4581-396 09/29/2004 1/30

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form. Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460	[ ] Registration [ ] Amendment [X] Other	OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
4581-396	Cynthia Giles-Parker	[X] None [ ] Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name)	**PM#**	
CUPROFIX DISPERSS	22	

5. Name and Address of Applicant *(Include ZIP Code)*

Cerexagri, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

[ ] *Check if this is a new address*

6. Expedited Reveiw. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to:

EPA Reg. No. _____

Product Name _____

Section - II

[ ] Amendment - Explain below.

[ ] Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____

[X] Notification - Explain below.

[ ] Final printed labels in repsonse to Agency letter dated _____

[ ] "Me Too" Application.

[ ] Other - Explain below.

NOTIFICATION
SEP 29 2004

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

Minor revision of use instructions (see cover letter). This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
[ ] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Metal [ ] Plastic [ ] Glass [ ] Paper [ ] Other (Specify) _____
***Certification must be submitted**	If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. / No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt / No. per container	

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
[ ] Label [ ] Container		[ ]

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product [ ] Lithograph [ ] Paper glued [ ] Stenciled [ ] Other _____

Section - IV

1. Contact Point *(Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)*

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Timothy M. Formella	Manager, Product Registration	610-491-2813

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowlingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

6. Date Application Received (Stamped)

2. Signature	3. Title
Timothy M. Formella	Manager, Product Registration
4. Typed Name	**5. Date**
Timothy M. Formella	Sept. 14, 2004

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 3-94) Previous editions are obsolete. White - EPA File Copy (original) Yellow - Applicant Copy

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NOTIFICATION

SEP 2 9 2004

Cuprofix® Disperss®

Dry Flowable Fungicide/Bactericide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Basic Copper Sulfate *	36.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	63.1%
TOTAL	100.0%

* Metallic copper equivalent, 20%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

PELIGRO DANGER

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

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 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.
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 inhaled	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
Note to Physician Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

EPA Registration No. 4581- 396

EPA Establishment No. 4581-FRA-002

Net Contents_____

Cerexagri, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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 pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by disposal of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours without required PPE.

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in the original container in a cool, dry place out of reach of children and animals. Store pesticides separately to prevent cross contamination of other pesticides, fertilizer, food and feed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Cuprofix Disperss may be applied as an aerial, ground dilute, or ground concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise in the specific crop use directions.

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

While volume is important in obtaining full spray coverage, often factors such as foliage density, environmental conditions and sprayer calibrations, have a greater impact. Always be sure that sprayers are calibrated to spray equipment manufacturer's specifications and environmental conditions are within those recommended by state and local regulatory authorities.
Consult this Cuprofix Disperss label for specific rates and timing of application by crop. When selecting a Cuprofix Disperss use rate do not apply less than the label recommended minimum amount. Where application rates are provided in a range (6 to 12 pounds), the higher rates are recommended when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure high. Under heavy disease pressure or when conditions favor such, use the higher rate and shorter spray intervals specified for each crop. In addition, use the higher rates for large mature tree crops.

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

NOTE: Cuprofix Disperss should not be applied in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur.
NOTE: Cuprofix Disperss should not be tank mixed with benzimidazole type fungicides (products containing benomyl or thiophanate-methyl) due to chemical incompatibility.
NOTE: Do not tank mix Cuprofix Disperss with Aliette® fungicide unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution or severe phytotoxicity may result.
NOTE: This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.
NOTE: Agricultural chemicals may perform in an unpredictable manner when tank mixed, especially where several products are involved. Reduced effect on pests or crop injury may occur. Unless recommended on this label or by a state/local expert or the user has direct experience, tank mixing should not be undertaken.
NOTE: It must be determined in the selection process if proper application equipment is available and if the waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Materials used in the construction of application equipment is also an important factor as agricultural chemicals are often reactive with soft metals such as aluminum and even some synthetic materials, such as plastics, rubbers, etc. Therefore it is necessary when working with equipment containing these materials that they are thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation (chemigation) system using aluminum parts or components as damage to the system may occur. Such application is prohibited regardless of whether the irrigation system is flushed with water after use of this product.

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, plastic pipe solid set system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. Do not apply this product through any other type or irrigation system.

