



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

July 8, 2021

Walter G. Talarek, Agent
W. Neudorff GmbH KG
c/o Walter G. Talarek PC
5153 Allison Marshall Drive
Warrenton, VA 20187-8980

Subject: Label Amendment – Revised Application Volume, Optional Instructions,
Optional Marketing Claims, and Other Label Updates
Product Name: NEU1140F Copper Soap
EPA Registration Number: 67702-2
Application Date: June 20, 2018
Decision Number: 544250

Dear Walter Talarek:

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

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

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

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

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with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Stephanie Suarez by phone at 703-347-8221, or via email at Suarez.Stephanie@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Debra Rate".

Debra Rate, Ph.D.
Senior Regulatory Specialist
Invertebrate & Vertebrate Branch 2
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Attachment

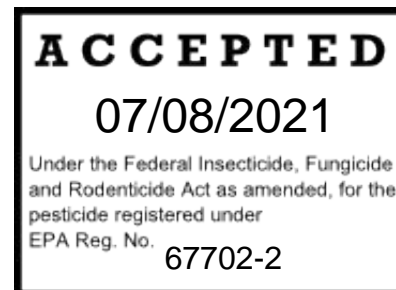
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COPPER	GROUP	M1	FUNGICIDE
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MASTER LABEL

NEU1140F Copper Soap
Flowable Liquid Copper Fungicide

Active Ingredient:		
Copper Octanoate (Copper Soap)	10.0%	
CAS Reg. No. 20543-04-8		
Other Ingredients	90.0%	
Total	100.0%	
metallic copper equivalent	1.8%	
one gallon contains 0.16 lbs. metallic copper equivalent		



SUBLABEL A: Home and Garden Use
SUBLABEL B: Commercial Agricultural Use

EPA REG. NO. 67702-2

EPA EST. NO.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

Registrant: W. Neudorff GmbH KG
An der Muhle 3,
31860 Emmerthal, Germany

Home and Garden Use: NET CONTENTS: 16 ounces, 24 ounces, 32 ounces, 1 gallon

Commercial Agricultural Use: NET CONTENTS: 1 gallon, 2.5 gallons, 5 gallons, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 40 gallons, 45 gallons, 50 gallons, 200 gallons or 250 gallons

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SUBLABEL A: Home and Garden Use

NEU1140F Copper Soap
Flowable Liquid Copper Fungicide

Intended For Residential Use Only

Active Ingredient:

Copper Octanoate (Copper Soap) 10.0%
 CAS Reg. No. 20543-04-8

Other Ingredients 90.0%

Total 100.0%

metallic copper equivalent 1.8%

EPA REG. NO. 67702-2

EPA EST. NO.

NET CONTENTS: 16 ounces, 24ounces, 32 ounces, 1 gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

FIRST AID	
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 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.
IF SWALLOWED	-Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. -Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. -Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. -Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information call the poison control center 1-800-222-1222. [Alternately insert subregistrant's toll free number and hours of operation.]

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands 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 and may contaminate water through runoff. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read and follow all applicable directions and precautions on this label before using.

Do not allow adults, children or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact adults, children or pets, either directly or through drift.

Application Directions

{Use one of the following two sections below. Use the second set when used with a hose-end sprayer:}

[Shake well before use. Most conventional liquid pesticide plant sprayers can be used to apply NEU1140F COPPER SOAP to plants. Mix 0.5 to 2.0 fluid ounces of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP in a gallon of water. Unless otherwise stated in specific application notes, apply 1.1 to 2.3 gallons of diluted spray per 1,000 ft².]

OR

[Shake well before use. The hose-end sprayer automatically dilutes the product to control listed diseases at a rate of 1.1 to 2.3 gallons of diluted spray per 1,000 ft².]

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For best control, start spraying before the disease is visible or when disease is first visible on the plant. Spray all plant parts thoroughly (top and bottom of leaves), and unless otherwise directed in the crop table, repeat every 7 to 10 days. Use the higher rate to control diseases that may go dormant and overwinter. See application notes for the specific crop application interval. If possible, time applications so that at least 12 hours of dry weather follows application. Reapply after rain, following crop specific application interval.

Hydroponic use: Apply as soon as disease appears, or as a preventive spray 2 weeks before disease normally appears. Apply as a foliar spray only. Do not apply directly to the water in hydroponic growing systems. Discarded water from hydroponic growing systems may be used in greenhouses and to water indoor and outdoor container plants and garden areas. Water from these systems is prohibited from being discarded directly into a water source.

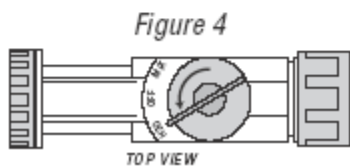
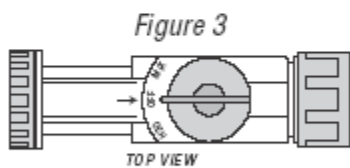
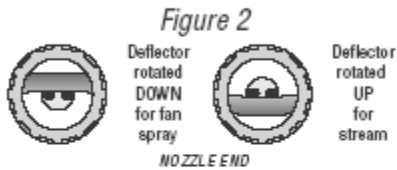
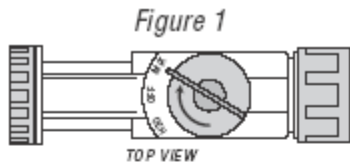
When **powdery mildew** presence is expected on a plant, spray the plants at the minimum application interval during the first 2 weeks after emergence.

To control **downy mildews, leaf and fruit spots, blights, and rust**, begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears or when weather forecasts predict a long period of wet weather. Alternatively, begin treatment when disease first appears, and repeat as long as needed.

To prevent **fruit rots**, apply at the start of flowering and unless otherwise directed in the crop table, repeat every 7 to 10 days until harvest. Fungicidal sprays are especially warranted when weather forecasts predict a long period of wet weather.

[Optional hose-end sprayer directions that may be presented on the container or supplemental wording, either:

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To Use This Sprayer:

1. Shake container well.
2. Connect spray nozzle to garden hose.
3. Turn on the water from the faucet. Extend hose to the farthest area to be treated and work back toward the faucet so you don't come in contact with the treated area.
4. When you are ready to spray, turn the knob on top so that it points to the MIX position on the spray head. (Fig. 1)
5. The spray deflector on the front of the hose-end applicator can be rotated to give a stream or fan spray. (Fig. 2)

To Stop Spraying

6. When you are finished spraying or if you have to stop spraying at any time, turn the knob back to the OFF position. (Fig. 3)
7. Turn off the water from the faucet.
8. Turn the knob to H2O then OFF, to drain the water from the hose. (Fig. 4)

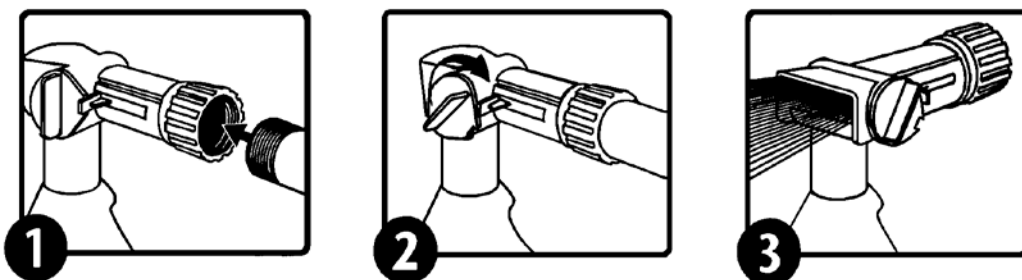
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1. Attach garden hose to spray nozzle. Turn on water supply.
2. Bend safety tab down and turn control to “water”.
3. Point nozzle toward plants and turn water control knob to “On”. Product will automatically mix with water. Spray upper and lower leaf surfaces thoroughly.

To Stop Spraying:

1. When you are finished spraying or if you have to stop spraying at any time, turn the blue knob back to the OFF position.
2. Turn off the water from the faucet.
3. Turn the blue knob to H2O then OFF, to drain the water from the hose.
4. Unscrew spray nozzle from hose. Remove hose end from container.
5. Reseal the container with the child-resistant closure. Rinse the hose-end applicator

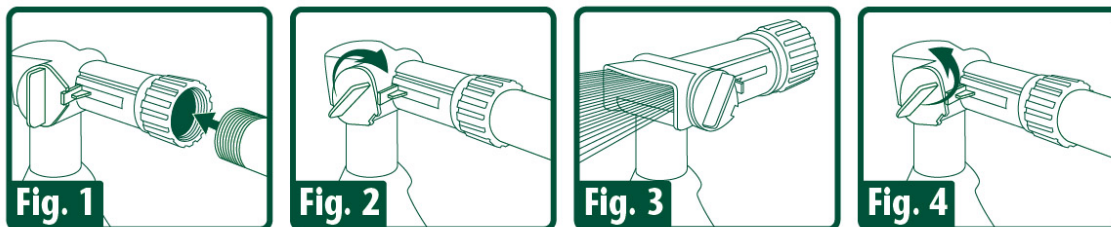


{OR}

1. Shake container well before using.
2. Connect a garden hose to the Ready Spray nozzle. Make sure the dial on the nozzle is in the “OFF” position with the safety tab in the valve notch.
3. Turn on the water at faucet. Extend hose to the farthest area to be treated and work back toward the faucet so you don’t come in contact with the treated area.
4. To BEGIN spraying, point nozzle toward treatment site and
 - a. Bend the safety tab back (located at the right of the yellow dial) with your thumb,
 - b. Using your other hand, QUICKLY turn the dial clockwise until it stops. Water will automatically mix with the product.
5. Spray plants thoroughly. Walk at a steady pace while spraying using an even sweeping motion, slightly overlapping treated areas.
6. To STOP spraying, QUICKLY turn the dial in the opposite direction of “ON” until it stops and the safety tab engages the notch on the valve. Turn water off at faucet. To relieve pressure before removing nozzle from hose, bend the safety tab back and turn dial “ON” until water stops spraying.

