

46923-4

7/26/2010

10f12



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

Best
available
copy

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

JUL 26 2010

Joel L. Goldschmidt
Old Bridge Chemicals, Inc.
P.O. Box 194
Old Bridge, New Jersey 08857

Subject: Label Notifications for Pesticide Registration Notice 2007-4

Dear Mr. Goldschmidt:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application(s) for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 2007-4 dated February 24, 2010 for:

EPA Registration 46923-4 Copper Sulfate Fine Crystals

The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for applicability under PRN 2007-4 and finds that the label change(s) requested falls within the scope of PRN-2007-4. The label has been date-stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

Please be reminded that 40 CFR Part 156.140(a)(4) requires that a batch code, lot number, or other code identifying the batch of the pesticide distributed and sold be placed on nonrefillable containers. The code may appear either on the label (and can be added by non-notification/PR Notice 98-10) or durably marked on the container itself.

If you have any questions, please contact me directly at 703-305-6249 or Nicole Williams of my staff at 703-308-5551.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul Mastrodone".

Paul Mastrodone, Ph.D.
Acting Notifications & Minor Formulations Team Leader
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs



40812


Mr. Tony Kish, Product Manager Number 22
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Registration Division (7505C)
Fungicide Branch
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.20460

Enclosed please find Notifications for the following four EPA Registrations:

- ☒ A. Copper Sulfate FINE, EPA Reg. No. 46923-4
- ☐ B. Basic Copper Sulfate, EPA Reg. No. 46923-9
- ☐ C. Copper Carbonate Technical, EPA Reg. No. 46923-8
- ☐ D. OBC Copper Complex NH3, EPA Reg. No. 46923-10

Should you require anything further I can be reached at (732) 727-2225, extension 314.

Yours truly,


Joel L. Goldschmidt
Vice President

A collection of 15 abstract line drawings of various objects, including a chair, a lamp, a table, and a vase, arranged in a grid-like fashion.



✓ 50012

Mr. Tony Kish, Product Manager Number 22
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Registration Division (7505C)
Fungicide Branch
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.20460

Reference: NOTIFICATIONS ✓
EPA Reg. No. 46923-4, 46923-8, 46923-9, 46923-10

On February 24, 2010 we submitted four Notifications for the above referenced EPA Registration Numbers. We just noticed that the registration numbers on the documents were transcribed incorrectly. We also noticed that we had not signed the documents. Enclosed are corrected signed copies.

We apologize for any inconvenience caused by our errors.

Should you require anything further I can be reached at (732) 727-2225, extension 314.

Yours truly,

Joel L. Goldschmidt
Vice President

A collection of 15 small, stylized line drawings of various insects, including beetles, flies, and bees, arranged in a grid-like fashion.



Old Bridge Chemicals Inc.

COPPER SULFATE

FINE CRYSTALS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

COPPER SULFATE PENTAHYDRATE..... (CAS # 7758-99-8)

INERT INGREDIENTS:

COPPER AS METALLIC NOT LESS THAN.....

99.0%

1.0%

25.2%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

ATTENTION: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects

NOTIFICATION
JUL 26 2010

DANGER/PELIGRO

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

100412

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 reaction in certain individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust.

For applications in waters destined for use as drinking water, those waters must receive additional and separate potable water treatment. Do not apply more than 1.0 ppm as metallic copper to these waters.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Mixers, Loaders, Applicators and other handlers must wear the following: long sleeve shirt, long pants, shoes plus socks, protective eye wear, waterproof gloves, dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH) approval number TC21C) or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter. Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are rubber and latex. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistant category selection chart. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing. Wash outside of gloves before removing.

FIRST AID

If in eyes	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If Inhaled	Move person to fresh air. If person is breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If on skin or on clothing	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOT LINE SERVICE

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or for going for treatment. You may contact 800-275-3924 for emergency medical information.

Disposition: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Water treated with this product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms. Treatment of aquatic weeds and algae can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead algae and weeds. This oxygen loss can cause fish and invertebrate suffocation. To minimize this hazard, do not treat more than 1/4 of the water body to avoid depletion of oxygen due to decaying vegetation. Wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult with the State or local agency with primary responsibility for regulating pesticides before applying to public waters to determine if a permit is required. Certain water conditions including low pH (≤ 6.5), low dissolved organic carbon (DOC) levels (3.0 mg/L or lower), and "soft" waters (i.e. alkalinity less than 50 mg/L), increases the potential acute toxicity to non-target aquatic organisms.

