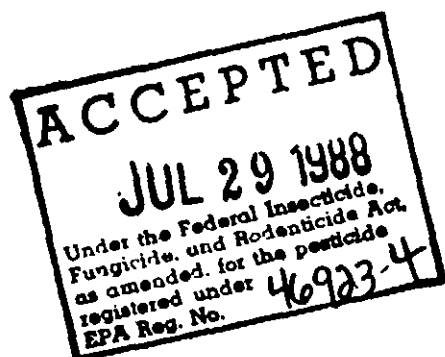


**OLD BRIDGE CHEMICALS, INC.**

COPPER SULFATE

GRANULAR
(mesh: -6 +16)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

COPPER SULFATE PENTAHYDRATE 99.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS:

COPPER AS METALLIC NOT LESS THAN 25.2%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si Usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que le etiqueta haya sido explicado completamente

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If swallowed: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg white, gelatin solution or if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

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

Danger: Causes severe eye and skin irritation. 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 except as directed under the specific instructions section. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic areas. Direct application of Copper sulfate to water may cause a significant reduction in populations of aquatic invertebrates, plants and fish. Do not treat more than one-half of lake or pond at one time in order to avoid depletion of oxygen levels due to oxygen requirement. Allow one to two weeks between treatments for oxygen levels to recover.

Trout and other species of fish may be killed at application rates recommended on this label, especially in soft or acid waters. However, fish toxicity generally decreases when the hardness of water increases. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Consult your State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product to public waters. Permits may be required before treating O.C.F. Cagers.

D.O.T. HAZARD CLASS
ORM-E
NA 9109
RQ 10/4.54

EPA Reg. No.
46923-4
EPA EST. NO.
46923-RJ-01



NET WT. 50 LBS.
(22.7 Kilos)

OLD BRIDGE CHEMICALS, INC.

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

(See Back Panel for Directions For Use)

293

COPPER SULFATE

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 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 a treated area 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: **DAANGER!** Area treated with 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. In case of accidental exposure, wash all exposed skin areas with plenty of soap and water. Because certain states may require restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

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. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or residue is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. **Container disposal:** Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a safe dry landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

ALGAE CONTROL

When using Old Bridge Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate to control algae, there are many factors to consider such as water hardness, temperature of the water, type and quantity of vegetation to be controlled and the amount of water flow. Algae can be controlled more easily and effectively if treatment with Copper Sulfate is made soon after plant growth has started. Under such circumstances, small amounts of Copper Sulfate can effectively control algae in water. However, if treatment is delayed until large amounts of algae are present, larger quantities of Copper Sulfate will be required. Control of algae in water systems is not always permanent. Usually algae is more difficult to control with Copper Sulfate when water temperatures are low. The dose rates for Old Bridge Copper Sulfate are based on a water temperature of 60°F or higher. Larger quantities of Copper Sulfate will be required in hard water. Normally, larger quantities of Copper Sulfate will be required to kill algae in water that is flowing than in a body of stagnant water. If possible, curtail the flow of water before treatment and hold dormant for about three days after treatment or until plants have begun to die. When preparing a Copper Sulfate solution in water, it is best that the mixing vessel be made of plastic or glass. Metal containers lined with plastic or painted or enameled are permissible. Galvanized containers are to be avoided. It is usually best to treat algae on calm sunny days when heavy mats of filamentary algae are most likely to be floating on the surface where it can be sprayed directly. When in doubt about the concentration to be used, it is recommended to start with a lower concentration and gradually increase the concentration until the algae is dead.

CALCULATIONS FOR AMOUNT OF WATER AND COPPER SULFATE PENTAHYDRATE TO BE USED

A. Calculate water volume as follows:

1. Obtain surface area by measuring regular shaped ponds or mapping irregular ponds or by use of previously recorded data or maps.
2. Calculate average depth by sounding in a regular pattern and taking the mean of these readings or by use of previously recorded data.
3. Multiply surface area in square feet by average depth in feet to obtain cubic feet of water volume.
4. Multiply surface area in acres by average depth in feet to obtain total acre feet of water volume.

B. Calculate weight of water to be treated as follows:

1. Multiply volume in cubic feet by 62.44 to obtain total pounds of water or
2. Multiply volume in acre feet by 2,720,000 to obtain total pounds of water.