RECOMMENDED USES

CITRUS: Grapefruit, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangelos and Tangerines
FIELD CROPS: Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Peanuts, Potatoes, Sugar Beets and Wheat
SMALL FRUITS: Blackberries, Blueberries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries
TREE CROPS: Almonds, Apples, Apricots, Avocados, Bananas, Cacao, Cherries, Coffee, Filberts, Mangos, Nectarines, Olives, Peaches, Pecans, Pistachios, Plums, Prunes, Quinces and

Walnuts
VEGETABLES: Beans, Beet Greens, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celeriac, Celery, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Greens (Collard, Mustard, and Turnip), Honeydew, Muskmelon, Onions, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Spinach, Squash, Table Beets, Tomatoes, Watercress, and Watermelons
VINES: Grapes, Hops, and Kiwi
GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS: While specific directions are presented for Citrus, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Peppers and Tomatoes; general use may occur for any crop on this label where physiology allows greenhouse or shadehouse culture.
TURFGRASS
MISCELLANEOUS: Atemoya, Carambola, Chives, Dill, Douglas Fir, Ginseng, Guava, Litchi, Live Oak, Macadamia, Mamey Sapote, Papayas, Parsley, Passion Fruit, Pecan, Sugar Apple, and Sycamore
ORNAMENTALS: Species as listed

Minimum Recommended Spray Volume (Gallons) Per Acre When Applying Cuprofix Disperss

Use	Aerial (gal/Acre)	Ground (gal/Acre)	
		Dilute	Concentrate
Vegetables	3	20	20
Field Crops	3	20	20
Small Fruits	5	150	50
Vines	5	150	50
Tree Crops	10	400	50
Citrus	10	800	100 (Florida*)
Turf and Ornamentals	10	150	50

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

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

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

CITRUS

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

NOTE: Adding foliar micronutrients or other products to spray mixture containing Cuprofix Disperss and applying to citrus during the post-bloom period when young fruit is present may result in phytotoxicity.

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DISEASE	RATE IN LBS Cuprofix Disperss/A	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Melanose, Scab, Algal Spot	5 - 16	Apply as pre-bloom and post-bloom sprays. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Greasy Spot, Pink Pitting	2.5 - 10	Apply in summer on expanded new flush. Repeat on subsequent flushes where disease pressure is severe. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Alternaria Brown Spot (Suppression)	4 - 13	On susceptible varieties, apply when the first spring flush appears and each flush thereafter. Application to the fruit should start after two thirds of the petals have fallen and be repeated on a 21-day schedule. **NOTE:** When using the lower rates, use shorter spray intervals (7 to 14 days).
Phytophthora Brown Rot, Septoria Spot	5 - 12	Begin application in fall before or just after the first rain and continue as needed. Apply to entire tree for Septoria, or just the lower 4 to 5 feet of the tree for Brown Rot. Apply also to bare ground 1 foot beyond skirt. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease development. **NOTE:** In California, in areas subject to copper injury, add 1/3 to 1 pound of high quality lime per pound of Cuprofix Disperss.
Phytophthora Foot Rot	2	Mix with 1 gallon of water and paint trunks of trees from the soil surface to the lowest scaffold limbs. Apply in May prior to summer rains and/or in the fall prior to wrapping trees for freeze protection. Treatment serves as protection for up to 1 year, but does not cure existing infections.
Citrus Canker (Suppression Only)	16	Spray flushes 7 to 14 days after shoots begin to grow. Young fruit may require an additional application. Number and timing of applications will be dependent upon disease pressure. Under heavy pressure, each flush of new growth should be sprayed.

NOTE: Do not use Cuprofix Disperss on citrus seedlings grown in greenhouses or shadehouses.

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CITRUS

Field Nursery Grown

To control melanose, scab, pink pitting, greasy spot, brown rot, and for citrus canker (suppression), apply 2.5 to 3 pounds of Cuprofix Disperss per 100 gallons of water at the rate of 200 gallons of spray mixture per acre (5 to 6 pounds per acre). Apply Cuprofix Disperss at 28-day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.