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- To STORE unused product, make sure the dial is in the “OFF” position with safety tab in the valve notch. Place in cool area away from heat, sunlight or open flame.



{OR}

TWIST & SHOOT™ READY-TO-SPRAY INSTRUCTIONS [Sprayer directions]

- 1) Make sure control knob is in “OFF” position, then connect to garden hose.
- 2) Turn water on at faucet. Extend hose to the farthest area to be treated and work back toward the faucet so you don’t come in contact with the treated area.
- 3) To begin spraying low growing plants and small shrubs, twist the control knob right, to the “FAN” position. To begin spraying taller trees, shrubs and other plants, twist the control knob left to the “STREAM” position for extended reach and more uniform coverage. The product mixes automatically with the water as you spray.
- 4) To stop spraying, turn the control knob lever to the “OFF” position. Turn off water at the faucet and disconnect sprayer from garden hose.

]

Ornamentals: Diseases Controlled, Listed by Plant:

Ornamental Plant	Common Name	Diseases Controlled
<i>Aechmea faciaa</i>	Urn plant, bromeliad	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot and blight
<i>Aeschynanthus pulcher</i>	Lipstick vine	Botrytis blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Aglaonema</i> species	Chinese evergreen	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight, Soft rot
<i>Anthurium</i> species	Tailflower	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight, Soft rot
<i>Aphelandra squarrosa</i>	Zebra plant	Botrytis blight, Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine	Colletotrichum needle blight
<i>Arecastrum romazoffianum</i>	Queen palm	Exosporium leaf spot, Phytophthora bud rot
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Bird’s nest fern	Bacterial leaf spot and blight
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Schefflera	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal) Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Caladium</i> species	Caladium	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Calathea</i> species	Rattlesnake plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Fishtail palm	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal)

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<i>Chamaedorea</i> species	various palms	Leaf spot
<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Areca palm	Leaf spot
<i>Cissus</i> species	Grape ivy	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Botrytis blight, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Croton	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot and blight
<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	Ti plant	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Chryptanthus</i> species	Bromeliad, earthstar	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> species	Dieffenbachia	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal) Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Dracaena</i> species	Dracaena, Corn plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Pothos, Devil's ivy	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Euphorbia	Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese fatsia	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal) Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping fig	Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	India-rubber tree	Leaf spot (fungal), Botrytis blight
<i>Fittonia verschaffeltii</i>	Nerve plant	Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Hedra helix</i>	English ivy	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Hoya carnosa</i>	Wax plant	Botrytis blight, Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Maranta leuconeura</i>	Prayer plant	Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Swiss cheese plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Rhizoctonia blight, Soft rot
<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Boston fern	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Peperomia</i> species	Peperomia	Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Philodendron</i> species	Philodendron	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Pilea</i> species	Aluminum plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Platynerium bifurcatum</i>	Staghorn fern	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Polyscias</i> species	Aralia	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Rhapis</i> species	Ladyfinger palm	Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i>	Oyster plant	Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>	African violet	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot (fungal), Powdery mildew
<i>Sansevieria triafasciata</i>	Snake plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Dwarf Schefflera	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Schlumbergera</i> species	Cactus	Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Sedum</i> species	Sedum	Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Spathiphyllum</i> species	Spathe flower	Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Nephtytis	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Yucca</i> species	yucca	Leaf spot (fungal)

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Ornamentals and Turf

Do not use more than 391 fl. oz. of product/1000 sq. ft. per year on turf or more than 373 fl. oz. of product/1000 sq. ft. per year on ornamentals. NEU1140F COPPER SOAP may cause some copper toxicity on some plant species. Before spraying a specific plant species consult your State Experiment Station or make a test spray.

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Application Notes
Pine	Needle blight	Spray until needles are thoroughly wet with spray. Apply when new needles are just emerging.
Rose and Ornamental Shrubs (Such as; Crape Myrtle, Forsythia, Hydrangea, Willow, Mock-Orange, Deutzia, Pyracantha, Japanese quince, Abelia, Summersweet)	Blackspot, Downy mildew, Gray mold (Botrytis), Leafspots, Powdery mildew, Rust	May cause copper toxicity on some rose varieties. Copper toxicity appears as purple spots. For Black spot, mix 1.44 fl. ozs. of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP per gallon of water. For Powdery Mildew, mix 1.08 fl. ozs. of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP per gallon of water. In damp cool conditions (below 60°F) phytotoxicity is likely to occur. [Language to use with hose-end sprayer: The hose end sprayer applies product within the rates above.]
Sycamore	Anthraco nose leaf spot	Make first application just before buds begin to swell, and repeat twice, at 7-day intervals.
Turf	Ascochyta leaf blight, Cercospora leaf spots, Dollar spot	Mix 1.5 to 6 fl. oz. with 2.5 gallons of water and apply to 1,000 sq. ft. For best control, begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears. Alternatively, begin treatment when disease first appears, and repeat at 10 day intervals for as long as needed. To reduce Ascochyta leaf blight mow less frequently, only as necessary to maintain recommended height. Water before noon to allow grass to dry. Water thoroughly only as required to avoid moisture stress. Apply NEU1140F COPPER SOAP when disease first appears, and repeat at 10 day intervals for as long as needed. In frequently diseased areas, prune adjacent trees and shrubs to reduce turf shading and to improve air movement. [Language to use with hose-end sprayer: The hose end sprayer applies product within the rates above.]
	Rust	To reduce rust mow frequently to reduce rust spore production. Water and fertilize lawn as required to avoid moisture and nutrient stress. Water before noon to allow grass to dry. Apply NEU1140F COPPER SOAP when disease first appears, and repeat at 10 day intervals for as long as needed. In frequently diseased areas, prune adjacent trees and shrubs to reduce turf shading and to improve air movement.
	Algae	For best control, begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears. Alternatively, begin treatment when disease first appears, and repeat at 10 day intervals for as long as needed.

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Fruits and Vegetables

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Maximum Annual Rate (fl. oz. product/ 1000 sq. ft.)	Application Notes
Bean, Pea	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Ascochyta leaf and pod spot, Bacterial blights (halo, common and brown spot), Downy mildew, Gray mold (Botrytis), Powdery mildew, White mold (Sclerotinia)	For beans: 88 fl. oz. For peas: 73 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed.
Beet, Sugar beet, Chard, Spinach	Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew, White rust, Powdery Mildew, Anthracnose blue mold	For beets: 146 fl. oz. For spinach and chard: 73 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed.
Carrots	Alternaria leaf blight, Bacterial leaf blight, Cercospora leaf blight	93 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed.
Celery and Celeriac	Bacterial leaf spot, Cercospora (early) blight, Septoria (late) blight	98 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed.
Citrus (Grapefruit, Lemon, Lime, Kumquat, Orange, Pummelo, Tangerine)	Melanose spot, greasy spot, citrus scab, Alternaria brown spot, citrus canker, <i>Phytophthora</i> brown rot, and <i>Septoria</i> .	235 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 14 days if needed. May cause phytotoxicity if conditions are conducive, when mixed with other products, or when applied to citrus seedlings grown in greenhouses or shadehouses.
Corn	Alternaria blight, Anthracnose, Ascochyta leaf and pod spot, Bacterial blights (halo, common, and brown spot), Bacterial leaf spot, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Southern leaf blight, Cercospora leaf blight, Common or Southern Rust, Gray Leaf Spot, Stewart's Wilt*, Bacterial Stalk Rot*	78 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed.
Crucifer Crops (Bok Choy, Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Canola, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mustard,	Alternaria blight, Bacterial leaf spot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, White mold (Sclerotinia), Black rot	49 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed.

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Pak-Choi, Rape, Rutabaga, Turnip)			
Cucurbits (Cucumbers, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Melons, Squash, Pumpkin, Zucchini)	Alternaria blight, Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Scab, Ulocladium leaf spot, Powdery mildew, Watermelon bacterial fruit blotch, Fruit blotch (suppression)	97 fl. oz.	For cucumbers grown in a greenhouse, apply every 5 days in the first 2 weeks after emergence, then reapply every 7 days.
Currant and Gooseberry	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Phyllosticta, Septoria leaf spots, Powdery mildew	298 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed.
Ginseng	Alternaria blight, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora, Powdery mildew	97 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed.
Herbs (basil, chives, coriander, dill, lavender, mint, parsley, rosemary)	Anthracnose, Alternaria blight, Bacterial Blight, Botrytis, Downy mildew, Leaf scorch, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia Leaf blight	Dill: 73 fl. oz. Parsley: 37 fl. oz. Other listed Herbs: 49 fl. oz.	Repeat applications every 10 to 14 days if needed.
Grapes	Downy mildew, Black rot, Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot, Powdery mildew, Gray mold (Botrytis), ripe rot*	373 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed. Do not mix product with lime. Certain Vinifera and French Hybrid varieties may be sensitive to copper sprays resulting in marginal leaf burn. Before spraying these varieties, consult your State Experiment Station or make test sprays.
Hop	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew	49 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 10 days if needed
Lettuce, Chicory, Endive	Downy mildew, Septoria leaf spot, Powdery mildew, Bacterial soft rot and bottom rot	149 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 10 days if needed. Use the lower rate when disease pressure is low or on copper sensitive varieties of lettuce.
Onion, Garlic, Leek, shallot	Botrytis leaf blight, Downy mildew, Neck rot, Bacterial soft rot, Purple blotch	112 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed.

