

PM 23

46923-2

1 of 7

Mr. Joel Goldschmidt
Old Bridge Chemicals, Inc.
P.O. Box 194
Old Bridge, NJ 08857

MAY 2 1988

Dear Mr. Goldschmidt:

Subject: Amendment - Revised Labeling - Chemigation
Basic Copper Sulfate
EPA Registration No. 46923-2
Your Submission Dated April 11, 1988

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, is acceptable provided you:

1. Make the changes below before releasing the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:
 - a. Delete the statement "The Fungicide You Can Trust." Implied safety claims are not permitted.
 - b. Reinstate the term "spreader sticker" under instructions for almonds. The term "suitable sticker" is inadequate.
2. Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling incorporating changes above.

A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Richard P. Mountfort *RFM*
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (TS-757C)

Enclosure

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

11249:I:Mountfort:MF-2:KEMCO:4/29/88:5/10/88:SG:VO:CB: :

CONCURRENCES

| ORIGINATOR | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| NAME | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

OFFICIAL FILE COPY



OLD BRIDGE CHEMICALS, INC.

MICRONIZED

BASIC COPPER SULFATE

THE FUNGICIDE
YOU CAN TRUST

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
by EPA Letter Dated:

MAY 2 1988

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, this pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
46923-2

BEST AVAILABLE

| | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| ACTIVE INGREDIENT: | |
| Basic Copper Sulfate | 99% |
| (Copper expressed as metallic) | 83% |
| INERT INGREDIENTS: | |
| | 1% |
| Total | 100% |

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

PRECAUTIONAL STATEMENT: Use only as directed. Do not use this product on food crops or ornamentals.

CAS No. 1344-73-6
EPA Reg. No. 46923-2
EPA Est. No. 46923-AJ-01

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with a finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If splashed in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

If spilled on skin: Remove contaminated clothes and shoes and immediately wash skin with soap and plenty of water. See a physician.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals

Warning: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through the skin or inhaled. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. 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 water. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Read and follow the directions of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

REENTRY 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 require more restrictive reentry 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 a treated area or in area 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:** Area treated with Basic Copper Sulfate 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

Store in a cool, dry place. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container. If container is damaged, place container in a plastic bag. Shovel any spills into plastic bag and seal with tape. 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 liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to dislodge clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. Container cannot be reused; dispose of in the same manner.

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

Recommended Mixing Directions: Fill the spray tank about half full of water and with agitator running add the required amount of Basic Copper Sulfate. Add water to fill the tank to $\frac{3}{4}$ full and when a spreader sticker is recommended, add the proper amount according to the manufacturer's recommendation. Fill the spray tank and keep agitator running until the spraying is completed.

NOTE TO USER: In some cases it may be desirable to omit oil from the spray mixture or use an alternative product other than dormant flowable oil. Consult the recommendation of the oil or other product for proper rate and timing.

Chemigation: If this product is to be applied by chemigation, follow these directions. Apply this product only through a sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from 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 label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable about the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut down the system and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

If the product is to be applied via a sprinkler system, 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.

Keep the agitator running in the spray tank until spraying is completed. Apply Basic Copper Sulfate continuously for the duration of the water application. If this is impractical, apply this product at the end of the application cycle. Follow directions on this label that cover the crop to be treated. In no case should recommended concentrations per acre be exceeded.

FRUITS AND NUTS

ALMONDS

Brown Rot and Shot Hole; conventional dilute spray, use 4 to 5 pounds in 100 gallons of water with 1 gallon sticker and apply 350 to 400 gallons per acre. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot and Shot Hole should be applied at pink bud through popcorn stage. Do not spray after trees are in leaf. Apply as a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole and Brown Rot. Concentrate sprayers, use 9 to 12 pounds combined with 1 to 2 gallons sticker and apply as above in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Use 12 pounds per acre through swelling buds and 9 pounds per acre in popcorn stage. Aerial spray in dormant season with 16 to 20 pounds per acre in 20 gallons of water combined with suitable sticker.

