

SEP 20 1991

Arthur F. Gohlke
Agent for Cuproquim
Cuproquim SA
Cuproquim Corp.
9601 Katy Fwy 350
Houston, TX 77024

Dear Mr. Gohlke

Subject: Add New Uses
C O C WP
EPA Registration No. 45002-17
Your Submission Dated August 29, 1991

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under section 3(c)(7)(A) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), is acceptable provided that you:

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

2. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

a. In the environmental hazards section update the statements to read:

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

b. Delete the Signal Word CAUTION wherever it appears on the labeling and replace with an appropriate precautionary heading. Only one Signal Word, WARNING, is allowed on pesticide labeling.

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3. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

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

Sincerely yours,

JLP
to Cynthia Giles-Parker
Product Manager (22)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

DRAFT LABEL

C O C W P

DRAFT LABEL 7-91

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**COPPER OXYCHLORIDE - Wettable Powder
Agricultural fungicide**

	By Wt.
ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Copper oxychloride*	86.2%
INERT INGREDIENTS	13.8%
	TOTAL 100.0%

* Metallic copper Equivalent.....50%.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING / AVISO

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. DO NOT SWALLOW OR INHALE.

Precaucion al usuario: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicado ampliamente.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT (First Aid):

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

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention if irritation persists.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Protective clothing, including goggles, should be worn. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans 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 allow rinsate from cleaning of equipment or disposed material to enter surface or ground water.

EPA Reg. No:45002-17. FORM NO:2-17791 EPA Est. No:45002-MX-1
CUPROQUIM CORPORATION

9601 Katy Freeway, Suite 350
Houston, TX 77024-1333 USA

TEL: (713)464-1103 FAX: (713)464-1421

TELEX II: 910-240-6712 PDC

NET WEIGHT: 50 LBS, 22.7 KG

PRODUCT OF MEXICO

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product; consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in treated areas or in areas about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers.

Written and oral warnings must include the following information: WARNING/AVISO. Area treated with COC on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. Required Protective Clothing: long-sleeved shirt and long-legged pants.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal of this product.

STORAGE: Store in a secure, cool, dry area.

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 a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

COC WP may be applied by Aerial, or by Dilute or Concentrated Ground Sprayers on crops and at rates given on this label unless specifically prohibited for that crop use. Sufficient spray volume and spray pressure is essential to thoroughly penetrate the plant canopy and give thorough spray coverage and at the times indicated. On crops sensitive to copper fungicides use the higher volumes of spray water per acre.

Use the higher dosage rates of COC WP 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 caution statements on the product's label and required days before harvest. Sprays of COC WP maybe applied upto day of harvest. Residue is exempt from a residue tolerance.

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Before mixing with other products in spray tank, be sure that products are compatible. COC WP should not be applied in spray water having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may result. Also avoid using water having a pH of greater than 9.0 as effectiveness may be reduced.

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED SPRAY VOLUME in gallons per acre (GPA) when applying COC WP. 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 when 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 per acre. The following listed dilute spray volumes is the volume that will generally provide such coverage on average size of full leafed trees. A Concentrate spray is a spray applied in less volumes than a dilute. The extent of the concentration varies by 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. (Florida 50 GPA).
Dilute: 800 to 1,000 GPA on mature trees and decrease toward 100 GPA as tree size decreases.

Fruit and Nut Trees - Concentrate: 50 GPA. Dilute spray: 250 GPA for mature fruit trees, and to 400 to 800 GPA acre 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

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). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide 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.

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

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

COC WP 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 one-fourth to one-third full with clean water. Start agitation (NOTE: Proper agitation creates a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface). Add COC WP 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. Before adding a second pesticide, be sure that prior product is well mixed and suspended before adding the next ingredient.