TERRESTRIAL USES

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may contaminate water through runoff. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent to treated areas. 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 washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewer treatment plant authority. For guidance contact State Water Board or Regional office of the EPA. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS
SUBSTANCE,
SOLID, N.O.S. (CUPRIC SULFATE),
9, UN3077, PGIII, RQ
CASE NO:7758-99-8

EPA Reg. No.
46923-4
EPA EST. No.
46923-NJ-1

(DIRECTIONS CONTINUE ON BACK PANEL)

NET WT. 50 LBS.
(22.7 kilos)

For Technical Information and MSDS

70812

DIRECTIONS FOR USE CONTINUED

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, (40 CFR Part 170). This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protection equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry period. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted (REI) for 48 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water is: Coveralls, shoes plus socks, waterproof gloves made out of any waterproof material such as rubber, or latex and protective eyewear. Do not allow adults, children or pets to enter the treat areas until sprays have completely dried.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. For agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses. Applicators and other handlers who handle this product for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (CFR 40 Part 170) must wear long sleeve shirt, chemical resistant gloves made of any water-proof material such as rubber or latex, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions, (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g. ground application, aerial, airblast, chernigation) can influence spray drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Wind Speed: Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph) and there are no sensitive areas within 250 feet downwind.

Temperature Inversions: When applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if (a) conditions of temperature inversions exist, or (b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions at stable atmospheric conditions.

Other State and Local Requirements: Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift Requirements regarding application of copper compounds. Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

Equipment: All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Aerial Application: The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Release crystals at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a great height is required for aircraft safety. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath must be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the up and downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool and dry place. Open dumping is prohibited. If container is damaged place container in a plastic bag. Shovel any spills into a plastic bag and seal with tape.

NON-REFILLAGE CONTAINER: Do not reuse or refill this container.

Container Disposal: Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residues into application equipment. Offer for recycling if available. Otherwise dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and Local authorities. If burning, stay out of smoke.

Pesticide Disposal: If container is partially filled, call your local solid waste agency (or 1-800-CLEANUP) for disposal instructions. Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain except as specified in these label instructions.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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 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 killed.

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, or
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 weight 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: $0.000001 \times 2,720,000 = 2.72$ lbs. Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate.

Treatment of algae can result in oxygen loss for decomposition of dead algae. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore to minimize this hazard, treat $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ 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).

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

TO CONTROL ALGAE AND THE POTOMOGETCHON POND WEED, LEAFY AND SAGO IN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS:

Once the amount of Copper Sulfate required for treating ditches or streams has been calculated, use a continuous application method, selecting proper equipment to supply Copper Sulfate crystals as follows:

FOR ALGAE CONTROL - Begin continuous addition of Copper Sulfate crystals when water is first turned into the system and continue throughout the irrigation system, applying 0.1 to 0.2 pounds per cubic foot per second per day.

FOR LEAFY AND SAGO POND WEED CONTROL - Use the same continuous feeder applying 1.6 to 2.4 pounds Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate per cubic foot per second per day. NOTE: For best control of leafy and sago pond weed, it is essential to begin Copper Sulfate additions when water is first turned into the system or ditch to be treated and to continue through the irrigation system. Copper Sulfate becomes less effective as the alkalinity increases. Its effectiveness is significantly reduced when the bicarbonate alkalinity exceeds 150 ppm. Should Copper Sulfate fail to control pond weeds satisfactorily, it may be necessary to treat the ditch with either a suitable approved herbicide or use of a mechanical means to remove excess growth. In either case, resume Copper Sulfate addition as soon as possible.

TO CONTROL ALGAE IN IRRIGATION CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS USING THE SLUG APPLICATION METHOD:

Make an addition (dump) of Copper Sulfate into the irrigation ditch or lateral at 0.25 to 2.0 pounds per cubic foot per second of water per treatment. Repeat at approximate two-week intervals as required. Depending on water hardness, alkalinity and algae concentrations, a dump is usually required every 5 to 30 miles. Effectiveness of Copper Sulfate decreases as the bicarbonate alkalinity increases and is significantly reduced when the alkalinity exceeds approximately 150 ppm as CaCO₃.

TO CONTROL ALGAE IN IMPOUNDED WATER, LAKES, PONDS, AND RESERVOIRS: There are several methods by which to apply Copper Sulfate to impounded water. Probably the simplest and most satisfactory method is to dissolve the Copper Sulfate crystals in water and spray the solution over the body of water. A small pump mounted in the boat can easily be used for this purpose. Copper Sulfate may be broadcast directly on the water surface from a properly equipped boat. A specially equipped air blower can be used to discharge the 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. Where the situation permits, Copper Sulfate may be applied under the water by dragging a burlap bag through the water by means of a boat. Begin treatment along the shoreline and proceed outward until one-third to one-half of the total area has been treated. Care should be taken that the course of the boat is such as to cause even distribution of the chemical. In large lakes it is customary for the boat to travel in parallel lines about 20 to 100 feet apart. Continue dragging the burlap bag over the area to be treated until the minimum dosage has been dissolved.