APPLES

Anthraxnose. Use 3 to 4 pounds/100 gallons. For red varieties apply to foliage before or after harvest. For yellow varieties apply to foliage after harvest once every 2 to 3 years as necessary. Brooks Spot. Use 1 pound plus 2.0 pounds hydrated lime/100 gallons. Apply in late cover sprays. Bitter Rot, Black Rot, Blotch, Powdery Mildew. One half to 1 1/2 pounds plus 3 to 5 pounds hydrated lime/100 gallons. Begin at petal fall and repeat through fourth cover spray. Bulls Eye Rot. Use 4 pounds with suitable oil 100 gallons of water. Apply after harvest. Fire Blight. 1/2 to 1/2 pound/100 gallons. 2 pounds/acre in concentrate sprayers. Begin at 10 percent bloom. Repeat at 5 day intervals until late bloom is over. Scab. 1 to 1 1/2 pound plus 2.0 to 2.5 pounds hydrated lime/100 gallons, or 1/2 pound/100 gallons. Apply at delayed dormant stage. Sooty Blotch. 1 1/2 pound plus 2.5 pounds hydrated lime/100 gallons. NOTE: Apply in late cover sprays. Under conditions where copper injury is likely to occur, add additional lime.

APRICOTS

Brown Rot and Shot Hole, conventional dilute spray, use 4 to 5 pounds in 100 gallons of water with 1/2 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker. Apply as a dormant spray to control Shot Hole. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot should be applied through swelling buds and popcorn stage. Do not spray when trees are in leaf. Concentrate sprayers, use 10 to 12 pounds combined with 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker per acre and apply as above. Use 12 pounds per acre through swelling buds and reduce to 10 pounds in popcorn stage. When bud blight is a problem apply the maximum rate shown above after most leaves have fallen in the fall. In early November and December, but prior to fall rains.

AVOCADOS

For Anthracnose, Blotch (Cercospora). Scab, use 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Spray first when flower buds open. Make 5 applications at four-week intervals. LIMIT 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Do not apply more than 140 days after bloom.

BERRIES

(Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries, Loganberries, Raspberries). Anthracnose, use 7 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Begin spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals. Leaf and Cane Spot and Yellow Rust; in spring use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water and apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Also postharvest spray after pruning, but before fall rains, using 6 pounds per 100 gallons of water combined with 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker.

CHERRIES

Brown Rot and Blossom Blight, use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water, plus 1/2 to 1 gallon sticker. Apply at popcorn and late bloom stages. In late bloom spray add 5 pounds hydrate lime per 100 gallons spray. For Leaf Spot apply 4 to 5 pounds hydrated lime per 100 gallons applied at petal fall. For Shot Hole use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus a 1/2 to 1 gallon sticker and apply as a dormant spray.

during wet weather. For Melanose, Scab, Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting of grapefruit use 1½ to 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water by dilute spray. With aerial spray apply 10 to 26 pounds per acre diluted to the proper concentration with water as recommended for the specific type sprayer used. Do not use less than 10 gallons of spray per acre. For Scab control make two applications, one just before trees begin to flush and repeat at two-thirds petal fall. For Melanose control apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat 4 weeks later if necessary. For Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting make a summer spray. Wettable sulfur may be included in sprays for Melanose and Scab. Note to User: Do not use in areas where copper injury is known to have occurred.

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES Anthracnose, Leaf Spot. (a) Spray with 1½ pounds/100 gallons at leaf opening and repeat at 10-14 day intervals. Or (b) apply 6 pounds/100 gallons at full bloom, two weeks later, and after harvest.

FILBERTS Bacterial Blight and Eastern Filbert Blight (not in California). Use 6 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Apply in late summer prior to heavy rains. If heavy fall rains occur, repeat spray after three-quarters of the leaves have dropped.

GRAPE Anthracnose, Black Rot, Downy Mildew, dilute spray, use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Make first application when new growth is ½ inch long and repeat every 10 to 14 days. Concentrate spray, use 4 to 5 pounds per acre in sufficient water for good coverage and apply as stated above.

