

**CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. In case of skin contact, remove with washing. For eyes, wash with copious amounts of water and get immediate medical attention.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply where weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container. Pesticide, spray mixture or residue that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides or buried in a safe place away from water supplies. **CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Triple rinse (or equivalent) and dispose in an incinerator or landfill approved for pesticide containers, or bury in a safe place. Consult Federal, State or Local Disposal Authorities for approved alternative procedures such as limited open burning.

MIXING DIRECTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Fill the spray tank approximately 1/2 full of water and with agitator running, add the required amount of SUPER-Cu. Add water to fill the spray tank 3/4 full and when a spreader sticker is recommended, add the recommended amounts. Fill the spray tank and keep agitator running until spraying is completed.

FRUITS AND NUTS

ALMONDS: Brown Rot and Shot Hole - conventional dilute spray - use 1 3/4 - 1/2 gallon in 100 gallons water and apply 350 to 400 gallons per acre. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot and Shot Hole should be applied at pink bud through popcorn stage. Do not spray after trees are in leaf. As a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole and Brown Rot, apply December 15 to January 15. Concentrate sprayers - use 5/8 - 1/2 gallon and apply as above in 25 to 50 gallons water per acre. Note: use 1 gal. per acre through swelling buds and 5/8 gallon per acre in popcorn stage. With aerial spray during the dormant season for control of Shot Hole and Brown Rot, apply 1 1/3 - 2 gal. per acre in 20 gallons of water.

APRICOTS: Brown Rot and Shot Hole - conventional dilute spray - use 1/3 - 1/2 gallon per 100 gallons water. As a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole disease apply November 15 to January 15. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot should be applied through swelling buds and popcorn stage. Do not spray when trees are in leaf. Concentrate spray - use 1 - 1 1/2 gallons per acre and apply as above. Note: Use 1 1/3 gallons per acre through swelling buds and reduce to 1 gal. in popcorn stage. When bud blight is a problem, apply the maximum rate shown above after most of leaves have fallen in the fall usually November and December but ahead of fall rains.

AVOCADOS: Anthracnose, Blotch, and Scab - use 1/3 gallon per 100 gallons water. Begin treatment when blossom buds open. Repeat at 4 week intervals for a total of 5 applications. Do not apply later than 140 days after bloom.

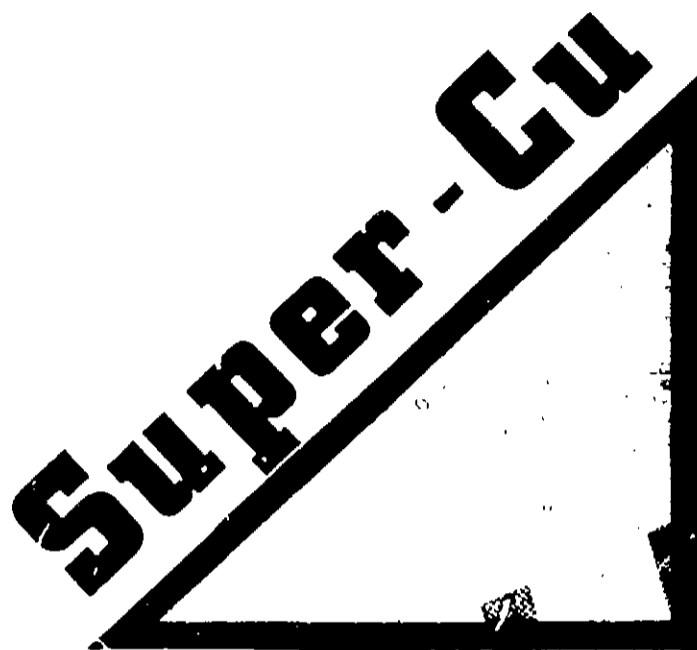
BERRIES: (Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries, Loganberries, Raspberries): Anthracnose - use 1/3 gallon per 100 gallons of water. Begin spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals. Leaf and Cane Spot and Yellow Rust - in spring sprays use 1/3 gallon per 100 gallons of water and apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Also make a postharvest spray after pruning, but before fall rains begin to fall use 2 - 3 gallon per 100 gallons of water.

CHERRIES (Sour): Brown Rot, Blossom Blight - use 2/3 - 5/6 gallon per 100 gallons water. Apply at popcorn and late bloom stages. For Leaf Spot apply 2/3 - 5/6 gallons per 100 gallons applied at petal fall. For Shot Hole - use 2/3 - 5/6 gallons per 100 gallons water and apply as dormant spray.