FIELD CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE IN LBS Cuprofix Disperss/A	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Alfalfa	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spot	2.5	Apply 10 to 14 days before each harvest or earlier if disease threatens. **NOTE:** Spray injury may occur with sensitive varieties such as Lahontan.
Peanuts	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2 - 4	Begin spraying at 35 to 40 days after planting or when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at 10 to 14-day intervals as needed. Use higher rates and reduce spray intervals to 7 days when conditions favor disease development. Two to four pounds of Microthiol® Disperss® sulfur per acre may be added.
Potatoes	Early Blight Late Blight	1.25 - 6	Apply lower rates at 7 to 10-day intervals starting when plants are 6 inches high when disease pressure is light and up to 6 pounds per acre where disease pressure is more severe. Under conditions of severe disease, control with Cuprofix Disperss will be improved by tank mixing with other compatible fungicides registered for use on potatoes such as Penncozeb® 75DF (mancozeb). Read and follow all label instructions of tank mix partners.
Sugar Beets	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2.5 - 6.5	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 10 to 14-day intervals or as needed. Use the higher rate when disease is severe.
Wheat, Oats, Barley	Septoria Leaf Blotch, Helminthosporium Spot, Helminthosporium Blotch	2 - 2.5	Make first application at early heading and follow with second spray 10 days later. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development.

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SMALL FRUITS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE IN LBS Cuprofix Disperss/A	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Blackberries (Santiam, Logan, Boysen, Marion, Aurora, Cascade, Chehalem, Thornless Evergreen)	Leaf Spot, Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust, Pseudomonas Blight	5 - 6	Make fall application after harvest. Apply delayed dormant spray after pruning/training in the spring. Add 1 quart of crop oil per acre.
	Leaf Spot, Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust	2.5	Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur if applied to foliage under certain environmental conditions such as hot or prolonged moist periods. Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.
Blueberries	Bacterial Canker	8	Make first application before fall rains and a second application 4 weeks later.
Cranberries	Bacterial Canker	10	Make first application in late bloom. One or two additional applications at 10 to 14-day intervals may be required depending upon disease severity.
	Rose Bloom	10	Apply three sprays on 10 to 14-day schedule as soon as symptoms are observed.
	Bacterial Stem Canker	10	Apply postharvest and again in spring before bud burst. One or two additional applications at 10 to 14-day intervals may be required depending upon disease severity.
	Tip Blight (Monilinia), Stem Blight, Leaf Blight, Red Leaf Spot	10	Apply delayed dormant spray in the spring. Repeat at 10 to 14-day intervals or as needed through pre-bloom.

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Currants, Gooseberries	Anthracnose, Leaf Spot	13	Make initial application after first leaves have expanded. Continue on a 10 to 14-day schedule during wet conditions in the spring. Make an additional application after harvest.
Raspberries	Leaf Spot, Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust, Pseudomonas Blight	5 - 6	Make fall application after harvest. Apply delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Add quart of crop oil per acre.
	Leaf Spot, Cane Spot, Purple Blotch, Anthracnose, Yellow Rust	2.5	Apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur if applied to foliage under certain environmental conditions such as hot or prolonged moist environmental conditions. Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.
Strawberries	Leaf Spot, Leaf Blight	2.5 - 5	Begin application when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout the season. Apply in at least 20 gallons of water. Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE:** Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear.

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TREE CROPS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE IN LBS Cuprofix Disperss/A	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Almonds, Apricots, Cherries, Plums, Prunes	Shot-Hole, Bacterial Canker, Bacterial Blast (Pseudomonas)	10 - 16	Make first application before fall rains and a second at late dormant. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. One pint of superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water may be added. For cherries, where disease is severe, an additional application at leaf fall may be required.
	Shot-Hole, Blossom Brown Rot	8 - 10 (Almond) 10 - 13 (All Others)	Early bloom (popcorn) application: Apply before full bloom. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. **NOTE:** To avoid plant injury, do not use higher rates after full bloom.
Almonds	Bacterial Blast	1.5 - 3	For bacterial blast control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply 1.5 to 3 pounds per acre post-bloom, at 2-week intervals or just before irrigation. **NOTE:** Injury may occur from post-bloom sprays on almonds, especially on Neplus varieties.
Apples	Fire Blight	10 - 15	Make applications up to green tip. Apply as a full-cover spray. **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur from late application; discontinue use at ½ inch green.
	Fire Blight	3 - 4	Recommended for processing apples only as fruit Russeting and leaf spotting are likely to occur. Make one application during bloom.
	Black Rot, Black Pox, Brooks Spot, Flyspeck, Sooty Blotch, Summer Scab,	3 - 5	Recommended for processing apples only as fruit russeting and leaf spotting are likely to occur. **NOTE:** Do not use more than 4 lbs Cuprofix Disperss per application per