C. Calculate amount of Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate to add:

To calculate the weight of Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate needed to achieve the desired concentration, multiply the amount of water in pounds by the recommended concentration. Since the recommended concentrations are given in parts per million (ppm), first convert the value to a decimal equivalent. A value of 1 ppm is equivalent to 0.000001 as a decimal value. Thus the amount of Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate required to treat 1 acre foot (2,720,000 pounds) of water with 1 ppm of Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate would be 0.000001 x 2,720,000 = 2.72 lbs. Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate.

Treatment of algae can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead algae. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, treat 10% of the water area in a single operation and wait 7 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatments along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated water.

NOTE: If treated water is to be used as a source of potable water, the metallic copper residual must not exceed 1 ppm (4 ppm Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate).

ORGANISMS	1 to 1 ppm*	1 to 1 ppm*	1 to 1 ppm*	1 to 2 ppm*
Cyprinodontes (Blue Green)	Ascidaria Ascidaria Ascidaria Gastropoda Gastropoda Mollusca Mollusca	Cyprinodontes Cyprinodontes Cyprinodontes Cyprinodontes Cyprinodontes Cyprinodontes Cyprinodontes	Nostoc Nostoc Nostoc Nostoc Nostoc Nostoc Nostoc	Caulerpa Caulerpa Caulerpa Caulerpa Caulerpa Caulerpa Caulerpa
Chlorophyta (Green)	Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta	Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta	Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta	Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta
Diatomeae (Diatoms)	Ascidaria Ascidaria Ascidaria Ascidaria Ascidaria Ascidaria Ascidaria	Gomphonema Gomphonema Gomphonema Gomphonema Gomphonema Gomphonema Gomphonema	Achnanthes Achnanthes Achnanthes Achnanthes Achnanthes Achnanthes Achnanthes	Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta Chlorophyta
Protozoa (Flagellates)	Dinobryon Dinobryon Dinobryon Dinobryon Dinobryon Dinobryon Dinobryon	Ceratium Ceratium Ceratium Ceratium Ceratium Ceratium Ceratium	Chlamydomonas Chlamydomonas Chlamydomonas Chlamydomonas Chlamydomonas Chlamydomonas Chlamydomonas	Euglena Euglena Euglena Euglena Euglena Euglena Euglena

* 1 ppm = 67.13 lbs/acre ft. 1% = 1 ppm = 13.26 lbs/acre ft. 1% = 1 ppm = 26.53 lbs/acre ft. 1% = 1 ppm = 53.06 lbs/acre ft.

SEWER TREATMENT—ROOT DESTROYER

- A. For Partial Stoppage—Add 1/2 pound of Copper Sulfate to sewer or drain and flush down blockage with 5 gallons of water. Repeat at 6 month intervals to prevent growth of new roots.
- B. For Complete Stoppage—Physically remove the root blockage and repeat as above.

WOOD TREATMENT

(green, peeled posts)—fungus decay rot

Prepare a solution of 180 pounds of sodium chromate in each 20 gallons of water to be used and a separate second solution of 180 pounds of Copper Sulfate in each 20 gallons of water to be used, soak the peeled green posts, butt and down in the Copper Sulfate solution for 3 days then butt and down in sodium chromate solution for 2 days and finally turn the posts upside down in the sodium chromate solution for 1 additional day. Remove and rinse posts with clear water.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

HOW TO UNDERSTAND BORDEAUX FORMULATIONS

If the Bordeaux Mixture instructions read 10-10-100, the first figure means that 10 pounds of Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate, the second figure means the pounds of hydrated spray lime and the third figure the gallons of water to be used. Use as a full coverage spray to control.

HOW TO PREPARE A BORDEAUX MIXTURE

To prepare a Bordeaux Mixture fill a tank with water one quarter full. Then with an agitator running, mix Old Bridge Copper Sulfate through a screen (plastic or steel) or plastic screen. Add water to the tank is three quarters full. Mix in the hydrated spray lime through the screen and finish filling the tank with water.

CHEMIGATION

Refer to supplemental label for Use Directions for Chemigation. Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed. Supplemental labeling is entitled:

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

COPPER SULFATE

EPA Reg. No. 48823-4

EPA Est. No. 48823 NJ 01

CHEMIGATION

CROPS

Almonds, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Shot Hole Fungus. Prepare a 10-10-100 Bordeaux Mixture and apply as a dormant spray in late fall or early spring.

