PM22 1812-383 10-27

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_x_ Registration
____ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
1812-383	MAR 14 1996

Term of Issuance: Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product: Oxycop 53WP

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):
Griffin Corporation
P.O. Box 1847
Valdosta, GA 31603-1847

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4.

2. Submit by September 14, 1996 Product Chemistry Studies conducted in accordance with the Good Laboratory Practice Standards, 40 CFR Part 160 and appropriate test guidelines as referenced in EPA's Data Requirements for Registration Regulations, 40 CFR Part 158.

3. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 1812-383" to your label before you release the product for shipment.

4. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. Refer to the A-79 enclosure for a further description of final printed labeling.

Signature of Approving Official:	Date:
Theresa A. Stone	03/14/96

EPA Form 8570-6

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Theresa A. Stowe

Theresa A. Stowe
Acting Team Leader
Product Manager (22)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

3/14/96

Oxycop 53WP

Active Ingredient	
Copper Oxychloride	92%
Inert Ingredients	8%
Total	100%

(Metallic Copper Equivalent 53%)

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
MAR 14 1996
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
1812-383

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER - PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a algulen para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persisits..

IF ON SKIN: Wash skin immediately with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persisits.

IF SWALLOWED: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg white, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Get medical attention. Note to physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate use of gastric lavage.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth.

See label for additional Precautions and Directions for Use.

Griffin Corporation

EPA Reg. No. 1812-GIG

Valdosta, Georgia 31601 EPA Est. No. 8901-TX-1

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)
DANGER - PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or adsorbed through the skin. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- coveralls worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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 and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. 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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from area treated. Do not apply when runoff is likely to occur. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not allow rinsate from cleaning of equipment or disposed material to enter surface or ground water. Do not contaminate water by disposal of equipment washwaters. ~~Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For~~ guidance contact ~~your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.~~

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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 clean clothing.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. 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 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 (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. 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) of 24 hours without required PPE.

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

- Coveralls worn over long-sleeved shirts and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR part 170. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep off treated areas until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Use Oxycop WP53 as noted below. Oxycop WP53 is adaptable to spraying from aircraft and ground spraying equipment or chemigation unless specifically directed otherwise in the specific crop use directions.

The per acre use rate of Oxycop WP53 is applicable for both dilute and concentrate spraying Depending upon the equipment used and the specific crop, the spray volume applied per acre will differ Refer to Recommended Minimum Spray Volume Table below Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from Oxycop WP53 When treating by aerial application, or with low volume application equipment, unless you have had specific previous experience, it is advisable to test for compatibility and tolerance to crop injury prior to full scale commercial utilization

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While volume is important in obtaining full spray coverage, often factors such as foliage density, environmental conditions and sprayer calibrations, have a greater impact. Always be sure that sprayers are calibrated to spray equipment manufacturer's specifications and environmental conditions are within those recommended by State and local regulatory authorities.

Consult the Oxycop WP53 label for specific rates and timing of application by crop. When selecting a Oxycop WP53 use rate do not apply less than the label recommended minimum amount. Where application rates are provided in a range (6 - 16 pounds), the higher rates are recommended when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure high. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions favor such, use the higher rate and shorter spray intervals specified for each crop. In addition, use the higher rates for large mature tree crops.

It must be determined in the selection process if proper application equipment is available and if the waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Materials used in the construction of application equipment is also an important factor as agricultural chemicals are often reactive with soft metals such as aluminum and even some synthetic materials such as plastics, rubbers, etc. Therefore it is necessary when working with equipment containing these materials that they are thoroughly flushed with clean water after each days use.

When mixing, fill spray tank one-half full with water. Add Oxycop WP53 slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Spreaders, stickers (cleared for application to growing crops), nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank.

NOTE: Oxycop WP53 **should not be applied** in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur

CROP CLASSIFICATION

CITRUS. Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Orange, Tangelo and Tangerine.

FIELD CROPS. Barley, Oats, Peanut, Potato, Sugar Beet and Wheat.

