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Oberon[®] 2 SC Insecticide/Miticide

EPA Reg. No. 264-719

Label Revision: Sweet and Pop Corn and Rotational Plant Back

Supplemental Label

OBERON[®] 2 SC Insecticide/Miticide

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read this label and the product package label before using this product. This Supplemental Label must be in possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the registered product label for Oberon[®] 2 SC Insecticide/Miticide.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CORN, (FIELD, POP, SWEET)

PESTS CONTROLLED	RATE PER APPLICATION fluid ounces/Acre
Banks grass mite Twospotted spider mite	5.7 – 16.0

Notes:

Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):
Field Corn: green forage and silage - 5 days; grain or stover – 30 days.
Popcorn: green forage and silage - 5 days; grain or stover – 30 days.
Sweet Corn: green forage, silage, and sweet corn for fresh consumption - 5 days; grain or stover – 30 days.
Maximum OBERON 2 SC INSECTICIDE/MITICIDE allowed per 14-day interval:
16.0 fl oz per acre (0.25 lbs ai/A) – 1 application; 17.0 fl oz per acre (0.27 lbs ai/A) – 2 applications.
Maximum OBERON 2 SC INSECTICIDE/MITICIDE allowed per crop season: **17.0 fl oz per acre (0.27 lbs ai/A).**
Maximum number of applications per crop season: **2.**
Minimum application volume: 10.0 GPA – ground, 5.0 GPA – aerial application.
See CHEMIGATION statement in Application Guidelines section of this label.

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not contaminate surface water through spray drift. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

For all insects, timing of application should be based on careful scouting and local thresholds.

Foliar Spray Applications

Foliar applications may be made using properly calibrated ground sprayers, fixed- or rotary-winged aircraft or through properly designed, sprinkler-type, chemigation equipment (See *Chemigation Systems*). Thorough and uniform coverage of plants, with direct contact of the spray mixture to the target pests, is required for satisfactory control.

Do not apply where thorough coverage of plant is not possible. Applications made with less than thorough coverage may result in slower activity and/or less overall control from a single application than an application made with higher gallonages.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS

OBERON 2 SC INSECTICIDE/MITICIDE may be applied through irrigation systems (chemigation) only on those crops listed under the crop Application Directions. Do not allow chemigation to run off field.

Types of Irrigation Systems: Apply OBERON 2 SC INSECTICIDE/MITICIDE only through sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, side roll, or overhead solid set irrigation systems. Do not apply OBERON 2 SC INSECTICIDE/MITICIDE through any other type of irrigation system.

DIRECTIONS FOR ALL APPROVED TYPES OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Uniform Water Distribution and System Calibration: The irrigation system must provide uniform distribution of treated water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. The system must be calibrated to uniformly apply the rates specified. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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

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

Required System Safety Devices: The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch 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.

Using Water from Public Water Systems: Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regular serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection. 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.

Cleaning the Chemical Injection System: In order to accurately apply pesticides, the chemical injection system must be kept clean; free of chemical or fertilizer residues and sediments. Refer to your owner's manual or ask your equipment supplier for the cleaning procedure for your injection system.

Flushing the Irrigation System: At the end of the application period, allow time for all lines to flush the pesticide through all nozzles or emitters before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of pesticides, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

Equipment Area Contamination Prevention

Plug nozzles that are in the immediate area of control panels, chemical supply tanks, pumps and system safety devices to prevent chemical contamination of these areas.

Center-Pivot and Automatic-Move Linear Systems: Inject the specified dosage per acre continuously for one complete revolution or move of the system. DO NOT USE END GUNS. Run the system at maximum speed.

Solid Set and Manually Controlled Linear Systems: Inject during the last 30 to 60 minutes of regular irrigation period or as a separate 30 to 60 minute application not associated with a regular irrigation. DO NOT USE END GUNS.

ROTATIONAL PLANT-BACK INTERVALS¹

Immediate plant-back: Cotton, Field Corn, Pop Corn, Sweet Corn, Fruiting Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Cucurbits, Tuber Vegetables (Potatoes), Strawberry

30-day plant-back: Alfalfa, Barley, Oat, Sugarbeets, Wheat.

12-month plant-back: All other crops

¹ Cover Crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted at any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed.

For MEDICAL And TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

or

Visit our worldwide web site at www.bayercropscienceus.com
*As with any crop-protection product, always read and follow label directions.
for additional information call toll-free 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937).*

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