MANGOS Anthracnose, use 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water. First spray when panicles are about 2 inches long. Spray weekly until fruit sets and then spray monthly for a total of 12 applications. One gallon of spreader per 100 gallons of spray may increase efficiency.

OLIVES Leaf Spot (Peacock Spot), use 4 pounds per 100 gallons of water and apply in late October. Note: In areas with 10 inches or less of rainfall per year, use only 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Concentrate sprays — use 12 pounds per acre in not less than 40 gallons of water. Read and follow above note on rainfall limitation.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES Brown Rot, Peach Blight (Shot Hole), Leaf Curl, dilute spray, use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus 1 to 1½ gallons sticker. Concentrate spray, use 12 to 16 pounds per acre plus 1 to 1½ gallons sticker in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. As a dormant spray for Leaf Curl and Peach Blight, apply prior to fall rains. Bud sprays for Brown Rot and Peach Blight should be applied before bud swell and in full pink bud stage. Do not apply after pink bud stage or after trees are in leaf as injury may occur. Note: to control Leaf Curl, application must be made before the foliage buds swell. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station, California only. For Blight and Leaf Curl control, 16 to 20 pounds in 20 gallons of water may be applied by aircraft per acre during the dormant season. For Bacterial diseases of peaches apply 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus sticker and apply during the dormant season.

PEARS Fire Blight, use ½ pound per 100 gallons of water. Apply 400 gallons per acre to give 1 pound metallic copper per acre. Concentrate spray, use 2 pounds per acre in sufficient water for good coverage. Apply at 10% bloom and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals during bloom. Do not use on D'Anjou, Comice or Seckel varieties.

PLUMS AND PRUNES Brown Rot, Shot Hole, use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus 1 to 1½ gallons sticker per 100 gallons water. For Shot Hole control apply as a dormant before the advent of heavy rains. For Brown Rot control apply at early green bud and full popcorn stages. Concentrate spray, use 12 pounds plus 1 to 1½ gallons sticker in 25 to 50 gallons water and apply to one acre. California only. For aircraft spray to control Shot Hole, Brown Rot and Blossom Blight, apply 16 to 20 pounds plus sticker in 20 gallons of water and apply to one acre during dormant season.

WALNUTS Blight, use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Treat twice, once in early prebloom and the second when 10 to 20 percent pistillate blooms are showing. Repeat applications for Blight control 3 or 4 times during growing season if necessary.

STRAWBERRIES Leaf Spot, use 2 to 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Apply prebloom and postbloom.

NOTE TO USER Overspraying may cause injury to tender foliage of peaches, almonds, apricots and some Japanese plums.

VEGETABLES

Mixing instructions: Mix recommended amount of Basic Copper Sulfate given for one acre in sufficient water for good coverage. With dilute ground sprayer, generally apply 100 to 150 gallons spray per acre. With concentrate sprayer, generally apply 20 to 50 gallons spray per acre. With aerial sprayers, generally apply 5 to 10 gallons per acre but do not apply less than 5 gallons spray mixture per acre. Consult manufacturer or specific sprayer for recommended volumes of water per acre.

BEANS (Green and dry) — Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Blight, Downy Mildew, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin treatment when plants are about 5 inches tall and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals.

BEETS Downy Mildew, Leaf Blight, Leaf Spots, use 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every 7 to 10 days.

SUGAR BEETS Cercospora Leaf Spot, use 4 pounds per acre. Begin when disease first occurs and repeat every 7 to 10 days.

CARROTS

Downy Mildew, Cercospora and Alternaria Leaf Blight, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

CELERY

Bacterial Blight, Early and Late Blight, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Treat every 7 days after emergence.