SMALL FRUITS. Blackberry, Blueberry, Cranberry, Raspberry and Strawberry

TREE CROPS. Almond, Apple, Apricot, Avocado, Banana, Cacao, Cherry, Coffee, Filbert, Mango, Nectarine, Olive, Papaya, Peach, Pecan, Plum, Prune, and Walnut.

VEGETABLES. Bean, Beet Greens, ~~Broccoli~~, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Celery, Cucumber, Eggplant, Garlic, Honeydew, Leeks, Muskmelon, Onion, Pea, and Tomato

GREENHOUSE AND SHADE HOUSE CROPS. Pepper, and Tomato

MISCELLANEOUS. Rice and tobacco.

Garlic, Honeydew, Leeks, Muskmelon, Onion, Pea, and Tomato.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADE HOUSE CROPS: Pepper, and Tomato

MISCELLANEOUS: Rice and tobacco.

ORNAMENTALS: Species as listed.

Minimum Recommended Spray Volume (Gallons) Per Acre When Applying Oxycop WP53

	Aerial	Ground	
		Dilute	Concentrate
Vegetables	3	100	20
Field Crops	3	100	20
Small Fruit	3	250	50
Tree Crops	10	250	50
Citrus	10	800	100 (Florida)*
Miscellaneous and Ornamentals	10	150	50

*Pesticide application equipment such as Curtec® or other similar sprayers which are capable of obtaining thorough coverage at low volumes may be used at as low as 20 gpa of spray volume.

For citrus decrease volume toward 100 gpa as tree size decreases.
For small fruit and tree crop dilute ground spray use a minimum of 15 gpa.

This product may be reactive on metal and masonry surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.

The following specific instructions are based on general application procedures. The recommendations of the State Agricultural Extension Service should be closely followed as to timing, frequency, and number of sprays per season.

FROST INJURY PROTECTION
BACTERIAL ICE NUCLEATION INHIBITOR

Application of Oxycop WP53 made to all crops listed on this label at rates and stages of growth shown on this label, at least 24 hours before anticipated frost conditions, will afford control of ice nucleating bacteria (Pseudomonas syringae, Erwinia herbicola, and Pseudomonas fluorescens) and may therefore provide some protection against light frost. Not recommended

for those geographical areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

CITRUS

Oxycop WP53 may be mixed with dry foliar nutritionals (micronutrients) to create "Shot Bag" mixes to meet the various nutritional requirements of citrus and provide disease protection as described on this label. Oxycop WP53 per acre rates in these mixes must not exceed the maximum recommended labeled rates for disease control.

NOTE: Adding foliar nutritionals to spray mixtures containing Oxycop WP53 or other products and applying to citrus during that post bloom period when young fruit is present may result in spray burn.

Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Melanose, Scab	6 - 12 lbs	For Scab control make two applications, one just before trees begin to flush and repeat at two-thirds petal fall. For Melanose control, apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat 4 weeks later if necessary. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Greasy Spot, Pink Pitting	4 - 12 lbs.	Make a summer spray about July 15 in Florida on expanded new flush and fruit. Repeat on subsequent flushes if disease is severe. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease.
Phytophthora Brown Rot	4 -12 lbs.	Apply to skirts of trees to a height of at least 4 ft. and to the bare ground under tree and one foot beyond the tree line before fall rains. Reapply in January or February depending on the amount of rain during this period. Addition of a spreader-sticker adjuvant may increase the effectiveness of the treatment. **NOTE:** Do not use or apply in areas where copper injury is known to occur. ~~or where fumigation with hydrogen cyanide is practiced~~ **NOTE:** California only, in areas subject to copper injury, add 1/2 to 1 pound of high quality lime per pound of Oxycop WP53