CITRUS: Brown Rot - use 1 1/3 pints per 100 gallons water. Apply at first indication of rain or first appearance of Brown Rot. Repeat as needed to protect during wet weather. For Melanose, Scab, Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting of grapefruit - use 1 - 2 pints per 100 gallons water by dilute spray. With aerial or concentrate sprayers apply 1 2/3 - 4 1/3 gallons per acre diluted to the proper concentration with water as recommended for the specific type sprayer used. Do not use less than 10 gallons of spray per acre. For Scab control make two applications, one just before trees begin to flush and repeat at 2/3 petal fall. For Melanose control apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat 4 weeks later if necessary. For Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting make a summer spray about July 15. Sulfur may be included in sprays for Melanose and Scab. **CAUTION:** Do not apply in areas where copper injury is known to occur.

GRAPES: Anthracnose, Black Rot, Downy Mildew - dilute spray - use 1/6 gallon per 100 gallons water. Make first application when new growth is 1/2 inch long and repeat every 10 to 14 days. Concentrate spray - use 1/3 to 1/2 gallon per acre in sufficient water for good coverage and apply as stated above.

OLIVES: Leaf Spot (Peacock Spot) - use 1/3 - 1/2 gallon per 100 gallons of water and apply in late October. Note: In areas with 10 inches or less rainfall per year, use only 1/6 gallon per 100 gallons. Concentrate sprays - use 1 gallon per acre in not less than 40 gallons water. Read and follow above note on rainfall limitation.



Copper Fungicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Copper (Expressed as Metallic) 23.85 %

INERT INGREDIENT: 76.15 %

Total 100.00 %

This product contains 3 pounds of Metallic Copper per gallon.

*Copper source is Basic Copper Sulfate.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT:

If swallowed - Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

If on skin, remove by washing.

If in eyes, wash with large amount of water and get medical attention.

See side panel for additional precautionary statements.



GRIFFIN CORPORATION
VALDOSTA, GEORGIA 31601
NET CONTENTS 2 1/2 Gallons

EPA Reg. No. 1812-241
EPA Est. No. 1812-GA-3

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 VALDOSTA, GEORGIA 31601
 NET CONTENTS 2 1/2 Gallons

EPA Reg. No. 1812 241
 EPA Est. No. 1812-GA 3

PEACHES & NECTARINES: Brown Rot, Peach Blight (Shot Hole) and Leaf Curl — dilute spray — use 1 1/2 gallon per 100 gallons. Concentrate spray — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre in 25 to 50 gallons water per acre. As a dormant spray for Leaf Curl and Peach Blight (Shot Hole) apply November 15 to December 15 before fall pruning. For Shot Hole and Peach Blight (Shot Hole) should be applied before bud swell and in the pink to 1/4 stage. Do not apply after pink bud or after trees are in leaf as injury may occur. Note: To control Leaf Curl application must be made before the foliage buds swell. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station, California only. For Blight and Leaf Curl control 1 1/2 gal. 1 1/2 gal in 20 gallons water may be applied by aircraft to dormant trees in the dormant season. For Peach Bacterial diseases apply 1 1/2 gallon per 100 gallons water and apply during dormant season.

PEARS: Fire Blight — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per 100 gallons water. Apply 400 gallons per acre to control fire blight. Concentrate spray — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre in 25 to 50 gallons water for good coverage. Apply at 10% bloom and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals during bloom. Do not use on D'Anjou, Golden or Seckel varieties. Pseudomonas Blight — Apply SUPER-CU before fruiting at a rate of 2 1/2 3 quarts per 100 gallons of water and apply at dormancy before spring growth starts. Excessive dosage may cause fruit russet.

PLUMS & PRUNES: Brown Rot, Shot Hole — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per 100 gallons water. For Shot Hole control apply as a dormant spray in November or December before fruiting begins. For Brown Rot control apply at early green bud and full petal stages. Concentrate spray — use 1 1/2 3 gallons in 25 to 50 gallons water and apply to one acre (California Only) for aircraft spray to control Shot Hole and Brown Rot Blossom Blight apply 1 1/2 3 gallons in 20 gallons of water and apply to one acre of dormant trees.

WALNUTS: Blight — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per 100 gallons water. Make 1st treatment the first healthy bloom (1% pistillate, not catkin, blooms showing) and the second when 50% to 75% pistillate catkins in bloom are showing. Repeat applications for blight control 3 or 4 times during growing season. For early blight.