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Peanuts	Sclerotinia blight, Leaf spots (early and late), web blotch	88 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed.
Pome Fruits (Apples, Pears, Quince)	Anthracnose, Cedar Apple Rust, Fireblight, Scab, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck, Quince Rust, Blossom Blast, European Canker, Collar Rot, Crown Rot	298 fl. oz.	For fireblight, apply in the dormant period, during bloom, or as in-season cover spray. Do not exceed one application during the fall, late dormant period. Do not exceed one application between silver tip and green tip growth stages. May cause russetting of susceptible apple varieties. Do not exceed 1 gallon of product per 100 gallons of water. Repeat application every 7-10 days during bloom and growing season if needed.
Blackberry, Blueberry, Raspberry	Gray mold (Botrytis), Mucor fruit rot, Rhizopus fruit rot, Anthracnose, Cane Spot, Leaf Spot, Pseudomonas Blight, Purple Blotch, Yellow Rust, Bacterial Canker	Blueberry: 156 fl. oz. Blackberry and Raspberry: 186 fl. oz.	Apply at the start of flowering and continue every 7 to 10 days until harvest.
Stone Fruit Trees (Almond, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Plum)	Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>), <i>Monolinia</i> brown rot and blossom blight, leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot, Bacterial Blast (<i>Pseudomonas</i>), black knot* (plum only)	335 fl. oz.	For bacterial canker, apply as a dormant spray as buds begin to swell, repeating at the bud burst stage, and weekly thereafter as needed, up to six sprays. In the fall spray again at 10 and 80% leaf fall. For brown rot blossom blight, apply full cover spray at delayed dormant (bud swell), popcorn, full bloom and petal fall stages. Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed.
	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Coryneum blight, Peach leaf curl	335 fl. oz.	Apply as a dormant spray in late fall to before bud break. Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed
Strawberry	Angular leaf spot, Leaf scorch, Mycosphaerella leaf spot, Phomopsis leaf blight, Powdery mildew, Septoria leaf spots	112 fl. oz.	Spray 1 month after planting (or before flowering on established plants). Repeat application every 7- to 10 days if needed.
	Anthracnose fruit rot, Gray mold (Botrytis)	112 fl. oz.	Apply at the start of flowering and repeat application every 7-10 days until harvest.
Tobacco	Blue Mold (Downy Mildew)	74 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 10 days if needed.

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Tomato, Potato, Eggplant, Pepper	Anthrachnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial speck, Bacterial spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Early blight, Gray mold, Late blight, Leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot	Tomato: 149 fl. oz. Potato: 466 fl. oz. Eggplant: 147 fl. oz. Pepper: 221 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed. Use the 2 fl. oz. per gallon of water dilution rate for late blight.
Walnut	Blight	596 fl. oz.	Repeat application every 7-10 days if needed.
Avocado	Anthrachnose, blotch, Scab	353fl. oz.	Apply when blossom buds open. Repeat application every 14-30 days if needed.

***Not registered for use in California**

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Store in a secure place, away from open fire or flame. Keep container closed and reseal after use. Product may be damaged by freezing. Do not store product below 4°C. If spilled, use absorbent materials and dispose of in an approved manner.

Pesticide Disposal and Container Handling

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

If empty: Place in trash or offer for recycling if available.

If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

BATCH CODE

{Optional Marketing Statements:}

- This container will treat 2600 to 21,780 square feet {use for 16 fl. oz. container}
- This container will treat up to 21,780 square feet {use for 16 fl. oz. container}
- This container will treat 290 to 2400 square yards {use for 16 fl. oz. container}
- This container will treat up to 2400 square yards {use for 16 fl. oz. container}
- This container will treat 4350 to 32,650 square feet {use for 24 fl. oz. container}
- This container will treat up to 32,650 square feet {use for 24 fl. oz. container}
- This container will treat 480 to 3600 square yards {use for 24 fl. oz. container}
- This container will treat up to 3600 square yards {use for 24 fl. oz. container}
- This container will treat up to 0.75 acres {use for 24 fl. oz. container}
- This container will treat 5670 to 43,200 square feet {use for 32 fl. oz. container}
- This container will treat up to 43,200 square feet {use for 32 fl. oz. container}
- This container will treat 630 to 4800 square yards {use for fl. 32 oz. container}
- This container will treat up to 4800 square yards {use for 32 fl. oz. container}
- This container will treat 0.1 to 1.0 acres {use for 32 fl. oz. container}
- This container will treat up to 1.0 acre {use for 32 fl. oz. container}
- This container will treat 21,780 to 174,000 square feet {use for 1 gallon container}

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- This container will treat up to 174,000 square feet {use for 1 gallon container}
- This container will treat 0.5 to 4 acres {use for 1 gallon container}
- This container will treat up to 4 acres {use for 1 gallon container}
- [Can] [May] be used up to the day of harvest
- For hydroponic gardening
- Controls diseases that may go dormant and overwinter.
- Diseases controlled include [Anthracnose] [fire blight] [peach leaf curl] [downy mildew]
- Copper Soap Fungicide
- For Roses, Listed Fruits & Listed Vegetables
- Controls Powdery Mildew, Black Spot & Rust!
- [Where to use:] Listed [Vegetables], [Fruits], [Nuts] [Ornamentals] [and] [Turf]
- Manufactured under a license of Neudorff.
- [Where to use:] Roses & Listed Ornamentals: Controls black spot, rust, powdery and downy mildew.
- [Where to use:] Listed Fruit trees: Controls [peach leaf curl], [brown rot], [fireblight], [scab], [blossom blight], [leaf and fruit spot]
- [Where to use:] Listed Vegetables: Controls [powdery mildew], [downy mildew], [Botrytis], [Alternaria leaf blight] and [Septoria leaf spot].
- [Where to use:] Lawns: Controls [leaf blight], [leaf spot], [dollar spot] [and] [rust].
- Use as a dormant spray for peach leaf curl.
- Controls peach leaf curl.
- Use for early and late blight on tomatoes [and potatoes].
- Controls powdery mildew
- Lawn and Garden Fungicide
- Lawn Fungicide
- Controls [leaf blight], [leaf spot], [dollar spot], [and] [rust] on lawns
- Prevents and controls harmful [major] lawn diseases (including leaf blight, leaf spot, dollar spot and rust)
- Ready-to-Spray lawn fungicide {for use with hose end sprayer delivering dilution within lawn application rate 1:20 to 1:85 (1.5 to 6 oz per gallon)}
- For [lawn] [turf] diseases, use NEU1140F Copper Soap sold without hose end sprayer {for hose end sprayer delivering dilution outside of lawn application rate}
- Controls listed plant diseases using low concentrations of copper.
- Used to control a wide range of listed plant diseases: [powdery mildew], [rusts], [blackspot], [leaf & fruit spot], [downy mildew], [fruit rot], [late blight].
- Dormant and growing season liquid copper fungicide.
- Fixed copper is one of the oldest fungicides, used to control a wide range of listed fungal and bacterial‡ plant diseases. NEU1140F COPPER SOAP is a patented, fixed copper fungicide, made by combining a soluble copper fertilizer with a fatty acid. The copper and the fatty acid combine to form a copper salt of the fatty acid, known technically as a true soap. The copper soap fungicide controls listed diseases using low concentrations of copper. The net result is an effective [vegetable], [fruit] and [ornamental] fungicide. NEU1140F COPPER SOAP decomposes to form soluble copper, and fatty acid, both of which can be used by microbes and plants. NEU1140F COPPER SOAP is suited for use in domestic circumstances, both in greenhouses and outdoors.

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-NEU1140F COPPER SOAP controls listed diseases of a wide range of plants, including many vegetables, fruit and ornamentals. As with most fungicides, NEU1140F COPPER SOAP acts to protect plants from infection. Therefore, it is important to have NEU1140F COPPER SOAP on the leaf, flower or fruit before the pathogen is able to cause an infection.

-A wide range of bacteria[‡] and fungi attack plants, however, they generally only cause a few types of diseases. When using NEU1140F COPPER SOAP, it is important to identify the type of disease in order to use the best method of disease control.

-**Powdery mildews** tend to occur on the upper leaf surfaces, as though a white powder was sprinkled onto the plant. Powdery mildews can form a dense, white, cottony mass, making the whole leaf appear white. They are also commonly found on stems. Powdery mildews rarely kill plants. Most fungal diseases require water to infect plants. Powdery mildews are unique in that they do not require water for infection. Hence, under greenhouse conditions, powdery mildews can become severe. Shade and dense plantings also promote powdery mildew. Powdery mildews commonly occur on the following plants: bean, beet, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cabbage, cantaloupe, Chard, chicory, cucumber, currant, endive, gooseberry, grape, hop, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, pea, pumpkin, rose, rutabaga, spinach, squash, strawberry, turnip and zucchini.

-**Downy mildews** tend to occur on the lower leaf surfaces. Downy mildews are much finer than powdery mildews, and appear as fine white cotton, similar to duck down. Downy mildews can rapidly kill plant leaves during wet, cool weather, but are inhibited by hot dry weather. Downy mildews commonly occur on the following plants: bean, beet, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cabbage, cantaloupe, chard, chicory, chive, cucumber, endive, garlic, grape, hop, kale, kohlrabi, leek, lettuce, onion, pea, pumpkin, rutabaga, shallot, spinach, squash, tobacco, turnip and zucchini.