FIELD CROPS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Peanut	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2 - 3 lbs.	Use in ground, chemigation or aerial application. Make first application before first disease symptoms appear or are reported in area (usually 25-40 days after planting). Thorough canopy penetrating coverage is required for good control. For best ground spray, use as much water as practically possible and a spray pressure of at least 60 psi or more. With aerial application use 3-5 gallons per acre. Continue sprays at 10-14 day intervals preferably up to harvest. Use shorter interval and higher rates when disease pressure is high and when late Leaf Spot is expected, May be tank mixed with a sulfur formulation or other compatible fungicides at labeled rates.
Potato	Early Blight, Late Blight	3 - 4 lbs.	Use in 25 or more gallons of water per acre. Begin applications when plants are 4-6 inches high or when disease first appears in area. Repeat at 4-10 day intervals to harvest or as needed. If Late Blight is a problem, apply before digging or in vine kill spray. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Sugar Beet	Cercospora Leaf Spot	3 - 5 lbs.	Begin applications when disease first appears and repeat as needed. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease
Wheat, Oats and Barley	Septoria Leaf Blotch or Glume Blotch	2 -3 lbs	Make first application at early heading, and follow with second

	Helminthosporium Leaf or Spot Blotch		spray 10 days later. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.

SMALL FRUITS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Berries (Blackberry Boysenberry, Dewberry, Loganberry, Raspberry)	Anthracnose	4-5 lbs.	Begin spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10-14 day intervals. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
	Leaf and Cane Spot, Yellow Rust	4-5 lbs.	In spring sprays apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
		12-15 lbs.	Make a post-harvest spray after pruning but before rains begin. Combine with a spreader-sticker. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Strawberry	Downy Mildew, Leaf Spot	2 - 3 lbs.	Begin application after leaves form. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease.

TREE CROPS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Almond	Corynium Blight (Shot Hole), Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Twig Blight	8 - 12 lbs.	Apply as a dormant spray before buds begin to swell. Use higher rates during wet seasons or when disease pressure is high

		6-8 lbs.	Apply at early bloom (popcorn) to full bloom stage **NOTE**: to avoid plant injury, do not use above rate after full bloom.
Apple	Anthracnose, European Canker, Blossom and Shoot Blast (Pseudomonas)	12-16 lbs.	Apply at 10% to 60% leaf fall but before fall rains. Repeat before winter pruning. **NOTE:** If Fire Blight spray is not made, repeat between silver-tip and green-tip, but do not use after green tip exceeds 1/2 inch. **NOTE:** Use on yellow varieties may cause russeting. To avoid discoloration, pick before spraying. Non-yellow varieties may differ in susceptibility to copper resulting in russeting or injury
	Fireblight	8-16 lbs.	Make application between silver-tip and green-tip but do not use after green tip reaches 1/2 inch as phytotoxicity may occur.
		1 -11/2 lbs.	During bloom apply as a dilute cover spray. Begin spray at 10% bloom and repeat at 5 day intervals until bloom is over. **NOTE**: In California use only 1 lb. during bloom period and follow directions for application above
Apricot	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Twig Blight	6-12 lbs.	Apply in fall dormant spray and repeat at popcorn to full bloom

Avocado	Scab	6-12 lbs.	Begin spray when bloom buds begin to swell and continue at monthly intervals for 5 to 6 applications or as needed. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease. Addition of spreader-sticker is recommended especially when rainfall is heavy and frequent.
Banana	Sigatoka	3-4 lbs.	Apply in 3 gallons water containing 0.5 gallons agricultural oil. Apply on a 14 day schedule throughout the wet season. Apply at 21 day intervals during dry periods.
	Black Pitting	4-6 lbs.	Apply in 100 gallons directly to the fruit stem and include the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second week after fruit emergence.
Cacao	Black Pod	3-6 lbs.	Begin applications at the start of the rainy season and continue while infection conditions persist. Applications should be made at 14 to 21 days in high rainfall areas.
		8-10 lbs.	For drier areas, 2 to 4 applications are recommended during critical infection periods and at the longer intervals. Use higher application rates and shorter intervals according to disease pressure and planting density.
Cherry	Blossom Blight, Brown Rot, Twig Blight, Leaf Spot	6-12 lbs	Apply at popcorn, full bloom and again at petal fall. Do not apply after petal fall stage
Coffee	Leaf Rust (Hemileia	4-6 lbs	Average Density Plantations