	White Rot		acre on strains of Golden Delicious and Stayman. Do not apply prior to 4th cover spray and make only 2 applications in rotation with other registered fungicides. Use of copper on weak or stressed trees can increase potential for leaf spotting.
	Crown Rot, Collar Rot	5	Mix in 100 gallons of water. Apply 4 gallons of suspension as a drench on the lower trunk area of each tree. Apply either in early spring or in late fall after harvest. **NOTE:** Do not use if soil pH is below 5.5 since copper toxicity may result.
	Anthracnose, European Canker, Blossom Blast, Shoot Blast (Pseudomonas), Fire Blight	16 - 20	Apply after harvest before fall rains. Use higher rates under severe disease conditions.
Avocados	Anthracnose, Blotch, Scab	10 - 16	Apply when bloom buds begin to swell and continue application at monthly intervals for five to six applications. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Bananas	Sigatoka	2.5	Apply by air in 10 gallons of water combining 0.5 gallon of agricultural oil. Apply on a 14-day schedule throughout the wet season. Apply at 21-day intervals during dry periods.
	Black Pitting	5.25 - 6	Mix in 100 gallons of water directly to the fruit stem and include the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after fruit emergence.
Cacao	Black Pod	2.5 - 11	Begin applications at the start of the rainy season and continue while infection periods persist. Apply 2.5 to 5 pounds at 14 to 21-day intervals in high rainfall areas. For drier areas, where two to four applications are recommended during critical infection periods and at long intervals, use 11 pounds per acre, according to disease incidence and planting density.

Coffee	Coffee Berry Disease	8 - 12	Apply first spray after flowering and before onset of rains and then at 21 to 28-day intervals until picking. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Bacterial Blight	8 - 12	Begin spray program applications before the onset of the rains and continue throughout the rainy season at 14 to 21-day intervals. The critical time of spraying to control this disease is just before, during, and after flowering(s) especially when coinciding with wet weather. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Leaf Rust (Hemileia vastatrix)	2.5 - 6	Apply before the onset of rain and then at 21-day intervals while the rains continue. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Iron Spot (Cercospora), Pink Disease (Corticium)	2.5	Use concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatments at the start of the wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three applications.
Filberts	Bacterial Blight	20 - 30	Apply as a postharvest spray. In seasons of heavy rainfall, apply a second spray when three fourths of the leaves have dropped. Add 1 pint of superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
	Eastern Filbert Blight	20 - 30	Apply as a dilute spray in adequate water for thorough coverage. Make initial application after harvest in October before winter rains begin. The next application should be made in late February to early March followed by another application 1 month later. If desired, add 1 pint of a sticking agent or superior-type oil per 100 gallons of water. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.
Mangos	Anthracnose	10	Apply monthly after fruit set until harvest.

Olives	Peacock Spot, Olive Knot	10 - 16	Apply post harvest before winter rains fall. A second application in early spring should be made if disease is severe. Apply the high rate for heavy disease pressure or when conditions favor disease development.
Peaches, Nectarines **WEST**	Leaf Curl, Shot-Hole, Bacterial Canker, Bacterial Blast (Pseudomonas), Bacterial Spot (Xanthomonas)	10 - 20	Make dormant application after leaf drop and/or prior to bud swell. Can be used with superior type oils.
	Blossom Brown Rot, Shot-Hole	10 - 16	Full cover spray at pink bud.
	Bacterial Spot	1.5	Post-bloom application applied at first and second cover sprays. **Note:** Do not spray 3 weeks prior to harvest. Use only recommended rates. Spotting of leaves and defoliation may occur from use in cover sprays.
Peaches, Nectarines **EAST**	Leaf Curl, Bacterial Canker, Bacterial Blast (Pseudomonas), Bacterial Spot (Xanthomonas)	10 - 15	Make dormant application after leaf drop and/or prior to bud swell. Can be used with superior type oils.
	Bacterial Spot	2 - 5	After initial dormant application, use 5 lbs per acre at early bud swell. At pink bud, make another application at 3 lbs per acre. At petal fall, apply 2 lbs per acre. Do not apply after shuck split. Three lbs per acre of Ziram 76DF can be mixed in all post dormant applications. Some leaf spotting may occur on newly emerged leaves.