-**Leaf and fruit spots** are small brown or black spots on the leaf or fruit. They commonly occur on apple and pear (scab), as well as on most of the plants grown around the home and in the garden. These spots can be caused by a range of fungal and bacterial* plant diseases. Leaf and fruit spots are commonly caused by fungi belonging to the following genera: *Alternaria*, *Cercospora*, *Colletotrichum*, *Cylindrosporium*, *Gloeosporium*, *Glomerella*, *Gnomonia*, *Marssonina*, *Mycosphaerella* (*Didymella*), *Phomopsis*, *Phyllosticta*, *Septoria*, and *Sphaceloma*. Spots on leaves and fruit can expand and grow together. Leaf spot pathogens require water to infect plants. During wet weather, spots can develop into a **blight**, very rapidly, killing leaves, flowers and stems.

-**Rusts** are small orange blisters that appear on plant leaves, and that are full of orange powder. The orange powder is rust spores. Towards the end of the season, black spores are often produced. Rust is commonly found on grasses.

[‡]Non-public health bacteria

-**Fruit rots** commonly occur on strawberries, raspberries, and other fruit. They appear as soft, rotten areas on the fruit. Often the causal fungus can be seen growing and producing spores on the surface of the rotting area. Rots are often caused by fungi belonging to the following genera: *Aspergillus*, *Botrytis*, *Monilinia*, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, *Rhizopus* and *Sclerotinia*.

-Designed for GardenPro (Independent) Retailers

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-NEU1140F Copper Soap & your environment – your home and yard are places for family and pets to enjoy. That’s why this product is designed with care to provide effective solutions to problems in greenhouses and outside your home. For best results please follow instructions for appropriate usage, storage and disposal.

-Questions, Comments, Call X-XXX-XXX-XXXX [insert a supplemental registrant's telephone number]



-Cueva™ is a trademark of W. Neudorff GmbH KG

-Contains Cueva™ Fungicide Concentrate, a trademark of W. Neudorff GmbH KG

-Made with Cueva™ Fungicide Concentrate, a trademark of W. Neudorff GmbH KG

- Apply less copper with great results

-The copper denatures fungal cell proteins and causes "cell leakage"

-This unique fatty acid based formulation helps the copper active ingredient to penetrate fungal or bacterial cells, and also helps in spreading the product on plant surfaces

-Controls powdery mildew

-See [Inside Booklet] [panel] [side panel] [back panel] for [Additional] [Precautionary Statements], [Directions for Use], [Storage and Disposal Instructions]

- No visible residues

-Effective without wetting

- The octanoate content acts as a surfactant to reduce the surface tension of water.

-This molecule is made up of a water soluble (hydrophilic) and a water insoluble (hydrophobic) end. The hydrophobic end creates a protective coating around the suspended material, and the hydrophilic ends associate with the neighboring water molecules.

- Cueva-The patented, ultra-low-load copper fungicide



-For Organic Gardening



For Organic Use

-Listed by the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) for use in gardening of organic food and fiber

-Listed by the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) for use in organic gardening



- {for use by Bonide Products Inc., a licensed distributor of NEU1140F RTU Copper Soap. When Bonide Products uses the brand name Garden Naturals when selling or distributing this product, it must place an asterisk after the brand

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name and, in close proximity to the brand name, place the statement 'not intended to imply environmental safety either alone or compared to other products }

-Cultural Method to Assist in Reducing Plant Disease

Several common sense techniques can also be used to reduce plant disease. These include:

- Inspect the plants often for signs of disease or insect pests. Take appropriate measures when warranted.
- Promote healthy plant growth, but do not over fertilize.
- Do not grow the same types of plants in the same location in successive years.
- Control weed species around the garden that are related to the plant species that you are growing. Weeds are a source of plant pathogens.
- Space plants to ensure good airflow and drying after rain. Also, water plants in the morning to minimize the time that the plants are wet. Wet leaves, flowers and fruit promote infections by plant pathogens.
- Prune plants during dry weather to avoid wound infections.
- At the end of the growing season remove and compost all garden refuse. Garden refuse can act as a source of plant pathogens.]

{The registrant may use one of these optional statements, either: }

NOTICE TO BUYER

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on this label and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on this label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to use of this product contrary to label directions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes all risk of any such use. Seller makes no other warranties, either expressed or implied.

{and/or}

Unconditionally guaranteed by W. Neudorff GmbH KG. If for any reason you are not satisfied with this product, send proof of purchase to the address shown and we will gladly refund your purchase price.

Registrant: W. Neudorff GmbH KG, An der Mühle 3,
31860 Emmerthal, Germany

US Patent Number: 5,246,716

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SUBLABEL B: Commercial Agricultural Use

COPPER	GROUP	M1	FUNGICIDE
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NEU1140F Copper Soap

Flowable Liquid Copper Fungicide

Intended for Commercial Use Only

Active Ingredient:

Copper Octanoate (Copper Soap)	10.0%
CAS Reg. No. 20543-04-8	

Other Ingredients	<u>90.0%</u>
Total	100.0%

metallic copper equivalent: 1.8%

one gallon contains 0.16 lbs. metallic copper equivalent

EPA REG. NO. 67702-2

EPA EST. NO.

NET CONTENTS: 1 gallon, 2.5 gallons, 5 gallons, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 40 gallons, 45 gallons, 50 gallons, 200 gallons or 250 gallons

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

FIRST AID	
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 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.
IF SWALLOWED	-Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. -Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. -Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. -Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. [For emergency information, call the poison control center 1-800-222-1222. [alternately insert subregistrant's toll free number and hours of operation].]

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands 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.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Mixers/loaders and other handlers must wear the following: long-sleeved shirts, long pants, waterproof gloves, and shoes plus socks. 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. Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Engineering Controls: Pilots must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.305).

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.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and may contaminate water through runoff. 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 by disposal of equipment washwaters or rinsate. This product may contaminate water through runoff. Poorly draining soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

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 manner that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected workers may be in the area during application.

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For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Read and follow all applicable directions and precautions on this label before using.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product 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 (PPE), restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

Entry-Restrictions: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval of 4 hours.

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, wear: coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes, socks and waterproof gloves.

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.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Shake well before use. Most conventional liquid pesticide plant sprayers can be used to apply NEU1140F COPPER SOAP to plants. A spreader may be used to improve the spreading of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP on hard to wet plants.

Resistance Management Recommendations:

For resistance management, NEU1140F Copper Soap contains a Group M1 (MOA) fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to NEU1140F Copper Soap and other Group M1 (MOA) fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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To delay fungicide/bactericide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of NEU1140F or other Group M1 fungicides/bactericides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide/bactericides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide/bactericide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide/bactericide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal/bacterial populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Neudorff at neudorffpro.com. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

Tank Mixing NEU1140F COPPER SOAP with Other Pesticides

Read and follow all applicable directions and precautions on the label of other products, before mixing with NEU1140F COPPER SOAP.

NEU1140F COPPER SOAP can be applied up to day of harvest. When tank-mixed with products, do not apply that product closer to harvest than is permitted or stated on the other product's label.

Pour NEU1140F COPPER SOAP into spray tank at least half filled with water using adequate agitation. When mixed with other products proven or known to be compatible, wettable powders should be added first, followed in order by flowables (such as NEU1140F COPPER SOAP), and then emulsifiable concentrates.

NEU1140F COPPER SOAP can be mixed with products containing the active ingredients *Bacillus thuringiensis*, Captan, Chlorothalonil, Ferbam, mancozeb, sulfur, Pydrin®, Diazinon®, malathion, and with the products Bravo® 720 (EPA Reg. No. 66222-276), Bravo® 500 (EPA Reg. No. 66222-275), and Dithane® M-45, (EPA Reg. No. 829-286), for use on the crops listed on this label, in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Use caution if mixing NEU1140F COPPER SOAP with chelated or liquid

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fertilizers. Use caution when using product with other fungicides and insecticides. Observe all cautions and limitations on all products used in mixtures.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Spray Drift

Aerial Applications

- DO not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy or water, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- DO not apply when the wind speed exceeds 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the bottom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the application area.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the spray release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the group or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

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- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle – Use spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles – Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage.

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increase with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Chemigation

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

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, 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.

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, 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 the 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 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 back flow.

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

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water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which 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.

Use a supply tank for this product, and agitate product continuously in the supply tank. For tank mixing in the supply tank, follow the tank mixing order and restrictions in the tank mixing section above. Apply this product at the end of the irrigation cycle.

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

Directions for use on Listed [Non-field] [Greenhouse and Shadehouse] Vegetables and [Field-grown] Herbs, [Field Crops], [Nuts], [Fruits including Citrus and Berries]

Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP with 30 to 100 gallons of water and apply using standard ground spray equipment to one acre. [Optional: If using ultra low volume sprayers, mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons in 5-30 gallons of water and apply to one acre.] [{Application rate for smaller sizes to replace or be used with larger size language:} Mix 6.4 to 25.6 fluid ounces of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP with 10 gallons of water. Apply 1.1 to 2.3 gallons of diluted spray using standard ground spray equipment to 1,000 ft².] [{Optional application language for smaller sizes to replace or be used with larger size language:} If using ultra low volume sprayers, mix 1.5 to 6 fl. oz. of this product in 15 to 88 fl. oz. water and apply to 1000 sq. ft] [Optional: For application by aircraft, mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP with 5-40 gallons of water and apply to one acre.] For tender plants test for phytotoxicity before treating large areas. Begin treatment when disease first appears, and unless otherwise directed in the crop table, reapply at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as needed, following crop-specific application notes. Use the higher rate following heavy rain or when the amount of disease is increasing rapidly. If possible, time applications so that 12 hours of dry weather follow application. Use the higher rate to control diseases that may go dormant and overwinter.