		vastatrix)	6-12 lbs.	High Density Plantations. Make applications before onset of rainy season and when disease is expected for that area. Follow local recommendations for number and timing of sprays.
		Iron Spot (Cercospora coffeicola), Pink Disease (Corticium salmonacolor)	3-4 lbs.	Use as concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatment at the start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for 3 applications.
	Filbert	Bacterial Blight	16 -24 lbs.	Apply as a post harvest spray in late August or early September before heavy rainfall. If heavy fall rains occur, repeat application when three-fourths of the leaves have dropped. If weather conditions require, a spreader-sticker may be added. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
	Mango (Except California)	Anthracnose	12-15 lbs.	Begin applications when panicles are about 2 inches long. Repeat weekly until fruit set and then continue sprays monthly through September for a total of 5-12 applications depending upon area. Add suitable spreader-sticker.
	Olive	Leaf Spot (Peacock)	8-12 lbs.	Apply before fall rains begin. **NOTE:** In areas with 10 inches or less of rainfall per year, use 4-8 lbs. per acre.
	Papaya	Anthracnose (Except California)	4-10 lbs	Begin application before rains when disease is suspected Repeat at 10-14 day intervals

			during periods of heavy rainfall. Addition of a sticker is desirable.
Peaches & Nectarines	Peach Blight, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole), Peach Leaf Curl	8-16 lbs.	Apply in fall dormant period before fall rains begin. Repeat in Spring before foliage bud begin to swell if needed.
	Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Twig Blight (Suppression)	8-12 lbs.	Apply in full cover spray before buds swell and again at pink bud but before leaves emerge.
	Bacterial Spot	8-16 lbs.	Apply as dormant spray and at bud swell. If needed, 1 lb. per acre may be added in the first and second post-bloom sprays. **NOTE:** Application in cover sprays may cause some leaf spotting and defoliation and shedding of some fruit. If applied within three weeks of harvest, some fruit spotting may occur.
Pecan	Shuck & Kernel Rot (Phytophthora cactorum) and Zonate Leafspot (Cristulariella pyramidalis) (Suppression)	2 - 4 lbs.	For suppression, apply in sufficient water to ensure complete spray coverage at 2 to 4 week intervals starting at kernel growth and continuing until shucks open. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when rainfall is frequent and/or heavy.
	Mosses, Alga, Lichens	12-16 lbs.	Apply in dormant season (before bud swell) thoroughly wetting limbs and mosses.
Plums & Prunes	Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole)	8-16 lbs.	Apply at the dormant stage before heavy fall rains. Use the higher rate on mature trees and in wet periods with heavy disease potential

	Brown Rot Blossom Blight (Suppression)	4-6 lbs.	Apply in full cover spray at green bud and at early pink to white bud stage. **NOTE:** Limit 6 lbs. per acre and do not apply more than 500 gallons per acre.
Walnut	Bacterial Blight	8 - 14 lbs.	Apply at early pre-bloom. Repeat applications every 7-10 days as needed during bloom and early nutlet development. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

VEGETABLES

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Bean (Green and Dry)	Angular Leaf Spot Anthracnose, Bacterial Blight, Downy Mildew	2-4 lbs.	Begin application when plants have second trifoliate leaf set (when plants are about 5 inches tall), or before disease first appears. Repeat at 5-10 day intervals as needed. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Beets	Downy Mildew, Leaf Blight, Leaf Spot	2 - 4 lbs.	Begin applications when disease first appears. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals as needed. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Cantaloupe, Honeydew, Muskmelons	Anthracnose, Angular Leaf Spot, Scab, Downy Mildew	3-4 lbs	Begin applications before disease first appears. Reapply weekly while conditions favor disease. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Carrot	Leaf Blight, Leaf Spot	3-6 lbs	Use in 25-100 gallons of water per acre. Begin applications before disease appears and repeat