Pears	Fire Blight	1.25	Apply at 5-day intervals throughout the bloom period. **NOTE:** Do not apply to D'Anjou pears. Excessive dosages may cause fruit russet.
	Blossom Blast (Pseudomonas)	15 - 20	Apply before fall rains and again during dormancy before spring growth starts. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is high or when conditions favor disease development.
Pecans	Shuck Rot, Kernel Rot (Phytophthora cactorum), Zonate Leaf Spot (Cristulariella pyramidalis)	2.5 - 5	For suppression, apply in sufficient water volume to ensure complete coverage at 2 to 4-week intervals starting at kernel growth and continuing until shucks open. Use the higher rate and shorter interval if frequent rainfall occurs.
Pistachios	Botrytis Blight, Botryosphaeria Panicle Blight, Shoot Blight, Septoria Leaf Blight, Late Blight (Alternaria alternata)	5.5 - 12	Make initial application at bud swell and repeat on a 14 to 28-day schedule as dictated by disease conditions. If disease conditions are severe, use the higher rates and shorter spray interval.
Quinces	Fire Blight	1.25	Apply at 5-day intervals throughout the bloom period. Apply in adequate water volume for thorough coverage.
Walnuts	Walnut Blight	10 - 20	Apply first spray at early pre-bloom prior to or when catkins are partially expanded. Make additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage or as needed if frequent rainfall occurs. Thorough coverage of catkins, leaves, and nutlets is essential for effective control. When applied as a dilute spray, 1 pint of summer oil emulsion may be added per 100 gallons. **NOTE:** Adequate control may not be obtained when copper tolerant strains of Xanthomonas bacteria are present.

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VEGETABLES

CROP	DISEASE	RATE IN LBS Cuprofix Disperss/A	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Beans (Dry, Green)	Brown Spot, Halo Blight, Common Blight, Downy Mildew	1.5 - 3.5	Use the higher rates when conditions favor disease development. For protective sprays, make first application when plants are 6 inches high; repeat on a 7 to 14-day schedule depending upon environmental conditions.
Carrots	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Cercospora Leaf Spot	2.5	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7 to 14-day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.
Celery, Celeriac	Cercospora Early Blight, Septoria Late Blight, Bacterial Blight	2.5	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field, repeating at 5 to 7-day intervals depending on disease severity and environmental conditions.
Crucifers (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collard Greens, Mustard Greens, Turnip Greens)	Black Rot (Xanthomonas), Black Leaf Spot (Alternaria), Downy Mildew	1.5 - 2.5	Apply at 7 to 10-day intervals. Begin applications after transplants are set in the field or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. **NOTE:** Reddening of older leaves may occur on broccoli and a flecking of wrapper leaves may occur on cabbage.
Cucurbits (Cantaloupes, Cucumbers, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Pumpkins, Squash, Watermelons)	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Watermelon Bacterial Fruit Blotch (Suppression)	2.5	Begin application when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat at 5 to 7-day intervals. Use shorter intervals when conditions are favorable for disease development. **NOTE:** Crop injury may occur from application at shorter intervals. Discontinue use if injury occurs.
Eggplant	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis	2.5	Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat sprays at 7 to 10-day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity.

Onions	Purple Blotch, Downy Mildew	2.5 - 6	Begin when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals or as needed depending upon disease pressure. Can cause phytotoxicity to leaves.
Peas	Powdery Mildew	2 - 4	Begin applications when disease symptoms first appear and repeat at weekly intervals as needed. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Peppers	Bacterial Spot	2.5 - 6	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5 to 10-day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates when conditions are favorable for disease development. Maneb 75DF can be tank mixed with Cuprofix Disperss for added disease control.
Spinach	Anthracnose, White Rust, Blue Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot	2.5 - 4	Begin applications when disease first appears or when conditions favor disease development. Repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals as needed. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease development. **NOTE:** Flecking may occur on spinach leaves.
Table Beets	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2.5 - 6	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 10 to 14-day intervals or as needed. Use the higher rate when disease is severe.
Tomatoes	Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Gray Leaf Mold, Late Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot	2.5 - 6	Begin applications when disease first threatens and repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease development.

Watercress	Cercospora Leaf Spot	2.5	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field, repeating at 7 to 14-day intervals depending on disease severity and environmental conditions. Do not exceed four applications per crop. Apply using ground equipment at no less than 50 gallons of water per acre.

VINES

CROP	DISEASE	RATE IN LBS Cuprofix Disperss/A	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Grapes	Black Rot, Powdery Mildew, Downy Mildew, Phomopsis	2.5 - 6	Begin applications at late dormant up to bud break with subsequent applications throughout the season depending upon disease severity. **NOTE:** Foliage injury may occur on copper sensitive varieties such as Concord, Delaware, Niagara, and Rosette.
Hops	Downy Mildew	2.5	Make crown treatment after pruning, but before training. After training, make additional applications at 7 to 10-day intervals or as needed.
Kiwi	Pseudomonas syringae, Erwinia herbicola, Pseudomonas fluorescens	10	Apply in 200 gallons of water per acre. Make applications on a monthly basis. A maximum of three applications may be made.