Hydroponic use: Apply as soon as disease appears, or as a preventive spray 2 weeks before disease normally appears. Apply as a foliar spray only. Do not apply directly to the water in hydroponic growing systems. Discarded water from hydroponic growing systems may be used in greenhouses and for irrigating site vegetation. Water from these systems is prohibited from being discarded directly into a water source.

NEU1140F COPPER SOAP may cause some copper toxicity on some plant species

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Fruit and Nut Crops

Crop	Disease Controlled	Maximum Annual Rate [Gallons of Product/Acre] { Alternate Maximum Annual Rate for smaller sizes to replace or be used with larger size language: } [or] [fl. oz. product/ 1000 ft²] {and} lbs. Cu/Acre	Specific Use Instructions (including Maximum per Application Rate lbs. Cu/acre)
Almonds	Bacterial spot, Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>), Brown rot, Blossom blight, leaf and fruit spots, Coryneum blight (shot-hole), Anthracnose, Bacterial blast	[112 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [336 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 18 lbs Cu/acre	For bacterial canker, apply as a dormant spray as buds begin to swell, repeating at the bud burst stage, and weekly thereafter as needed, up to six sprays. In fall spray again at 10 and 80% of leaf fall. For brown rot blossom blight apply full cover spray at delayed dormant (bud swell), popcorn, full bloom and petal fall stages. During wet weather, additional bloom sprays may be necessary. Do not reapply within 5 days during the growing season or within 7 days during the dormant season.
Blueberries*	Gray mold, mucor fruit rot, Rhizopus fruit rot, Bacterial canker, Phomopsis Twig blight	[53 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [157 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 8.4 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply at the start of flowering and reapply every 7 to 10 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.

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Cranberries	Fruit rot, Rose bloom, Bacterial stem canker, Leaf blight, Red leaf spot, Stem blight, Tip blight	[80 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [235 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 12.6 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply at the start of flowering and reapply every 7 to 10 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.
Caneberries (Blackberries, Raspberries)	Gray mold, mucor fruit rot, Rhizopus fruit rot, Anthracnose, Cane spot, Leaf spot, Pseudomonas blight, Purple blotch, Yellow rust	[63.5 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [187 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 10 lbs Cu/acre	Apply at the start of flowering and reapply every 7 to 10 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 2 lbs. Cu/acre.
Citrus (Grapefruit, Lemon, Kumquat, Lime, Orange, Pummelo, Tangerine)	Melanose spot, greasy spot, citrus scab, Alternaria brown spot, citrus canker, <i>Phytophthora</i> brown rot, and <i>Septoria</i> .	[80 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [235 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 12.6 lbs. Cu/acre	May cause phytotoxicity if conditions are conducive, when mixed with other products, or when applied to citrus seedlings grown in greenhouses or shadehouses. Reapply every 7-14 days if needed. Do not apply more than 3.15 lbs. Cu/acre.
Papaya*	Anthracnose	[134 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [396 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 21.2 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply before disease appears and reapply every 14 days if needed. Do not apply more than 2.63 lbs. Cu/acre.
Starfruit* (carambola)	Anthracnose	[66 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [196 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 10.5 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply just before flowering and reapply every 7 to 14 days until just before harvest. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.
Currants, Gooseberries	Powdery mildew, Anthracnose, Leaf spot	[101 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [298 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 16 lbs. Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 10 days. Do not apply more than 4 lbs. Cu/acre.

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Grapes	Downy mildew, black rot, phomopsis cane, leaf spot, powdery mildew, gray mold, ripe rot*	[127 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [373 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 20 lbs. Cu/acre	Begin treatment when new growth reaches ½ inch and reapply every 7 to 14 days throughout the growing season. Use Precaution: Do not mix NEU1140F COPPER SOAP with lime. Certain Vinifera and French Hybrid varieties may be sensitive to copper sprays resulting in marginal leaf burn. Before spraying these varieties, consult your State Experiment Station or make test sprays. Do not apply more than 3 lbs. Cu/acre.
Kiwi	<i>Erwinia herbicola</i> , <i>Pseudomonas flurescens</i> , <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>	[40 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [117 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 6.3 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply when disease appears and reapply every 30 days to a maximum of 3 applications per crop. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.
Pome Fruits (Apples, Pears, Quince)	Anthracnose, Cedar Apple Rust, Fireblight, Scab, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck, Quince Rust, Blossom blast, European Canker (<i>Nectria</i>), Shoot blast (<i>Pseudomonas</i>), Collar rot, Crown rot	[102 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [299 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 16 lbs. Cu/acre	May cause russetting of susceptible apple varieties. Do not exceed the 1.0 gallon of product/100 gallons water use rate. As a dormant or delayed dormant application, up to 200 gallons diluted spray/acre may be applied. Do not exceed one application during the fall, late dormant period. Do not exceed one application between silver tip and green tip growth stages. Do not reapply within 5 days during the bloom and growing stages. Do not apply more than 6 lbs. Cu/acre.
Strawberries	Gray mold, mucor fruit rot,	[38 gal/acre]	Apply at the start of flowering and reapply every

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	Rhizopus fruit rot, angular leaf spot, leaf scorch, mycosphaerella leaf spot, phomopsis leaf blight, powdery mildew, septoria leaf spots, anthracnose fruit rot	{and/or} [or] [112 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 6 lbs. Cu/acre	7 to 10 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 1 lb. Cu/acre. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. Cu/acre for severe disease.
Stone Fruits (Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums)	Bacterial spot, Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>), <i>Monolinia</i> brown rot, Blossom blight, leaf and fruit spots, Coryneum blight (shot-hole), Anthracnose, Peach leaf curl, Bacterial blast, Black knot* (plums), Cherry leaf spot* (sour cherries only)	[114 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [336 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 18 lbs. Cu/acre	For bacterial canker, apply as a dormant spray as buds begin to swell, repeating at the bud burst stage, and weekly thereafter as needed, up to six sprays. In fall spray again at 10 and 80% of leaf fall. For brown rot blossom blight apply full cover spray at delayed dormant (bud swell), popcorn, full bloom and petal fall stages. During wet weather, additional bloom sprays may be necessary. For peach leaf curl make first application before fall rains and as a dormant spray in late fall during a period of dry weather. Do not reapply within 5 days during the growing season or within 7 days during the dormant season. Do not apply more than 8.0 lbs. Cu/acre during the dormant season or 1.5 lbs. Cu/acre during the growing season.
Mangos*	Anthracnose	[305 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [896 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 48 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply when fruit sets and reapply every 30 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 2.6 lbs. Cu/acre.

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Walnuts	Blight	[203 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [597 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 32 lbs. Cu/acre	Make first application when leaflets start to unfold (prior to, but no later than 1% pistulate bloom) and reapply every 7 days as needed, especially until seasonal rainfall stops. When rain threatens, additional applications are important, applied before or immediately after the rain. Do not apply more than 4 lbs. Cu/acre.
Banana/Plantain	Sigatoka (Black and yellow), Black Pitting	[120 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [353 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 18.9 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply to the fruit stem and the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after fruit emergence. Do not apply more than 1.05 lbs. Cu/acre.
Avocado	Anthrachnose, blotch, Scab	[120 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [353 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 18.9 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply when blossom buds open and reapply every 14-30 days for a maximum of 6 applications. Do not apply more than 3.15 lbs. Cu/acre.
Filbert (WA and OR only)	Bacterial blight, Eastern Filbert Blight	[152 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [448 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 18 lbs. Cu/acre	For bacterial blight apply as a post-harvest spray. For Eastern Filbert Blight, apply at bud swell and reapply every 14 days until harvest. Do not apply mre than 6 lbs. Cu/acre.
Pecan	Kernel Rot, Shuck Rot (<i>Phytophthora catorum</i>), Zonate Leaf Spot (<i>Cristulariella pyramidalias</i>), Ball Moss*, Spanish Moss*	[40 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [117 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 6.3 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply when kernel growth starts and reapply every 14-30 days until shucks open. For Ball Moss and Spanish moss, wet moss thoroughly when moss is actively growing. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.
Pistachio	Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Bight,	[53 gal/acre]	Apply at bud swell and reapply every 14-28 days

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	Botrytis Blight, Late Blight (<i>Alternaria alternata</i>), Septoria Leaf Blight	{and/or}[or] [156 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 8.4 lbs. Cu/acre	until harvest. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.
Guava	Anthracnose, Red Algae	[31 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [91 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 4.92 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply just before flowering and reapply every 7-14 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 1.23 lbs. Cu/acre.
Lychee*	Anthracnose	[31 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [91 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 4.92 lbs. Cu/Acre	Apply just before flowering and reapply every 7-14 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 1.23 lbs. Cu/acre.
Macadamia	Anthracnose, Phytophthora Blight (P. capsici), Raceme Blight (Botrytis cinerea)	[60 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [176 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 9.44 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply during raceme development and bloom periods and reapply every 7 days as needed. For Anthracnose, apply at first sign of flowering. Do not apply more than 2.36 lbs. Cu/acre.
Passion Fruit*	Anthracnose	[60 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [176 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 9.44 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply just before flowering and reapply every 7 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 2.36 lbs. Cu/acre.
Sugar apple (Annona)*	Anthracnose	[80 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [235 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 12.6 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply just before flowering and reapply every 7 days until harvest. Do not apply more than 3.15 lbs. Cu/acre.
Mamey Sapote*	Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracnose	[53 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [156 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 8.4 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply when disease first appears. Reapply every 14-30 days if needed. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.