RECOMMENDED APPLICATION RATES

FROST INJURY PROTECTION

Bacterial ice nucleation inhibitor- Application of COC WP 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*) 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 areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

ALMONDS: *Coryneum* blight (Shot Hole), Brown Rot Blossom Blight , Twig Blight - Use 8 to 12 lbs. and apply in dormant 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: (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.) Anthracnose, European Canker, *Pseudomonas* - Use 12 to 16 lbs per acre. 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 1/2 inch. Fire Blight - Use 8-16 lbs. Make first application between silver-tip and green-tip, but do not use after green-tip exceeds 1/2 inch as phytotoxicity may occur. During bloom, apply 1 to 1 1/2 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 California, use only the 1 lb during the bloom period and follow directions for application as above.

APRICOT: *Coryneum* Blight (Shot Hole), Brown Rot Blossom

Blight , Twig Blight -Use 8 to 12 lbs and apply in fall dormant, and repeat at popcorn to full bloom.

AVOCADO: Scab - Apply 8 to 12 lbs per acre. Begin spray when bloom buds begin 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 - Apply by air at 3 to 4 pounds per acre in 3 gallons of water containing 0.5 gallon agricultural oil. Apply on a 14 day schedule throughout the wet season. Apply at 21 day intervals during dry periods. **Black Pitting** - Apply at 4 to 6 pounds per 100 gallons 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): Anthracnose - Apply 4 to 5 lbs per acre. Begin spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10-14 day intervals. **Leaf/Cane Spot and Yellow Rust** - 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 -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 at rates from 3 to 6 pounds per acre depending on disease severity. For dryer areas, 2 to 4 applications are recommended during the critical infection periods and at the longer intervals, using 8 to 10 pounds 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 and Leaf Spot - Use 8 to 12 lbs and apply in popcorn, full bloom and again at petal fall. Do not apply after petal fall stage.

CITRUS: Melanose, Pink pitting, and Scab (except Texas) - Use 1 1/2 lbs per 100 gallons by dilute spray or 8 to 12 lbs per acre by concentrate or aerial spray. Apply at beginning of dormant season. Repeat at 2/3 petal fall, and again when fruit is 1/2 inch in diameter, and as necessary thereafter. In Texas, use 5 to 8 lbs per acre with above timings. For pink pitting apply about mid July in Florida. **Greasy spot** - Use 0.75 to 1.5 lbs per 100 gallons by dilute spray, or 3 to 6 lbs per acre by concentrate or aerial spray. For **Brown Rot** - Use 1/2 to 1 1/2 lbs per 100 gallons in dilute spray; applying 6 gallons per tree to the lower 3-4 feet of tree skirt and to the bare ground under tree and one foot beyond the tree line before fall rains, and 2-4 gallons per tree in

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. (California only - In areas subject to copper injury, add 1/2 to 1 lb of high grade spray lime per each lb of COC added.

COFFEE: Iron spot (*Cercospora coffeicola*) and Pink Disease (*Costicium salmonicolor*) - Apply 3 to 4 pounds per acre as a concentrate or dilute spray. Begin treatment at start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three sprays. Leaf Rust - Apply at 4 to 6 pounds per acre for average density plantations. High density plantations may require 8 to 12 pounds per acre. Make application before on set rainy season and when disease is expected for that area, following local recommendations for number and timing of sprays.

FILBERT: Bacterial Blight - 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 3/4 leaves have dropped. If weather conditions require, a spreader-sticker may be added.

MANGOS: Anthracnose (except California) - Apply 12-15 lbs per acre. Add a suitable spreader-sticker. Begin spray treatment when panicles are about 2 inches long. Repeat weekly until fruit set and then continue sprays monthly through September for a total of 5-12 applications, depending upon area.

OLIVES: Leaf Spot (Peacock) - Use 5 to 6 lbs per 100 gallons 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 gallons of water, or 4 to 8 lbs per acre in areas with less than 10 inches of rainfall per year.

PAPAYA: Anthracnose (except California) - Mix 2 lbs. per 100 gallons of water on a dilute spray basis. Addition of a spreader-sticker is desirable. Begin treatment before rains begin or when disease is first expected. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals during periods of heavy rainfall.

