

19713-390

9/30/2003

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Luz G. Piwonka
Registration Manager
Drexel Chemical Company
P.O. Box 13327
Memphis, TN 38113-0327

SEP 30 2003

Subject: Drexel KOP-Oxy 85
EPA Registration No. 19713-390
First Aid amendment
Submission dated June 3, 2003

Dear Ms. Piwonka:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit one (1) copy of the final printed label before the product is released for shipment.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "C/P" or similar initials.

Cynthia Giles-Parker
Product Manger (22)
Fungicide Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

ACCEPTED

SEP 30 2003

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 19713-390

Drexel

KOP®-Oxy 85

Agricultural Fungicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Copper oxychloride*	85.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	15.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*Metallic copper equivalent is 50%.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING / AVISO

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.)

See First Aid Below

EPA Reg. No. 19713-390

EPA Est. No. 19713-GA-1

Net Contents: _____

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.

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 do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

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.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.

Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For information on this pesticide product (including health concerns, medical emergencies or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Do not swallow or inhale. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are any waterproof material. 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: Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure and chemical resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading.

(Continued)

(Cont.)

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. 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.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should: 1) Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. 2) Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. 3) Wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, ocean or public water unless specifically labeled for this use. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing 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 the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval (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 restricted entry interval of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry into 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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants; chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

Manufactured By:

Drexel Chemical Company

P.O. BOX 13327, MEMPHIS, TN 38113-0327

SINCE 1972

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

KOP-OXY 85 may be applied aerially or by dilute or concentrate ground sprayers on crops and at rates given on this label unless specifically prohibited for that crop use. Sufficient spray volume and spray pressure are essential to thoroughly penetrate the plant canopy and give thorough spray coverage at the time indicated. On crops sensitive to copper fungicides use the higher volumes of spray water per acre. Use the higher dosage rates for this product on mature trees or when disease pressure is severe or weather conditions warrant.

When using adjuvants or other pesticides in combination with this product, always observe the precautionary statements on the product's label and the required days before harvest. Sprays of this product may be applied up to day of harvest. Product is exempt from a residue tolerance.

Before mixing with other products in spray tank, be sure that products are compatible. This product should not be applied in spray water having a pH of less than 8.5 as phytotoxicity may result. Also avoid using water having a pH of greater than 9.0 as effectiveness may be reduced.

Do not allow mixture to stand in application or irrigation equipment. Copper containing pesticide solutions can react with soft metals such as aluminum and some materials such as plastic and rubber. Thoroughly flush equipment containing copper (containing pesticide solutions), with water after use each day.

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED SPRAY VOLUME

In gallons per acre (GPA)

If crop is sensitive to copper sprays, higher volumes of spray water will decrease potential injury. A full dilute spray on tree crops means the maximum amount of spray, uniformly applied, that an acre of such trees will hold to the point that excess spray begins to drip off. Thus, the dilute spray volume per acre will depend on tree size and leaf surface area per acre. The following listed dilute spray volume is the volume that will generally provide such coverage on an acre of average size, full-leaf trees. A concentrate spray is a spray applied in less volume than a dilute. The extent of the concentration varies by the equipment used. Thus, the following spray volumes for a concentrated spray are the minimum volumes recommended per acre.

GROUND SPRAYS — CONCENTRATED AND DILUTE

CITRUS — Concentrate: 100 GPA (FL 50 GPA).

Dilute: 800 to 1,000 GPA on mature trees and decrease towards 100 GPA as tree size decreases.

FRUIT AND NUT TREES — Concentrate: 50 GPA.

Dilute Spray: 250 GPA for mature fruit trees and 400 to 800 GPA for other tree crops depending on size. (On young fruit tree plantings, use a minimum of 15 gallons spray per acre.)

VEGETABLE AND FIELD CROPS — Concentrate: 20 GPA.

Dilute: 100 to 125 GPA.

AIR APPLICATION

For vegetables and field crops use 3 to 20 gallons per acre. For tree crops, use 10 to 20 gallons per acre.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not apply this product through any irrigation 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, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveling gun, solid set or hand move irrigation system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury or lack of effectiveness 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 safety device for public water systems is 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.