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Other Crops

Crop	Disease Controlled	Maximum Annual Rate [Gallons of Product/Acre] {Alternate Maximum Annual Rate for smaller sizes to replace or be used with larger size language:}[or] [fl. oz. product/1000 ft²] {and} lbs. Cu/Acre	Specific Use Instructions (including Maximum per Application Rate lbs. Cu/acre)
Coffee	Coffee Berry Disease, Bacterial Blight, Leaf Rust, Iron Spot, Pink Disease	[80 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [235 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 12.6 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply just before flowering, after flowering, and before long rain periods. Reapply every 14-21 days if needed. Do not apply more than 2.1 lbs. Cu/acre.
Cacao	Black Pod	[100 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [294 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 15.75 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply at the start of rainy season and reapply every 14-21 days if needed. Do not apply more than 2.25 lbs. Cu/acre.
Olives	Olive knot, Peacock spot	[114 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [336 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 18 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply before winter rain begins. Reapply in early spring if needed and continue every 30 days if needed. Do not apply more than 6 lbs. Cu/acre.

[Greenhouse] [and][Shadehouse] [and Field Grown] Vegetables, [and Herbs]

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Crop	Disease(s) Controlled	Maximum Annual Rate [Gallons of Product/Acre] {Alternate Maximum Annual Rate for smaller sizes to replace or be used with larger size language: }[or] [fl. oz. product/ 1000 ft²] {and} Lbs. Cu/Acre	Application Notes (including Maximum per Application Rate lbs. Cu/acre)
Artichoke	Powdery mildew, bacterial spot, bacterial soft rot and bottom rot	[16.8 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [49 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 2.64 lbs. Cu/acre	For powdery mildew, plants that are very susceptible should be sprayed every 7 days during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter.
Bean, Pea	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Ascochyta leaf and pod spot, Bacterial blights (halo, common and brown spot), Downy mildew, Gray mold (Botrytis), Powdery mildew, White mold (Sclerotinia)	For peas: [25 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [73 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 3.95 lbs. Cu/acre For beans: [30 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [88 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 4.74 lbs. Cu/acre	For powdery mildew, plants that are very susceptible reapply every 7 days. For white mold, to prevent floral infection, apply at 25% bloom. Do not apply more than 0.79 lb. Cu/acre.
Beet, Sugar beet, Chard, Spinach	Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, White rust, Anthracnose Blue Mold	For beets: [49.9 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [147 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 7.86 lbs. Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 10 days on beets or within 7 days on spinach or chard. Do not apply more than 1.31 lbs. Cu/acre on beet or more than 0.79 lbs. Cu/acre on spinach or chard.

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		For Spinach and chard: [25 gal/acre[{and/or}[or] [74 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 3.95 lbs. Cu/acre	
Carrot	Alternaria leaf blight, Bacterial leaf blight, Cercospora leaf blight	[31.8 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [93 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 5 lbs. Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 1 lb. Cu/acre.
Celery and celeriac*	Bacterial leaf spot, Cercospora (early) blight, Septoria (late) blight	[33.7 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [99 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 5.3 lbs. Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 1 lb. Cu/acre.
Corn (Field Corn, Popcorn, Seed Corn, Sweet Corn)*	Alternaria blight, Anthracnose, Ascochyta leaf and pod spot, Bacterial blights (halo, common, and brown spot), Bacterial leaf spot, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Southern leaf blight, Cercospora leaf blight, Common or Southern Rust, Gray Leaf Spot, Stewart's Wilt*, Bacterial Stalk Rot*	[26.7 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [78 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 4.2 lbs. Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 1.05 lbs. Cu/acre.
Crucifer Crops (Broccoli, Brussel sprouts, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Chinese	Alternaria blight, Bacterial leaf spot, Black rot (<i>Xanthomonas</i>), Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, White mold	[16.8 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [49 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 2.65 lbs. Cu/acre	Begin application after transplants are set in the field, or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development. For white mold, to reduce floral infection apply

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Cabbage, Collard Greens, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mustard Greens, Turnip Greens)	(Sclerotinia), Black Leaf Spot (<i>Alternaria</i>)		at 25% bloom. For Rutabaga, do not reapply within 10 days. For other crops, do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 0.53 lb. Cu/acre.
Cucurbits (Cucumbers, Cantaloupe, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Squash, Pumpkin, Zucchini, Watermelon)	Alternaria blight, scab, Angular leaf spot, Antracnose, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Ulocladium leaf spot, Bacterial spot, Powdery mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Watermelon Bacterial Fruit Blotch (suppression)	[33 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [98 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 5.25 lbs. Cu/acre	On plants that are very susceptible to powdery mildew, such as greenhouse- grown cucumber, spray the plants every 5 days during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter. Do not apply more than 1.05 lbs. Cu/acre.
Ginseng	Alternaria blight, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora, Powdery mildew	[33 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [98 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 5.25 lbs. Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 1.05 lbs. Cu/acre.
Basil, Chives, Coriander, Mint, Lavender, Rosemary*	Anthracnose, Alternaria blight, Bacterial Blight, Botrytis, Downy mildew, Leaf scorch, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia Leaf blight	[16.8 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [49 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 2.65 lbs. Cu/acre	Begin applications when environmental conditions favor disease development. Reapply every 10 to 14 days as needed. Do not apply more than 0.53 lb. Cu/acre.
Dill*	Anthracnose, Alternaria blight, Bacterial Blight, Botrytis, Downy mildew, Leaf scorch, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia Leaf blight, Phoma Leaf Spot	[25 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [74 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 3.95 lbs. Cu/acre	Begin applications when environmental conditions favor disease development. Reapply every 10 to 14 days as needed Do not apply more than 0.79 lb. Cu/acre.

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Parsley*	Anthracnose, Alternaria blight, Bacterial Blight, Botrytis, Downy mildew, Leaf scorch, Leaf spot, Rhizoctonia Leaf blight	[12.7 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [37 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 2 lbs. Cu/acre	Begin applications when environmental conditions favor disease development. Reapply every 10 to 14 days as needed. Do not apply more than 1 lb. Cu/acre.
Soybean	Bacterial blight, downy mildew,	[30 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [88 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 4.74 lbs. Cu/acre	For protective sprays, make first application when plants are 6-inches high; reapply every 7 to 14 days if needed. Use the higher rates for more severe disease. Do not apply more than 0.79 lb. Cu/acre.
Cereal Grains (Wheat, oats, barley)	Helminthosporium spot blotch, Septoria leaf blotch*, Stagonopsora leaf and glume blotch*, Stem rust*, Fusarium head blight suppression*, Powdery mildew	[6.7 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [20 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 1.06 lbs. Cu/acre	Make applications for early season disease control through heading. Reapply every 10 days. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. Addition of adjuvants is recommended. Do not apply more than 0.53 lb. Cu/acre.
Alfalfa	Cercospora leaf spot, Lewptosphaerulina Leaf Spot*, rust, downy mildew, anthracnose	[7 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [21 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 1.12 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply 10 to 14 days before each harvest or earlier if disease threatens. Reapply every 30 days as needed. NOTE: Spray injury may occur with sensitive varieties such as Lahontan. Do not apply more than 0.53 lb. Cu/acre.
Hop	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew	[16.8 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [49 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ²] 2.65 lbs. Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 10 days. Do not apply more than 0.53 lb. Cu/acre.
Lettuce, Chicory, Endive	Bacterial soft rot and bottom rot, Downy mildew,	[50.8 gal/acre] {and/or} [or]	For powdery mildew, plants that are susceptible, reapply every 5 days for the first 2

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	Powdery mildew, Septoria leaf spot	[149 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 8 lbs. Cu/acre	weeks after emergence, and every 7 days thereafter. Use Precaution: Use the lower rate on copper sensitive varieties of lettuce. Do not apply more than 1 lb. Cu/acre.
Onion, Garlic, Leek, Shallot	Botrytis leaf blight, Downy mildew, Neck rot, Bacterial soft rot, Bacterial Blight, Purple Blotch	[38 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [112 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 6 lbs. Cu/acre	Do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 1 lb. Cu/acre.
Peanuts	Leaf spots (early and late), web blotch, Sclerotinia blight	[30 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [88 fl. oz./1000 ft ²] 4.74 lbs. Cu/acre	For leaf spots and web blotch, begin spray when disease first appears, or for best control begin early, usually 25 to 40 days after emergence and reapply every 10 to 14 days until harvest. For Sclerotinia blight, make first application at first bloom and reapply every 7 to 14 days until harvest. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. Do not apply more than 0.79 lb. Cu/acre.
Tomato, Eggplant, Pepper	Anthrachnose, Bacterial speck, Bacterial spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Early blight, Gray mold, Late blight, Leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot, Alternaria blight, Phomopsis	[For tomatoes:50 gal/acre] {and/or}[[or] 149 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 8 lbs. Cu/acre For eggplant: [50 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [148 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ²] 7.9 lbs. Cu/acre For peppers: [75 gal/acre] {and/or} [or]	Use 2.0 gallons in 30 to 100 gallons [or] [25.6 fluid ounces in 1.1 to 2.3 gallons] of water when spraying to control late blight. On tomatoes and peppers, do not reapply within 3 days. On eggplant, do not reapply within 7 days. Do not apply more than 0.79 lb. Cu/acre to eggplant and pepper and 0.53 lb. Cu/acre to tomato.