CUCURBITS

(Cantaloupes, Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash) — Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Alternaria Leaf Spot, Bacterial Wilt, Downy Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Leaf Spot, Scab, use 2 pounds per acre. Begin treatment when plants begin to vine and repeat every 7 to 10 days. Since the disease is likely to be more serious in high plant populations (40,000 plus plants per acre) spray every 3 to 4 days to protect fruit at all stages of development. Note: A ground application of Basic Copper Sulfate after planting, but before emergence may help to decrease infections of Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose and Alternaria Leaf Spot. Then follow above schedule after emergence. Note: Some Agricultural Experiment Stations may recommend equal amounts of hydrated lime when used on cucurbits. Lime when applied to cucurbits may cause dwarfing of plants and reduce fruit set due to increased transpiration and defoliation under some conditions. Consult your local Experiment Station for specific recommendations.

EGGPLANT

Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Early (Alternaria) Blight, Phomopsis Blight, Leaf Spots. Beginning in plant bed or in field before disease appears, apply 1½ to 3 pounds/100 gallons. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

LETTUCE

Anthracnose, Leaf Spot (Cercospora), Downy Mildew. Spray 1½ to 3 pounds/100 gallons before diseases appear. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

ONIONS

Purple Blotch, Downy Mildew, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin when plants are 5 to 6 inches and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PEAS

Downy Mildew, Leaf Spots. Use 1½ to 3 pounds/100 gallons. Begin spraying before diseases appear; repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PEPPER

Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Start sprays in seedbed and continue in field at 7 day intervals. Note: Disease control is critical during fruiting.

POTATOES

Early and Late Blights, use 3 to 6 pounds per acre. Begin when plants emerge and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PEANUTS

Cercospora Leaf Spot, use 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. Note: the addition of 2 pounds wettable or flowable sulfur in a tank mix will enhance Leaf Spot control. If dusting is preferred, use 7 pounds Basic Copper Sulfate with 93 pounds dusting sulfur and apply on 3 to 5 acres depending on plant size.

SPINACH

Anthracnose, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, White Rust, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

TOMATOES

Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Canker, Early and Late Blight, Leaf Mold, Nailhead Rust, Septoria and Stemphylium Leaf Spot, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin in seed bed or field before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

CONDITIONS OF SALE LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

The directions for use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Old Bridge or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the purchaser and user.

Old Bridge warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose intended to which it is directed for use subject to the inherent risks referred to above. Old Bridge makes no other warranty or representation of any kind, express or implied, concerning the product, including NO IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, and no such warranties shall be implied by the law.

The exclusive remedy against Old Bridge for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damage and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind against Old Bridge exceed the price of the product which causes the alleged loss, damage, injury, or other claim. Old Bridge shall not be liable and any and all claims against Old Bridge are waived, for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expenses, of any nature, including but not limited to, loss of profits or income, and crop or property loss or damage whether or not based on Old Bridge's negligence, breach of warranty, strict liability in tort or any other cause of action.

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

Manufactured by

OLD BRIDGE CHEMICALS, INC.

P.O. Box 194, Old Bridge, New Jersey 08857

BACK LABEL 2



OLD BRIDGE CHEMICALS, INC.

MICRONIZED

BASIC COPPER SULFATE

NOT REVIEWED
In Accordance with FR Notice 88-2
Based on Draft Labeling dated 4/4/88

200 100

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|------|
| Basic Copper Sulfate | | 99% |
| (Copper expressed as metallic) | 53% | |
| INERT INGREDIENTS | | 1% |
| Total: | | 100% |

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING/AVISO

PRECAUTIONAL USAGE: ...

CAS No. 1344-73-6
EPA Reg. No. 48923-2
EPA Est. No. 48923-NJ-01

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with a finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If splashed in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

If spilled on skin: Remove contaminated clothes and shoes and immediately wash skin with soap and plenty of water. See a physician.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals

Warning: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through the skin or inhaled. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. 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 water. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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 require more restrictive reentry 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 a treated area or in area 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:** Area treated with Basic Copper Sulfate 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

Store in a cool, dry place. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container. If container is damaged, place container in a plastic bag. Shovel any spills into plastic bag and seal with tape. 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 liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to dislodge particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. Liner cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner.