Almonds, Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Prunes, Black Red Plum, some Bayberry. Prepare a 10-10-100 Bordeaux Mixture and apply when buds begin to swell.

Sour Cherries, Leaf Spot. Prepare a 10-10-100 Bordeaux Mixture and apply as a full coverage spray after petal fall or as recommended by the State Extension Service.

Lemons, Oranges, Grapefruit, Phytophthora Brown Rot. Prepare a 5-5-100 Bordeaux Mixture when there is a history of copper injury or a 3-2-5-100 Bordeaux Mixture if no history of copper injury. Use 10 to 15 gallons of water per gallon of Bordeaux Mixture. Spray in early morning or late afternoon. If Phytophthora is present, use 10 to 25 gallons on trunk and ground under the tree. If Phytophthora is present, use 10 to 25 gallons to completely cover each tree. Apply in November or December just before or after first rain. In severe Brown Rot season, apply second application in January or February.

Lemons, Oranges, Grapefruit, Septoria Fruit and Leaf Spot (Central California). Prepare a 2-2-5-100 Bordeaux Mixture when there is a history of copper injury or a 3-2-5-100 Bordeaux Mixture if no history of copper injury. Use 10 to 15 gallons of water per gallon of Bordeaux Mixture. Spray in early morning or late afternoon. Apply in October, November or December just before or after first rain.

Walnuts, Walnut Blight. Apply 15 pounds Copper Sulfate with 10 pounds spray lime and lime in 100 gallons of water plus 1/2 gallon summer oil emulsion. Apply in early bloom and at 10 to 20 day intervals until when cash in bloom are showing just before or after rain. Use only if Bordeaux Mixture has been proven to be non phytotoxic on your area.

Olives, Olive Spot, Olive Knot. Prepare a 10-10-100 Bordeaux Mixture and apply in autumn before heavy winter rains to prevent Peacock Spot. In areas of less than 10 inches rainfall, use a 5-10-100 Bordeaux Mixture. To help control sooty blotch and

TO CONTROL ALGAE IN IMPOUNDED WATER, LAKES, PONDS, AND RESERVOIRS

There are several methods by which to apply Old Bridge Copper Sulfate to impounded waters. Probably the simplest and most satisfactory method is to dissolve the Copper Sulfate crystals in water and to spray this solution over the body of water. A small pump mounted in the boat can easily be used for this purpose. Fine crystals may be broadcast directly on the water surface from a properly equipped boat. Old Bridge Copper Sulfate Ag Crystals Feed Grade or Powder are preferred for this particular method of application. A specially equipped air blower can be used to discharge these size crystals at a specific rate over the surface of the water. When using this method, the wind direction is an important factor. Do not use this method unless completely familiar with this type of application. Old Bridge Copper Sulfate Ag Crystals and Granular grades are also designed to be used as a dry application from airplanes, using an amount of 5 to 10 pounds per acre. Where the situation permits, Copper Sulfate may be applied under the water by dragging old bags containing Copper Sulfate. The crystals are placed in burlap bags and dragged through the water by means of a boat. Bagging treatment allows the crystalline material to be distributed uniformly to one half of the total area has been treated. Care should be taken that the entrance of the boat is such as to cause even distribution of the chemical in large waters. A customary way for the boat to travel in parallel lines about 20 to 100 feet apart. Continuous dragging the burlap bags over the treated area until the minimum dosage is achieved and all crystals have been dissolved. Old Bridge Copper Sulfate Large Crystals or Small Crystals should be used with this method since they dissolve slowly and evenly.

TO CONTROL ALGAE IN RICE FIELDS (Domestic and Wild)

Algae often should be controlled when algae has formed on the soil surface in the flooded rice fields. Algae does not have as much effect when made present to the algae's leaving the soil surface and rising to the water surface. Apply 10 to 15 pounds Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate to the water surface or dissolve in water and make a surface spray. Apply higher rate in deeper water (6 inches or greater).