			at 7-10 day intervals.
Celery	Early Blight, Late Blight, Bacterial Blight	3-6 lbs.	Use in 25-100 gallons of water per acre. Begin when plants are set in field or when diseases are first reported in area. Repeat as 5-10 day intervals.
Cucumber	Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Scab	3 -4 lbs.	Apply weekly once the plants begin to vine. Use shorter intervals and higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Eggplant (except California)	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis	3-4 lbs.	Begin applications before disease appears. Repeat sprays at 7-10 day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.
Onion, Garlic, Leeks	Purple Blotch, Downy Mildew	3-4 lbs.	Begin when plants are 4-6 inches high and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as needed depending upon disease pressure. A spreader-sticker may be added to better wet the foliage
Pea	Powdery Mildew, Bacterial Blight	1 1/2 - 3 lbs.	Begin applications when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at weekly intervals as needed. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.
Pepper	Bacterial Spot	3-4 lbs.	Start sprays in seedbed or field before disease first appears and usually right after transplanting. Repeat at 5-10 day intervals especially during fruiting stages.
	Damping off (cold frames, greenhouses)	4-5 lbs	Use in 100 gallons of water or 2 oz. in 3 gallons Apply as a light spray to soil surface around plants Begin when plants emerge and repeat at 4-7 day intervals until transplanting time

			Spray plants thoroughly. Keep suspension well agitated. ~~NOTE: Do not use on cabbage and related crops for the control of Damping Off.~~
Tomato	Gray Leaf Mold, Early Blight, Late Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot	3-4 lbs.	Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Begin in seedbed and repeat at 5-7 day intervals after first leaves appear. In the field, especially where Bacterial Spot or Speck infections are usually heavy, begin spray after transplanting or when disease is first expected and repeat at 4-7 day intervals. Oxycop WP53 may be applied up to day of harvest.
	Damping Off (Cold Frames, Greenhouses, etc.)	4-5 lbs.	Use in 100 gallons of water or 2 oz. in 3 gallons. Apply as a light spray to soil surface around plants. Begin when plants emerge and repeat at 4-7 day intervals until transplanting time. Spray plants thoroughly. Keep suspension well agitated. ~~NOTE: Do not use on cabbage and related crops for the control of Damping Off.~~

MISCELLANEOUS

Crop	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Rice	Algae Control in Flooded Rice Fields	3-5 lbs.	Application by dusting or spraying the flooded rice fields as needed to control algae is preferred and repeat as needed. Use the higher rate as water depth increases from 4-6 inches

			and as algae infestation level increases.
Tobacco	Angular Leaf Spot, Root Rot, Damping Off (Cold Frames, Green-houses, etc.)	1/4 to 2/3 lb. (15 square yards of bed)	Use in 10 gallons of water and apply as spray to each 15 square yards of bed and repeat every 10-14 days. Begin at plant emergence and use the lower rate on smaller plants and increase as the seedlings grow.

ORNAMENTALS

For control of disease on ornamentals in Greenhouses, Field and Nurseries:
Use Oxycop WP53 on container, bench or bed-grown ornamentals in greenhouses or outdoor nurseries, for professional use on ornamentals grown for indoor and outdoor landscaping, and for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers and stems. Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 4 lbs. of Oxycop WP53 per 100 gallons of water. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as needed and after each rain. Use the shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist. Use equivalent rates when applied by chemigation

Notice to User: Plant sensitivities to Oxycop WP53 have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label under conditions tested, however, phytotoxicity may occur with varying conditions. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to Oxycop WP53. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Oxycop WP53 can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if Oxycop WP53 can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e. bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7-10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity before commercial use.