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

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

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

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRAY APPLICATION

Fill the spray tank 0.25 to 0.33 full with clean water. Start agitation. (Note: Proper agitation creates a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface.) Add this product at the recommended rate.

Mix thoroughly and then add enough water to fill spray tank. Maintain sufficient agitation during mixing and during application of sprays to ensure a uniform spray mixture. When tank mixing with other pesticides, add wettable powders or dry flowables first and emulsifiable concentrates or spreader-stickers last. Be sure that prior product is well mixed and suspended before adding a second pesticide.

RECOMMENDED APPLICATION RATES

FROST INJURY PROTECTION

Bacterial ice nucleation inhibitor — Applications of this product to all crops listed on this label at rates and stages of growth indicated on this label at least 24 hours and not more than 72 hours prior to anticipated frost conditions will afford control of ice nucleating bacteria (*Pseudomonas syringae*, *Erwinia herbicola* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens*) and may thereby provide some protection against light frost. The degree of frost protection will vary with weather conditions and other factors. Not recommended for those geographical areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

Fruit / Nut Crops	Disease / Pest	Rate per Acre
Almonds	Brown rot blossom blight, Coryneum blight (Shot hole), Twig blight	8 to 12 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply in dormant stage before buds begin to swell. Use the higher rate during wet seasons or when disease pressure is high. Use 6 to 8 lbs. in pre-bloom at bud swell and petal fall stages.	
Apples	Anthrachnose, European canker, Pseudomonas	12 to 16 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply at 10% and 80% leaf fall but before Fall rains. Repeat before Winter pruning. If Fire blight spray is not made, repeat between silver-tip and green-tip, but do not use after green-tip exceeds 0.50 inch.	
	Fire blight	8 to 16 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Make first application between silver-tip and green-tip, but do not use after green-tip exceeds 0.5 inch as phytotoxicity may occur. During bloom, apply 1 to 1.5 lbs. per acre as a dilute cover spray. Begin spray at 10% bloom and repeat at 5 day intervals until late-bloom is over. For Fire blight in CA, use only 1 lb. during the bloom period and follow directions for application as above. Note: Spraying of fruit on yellow varieties will cause fruit russetting. Non-yellow varieties may differ in susceptibility to copper resulting in russetting or injury. Where possible, pick before spraying if a potential problem.	
Apricots	Coryneum blight (Shot hole), Brown rot blossom blight, Twig blight	8 to 12 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply in Fall dormant and repeat at popcorn to full bloom.	
Avocados	Scab	8 to 12 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Begin spray when bloom bud begins to swell and continue at monthly intervals for 5 to 6 applications or as needed. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease. Addition of a spreader-sticker is recommended, especially when rainfall is heavy and frequent.	
Bananas	Sigatoka	3 to 4 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply by air in 3 gals. of water containing 0.50 gal. of agricultural oil. Apply on a 14 day schedule throughout wet season. Apply at 21 day intervals during dry periods.	
	Black pitting	See "Use Instructions"
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply 4 to 6 lbs. per 100 gals. directly to the fruit stem and include the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second week after emergence.	
Berries (Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries, Loganberries, Raspberries)	Anthrachnose	4 to 5 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Begin spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals.	
	Cane spot, Leaf spot, Yellow rust	See "Use Instructions"
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: In Spring sprays, use 4 to 5 lbs. per acre and apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Also, make a post-harvest spray after pruning but before Fall rains begin using 12 to 15 lbs. per acre combined with a spreader-sticker.	
Cacao	Black pod	3 to 6 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Begin application at the start of the rainy season and continue while conditions persist for infection. Sprays should be made as often as 14 to 21 days in high rainfall areas depending on disease severity. For drier areas, 2 to 4 applications are recommended during critical infection periods and at longer intervals, using 8 to 10 lbs. per acre, depending on the disease incidence and planting density. Use the higher rates for heavier disease pressure and denser plantings.	
Cherries	Blossom blight, Brown rot, Twig blight, Leaf spot	8 to 12 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply at popcorn, full bloom and petal fall. Do not apply after petal fall stage.	
(Continued)		