MISCELLANEOUS

CROP	DISEASE	RATE IN LBS Cuprofix Disperss/A	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Atemoya	Anthracnose	4	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule.
Carambola	Anthracnose	8	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.

Chives	Downy Mildew	2.5	Begin applications when plants are established in the field. Repeat applications every 7 to 10 days as dictated by disease conditions. If disease pressure is high, use the shorter spray interval.
Dill	Phoma Leaf Spot	2 - 3.5	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions. If disease pressure is high, use the shorter spray interval and the higher rate.
Douglas Fir	Rhabdocline Needlecast	2.5	Begin applications at bud break and repeat at 3 to 4-week intervals. Apply in a tank mix with another registered compatible fungicide if moderate to severe disease pressure is present.
Ginseng	Alternaria Leaf Blight, Stem Blight	3.5	Use as a tank mix with Rovral® 50W in 100 gallons of water. Begin Cuprofix Disperss + Rovral applications as soon as plants have emerged in spring. Applications should be repeated every 7 days until plants become dormant. Apply fungicides at least 8 hours before rain. Use of a spreader-sticker or sticker is advised. **NOTE:** Alternaria Leaf and Stem Blight is most severe in humid conditions such as those found in the dense canopies of 2 to 4 year old Ginseng. It is very important that the stems be thoroughly covered with fungicide; therefore, use a spray apparatus that distributes the fungicide throughout the canopy.
Guava	Anthracnose, Red Algae	4	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water volume for thorough coverage.

Litchi	Anthracnose	4	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water volume for thorough coverage.
Pecan, Live Oaks	Ball Moss	10	Apply 10 pounds per 100 gallons of water in the spring when Ball Moss is actively growing, using 1.5 gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Make sure to wet Ball Moss tufts thoroughly. A second application may be required after 12 months. **NOTE:** Cuprofix Disperss may be injurious to ornamentals grown under Live Oaks. This product may be reactive on metal and masonry surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.
Macadamia	Anthracnose	8	Begin applications at first sign of flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
	Phytophthora Blight (P. capsici), Raceme Blight (Botrytis cinerea)	6 - 8	Apply during raceme development and bloom periods. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Mamey Sapote	Anthracnose, Algal Leaf Spot	8 - 10.5	Apply when conditions favor disease development. Repeat on 14 to 28-day schedule as disease severity and environmental conditions dictate. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Papayas	Anthracnose	5 - 12	Apply before disease appears. Apply at 10 to 14-day intervals under light disease pressure and at 5 to 7-day intervals under heavy disease pressure. The addition of an approved spreader is recommended. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease development.

Parsley	Bacterial Blight (Pseudomonas sp.)	4	Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 5 to 7-day intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions.
Passion Fruit	Anthracnose	8	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water volume for thorough coverage.
Sugar Apple	Anthracnose	16	Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water volume for thorough coverage.
Sycamore	Anthracnose	2.5 - 4	Apply as a full cover spray. Apply in 100 gallons of water or sufficient volume for thorough coverage. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7 to 10 days later (at 10% leaf expansion). Use higher rates when conditions favor disease development.

TURFGRASS

To control algae in turfgrass, apply 4 to 10 oz. of Cuprofix Disperss per 1,000 square feet in 5 gallons of water. Cuprofix Disperss may be used alone or in combination with other registered compatible fungicides as a maintenance spray. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes.

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may occur depending upon varietal differences. Apply the recommended rate to a small area and observe for 7 to 10 days for signs of injury. If phytotoxicity occurs, discontinue use. Do not apply in spray solutions with a pH of less than 6.5.

NOTE: Multiple applications of copper based fungicides to turfgrasses has the potential to cause phytotoxicity.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE CROPS

Notice to User: Cuprofix Disperss may be used in greenhouses and shadehouses to control diseases on crops that appear on this label; specific instructions have been included for certain crops. The grower should bear in mind that the sensitivity of crops grown in greenhouses and shadehouses differ greatly from crops grown under field conditions. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Cuprofix Disperss can be used safely on all greenhouse and shadehouse grown crops. The user should determine if Cuprofix Disperss can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a

small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e. foliage, fruit, etc. and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

Apply Cuprofix Disperss according to specific rates given for those crops in pounds per acre or pounds per 100 gallons. One level teaspoon of Cuprofix Disperss per 1000 square feet is equivalent to 1 pound per acre. Cuprofix Disperss should be applied in adequate water for thorough coverage of plant parts. Begin applications at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14-day intervals as needed. Use shorter intervals during periods when severe disease conditions persist.