PECANS: Shuck and Kernel Rot (*Phytophthora cactorum*) and Zonate Leaf Spot (*Cristulariella pyramidalis*) - For suppression, use 2 to 4 lbs per acre and 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. Mosses, Alga and Lichen - Mix 6 lbs. per 100 gallons spray plus spreader-sticker by dilute spray, or 12 to 16 lbs per acre by concentrate, and apply in dormant season (before buds swell) thoroughly wetting limbs and mosses.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES: Peach Blight, Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) and Peach Leaf Curl - Apply 8 to 16 lbs per acre and apply in fall dormant period before fall rains begin. Repeat in spring before foliage buds begin to swell if needed. For suppression of Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Twig Blight - Apply 8 to 12 lbs per acre and apply in full cover spray before buds swell and again at pink bud, but before leaves emerge. Bacterial Spot - Apply 8 to 16 lbs per acre 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. NOTE: Application in cover sprays may cause some leaf spotting and defoliation and shedding of some fruits. If applied within three weeks of harvest, some fruit spotting may also occur.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Coryneum Blight (Shot hole) - Apply 8 to 16 lbs per acre at the dormant stage before heavy fall rains begin. Use the higher rates on mature trees and in wet period with heavy disease potential. For suppression of Brown Rot Blossom Blight, Twig Blight - Apply 4 to 6 lbs per acre in full cover spray at green bud and at early pink to white bud stage. NOTE: Limit 6 lbs. per acre and do not apply more than 500 gallons per acre.

WALNUTS: Bacterial Blight - Apply 8 to 14 lbs per acre in early pre-bloom (1% pistillate, not catkins blooms showing) and the second application when 10% to 20% pistillate (not catkins) blooms are showing. Repeat applications 3-4 times as needed during bloom and nutlet development.

STRAWBERRIES: Downy Mildew, Leaf Spot - Use 2-3 lbs. and apply after leaves form. Repeat at 10-14 day intervals.

VEGETABLE and FIELD CROPS

BEANS (Green and Dry): Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Blights, and Downy Mildew - Use 2-4 lbs. per acre. Begin spraying when plants have second trifoliate leaf set (when plants are about 5 inches tall), or before disease first appears. Repeat at 5-10 day intervals as needed.

BEETS: Downy Mildew, Leaf Blight and Leaf Spot - Use 2-4 lbs per acre and apply when disease first appears. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals as needed.

CARROTS: Leaf Blight, Leaf Spots - Use 3 to 6 lbs in 25-100 gallons of water per acre. Begin before diseases appear and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.

CANTALOUPE, HONEYDEWS AND MUSKMELLONS: Downy mildew - Apply weekly at 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin before disease first appears.

CELERY: Bacterial Blight, Early/Late Blight - Use 3 to 6 lbs in 25-100 gallons of water per acre. Begin when plants are set in field or diseases are first reported in area. Repeat

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at 5 to 10 day intervals.

CUCUMBERS: Angular Leaf Spot, Downy mildew, Cercospora leaf spot, Anthracnose - Apply weekly once plants begin to vine. Use 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

EGGPLANT: (Except California) Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis - Use 3 to 4 pounds per acre before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

ONION, GARLIC AND LEEKS: Purple Blotch, Downy Mildew - Use 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. A spreader-sticker may be added to better wet the foliage. Begin spray when plants are 4-6 inches high and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as needed.

PEANUTS: Cercospora Leaf Spot - Use 2 to 3 pounds per acre in ground, chemigation, or aerial spray application. Make first spray before first 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 gallons per acre. Continue sprays at 10 to 14 day intervals preferably upto 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 a sulfur formulation or other compatible fungicides at labelled rates.

PEAS: Powdery mildew, Bacterial blights - Begin when disease symptoms first appear. Use 1.5 to 3 pounds per acre according to disease severity and repeat at weekly intervals as needed.

PEPPERS: Bacterial Spot - Use 3 to 4 lbs per acre. Start sprays in seedbed or field before disease first appears and usually right after transplanting. Repeat every 5-10 days in field and especially during fruiting stages. Damping-off (cold frames, greenhouses, etc.) - Use 4 to 5 lbs. per 100 gallons of water and apply as a light spray to soil before seedlings emerge. Continue spray when plants emerge and repeat at 4-7 day intervals until transplanting time.