Fruit / Nut Crops	Disease / Pest	Rate per Acre
Citrus (Continued)	Melanose, Pink pitting, Scab (except TX)	See "Use Instructions"
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply 1.5 lbs. per 100 gals. by dilute spray or 8 to 12 lbs. per acre by concentrate or aerial spray. Apply at beginning of dormant season. Repeat at 0.66 petal fall and again when fruit is 0.50 inch in diameter and as necessary thereafter. In TX, use 5 to 8 lbs. per acre with above timings. For Pink pitting apply about mid-July in FL.	
	Greasy spot	See "Use Instructions"
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Use 0.75 to 1.5 lbs. per 100 gals. by dilute spray or 3 to 6 lbs. per acre by concentrate or aerial spray.	
	Brown rot	See "Use Instructions"
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Use 0.5 to 1.5 lbs. per 100 gals. in dilute spray, applying 6 gals. per tree to the lower 3 to 4 ft. on tree skirt and to the bare ground under a tree and 1 ft. beyond the tree line before Fall rains and 2 to 4 gals. per tree in January or February depending upon the amount of rain during this period. Addition of spreader-sticker adjuvant may increase the effectiveness of the treatment. Note: Do not use or apply in areas where copper injury is known to occur or where fumigation with hydrogen cyanide gas is practiced. (CA Only - In areas subject to copper injury, add 0.5 to 1 lb. of high grade spray lime per each pound of this product added.)	
	Coffee	Iron spot (Cercospora coffeicola), Pink disease (Corticium salmonicolor)
USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply as a concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatment at start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three sprays.		
Leaf rust		See "Use Instructions"
USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply 4 to 6 lbs. for average density plantations. High density plantations may require 8 to 12 lbs. per acre. Make application before onset of rainy season and when disease is expected for that area, following local recommendations for number and timing of sprays.		
Filbert	Bacterial blight	See "Use Instructions"
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Mix 6 lbs. dilute spray basis or 16 to 24 lbs. per acre applied by concentrate and apply post-harvest in late August or early September before first heavy Fall rain. If heavy Fall rains occur, repeat spray after three-quarters of the tree leaves have dropped. If weather conditions require, a spreader-sticker may be added.	
Mango	Anthrachnose (except CA)	12 to 15 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Add a suitable spreader-sticker. Begin spray when panicles are about 2 inches long. Repeat weekly until fruit set and then continue sprays monthly through September for a total of 5 to 12 applications, depending upon area.	
Olives	Leaf spot (Peacock)	5 to 6 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Use 5 to 6 lbs. per 100 gals. per acre applied by dilute spray before Fall rains begin. Note: In areas with 10 inches or less of rainfall per year, use only 2 lbs. In concentrate sprays, apply 8 to 12 lbs. per acre in not less than 40 gals. of water, or 4 to 8 lbs. per acre in areas with less than 10 inches of rainfall per year.	
Papaya	Anthrachnose (except CA)	See "Use Instructions"
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Mix 2 lbs. per 100 gals. of water on a dilute spray basis. Addition of a spreader-sticker is desirable. Begin treatments before rains begin or when disease is first expected. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals during periods of heavy rainfall.	
(Continued)		

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Fruit / Nut Crops	Disease / Pest	Rate per Acre
Pecans (Continued)	Shuck rot, Kernel rot (Phytophthora cactorum), Zonate leaf spot (Cristulariella pyramidalis)	2 to 4 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: For suppression - Apply at 2 to 4 week intervals starting at kernel growth and continue until shucks open. Use the shorter interval and higher rates when rainfall is frequent and/or heavy.	
	Alga, Mosses, Lichen	See "Use Instructions"
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Mix 8 lbs. per 100 gals. spray plus spreader-sticker by dilute spray or 12 to 18 lbs. per acre by concentrate and apply in dormant season (before buds swell), thoroughly wetting limbs and mosses.	
Peaches, Nectarines	Coryneum blight (Shot hole), Peach blight, Peach leaf curl	8 to 16 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply in Fall dormant period before Fall rains begin. Repeat in Spring before foliage buds begin to swell if needed.	
	Brown rot blossom blight, Twig blight	8 to 12 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: For suppression - Apply in full cover spray before buds swell and again at pink bud, but before leaves emerge.	
	Bacterial spot	8 to 16 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply as a dormant spray and at bud swell. If needed, 1 lb. per acre may be added in the first and second post-bloom cover sprays.	
Plums, Prunes	Coryneum blight (Shot hole)	8 to 16 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply at the dormant stage before heavy Fall rains begin. Use the higher rates on mature trees and in wet periods with heavy disease potential.	
	Brown rot blossom blight, Twig blight	4 to 6 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: For suppression - Apply in full cover spray at green bud and at early pink to white bud stage.	
	Note: Limit 8 lbs. per acre and do not apply more than 500 gals. per acre.	
Strawberries	Downy mildew, Leaf spot	2 to 3 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply after leaves form. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals.	
Walnuts	Bacterial blight	8 to 14 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply in early pre-bloom (1% pistillate, not catkins, blooms are showing) and the second application when 10% to 20% pistillate (not catkins) blooms are showing. Repeat applications 3 to 4 times as needed during bloom and nutlet development.	