NOTE: Do not use Cuprofix Disperss on citrus seedlings grown in greenhouses or shadehouses.

CROP	DISEASE	RATE IN LBS Cuprofix Disperss/A	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Cucumber	Angular Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew	2.5	Apply weekly when plants begin to vine. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease development.
Eggplant	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose	2.5	Begin applications prior to development of disease symptoms. Repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals or as disease pressure dictates.
Peppers	Bacterial Spot	2.5 – 6	Begin applications when conditions first favor disease development and repeat at 5 to 10-day intervals as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rates for severe disease.
Tomatoes	Anthracnose, Bacterial Speck, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Gray Leaf Mold, Late Blight, Septoria Leaf Spot	2.5 - 6	Begin when disease first threatens and repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals or as needed depending on disease severity. Use higher rate for severe disease.

ORNAMENTALS

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

One level teaspoon of Cuprofix Disperss per gallon of water is equivalent to 1 pound per 100 gallons. Apply as a thorough cover spray using 1.5 pounds of Cuprofix Disperss per 100 gallons of water. Begin applications at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14-day intervals, as needed. Use a shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

Cuprofix Disperss may be used alone or in combination with other registered, compatible fungicides as a maintenance spray. Observe all precautions and limitations on the label of each product used in tank mixes.

NOTE: Do not tank mix Cuprofix Disperss with Aliette® fungicide unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution. Severe phytotoxicity may result if adequate precautions are not taken.

CROP	LATIN NAME	DISEASE
Althea (Rose of Sharon)	Hibiscus syriacus	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Aralia	Dizygotheca elegantissima	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Alternaria
Arborvitae	Thuja sp.	Alternaria Twig Blight, Cercospora Leaf Blight
Azalea [1]	Rhododendron sp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight, Phytophthora Dieback, Powdery Mildew
Begonia	Begonia semperflorens	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Xanthomonas sp., Erwinia sp., Pseudomonas sp.)
Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea spectabilis	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Bulbs (Tulip, Gladiolus)	Miscellaneous	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Camphor Tree	Cinnamomum camphora	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Carnation [1]	Dianthus sp.	Alternaria Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight
Camellia	Camellia japonica, C. sasanqua	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight
Canna	Canna sp.	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Chinese Tallow Tree	Sapium sebiferum	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Xanthomonas sp., Pseudomonas sp.)
Chrysanthemum [1]	Chrysanthemum morifolium	Septoria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster sp.	Botrytis Blight
Dahlia	Dahlia pinnata	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Date Palm	Phoenix canariensis	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Dianthus	Dianthus sp.	Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Soft Rot

Dogwood	Cornus florida	Anthracnose
Dusty Miller	Senecio cineraria	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)
Easter Lily [2]	Lilium longiflorum	Botrytis Blight
Echinacea	Echinacea sp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)
Elm "Drake"	Ulmus parvifolia	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Euonymus	Euonymus sp.	Botrytis Blight, Anthracnose
European Fan Palm	Champaerops numilis	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Gardenia	Gardenia jasminoides	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Bud Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Geranium	Pelargonium sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Gladiolus	Gladiolus sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Bacterial Leaf Blight
Golden Rain Tree	Koelreuteria paniculata	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Hibiscus	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Holly Fern	Cyrtomium falcatum	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Impatiens	Impatiens sallerana	Bacterial Leaf Spot
India Hawthorn [3]	Raphiolepis indica	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Ivy (English, Algerian) [1]	Hendera helix H. canariensis	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Ixora	Ixora coccinea	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Juniper (Eastern Red Cedar)	Juniperus virginiana	Anthracnose
Lantana	Lantana camera	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Lilac	Syringa sp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot
Loblolly Bay	Gordonia lasianthus	Anthracnose
Loquat	Eriobotrya japonica	Entomosporium maculata, Colletotrichum sp.
Mandevillas	Mandevilla sp.	Anthacnose
Magnolia (Southern)	Magnolia grandiflora	Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Magnolia (Sweet Bay)	Magnolia virginiana	Anthracnose