Crop	Latin Name	Disease
Arbor Vitae	Thuja occidentalis	Anthracnose, Blights, Leaf Spots
Asters	Aster sp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Azalea	Rhododendron sp.	Anthracnose, Blights, Leaf Spots, Bud Blight, Twig Blight
Begonia	Begonia semperflorens	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Boxwood	Buxus sp.	Anthracnose, Blights, Leaf Spots
Carnation	Dianthus sp	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy

		Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Chrysanthemum	Chrysanthemum morifolium	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Dahlia	Dahlia pinnata	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Dogwood	Cornus florida	Anthracnose, Blights, Leaf Spots
Gardenia	Gardenia jasminoides	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Geranium	Pelargonium sp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Gladiolus	Gladiolus sp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Hollyhock	Alcea sp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Ivy (English, Algerian)	Hendera helix, H. canariensis	Anthracnose, Blights, Leaf Spots
Lilac	Syringa sp.	Anthracnose, Blights, Leaf Spots
Lilies	Lilium sp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Maple	Acer sp.	Anthracnose, Blights, Leaf Spots
Marigold	Tagetes sp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew

Nasturtium	Tropaeolum sp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Oak	Quercus sp.	Anthracnose, Blights, Leaf Spots
Palm	Palmae sp.	Anthracnose, Blights, Leaf Spots, Smuts
Pine	Pinus sp.	Anthracnose, Blights, Leaf Spots
Pansy	Viola Sp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Peony	Paeonia spp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Phlox	Phlox sp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Rhododendron	Rhododendron sp.	Anthracnose, Blights, Leaf Spots
Rose	Rosa sp	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Snapdragon	Antirrhinum sp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Sweet Pea	Lathyrus odoratus	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Tulips	Tulipa sp	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew

Vinca	Vinca sp.	Canker, Dieback
Violets	Voila sp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew
Virginia Creeper	Panthenocissus quinquefolia	Anthracnose, Blights, Leaf Spots
Zinnia	Zinnia sp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew

FOREST TREES AND SHRUBS

Species	Disease	Rate/Acre	Use Instructions
Pine	Needle Blight (including Dothistroma Needle Blight)	1 1/2-3 lbs.	In forests, hedges and windbreaks, apply in sufficient water for good coverage. If applied by aircraft equipment with low volume sprayers adjust the droplet size to apply 4 pints per acre or more. Apply 1 1/2 lbs in 1 3/4 pint medium crop oil and add sufficient water to give thorough cover for disease control. Make applications as needles are emerging. When disease potential is heavy, repeat about 3 weeks later. Repeat at yearly intervals as needed.
		2 1/2-3 1/2 lbs	In nurseries and ornamentals, apply by dilute spray to point of run off, applying in 100 gallons of water using above timings and repeat as needed to control disease
Poplars	Leaf Rust	1 1/2-2 lbs	Apply in 100 gallons water. Make first spray at the first sign of rust pustules. Repeat every 4 weeks as needed to control

disease.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system

Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

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.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area toward the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period

All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color that sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER

Shutoff injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until Oxycop WP53 has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

It must be determined in the selection process if proper application equipment is available and if the waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Materials used in the construction of application equipment is also an important factor as agricultural chemicals are often reactive with soft metals such as aluminum and even some synthetic materials such as plastics, rubbers, etc. Therefore it is necessary when working with equipment containing these materials that they are thoroughly flushed with clean water after each days use.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO 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 regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into the reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction.

There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or 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 pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system 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.

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add Oxycop WP slowly to tank while

hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations that can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

Oxycop WP53 should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended.

Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until Oxycop WP53 has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

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 also contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system 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

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

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add Oxycop WP slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible

combinations that can be encountered, observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

Oxycop WP53 should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended.

Shutoff injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until Oxycop WP53 has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

GRIFFIN warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of GRIFFIN. In no case shall GRIFFIN be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. The exclusive remedy of any buyer or user of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages resulting from or in any way arising from the use, handling, or application of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid for this product or at Griffin Corporation's election, the replacement of this product. GRIFFIN MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.