Vegetable / Field Crops	Disease / Pest	Rate per Acre
Beans (Dry, Green)	Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial blight, Downy mildew	2 to 4 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Begin spraying when plants have a second trifoliate leaf set (when plants are about 5 inches tall) or before disease first appears. Repeat at 5 to 10 day intervals as needed.	
Barley, Oats, Wheat	Septoria leaf blotch or Glume blotch, Helminthosporium leaf or spot blotch	2 to 3 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Make first application at early heading and repeat 10 days later.	
Beets	Downy mildew, Leaf blight, Leaf spot	2 to 4 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed.	
Carrots (Continued)	Leaf blight, Leaf spot	3 to 6 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply in 25 to 100 gals. of water per acre. Begin before diseases appear and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.	

Vegetable / Field Crops	Disease / Pest	Rate per Acre
Cantaloupe, Honeydews, Muskmelons (Continued)	Downy mildew	3 to 4 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply weekly. Begin before disease first appears.	
Celery	Bacterial blight, Early/Late blight	3 to 6 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply in 25 to 100 gals. of water per acre. Begin when plants are set in field or diseases are first reported in area. Repeat at 5 to 10 day intervals.	
Cucumbers	Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew	3 to 4 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply weekly once plants begin to vine.	
Eggplant (except CA)	Alternaria blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis	3 to 4 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.	
Garlic, Leeks, Onions	Downy mildew, Purple blotch	3 to 4 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: A spreader-sticker may be added to better wet the foliage. Begin spray when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed.	
Peanuts	Cercospora leaf spot	2 to 3 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply in ground, chemigation or aerial spray application. Make first spray before disease symptoms appear or are reported in the area, which is usually 25 to 40 days after planting. Thorough canopy penetrating coverage is required for good control. For best ground spray control, use as much spray water as practically possible and a spray pressure of at least 60 psi or more. With aerial application use 3 to 5 gals. per acre. Continue sprays at 10 to 14 day intervals preferably up to day of harvest. Use shorter intervals and higher rates when disease pressure is high and when late leaf spot is expected. May be tank mixed with sulfur formulation or other compatible fungicides at labeled rates.	
Peas	Bacterial blights, Powdery mildew	1.5 to 3 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Begin when disease symptoms first appear. Apply according to disease severity and repeat at weekly intervals as needed.	
Peppers	Bacterial spot	3 to 4 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Start sprays in seed bed or field before disease first appears and usually right after transplanting. Repeat every 5 to 10 days in field and especially during fruiting stages. Damping-off (cold frames, greenhouses, etc.) - Use 4 to 5 lbs. per 100 gals. of water and apply as a light spray to soil before seedlings emerge. Continue spray when plants emerge and repeat at 4 to 7 day intervals until transplanting time.	
Potatoes	Early blight, Late blight	3 to 4 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply in 25 or more gals. of water per acre. Begin when plants are 4 to 6 inches high or when disease first appears in the area. Repeat at 4 to 10 day intervals to harvest or as needed. If Late blight is a problem, apply prior to digging or in vine kill spray.	
Pumpkins, Squash	Alternaria leaf spot, Angular leaf spot (on Squash), Anthracnose, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew	3 to 4 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Begin application when plants are about 3 weeks old or when symptoms first appear in the area. Repeat at weekly intervals as needed.	
Rice	Algae control in flooded Rice fields	3 to 5 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Application by dusting or spraying the flooded Rice fields as needed to control Algae is preferred and repeat as needed. Use the higher rate as water depth is increased from 4 to 6 inches and as Algae infection level increases.	
Sugar beets	Leaf spot	3 to 5 lbs.
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Begin when disease is first expected and repeat as necessary.	
Tobacco (Continued)	Angular leaf spot, Damping-off (cold frames, greenhouse, etc.), Root rot	See "Use Instructions"
	USE INSTRUCTIONS: Use 0.25 to 0.68 lbs. per 10 gals. of water and apply as spray to each 15 yds. of bed and repeat every 10 to 14 days. Begin at plant emergence using the lower rate on smallest plants and increase as seedlings grow.	