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		[221 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ² 11.85 lbs. Cu/acre	
Okra*	Anthrachnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot, Leaf Spots, Pod Spot, Powdery Mildew	[33 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [98 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ² 5.25 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply when disease first appears and reapply every 5-7 days if needed. Do not apply more than 1.05 lbs. Cu/acre.
Potato	Early blight Late blight	[159 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [467 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ² 25 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply when plants are 2 to 6 inches high. Use 2.0 gallons in 30 to 100 gallons [or] [25.6 fluid ounces in 1.1 to 2.3 gallons] of water when spraying to control late blight. Do not reapply within 5 days. Do not apply more than 2.5 lbs. Cu/acre.
Tobacco	Blue mold (Downy mildew)	[25 gal/acre] {and/or} [or] [73.5 fl. oz. per 1000 ft ² 4 lbs. Cu/acre	Use on tobacco in transplant beds (or on field grown plants). Do not reapply within 10 days. Do not apply more than 2 lbs. Cu/acre.
Watercress*	Cercospora Leaf Spot	[13 gal/acre] {and/or}[or] [40 fl. oz./ 1000 ft ² 2.12 lbs. Cu/acre	Apply when plants are first established in the field and reapply every 7 to 14 days if needed. For applications made to watercress, production fields must be drained of water at least 24 hours prior to each application and water must not be reapplied to the field for a minimum of 24 hours following each application. Copper must not be applied to watercress during the aquatic production phase. Do not apply more than 0.53 lb. Cu/acre.

* Not registered for use in California

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Directions for Use on Ornamentals

NEU1140F COPPER SOAP can be used for controlling diseases on ornamentals grown (under field conditions), in nurseries, greenhouses, interior landscapes and other sites. For control of these diseases on plants grown on a large scale, mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons in 30-100 gallons of water, and apply to 1 acre [{alternate mixing rate for smaller sizes to replace or be used with larger size language:}mix 1.5 to 5.9 fluid ounces in 2.3 gallons of water, and apply to 1,000 ft²]. For plants grown on a small scale, mix 0.5 to 2.0 fluid ounces in 1 gallon of water, and spray all plant surfaces thoroughly. When necessary, repeat sprays every 7 to 10 days. NEU1140F COPPER SOAP may cause some copper toxicity on some plant species. Before spraying a specific plant species, consult your State Experiment Station or make a test spray. Do not apply more than 127 gallons of product per acre per year [{alternate mixing rate for smaller sizes to replace or be used with larger size language:} Do not apply more than 374 fl. oz. of product per 1,000 ft² per year]. Do not reapply within 7 days. Use the higher rate to control diseases that may go dormant and overwinter.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

The ornamental species listed below may be treated with NEU1140F COPPER SOAP. The diseases controlled have been designated with the following codes.

Code	Common name	Causal Pathogen
ANTH	Anthraxnose	<i>Colletotrichum, Glomerella</i>
BOT	Botrytis blight	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>
BLS	Bacterial leaf spot and blight	<i>Erwinia, Pseudomonas, Xanthomonas</i>
DM	Downy mildew	<i>Plasmopara</i>
LEAFSPOT	Leaf spot (fungal)	<i>Acremonium, Alternaria, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Corynespora, Curvularia, Dactylaria, Drechslera, Exosporium, Exserohilium, Glomerella, Myrothecium, Phyllosticta, Phytophthora</i>
PM	Powdery mildew	<i>Oidium</i>
RHIZC	Rhizoctonia blight	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
SOFTROT	Soft rot	<i>Erwinia</i>

Ornamental Plant	Common Name	Diseases Controlled
<i>Aechmea fasciata</i>	Urn plant, bromeliad	ANTH, BLS
<i>Aeschynanthus pulcher</i>	Lipstick vine	BOT, LEAFSPOT
<i>Aglaonema</i> species	Chinese evergreen	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC, BLS, SOFTROT
<i>Anthurium</i> species	Tailflower	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT,

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<i>Aphelandra squarrosa</i>	Zebra plant	RHIZC, SOFTROT
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine	BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
		Colletotrichum needle blight
<i>Arecastrum romazoffianum</i>	Queen palm	LEAFSPOT, Phytophthora bud rot
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Bird's nest fern	BLS
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Schefflera	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Caladium</i> species	Caladium	BLS, RHIZC
<i>Calathea</i> species	Rattlesnake plant	BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Fishtail palm	BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Chamaedorea</i> species	various palms	LEAFSPOT
<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Areca palm	LEAFSPOT
<i>Cissus</i> species	Grape ivy	ANTH, BOT, DM, PM, RHIZC
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Croton	ANTH, BLS
<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	Ti plant	ANTH, LEAFSPOT
<i>Chryptanthus</i> species	Bromeliad, earthstar	ANTH
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> species	Dieffenbachia	BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Dracaena</i> species	Dracaena, Corn plant	BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Pothos, Devil's ivy	BLS, RHIZC
<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Euphorbia	RHIZC
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese fatsia	BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping fig	LEAFSPOT
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	India-rubber tree	LEAFSPOT, BOT
<i>Fittonia verschaffeltii</i>	Nerve plant	RHIZC
<i>Hedra helix</i>	English ivy	ANTH, BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Hoya carnosa</i>	Wax plant	BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Maranta leuconeura</i>	Prayer plant	LEAFSPOT
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Swiss cheese plant	BLS, ANTH, RHIZC, SOFTROT
<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Boston fern	BSL, BOT, RHIZC
<i>Peperomia</i> species	Peperomia	LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Philodendron</i> species	Philodendron	ANTH, BOT, LEAFSPOT
<i>Pilea</i> species	Aluminum plant	BLS, ANTH, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Platynerium bifurcatum</i>	Staghorn fern	BLS, RHIZC
<i>Polyscias</i> species	Aralia	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Rhapis</i> species	Ladyfinger palm	LEAFSPOT
<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i>	Oyster plant	LEAFSPOT
<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>	African violet	BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT, PM

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<i>Sansevieria triafasciata</i>	Snake plant	BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Dwarf Schefflera	BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Schlumbergera</i> species	Cactus	LEAFSPOT
<i>Sedum</i> species	Sedum	LEAFSPOT
<i>Spathiphyllum</i> species	Spathe flower	LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Nephtytis	BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Yucca</i> species	Yucca	LEAFSPOT

Crop	Disease Controlled	Specific Use Instructions
Pine	Needle Blight	Apply when new needles are just emerging. Make a second application 3 weeks later.
Rose and Ornamental Shrubs (Crape Myrtle, Forsythia, Hydrangea, Willow, Mock-Orange, Deutzia, Pyracantha, Japanese quince, Abelia, Summersweet)	Blackspot, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Leafspots, Powdery mildew, Rust	Begin treatment when new spring growth emerges and repeat every 7 to 10 days for as long as needed to control disease. NEU 1140F COPPER SOAP may cause copper toxicity on some rose varieties. Copper toxicity appears as purple spots.
Sycamore	Anthraxnose	Make first application just before buds begin to swell, and repeat twice at 7-day intervals.
For all listed ornamentals, the maximum per application rate is 2 lbs. Cu/acre, and the maximum annual rate is 20 lbs. Cu/acre.		

Directions for Use on Turf

NEU1140F COPPER SOAP is suitable for controlling diseases of turf in golf courses, turf farms, home lawns and other sites. For large areas, mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons in 30-100 gallons of water and apply to 1 acre. [alternate mixing rate for small sizes to replace or be used with larger size language:] mix 1.5 to 5.9 fluid ounces with 2.3 gallons of water and apply to 1000 ft²). For best control, begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears. Alternatively, begin treatment when disease first appears, and repeat at 10-day intervals for as long as needed. In frequently diseased areas, prune adjacent trees and shrubs to reduce turf shading and to improve air movement. Do not apply more than 133 gallons of product per acre per year [alternate mixing rate for small sizes to replace or be used with larger size language:] Do not apply more than 392 fl. oz. of product per 1,000 ft² per year]. Do

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not reapply within 10 days. Use the higher rate to control diseases that may go dormant and overwinter.

Ascochyta leaf blight, Cercospora leaf spots, Dollar spot

To reduce Ascochyta leaf blight mow less frequently, only as necessary to maintain recommended height. Water before noon to allow grass to dry. Water thoroughly only as required to avoid moisture stress. Apply NEU1140F COPPER SOAP when disease first appears, and reapply every 10 days if needed.

Rust

To reduce rust, mow frequently to reduce rust spore production. Water and fertilize lawn as required to avoid moisture and nutrient stress. Water before noon to allow grass to dry. Apply NEU1140F COPPER SOAP when disease first appears, and reapply every 10 days if needed.

Algae

Apply NEU1140F COPPER SOAP to control algae. Reapply every 10 days if necessary. Phytotoxicity may occur on sensitive varieties of turf. Discontinue use if injury occurs.

PESTICIDE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a secure place, away from open fire or flame. Keep container closed and reseal after use. Product may be damaged by freezing. Do not store product below 4°C. If spilled, use absorbent materials and dispose of in an approved manner.

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

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

[For containers equal to or less than 5 gallons] 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 ¼ 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. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. [For containers greater than 5 gallons] Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

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BATCH CODE

{Optional Marketing Statements:}

-The active ingredient in this product is exempt from the requirement for a tolerance when used as a fungicide to grow listed crops using good agricultural practices

- Controls diseases that may go dormant and overwinter

-NEU1140F COPPER SOAP may cause some copper toxicity on some plant species

-This container will treat 0.06 to 0.5 acres {use for 16 fl. oz. container}

-This container will treat 0.1 to 0.75 acres {use for 24 fl. oz. container}

-This container will treat 0.13 to 1 acre {use for 32 fl. oz. container}

-This container will treat 0.5 to 4 acres {use for 1 gallon container}

-This container will treat 1.25 to 10 acres {use for 2.5 gallon container}

-This container will treat 2.5 to 20 acres {use for 5 gallon container}

-This container will treat 5 to 40 acres {use for 10 gallon container}

-This container will treat 10 to 80 acres {use for 20 gallon container}

-This container will treat 20 to 160 acres {use for 40 gallon container}

-This container will treat 22.5 to 180 acres {use for 45 gallon container}

-This container will treat 25 to 200 acres {use for 50 gallon container}

-This container will treat 100 to 800 acres {use for 200 gallon container}

- This container will treat 125 to 1000 acres {use for 250 gallon container}

-Copper Soap Fungicide

-A liquid copper formulation for broad spectrum control of listed fungal and bacterial diseases on greenhouse and shadehouse vegetables and herbs, ornamentals and turf.