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

Recommended Mixing Directions: Fill the spray tank about half full of water and with agitator running add the required amount of Basic Copper Sulfate. Add water to fill the tank to $\frac{3}{4}$ full and when a spreader sticker is recommended, add the proper amount according to the manufacturer's recommendation. Fill the spray tank and keep agitator running until the spraying is completed.

NOTE TO USER: In some cases it may be desirable to omit oil from the spray mixture or use an alternative product other than dormant flowable oil. Consult the recommendation of the oil or other product for proper rate and timing.

CHLORINATION: If this product is to be applied by chemigation, follow these directions. Apply this product only through a sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from 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 label-prescribed safety devices at public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable about the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, and under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut down the system and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

If the product is to be applied via a sprinkler system, 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.

Keep the agitator running in the spray tank until spraying is completed. Apply Basic Copper Sulfate continuously for the duration of the water application. If this is impractical, apply this product at the end of the application cycle. Follow directions on this label that cover the crop to be treated. In no case should recommended concentrations per acre be exceeded.

FRUITS AND NUTS

ALMONDS

Brown Rot and Shot Hole, conventional dilute spray, use 4 to 5 pounds in 100 gallons of water with 1 gallon sticker and apply 350 to 400 gallons per acre. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot and Shot Hole should be applied at pink bud through popcorn stage. Do not spray after trees are in leaf. Apply as a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole and Brown Rot. Concentrate sprayers, use 9 to 12 pounds combined with 1 to 2 gallons sticker and apply as above in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Use 12 pounds per acre through swelling buds and 9 pounds per acre in popcorn stage. Aerial spray in dormant season with 16 to 20 pounds per acre in 20 gallons of water combined with a spreader sticker.

APPLES

Anthraxnose. Use 3 to 4 pounds/100 gallons. For red varieties apply to foliage before or after harvest. For yellow varieties apply to foliage after harvest once every 2 to 3 years as necessary. Brooks Spot. Use 1 pound plus 2.0 pounds hydrated lime/100 gallons. Apply in late cover sprays. Bitter Rot, Black Rot, Blotch, Powdery Mildew. One half to 1 1/2 pounds plus 3 to 5 pounds hydrated lime/100 gallons. Begin at petal fall and repeat through fourth cover spray. Bulls Eye Rot. Use 4 pounds with suitable oil/100 gallons of water. Apply after harvest. Fire Blight. 1/2 to 1/2 pound/100 gallons, 2 pounds/acre in concentrate sprayers. Begin at 10 percent bloom. Repeat at 5-day intervals until late bloom is over. Scab. 1 to 1 1/4 pound plus 2.0 to 2.5 pounds hydrated lime/100 gallons, or 1/2 pound/100 gallons. Apply at delayed dormant stage. Sooty Blotch. 1 1/4 pound plus 2.5 pounds hydrated lime/100 gallons. NOTE: Apply in late cover sprays. Under conditions where copper injury is likely to occur, add additional lime.

APRICOTS

Brown Rot and Shot Hole, conventional dilute spray use 4 to 5 pounds in 100 gallons of water with 1/2 to 1 1/4 gallons sticker. Apply as a dormant spray to control Shot Hole. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot should be applied through swelling buds and popcorn stage. Do not spray when trees are in leaf. Concentrate sprayers use 10 to 12 pounds combined with 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker per acre and apply as above. Use 12 pounds per acre through swelling buds and reduce to 10 pounds in popcorn stage. When bud blight is a problem apply the maximum rate shown above after most leaves have fallen in the fall, usually November and December but prior to fall rains.

AVOCADOS

For Anthracnose blotch (Cercospora) Scab use 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Spray first when blossom buds open. Make 5 applications at four-week intervals. LIMIT 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Do not apply more than 140 days after bloom.

BERRIES

(Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries, Loganberries, Raspberries) Anthracnose, use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Begin spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals. Leaf and cane Spot and Yellow Rust, in spring use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water and apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Also postharvest spray after pruning but before fall rains, using 6 pounds per 100 gallons of water combined with 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker.