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Vegetable / Field Crops	Disease / Pest	Rate per Acre
Tomatoes (Continued)	Anthrachnose, Bacterial speck, Bacterial spot, Early and Late blights, Gray leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot	3 to 4 lbs.
<p>USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Begin in seed bed and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals after first leaves appear. In the field, especially where Bacterial spot or speck infections are usually heavy, begin spray after transplanting or when disease is first expected and repeat at 4 to 7 day intervals. This product, used alone may be sprayed up to day of harvest. Control of Bacterial spot and speck may be enhanced by a tank-mix with maneb or mancozeb if labeled for use on Tomatoes. Observe days before harvest on each product label. For Target leaf spot control, tank-mix with a chlorothalonil formulation. Damping-off (cold frames, greenhouses, etc.) - Use 4 to 5 lbs. of this product per 100 gals. of water and apply as a light spray to soil surface around plants. Begin when plants emerge and repeat at 4 to 7 day intervals until transplanting time.</p>		

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a secure, cool, dry area.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

WARRANTY—CONDITIONS OF SALE

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE of this product are based upon tests believed reliable. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and 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 and handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. In no case shall the Manufacturer or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product when such use and/or handling is not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. The foregoing is a condition of sale by the Seller and is accepted as such by the Buyer.

Ornamental Plants, Hedges, Forest Trees	Disease / Pest	Rate
Arborvitae, Azalea, Boxwood, Dogwood, Ivy, Lilac, Maple, Oak, Palm, Pine, Rhododendron, Virginia Creeper	Anthrachnose, Blights, Leaf spots, Smuts (on Palms)	4 lbs. per 100 gals. of water
<p>USE INSTRUCTIONS: Begin spray before disease appears. Repeat every 7 to 10 days as needed and after each rain. Use equivalent rates when applied by chemigation.</p>		
Aster, Begonia, Camation, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, Gardenia, Geranium, Gladiolus, Hollyhock, Lily, Marigold, Nasturtium, Pansy, Peony, Phlox, Rose, Snapdragon, Sweet pea, Tulip, Violet, Zinnia	Anthrachnose, Botrytis blight, Downy mildew, Leaf spots, Powdery mildew	4 lbs. per 100 gals. of water
<p>USE INSTRUCTIONS: Begin spray before disease appears. Repeat every 7 to 10 days as needed and after each rain. Use equivalent rates when applied by chemigation.</p>		
Pine	Needle blights (including Dothistroma needle blight)	See "Use Instructions"
<p>USE INSTRUCTIONS: Forests, hedges and windbreaks - Apply 1.5 to 3 lbs. per acre in sufficient water for good coverage. If applied by aircraft equipped with low volume sprayers (such as the micronaire), adjust the droplet size to apply 4 pts. per acre or more, apply 1.5 lbs. per acre in 1.75 pts. medium crop oil and add sufficient water to give thorough coverage for disease control. Make application as needles are just emerging. When disease potential is heavy, repeat 3 weeks later. Repeat at yearly intervals as needed. In nurseries and ornamentals - Apply by dilute spray to point of runoff, applying at a rate of 2.5 to 3.5 lbs. per 100 gals. of water, using above timings and repeat as needed to control disease.</p>		
Poplar	Leaf rust	1.66 to 2 lbs. per 100 gals. of water
<p>USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply by full dilute spray just before point of runoff. Make first spray at the first sign of Rust pustules. Repeat every 4 weeks as needed to control the disease.</p>		