-For hydroponic production

-For hydroponic growing

- For use on listed field crops, nuts and fruit, including citrus and berries.

-‡Non-public health bacteria

-Can be used up to the day of harvest

-For Roses & Listed Vegetables

-Controls [Powdery Mildew], [Downy Mildew], [Black Spot] [&] [Rust]!

-[Where to use:] Listed [Vegetables], [Fruits], [Nuts], [herbs], [ornamentals] and [turf]

-Manufactured under a license of Neudorff.

-[Where to use:] Roses & Listed Ornamentals: Controls black spot, rust, powdery and downy mildew.

-[Where to use:] Listed Fruit trees: Controls peach leaf curl, brown rot, fireblight, scab, blossom blight, leaf and fruit spot

-[Where to use:] Listed Vegetables: Controls [powdery mildew], [downy mildew], [Botrytis], [Alternaria leaf blight] and [Septoria leaf spot].

-Use as a dormant spray for peach leaf curl.

-Controls peach leaf curl.

-Use for early and late blight on tomatoes [and potatoes].

-Controls [powdery mildew] [downy mildew]

-Controls many listed plant diseases using low concentrations of copper.

-For a wide range of plant diseases: [powdery mildew], [rusts], [blackspot], [leaf & fruit spot], [downy mildew], [fruit rot], [late blight].

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-Used to control a wide range of plant diseases: [powdery mildew], [rusts], [blackspot], [leaf & fruit spot], [downy mildew], [fruit rot], [late blight].

-Dormant and growing season liquid copper fungicide.

-Fixed copper is one of the oldest fungicides, used to control a wide range of listed fungal and bacterial‡ plant diseases. NEU1140F COPPER SOAP is a patented, fixed copper fungicide, made by combining a soluble copper fertilizer with a fatty acid. The copper and the fatty acid combine to form a copper salt of the fatty acid, known technically as a true soap. The copper soap fungicide controls listed diseases using low concentrations of copper. The net result is an effective vegetable, fruit and ornamental fungicide. NEU1140F COPPER SOAP decomposes to form soluble copper, and fatty acid, both of which can be used by microbes and plants. NEU1140F COPPER SOAP is suited for use in domestic circumstances, both in greenhouses and outdoors.

-NEU1140F COPPER SOAP controls listed diseases of a wide range of plants, including many [vegetables], [fruits] [and] [ornamentals]. As with most fungicides, NEU1140F COPPER SOAP acts to protect plants from infection. Therefore, it is important to have NEU1140F COPPER SOAP on the leaf, flower or fruit before the pathogen is able to cause an infection.

-A wide range of bacteria‡ and fungi attack plants, however, they generally only cause a few types of diseases. When using NEU1140F COPPER SOAP, it is important to identify the type of disease in order to use the best method of disease control.

-**Powdery mildews** tend to occur on the upper leaf surfaces, as though a white powder was sprinkled onto the plant. Powdery mildews can form a dense, white, cottony mass, making the whole leaf appear white. They are also commonly found on stems. Powdery mildews rarely kill plants. Most fungal diseases require water to infect plants. Powdery mildews are unique in that they do not require water for infection. Hence, under greenhouse conditions, powdery mildews can become severe. Shade and dense plantings also promote powdery mildew. Powdery mildews commonly occur on the following plants: bean, beet, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cabbage, cantaloupe, Chard, chicory, cucumber, currant, endive, gooseberry, grape, hop, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, pea, pumpkin, rose, rutabaga, spinach, squash, strawberry, turnip and zucchini.

-**Downy mildews** tend to occur on the lower leaf surfaces. Downy mildews are much finer than powdery mildews, and appear as fine white cotton, similar to duck down. Downy mildews can rapidly kill plant leaves during wet, cool weather, but are inhibited by hot dry weather. Downy mildews commonly occur on the following plants: bean, beet, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cabbage, cantaloupe, chard, chicory, chive, cucumber, endive, garlic, grape, hop, kale, kohlrabi, leek, lettuce, onion, pea, pumpkin, rutabaga, shallot, spinach, squash, tobacco, turnip and zucchini.

-**Leaf and fruit spots** are small brown or black spots on the leaf or fruit. They commonly occur on apple and pear (scab), as well as on most of the plants grown around the home and in the garden. These spots can be caused by a range of fungal and bacterial‡ plant diseases. Leaf and fruit spots are commonly caused by fungi belonging to the following genera: *Alternaria*, *Cercospora*, *Colletotrichum*, *Cylindrosporium*, *Gloeosporium*, *Glomerella*, *Gnomonia*, *Marssonina*, *Mycosphaerella* (*Didymella*), *Phomopsis*, *Phyllosticta*, *Septoria*, and *Sphaceloma*. Spots on leaves and fruit can expand and grow

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together. Leaf spot pathogens require water to infect plants. During wet weather, spots can develop into a **blight**, very rapidly, killing leaves, flowers and stems.

-**Rusts** are small orange blisters that appear on plant leaves, and that are full of orange powder. The orange powder is rust spores. Towards the end of the season, black spores are often produced. Rust is commonly found on grasses.

-**Fruit rots** commonly occur on strawberries, raspberries, and other fruit. They appear as soft, rotten areas on the fruit. Often the causal fungus can be seen growing and producing spores on the surface of the rotting area. Rots are often caused by fungi belonging to the following genera: *Aspergillus*, *Botrytis*, *Monilinia*, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, *Rhizopus* and *Sclerotinia*.

- [] [] [Questions, Comments, Call X-XXX-XXX-XXXX [insert a supplemental registrant's telephone number] [] [] []]



-Cueva™ is a trademark of W. Neudorff GmbH KG

-Contains Cueva™ Fungicide Concentrate, a trademark of W. Neudorff GmbH KG

-Made with Cueva™ Fungicide Concentrate, a trademark of W. Neudorff GmbH KG

-Apply less copper with great results

-The copper denatures fungal cell proteins and causes "cell leakage"

-This unique fatty acid based formulation helps the copper active ingredient to penetrate fungal or bacterial cells, and also helps in spreading the product on plant surfaces

-Controls powdery mildew

-See [Inside Booklet] [inside] [side panel] [back panel] for [Additional] [Precautionary Statements], [Directions for Use], [Storage and Disposal Instructions]

-No visible residues

-Effective without wetting

-The soap content acts as a surfactant to reduce the surface tension of water.

-This molecule is made up of a water soluble (hydrophilic) and a water insoluble (hydrophobic) end. The hydrophobic end creates a protective coating around the suspended material, and the hydrophilic ends associate with the neighboring water molecules.

- Cueva-The patented, ultra-low-load copper fungicide



-For Organic Production



-Listed by the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) for use in production of organic food and fiber

-Listed by the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) for use in organic production

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-Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information and directions for use, including storage and disposal.

‡Non-public health bacteria

-Notice: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read *Terms and Conditions of Use, Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use* and *Limitation of Remedies* inside label booklet.

-Cultural Method to Assist in Reducing Plant Disease

Several common sense techniques can also be used to reduce plant disease. These include:

- Inspect the plants often for signs of disease or insect pests. Take appropriate measures when warranted.
- Promote healthy plant growth, but do not over fertilize.
- Do not grow the same types of plants in the same location in successive years.
- Control weed species around the garden that are related to the plant species that you are growing. Weeds are a source of plant pathogens.
- Space plants to ensure good airflow and drying after rain. Also, water plants in the morning to minimize the time that the plants are wet. Wet leaves, flowers and fruit promote infections by plant pathogens.
- Prune plants during dry weather to avoid wound infections.
- At the end of the growing season remove and compost all garden refuse. Garden refuse can act as a source of plant pathogens.

-TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF USE

If terms of the following *Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use* and *Limitation of Remedies* are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, to the extent consistent with applicable law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under *Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use*, and *Limitation of Remedies*.

-WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

[sub-registrant] warrants that the product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, [sub-registrant] MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

-INHERENT RISKS OF USE

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of [sub-registrant] or the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

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-LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories) shall be limited to, at [sub-registrant's] election, one of the following:

- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, [sub-registrant] shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless [sub-registrant] is promptly notified of such losses or damages in writing. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall [sub-registrant] be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the *Warranty Disclaimer*, *Inherent Risks of Use* and this *Limitation of Remedies* cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of [sub-registrant] or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the *Warranty Disclaimer* or this *Limitation of Remedies* in any manner.

{The registrant may use one of these optional statements, either: }

“NOTICE TO BUYER

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on this label and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on this label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to use of this product contrary to label directions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes all risk of any such use. Seller makes no other warranties, either expressed or implied.

{and/or }

Unconditionally guaranteed by W. Neudorff GmbH KG. If for any reason you are not satisfied with this product, send proof of purchase to the address shown and we will gladly refund your purchase price.

]

Registrant: W. Neudorff GmbH KG, , An der Mühle 3,
31860 Emmerthal, Germany

US Patent Number: 5,246,716