STRAWBERRIES: Leaf Spot — use 1/3 1/2 gallon per 100 gallons water. Apply pre-bloom and post-bloom.

CAUTION: Overspraying may cause injury to tender foliage of peaches, apricots, plums and some Japanese plums.

VEGETABLE AND FIELD CROPS

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Mix recommended amount of SUPER-CU per acre in water with sufficient water for good coverage. With fruit ground sprayer generally apply 100 to 150 gallons spray per acre. With concentrate sprayer generally apply 20 to 50 gallons spray per acre. With aerial sprayers generally apply 5 to 10 gallons spray per acre, but do not apply less than 5 gallons spray mixture per acre. Consult the manufacturer for recommended water volumes per acre for aerial sprayers.

BEANS (Green and Dry): Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Blight, Downy Mildew — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre. Begin treatment when plants are about 5 inches tall and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals.

BEETS: Downy Mildew, Leaf Blights, Leaf Spots — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every 7 to 10 days.

SUGAR BEETS: Cercospora Leaf Spot — use 2 3 gallons per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every 7 to 10 days.

BROCCOLI, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER: Downy Mildew, Leaf Spots — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre. Begin when plants are above ground in plant bed or before disease normally appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals in plant bed and field.

CARROTS: Downy Mildew, Cercospora and Alternaria Leaf Blights — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

CELERY: Bacterial Blight, Early and Late Blight — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre. Treat every 7 days after emergence.

CUCUMBERS: Downy Mildew, Anthracnose, Angular Leaf Spot — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre. Begin application before disease appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

CUCURBITS (Cantaloupes, Cucumbers, melons, Pumpkins, Squash): Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Alternaria Leaf Spot, Bacterial Wilt, Downy and Powdery Mildews, Gummy Stem Blight, Leaf Spot, Scab — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre. Begin treatment when plants begin to vine and repeat every 7 to 10 days. Since the disease is likely to be more serious in high plant populations (4,000 or more plants per acre) spray every 3 to 4 days to protect fruit at all stages of development. Note: A ground application after planting, but before emergence, may help decrease infections of Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose and Alternaria Leaf Spot. Then follow above schedule after emergence. Consult your local Experiment Station for specific recommendations.

EGGPLANT: Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre. Begin in plant bed or in field before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

HOPS: Downy Mildew — Apply 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre as a fungicide crown treatment (after pruning, but before training). After training, additional fungicide treatments are needed at about 10 day intervals. Discontinue use 2 weeks before harvest.

ONION: Purple Blotch (California Only) and Downy Mildew — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre. Begin when plants are 4 to 6 inches and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PEPPERS: Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot (Frog-eye Spot), Downy Mildew — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre. Start sprays in seedbed and continue in field at 7 day intervals. Note: Disease control is critical during fruiting.

POTATOES: Early and Late Blights — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre. Begin when plants emerge and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PEANUTS: Cercospora Leaf Spot — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre. Repeat at 10 14 day intervals. Note: The addition of 2 lbs. flowable sulfur in a tank mix will enhance leaf spot control.

SPINACH: Anthracnose, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, White Rust — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre. Begin when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

TOMATOES: Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Canker (Southeastern States Only), Early and Late Blight, Leaf Mold, Nailhead Rust, Septoria and Stemphylium Leaf Spot — use 1 1/2 3 gallons per acre. Begin in seedbed or field before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Note: While the labeled rate is particularly effective against Bacterial Spot, a tank mix with Maneb used at the labeled rates, controls a broad range of tomato diseases. Observe all cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Follow all directions carefully. Timing and methods of application, weather, crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with the directions given on this label.

SUPER CU, Copper Fungicide
EPA REG. NO. 1812-241

Supplemental Labeling

Pears: Pseudomonas Blight - Apply Super Cu before fall rains at a rate of 2 - 3½ quarts per 100 gallons of water and again at dormant before spring growth starts. Excessive dosages may cause fruit russet.

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EPA Reg. No.
1812-241

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Griffin Corp.
P. O. Box 1847
Valdosta, GA 31601

Attention: Linda C. Elliott

Gentlemen:

Subject: Super Cu Copper Fungicide
EPA Registration No. 1812-741
Application for Amended Registration
Dated September 2, 1982

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A), is acceptable provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

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

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

Sincerely yours,



Henry M. Jacoby
Product Manager (21)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (TE-767)

Enclosure

FHB:Jacobey:DCR-03791:WANG-0522C:wec:Raven:479-2013:10/5/82