines Only).** For preplant control of **peachtree borer**, use Cobalt at the equivalent application rate of 3 quarts per 100 gallons of water. Dip trees several inches above the grafting bud scar and plant immediately or allow them to dry before returning to storage. Do not allow peach trees to remain in contact with the dip solution.
2. **Peach tree borer:** For control in established trees, apply before newly hatched borers enter the tree. Use as a coarse, low-pressure trunk spray and thoroughly wet all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs. Do not allow spray to contact fruit. Consult written

recommendations provided by your State agricultural experiment station or extension service specialist for proper time to treat in your area.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days before harvest of almonds, nectarines, peaches, and plums, or within 21 days before harvest of cherries.
- Do not make more than one chlorpyrifos application per year in almonds, nectarines, peaches and plums and no more than three chlorpyrifos applications per year in cherries.
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated orchards.
- Do not exceed the maximum rate of 0.08 lb ai per acre per year allowed by using other gamma-cyhalothrin or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the Maximum Application Rate table.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum application rate of ai per acre per year allowed by using other gamma-cyhalothrin or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the following table:

Crop	Gamma-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)	Lambda-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)
tree fruits	0.1	0.2
tree nuts	0.08	0.16

When the maximum application rate of gamma-cyhalothrin is reached, no lambda-cyhalothrin product can be used. The lambda-cyhalothrin quantity can be divided by 2 to calculate the total ai based upon gamma-cyhalothrin.

Tree Nuts¹ (Foliar Sprays)

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

¹Almond, filbert, pecan, walnut

Foliar Application

Apply Cobalt as a foliar spray at the dosages indicated to control pests listed in the following table. Mix the required dosage in sufficient water to ensure thorough and complete coverage of the foliage and crop and apply as a concentrate or dilute spray using conventional, power-operated spray equipment. For dilute sprays applied to tree nut crops, mix the required dosage in sufficient water to allow for spray to runoff. For concentrate sprays, apply an equivalent amount of Cobalt per acre. Treat when pests appear or in accordance with local conditions. Aerial application may result in less effective insect control because of reduced coverage. Consult your State agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor, or extension service specialist for specific use information in your area.

Crops	Target Pests		Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
almond	ant spp. leaf-footed bug leafroller spp.	navel orangeworm peach twig borer stink bug spp.	26 - 57
filbert	brown marmorated stink bug eye-spotted bud moth filbert aphid filbert leafroller filbert worm	obliquebanded leafroller omnivorous leaf-tier stink bug spp. winter moth	
pecan	blackmargined aphid fall webworm	pecan nut casebearer yellow pecan aphid	19 - 57
	ant spp. black pecan aphid brown marmorated stink bug hickory shuckworm (2) Phylloxera spp.(3)	pecan leaf scorch mite (suppression) (4) spittlebugs (1) stink bug spp.	26 - 57
walnut	ant spp. codling moth leaf-footed bug leafrollers navel orangeworm	stink bug spp. walnut aphid walnut husk fly walnut scale	

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:

1. **Spittlebug:** For control, use a dosage of 57 fl oz per acre for concentrate sprays.
2. **Hickory shuckworm:** For best results, make two applications, 10 to 14 days apart.
3. **Phylloxera spp.:** For best control, make two applications at a 10-day interval using a minimum of 26 fl oz of Cobalt per acre starting at bud swell.
4. **Pecan leaf scorch mite:** For suppression, use a preventative program.

Specific Use Precautions:

- Cobalt is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment and should not be applied when bees are foraging in the treated area.
- To avoid contamination of irrigation tail waters, do not flood irrigate within 24 hours of application of Cobalt.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of almonds, filberts and walnuts, or 28 days before harvest of pecans.
- Do not make more than three applications of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos per season to almonds, pecans and filberts, and no more than two applications per season on walnuts.
- Maximum single application rate is 1.12 lb ai chlorpyrifos (57 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre.
- Do not apply more than a total of 3.36 lb ai chlorpyrifos (171 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre per season as a foliar spray.
- Do not make a second application of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated orchards.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum application rate of ai per acre per year allowed by using other gamma-cyhalothrin or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the following table:

Crop	Gamma-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)	Lambda-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)
tree nuts	0.08	0.16

When the maximum application rate of gamma-cyhalothrin is reached, no lambda-cyhalothrin product can be used. The lambda-cyhalothrin quantity can be divided by 2 to calculate the total ai based upon gamma-cyhalothrin.

Wheat

(For use only in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming)

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Postemergence Application including Chemigation

Apply as a postemergence broadcast spray using sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of treated plants, but no less than 10 gpa for ground spray equipment or 2 gpa for aircraft equipment. Apply when field counts indicate damaging pest populations are developing or present.

Chemigation: Cobalt may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems at specified broadcast application rates to control listed foliar pests. See Chemigation Application section.

Target Pests	Cobalt (fl oz/acre)
aphid spp. (1) English grain aphid greenbug oat bird-cherry aphid Russian wheat aphid brown wheat mite grasshoppers	7 - 13
army cutworms (2) armyworm spp. cereal leaf beetle (3) cutworms (2) flea beetle spp. grass sawfly orange wheat blossom midge wheat midge (4)	13 - 25
stink bug spp.	19 - 25

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:

1. Consult university extension bulletins for local treatment recommendations.
2. Control may be reduced under high temperature conditions (greater than 80°F), under dry soil conditions, or if larvae are more than 1/2 inch long.
3. Target application when eggs are near hatching and larvae are emerging as monitored by plant inspection.
4. **Wheat midge:** For control, treat when 75% of the wheat heads have emerged from the boot and when midge adults are found in the crop (1 midge per 4 to 5 heads). If possible, apply in the late afternoon or early evening when temperatures exceed 50°F and wind speed is less than 7 mph.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days before harvest for forage and hay and within 30 days before harvest for grain and straw.
- Do not make more than two applications of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos per season.
- Maximum single application rate is 0.5 lb ai chlorpyrifos (25 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre.
- Do not apply more than a total of 1 lb ai chlorpyrifos (51 fl oz of Cobalt) per acre per year.
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze or otherwise feed on treated forage within 7 days after last treatment.
- Do not feed straw from treated wheat within 30 days of application.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** Do not exceed the maximum application rate of ai per acre per year allowed by using other gamma-cyhalothrin or lambda-cyhalothrin containing products. The maximum rate allowed for use if both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin products are used during the same crop growing season can be calculated based upon the listed maximum rates in the following table:

Crop	Gamma-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)	Lambda-Cyhalothrin (lb ai/acre/season)
wheat	0.06	0.12

When the maximum application rate of gamma-cyhalothrin is reached, no lambda-cyhalothrin product can be used. The lambda-cyhalothrin quantity can be divided by 2 to calculate the total ai based upon gamma-cyhalothrin.

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Revisions:

1. Updated trademarking throughout label.
2. Added Spray Drift Management
3. Several crop changes