Magnolia	Magnolia soulangiana	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Marigold	Tagetes sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Leaf Rot, Flower Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Mulberry, Weeping	Morus alba	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Oleander	Nerium oleander	Bacterial Leaf Spot, Fungal Leaf Spot
Oak, Laurel	Quercus laurifolia	Algal Leaf Spot (Cephaleuros virescens)
Pachysandra	Pachysandra procumbens	Volutella Leaf Blight
Pansy	Viola sp.	Downy Mildew
Pear (Flowering)	Pyrus calleryana	Fire Blight, Leaf Spot
Peony	Paeonia spp.	Botrytis Blight
Pentas (Egyptian Star)	Pentas spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Xanthomomas sp.)
Periwinkle	Catharanchus roseus, Vinca sp.	Phomopsis Stem Blight
Phlox	Phlox sp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot
Pistachio	Pistacia chinensis	Anthracnose
Plantain Lily	Hosta sp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Powder Puff Plant	Calliandra sp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Philodendron	Philodendron selloum	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Photinia (Red Tip, Red Leaf)	Photinia fraserii, P. glabra	Anthracnose, Entomosporium
Pyracantha	Pyracantha sp.	Fire Blight, Scab
Queen Palm	Arecastrum romanzoffianum	Exosporium Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Bud Rot
Rhododendron	Rhododendron sp.	Alternaria Flower Spot
Rose [1]	Rosa sp.	Powdery Mildew, Black Spot
Verbena	Verbena sp.	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Viburnum	Viburnum odoratissimum, V. suspensum	Anthracnose
Washingtonia Palm	Washingtonia robusta	Pestalotia Leaf Spot

Weeping Willow	Salix babylonica	Anthracnose
Yucca (Adam's needle)	Yucca sp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot

[1] Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms have been noted on some varieties. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season.
[2] Apply 2.25 to 3.75 pounds of Cuprofix Disperss in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre.
[3] For Indian Hawthorn use 1.5 to 3 pounds per 100 gallons or 0.5 to 1.0 level tablespoons per gallon.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of sprinkler irrigation systems: center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, plastic pipe solid set systems which contain no aluminum parts or components. 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.

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

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

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation (chemigation) system using aluminum parts or components as damage to the system may occur. Such application is prohibited regardless of whether the irrigation system is flushed with water after use of this product.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into the reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

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

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

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

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add Cuprofix Disperss slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. DO NOT PRE-MIX OR SLURRY Cuprofix Disperss before adding to the nurse tank. Stickers, spreaders (cleared for use on growing crops), nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe the most stringent cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

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

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

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

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

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

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

When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add Cuprofix Disperss slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filing with water. DO NOT PRE-MIX OR SLURRY Cuprofix Disperss. Stickers, spreaders (cleared for use on growing crops), nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe the most stringent cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures.

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

WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

Cerexagri, Inc. warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions for Use, subject to the risks referred to therein. CEREXAGRI MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL CEREXAGRI OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, BUSINESS REPUTATION, OR CUSTOMERS; LABOR COST; OR OTHER EXPENSES INCURRED IN PLANTING OR HARVESTING.

Cerexagri and seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of Cerexagri.

Made in France

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rev. date 10/09/02

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cerexagri

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September 14, 2004 VIA: UNITED PARCEL SERVICE

Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Ms. Sherada Hobgood
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2
1801 S. Bell Street
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

RE: Notification per PR Notice 98-10
Cuprofix Disperss, EPA Reg. No. 4581-396

Dear Ms. Hobgood:

Cerexagri, Inc. herein submits a registration amendment for Cuprofix Disperss (EPA Reg. No. 4581-396), containing the active ingredient basic copper sulfate, consistent with the notification provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46.

This amendment reflects a change in the lowest application rate for applications made to turfgrass. The currently approved master label for Cuprofix Disperss (EPA stamped "Accepted" on January 14, 2003) lists a range of application rates that can be used on turfgrass from 2 oz. to 10 oz. per 1,000 square feet. Cerexagri herein notifies the Agency we are revising the lowest rate from 2 oz. to 4 oz. of formulated product when applied to turfgrass as we no longer promote the 2 oz. rate for adequate control of algae.

Enclosed please find the following materials to support this registration notification:

1. Completed Application for Pesticide Registration form (EPA Form 8570-1)
2. Three (3) copies of the amended label, one with the revision highlighted

If you have any questions regarding this submission please call me at 610-491-2813.

Sincerely,

Timothy M. Formella

Timothy M. Formella
Manager, Product Registration