CONTROL OF TADPOLE SHRIMP IN FLOODED RICE FIELDS (Domestic and Wild)

Old Bridge Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate is recommended for the control of Tadpole Shrimp in rice fields. Copper Sulfate should be applied at a rate of 10 to 15 lb per acre by mixing with 50 gal. of water and applying as a uniform surface spray using dust plane or other professional means and pressurized spray device. This product is also designed to be used as a dry application from airplanes, using 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Use at the first indication of infestation after the field has been flooded to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. Old Bridge Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate is especially made for maximum solubility in this volume of water.

COPPER SULFATE REQUIRED FOR TREATMENT OF DIFFERENT GENERA OF ALGAE

The genera of algae listed below are commonly found in waters of the United States. Use the lower recommended rate in soft waters (less than 50 ppm methyl orange alkalinity) and the higher concentration in hard water (above 50 ppm alkalinity). Always consult State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product to manage the waters.

(Save Freely! Payment Not Due to us if you Use)

**CONDITIONS OF SALE
LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS
OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES**

The directions for use of this product reflect the opinions of experts based on the use and tests. The directions are based on the evidence and shown the highest safety. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Consequently, the effectiveness of the recommended use may vary from one use to another and is subject to whether conditions, presence of other substances, or the nature of the use are different from those for which the product is intended. The user should be aware of this and use the product in accordance with the directions and use.

Old Bridge warrants that this product conforms to the chemical substance information on the attached safety data sheet for the purposes related to its use. Old Bridge makes no claim or warranty to the consumer with reference to claims. Old Bridge makes no claim or warranty of representation of any kind and expressly disclaims concerning the product information, be it implied or otherwise, by the Hazardous Waste Information Act (HWA) and Part 1 of the Hazardous Waste Information Act (HWIA) shall be binding on the consumer.

[illegible]

On May 19, 1968, the artist affixed this postcard and the above and other letters to his letter to the Bureau, a compilation of some 200 illustrations of military killing, and a narrative which states only the cause of suppression in writing signed the artist's name and represented as of that day.

EPA Reg. No. 46923-4

EPA Est NJ 46123 NJ-0

OLD BRIDGE CHEMICALS, INC.

P.O. Box 134

Old Bridge, New Jersey 08857

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal laws to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. If this product is intended to be applied by chemigation follow these directions.

Apply this product only through a sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, and low, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move, flood (basin), furrow, border, or drip (trickle) irrigation system. 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, 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 or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

POSTING OF AREAS TO BE CHEMIGATED

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as a golf course or retail greenhouse.

Posting must conform to the following requirements: Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other locations affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of each sign shall face away from the treated area and toward the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be of a color which contrasts sharply with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER. A small-scale example of an acceptable sign follows.



Posting required for chemigation does not replace other posting requirements for farm worker safety.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

A public water system is 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. A chemigation system connected to a public water system must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone and a 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 a 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. If you prefer to make a Copper Sulfate Solution, mix 2.75 pounds of crystals to one gallon of water to make a 25 percent Copper Sulfate Solution. Slowly add crystals to water while agitating until all crystals are dissolved. Use one gallon of solution for every 2.5 pounds of Copper Sulfate (crystals equivalent) desired. Follow directions on the package regarding application.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

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 compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply product when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. If you prefer to make a Copper Sulfate Solution, mix 2.75 pounds of crystals to 1 gallon of water to make a 25 percent Copper Sulfate Solution. Slowly add crystals to water while agitating until all crystals are dissolved. Use one gallon of solution for every 2.5 pounds of Copper Sulfate (crystals equivalent) desired. Follow directions on the package regarding application.

When mixing a Bordeaux mixture keep the agitator running in the spray tank until spraying is completed. Apply the Copper Sulfate Bordeaux Mixture 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 the primary label covering the crop to be treated.

FLOOD (BASIN), FURROW AND BORDER CHEMIGATION

Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity, such as a drop structure or weir box, to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops. A system utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements. 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 water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. The system 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. If you prefer to make a Copper Sulfate Solution, mix 2.75 pounds of crystals per gallon of water to make a 25 percent Copper Sulfate Solution. Slowly add the crystals to the water while agitating until all crystals have dissolved. Use one gallon in every 2.5 pounds of Copper Sulfate (crystals equivalent) desired. Apply 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 the primary label covering the specific crop to be treated.



Manufactured by

OLD BRIDGE CHEMICALS, INC.

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