CHERRIES

Brown Rot and Blossom Blight, use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus 1/2 to 1 gallon sticker. Apply at popcorn and late bloom stages. In late bloom spray add 5 pounds hydrate lime per 100 gallons spray. For Leaf Spot apply 4 to 5 pounds hydrated lime per 100 gallons applied at petal fall. For Shot Hole use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus a 1/2 to 1 gallon sticker and apply as a dormant spray.

of first appearance of Brown Rot. Repeat as needed to protect during wet weather. For Melanose, Scab, Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting of grapefruit use 1½ to 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water by dilute spray. With aerial spray apply 10 to 26 pounds per acre. Diluted to the proper concentration with water as recommended for the specific type sprayer used. Do not use less than 10 gallons of spray per acre. For Scab control make two applications, one just before trees begin to flush and repeat at two-thirds petal fall. For Melanose control apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat 4 weeks later if necessary. For Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting make a summer spray. Wettable sulfur may be included in sprays for Melanose and Scab. Note to User: Do not use in areas where copper injury is known to have occurred.

- CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES** Anthracnose, Leaf Spot. (a) Spray with 1½ pounds/100 gallons at leaf opening and repeat at 10-14 day intervals. Or (b) apply 6 pounds/100 gallons at full bloom, two weeks later, and after harvest.
- FILBERTS** Bacterial Blight and Eastern Filbert Blight (not in California). Use 6 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Apply in late summer prior to heavy rains. If heavy fall rains occur, repeat spray after three-quarters of the leaves have dropped.
- GRAPES** Anthracnose, Black Rot, Downy Mildew, dilute spray; use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Make first application when new growth is ½ inch long and repeat every 10 to 14 days. Concentrate spray, use 4 to 5 pounds per acre in sufficient water for good coverage and apply as stated above.
- MANGOS** Anthracnose, use 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water. First spray when panicles are about 2 inches long. Spray weekly until fruit sets and then spray monthly for a total of 12 applications. One gallon of spreader per 100 gallons of spray may increase efficiency.
- OLIVES** Leaf Spot (Peacock Spot), use 4 pounds per 100 gallons of water and apply in late October. Note: In areas with 10 inches or less of rainfall per year, use only 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Concentrate sprays — use 12 pounds per acre in not less than 40 gallons of water. Read and follow above note on rainfall limitation.
- PEACHES AND NECTARINES** Brown Rot, Peach Blight (Shot Hole), Leaf Curl, dilute spray, use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus 1 to 1½ gallons sticker. Concentrate spray, use 12 to 16 pounds per acre plus 1 to 1½ gallons sticker in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. As a dormant spray for Leaf Curl and Peach Blight, apply prior to fall rains. Bud sprays for Brown Rot and Peach Blight should be applied before bud swell and in full pink bud stage. Do not apply after pink bud stage or after trees are in leaf as injury may occur. Note: to control Leaf Curl, application must be made before the foliage buds swell. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station, California only. For Blight and Leaf Curl control, 16 to 20 pounds in 20 gallons of water may be applied by aircraft per acre during the dormant season. For Bacterial diseases of peaches apply 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus sticker and apply during the dormant season.
- PEARS** Fire Blight, use 1½ pound per 100 gallons of water. Apply 400 gallons per acre to give 1 pound metallic copper per acre. Concentrate spray, use 2 pounds per acre in sufficient water for good coverage. Apply at 10% bloom and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals during bloom. Do not use on D'Anjou, Comice or Seckel varieties.
- PLUMS AND PRUNES** Brown Rot, Shot Hole, use 4 to 5 pounds plus 1 to 1½ gallons sticker per 100 gallons water. For Shot Hole control apply as a dormant before the advent of heavy rains. For Brown Rot control apply at early green bud and full popcorn stages. Concentrate spray, use 12 pounds plus 1 to 1½ gallons sticker in 25 to 50 gallons water and apply to one acre. California only. For aircraft spray to control Shot Hole, Brown Rot and Blossom Blight apply 16 to 20 pounds plus sticker in 20 gallons of water and apply to one acre during dormant season.
- WALNUTS** Blight, use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Treat twice, once in early prebloom and the second when 10 to 20 percent pistillate blooms are showing. Repeat applications for Blight control 3 or 4 times during growing season if necessary.
- STRAWBERRIES** Leaf Spot, use 2 to 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Apply prebloom and postbloom.
- NOTE TO USER** Overspraying may cause injury to tender foliage of peaches, almonds, apricots and some Japanese plums.