POTATOES: Early Blight, Late Blight - Use 3-4 lbs. in 25 or more gallons of water per acre. Begin when plants are 4-6 inches high or when diseases first appears in the area. Repeat at 4-10 day intervals to harvest or as needed. If late blight is a problem, apply prior to digging or in vine kill spray.

PUMPKINS AND SQUASH: Downy and Powdery mildew, Alternaria leaf spot, Anthracnose, and Angular leaf spot on Squash - Use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. 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 - Apply 3 to 5 lbs per acre. 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.

TOBACCO: Angular Leaf Spot, Damping-off (cold frames, greenhouses, etc.) and Root Rot - Use 1/4 to 2/3 lb. per 10 gallons of water and apply as spray to each 15 yards of bed and repeat every 10-14 days. Begin at plant emergence using the lower rate on smaller plants and increase as seedlings grow.

TOMATOES: Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Speck, Early and Late Blights, Anthracnose, Gray Leaf Mold, Septoria leaf spot - Use 3 to 4 lbs per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Begin in seed bed and repeat at 5-7 day intervals after first leaves appear. In the field, especially where Bacterial Spot or Speck infections are usually heavy, begin spray after transplanting or when disease is first expected and repeat at 4-7 days intervals. COC used alone may be sprayed upto day harvest. Control of Bacterial Spot and Speck may be enhanced by a tank-mix with maneb or mancozeb if labeled for used on tomatoes, and 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 COC per 100 gallons of water and apply as a light spray to soil surface around plants. Begin when plants emerge and repeat at 4-7 day intervals until transplanting time.

SUGAR BEETS: Leaf Spot - Use 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. Begin when disease is first expected and repeat as necessary.

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY: Septoria leaf blotch or Glume Blotch, Helminthosporium leaf or spot blotch - Apply 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Make first application at early heading and repeat 10 days later.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, HEDGES, AND FOREST TREES

ASTERS, BEGONIAS, CARNATIONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, DAHLIA, GARDENIAS, GERANIUMS, GLADIOLUS, HOLLYHOCK, LILIES, MARIGOLDS, NASTURTIUM, PANSIES, PEONIES, PHLOX, ROSES, SNAPDRAGONS, SWEET PEAS, TULIPS, VIOLETS AND ZINNIA: Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight, Leaf Spots, Downy Mildew and Powdery Mildew - Apply 4 lbs. per 100 gallons of water and begin spray before disease appears. Repeat every 7-10 days as needed and after each rain. Use equivalent rates when applied by chemigation.

ARBOR VITAE, AZALEAS, BOXWOOD, DOGWOODS, IVIES, LILACS, MAPLES, OAKS, PALMS, PINES, RHODODENDRON AND VIRGINIA CREEPER: Anthracnose, Blights, Leaf Spots and Smuts (on palms) - Apply 4 lbs. per 100 gallons of water and begin spray before disease appears. Repeat every 7-10 days as needed and after each rain. Use equivalent rates when applied by chemigation.

POPLARS: Leaf Rust - Apply by full dilute spray just before point of runoff, using 1 2/3 - 2 lbs. per 100 gallons of water. Make first spray at the first sign of rust pustules. Repeat every 4 weeks as needed to control the disease.

PINES: Needle Blights (including Dothistroma Needle Blight) - In forests, hedges and windbreaks, apply 1 1/2 - 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 pints per acre or more, applying 1 1/2 lbs. per acre (1.66 kg/ha) in 1 3/4 pint medium crop oil and add sufficient water to give thorough cover for disease control. Make application as needles are just emerging. When disease potential is heavy, repeat about 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 1/2 - 3 1/2 lbs. per 100 gallons of water (300-420 grams per 100 liters), using above timings and repeat as needed to control disease.

NOTE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on this label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use; but neither this warranty or any other warranty of merchantability of fitness for a particular purpose, expressed or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions not reasonably foreseeable to the seller; the buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

SEP 20 1991

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

45002-17