VEGETABLES

Mixing instructions: Mix recommended amount of Basic Copper Sulfate given for one acre in sufficient water for good coverage. With dilute ground sprayer, generally apply 100 to 150 gallons spray per acre. With concentrate sprayer generally apply 20 to 50 gallons spray per acre. With aerial sprayers, generally apply 5 to 10 gallons per acre but do not apply less than 5 gallons spray mixture per acre. Consult manufacturer or sprayer dealer for recommended volumes of water per acre.

- BEANS** (Green and dry). Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Blight, Downy Mildew, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin treatment when plants are about 5 inches tall and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals.
- BEETS** Downy Mildew, Leaf Blight, Leaf Spots, use 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every 7 to 10 days.
- SUGAR BEETS** Cercospora Leaf Spot, use 4 pounds per acre. Begin when disease first occurs and repeat every 7 to 10 days.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER

CARROTS

Downy Mildew, Cercospora and Alternaria Leaf Blight, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

CELERY

Bacterial Blight, Early and Late Blight, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Treat every 7 days after emergence.

CUCURBITS

(Cantaloupes, Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash) - Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Alternaria Leaf Spot, Bacterial Wilt, Downy Powdery Mildews, Gummy Stem Blight, Leaf Spot, Scab, use 2 pounds per acre. Begin treatment when plants begin to vine and repeat every 7 to 10 days. Since the disease is likely to be more serious in high plant populations (40,000 plus plants per acre) spray every 3 to 4 days to protect fruit at all stages of development. Note: A ground application of Basic Copper Sulfate after planting, but before emergence may help decrease infections of Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose and Alternaria Leaf Spot. Then follow above schedule after emergence. Note: Some Agricultural Experiment Stations may recommend equal amounts of hydrated lime when used on cucurbits. Lime when applied to cucurbits may cause dwarfing of plants and reduce fruit set due to increased transpiration and defoliation under some conditions. Consult your local Experiment Station for specific recommendations.

EGGPLANT

Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Early (Alternaria) Blight, Phomopsis Blight, Leaf Spots. Beginning in plant bed or in field before disease appears, apply 1½ to 3 pounds/100 gallons. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

LETTUCE

Anthracnose, Leaf Spot (Cercospora), Downy Mildew. Spray 1½ to 3 pounds/100 gallons before diseases appear. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

ONIONS

Purple Blotch, Downy Mildew, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin when plants are 5 to 6 inches and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PEAS

Downy Mildew, Leaf Spots. Use 1½ to 3 pounds/100 gallons. Begin spraying before diseases appear, repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PEPPER

Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew; use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Start sprays in seedbed and continue in field at 7 day intervals. Note: Disease control is critical during fruiting.

POTATOES

Early and Late Blights; use 3 to 6 pounds per acre. Begin when plants emerge and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

PEANUTS

Cercospora Leaf Spot, use 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. Note: the addition of 2 pounds wettable or flowable sulfur in a tank mix will enhance Leaf Spot control. If dusting is preferred, use 7 pounds Basic Copper Sulfate with 93 pounds dusting sulfur and apply on 3 to 5 acres depending on plant size.

SPINACH

Anthracnose, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, White Rust, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

TOMATOES

Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Canker, Early and Late Blight, Leaf Mold, Nailhead Rust, Septoria and Stemphylium Leaf Spot, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin in seed bed or field before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

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The directions for use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Old Bridge or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the purchaser and user.

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BACK LABEL 2