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

Old Bridge Copper Sulfate is recommended for the control of Tadpole Shrimp in rice fields. Copper Sulfate should be applied at the rate of 5 to 10 pounds Copper Sulfate per acre. Use Rate per acre should be determined by the water depth and flow. Use the lower rate a minimum flow and water depth and the higher rate when water depth and flow rate are at a maximum. Mix Copper Sulfate with 50 gals. of water and apply as a uniform spray using a pressurized spray device. Use at first indication of infestation after the field has been flooded to a depth of to 8 inches. Copper Sulfate is especially made for maximum solubility in this volume of water.

TO CONTROL ALGAE IN RICE FIELDS: (Domestic and Wild): Application should be made when algae has formed on the soil surface in the flooded field. Applications are most effective when made prior to the algae's leaving the soil surface and rising to the water surface. Apply 10-15 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).

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 higher concentration in hard water (above 50 ppm alkalinity). Always consult State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product to municipal waters.

ORGANISM	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ppm*	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ppm*	1 ppm	1 ppm
Cyanophyceae (Blue Green)	Anabaena	Cylindrospermum		
	Anacystis	Calothrix		
	Aphanizomenon	Nostoc		
	Gloeotrichia	Oscillatoria		
	Gomphosphaeria	Phormidium		
	Polycystis	Plectonema		
	Rivularia	Synspira		
Chlorophyceae (Green)	Closterium	Botryococcus	Chlorella	Ankistrodesmus.
	Hydrodictyon	Cladophora	Crucigenia	Chara
	Spirogyra	Coelastrum	Desmidiūm	Nitella
	Ulothrix	Draparnalia	Golenknia	Scenedesmus
		Enteromorpha	Oocystis	
		Gloeocystis	Palmelia	
		Microspora	Pithophora	
		Tribonema	Staurostrum	
		Zygnema	Tetradron	
Diatomaceae (Diatoms)	Asterionella	Gomphonema	Achnanthes	
	Fragilaria	Nitzschia	Cymbella	
	Melonisa	Stephanodiscus	Neidium	
	Navicula	Synedra		
		Tabellaria		
Protozoa (Flagellates)	Dinobryon	Ceratium	Chlamydomonas	
	Synura	Cryptomonas	Eudorina	
	Uroglana	Euglena	Hawmatococcus	
	Volvox	Glenodinium	Pandorina	
		Mallomonas	Peridinium	

* $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ ppm = .67 - 1.3 lbs/acre ft. * $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 ppm = 1.3 - 2.6 lbs/acre ft.

INSTRUCTIONS CONTINUED

INSTRUCTIONS CONTINUED

SEWER TREATMENT - ROOT DESTROYER* ROOT CONTROL GENERAL INFORMATION

Plant roots can penetrate through small cracks and poorly sealed joints of sewer lines. If not controlled, these small roots will continue to grow larger in number causing breakage, reduced flow, and eventually, flow stoppage. This product has been known to be an effective means to control roots in residential and commercial sewers.

COMMERCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND MUNICIPAL SEWERS STORAGE AND DISPOSAL ROOT CONTROL IN SEWERS:

As a preventive measure, apply into each junction or terminal manhole 2 pounds of this product every 6 to 12 months. At time of reduced flow (some water is essential) add this product. If flow has not completely stopped, but has a reduced flow due to root masses, add this product in the next manhole above the reduced flow area. For complete stoppage, penetrate the mass with a rod to enable some flow before treatment.

ROOT CONTROL IN STORM DRAINS:

Apply when water flow is light. If not water flow, as in dry weather, use a hose to produce a flow. Apply 2 pounds of this product per drain per year. It may be necessary to repeat treatments 3 to 4 times, at 2 week intervals if drains become nearly plugged.

SEWER PUMPS AND FORCE MAINS:

At the storage well inlet, place a cloth bag containing 2 pounds of this product. Repeat as necessary.

RESIDENTIAL OR HOUSEHOLD SEWER SYSTEMS:

When a reduced water flow is first noticed, and root growth is thought to be the cause, treat with this product. It is important not to wait until a stoppage occurs because some water flow is necessary to move this product to the area of root growth. Usually, within 3 to 4 weeks, after roots have accumulated sufficient copper sulfate pentahydrate, the roots will die and begin to decay and water flow should increase. As the roots regrow, follow-up treatments with this product will be required. Applications may be made each year in the spring after plant growth begins, during late summer or early fall, or any time a reduced water flow, thought to be caused by root growth, occurs.

Apply 2-6 pounds of this product two times a year to household sewers. Add this product to sewer lines by pouring about 1/4 pound increments into the toilet bowl nearest the sewer line and flush, repeat this process until recommended dose has been added. Or remove cleanout plug and pour entire recommended quantity directly into the sewer line. Replace the plug and flush the toilet several times.

Do not apply Copper Sulfate through sink or tub as it will corrode metal drains. If system is equipped with septic tank, Copper Sulfate will precipitate in the septic tank and little will pass into the absorption drain field. To treat drain field pipes, add 2 lbs of Copper Sulfate to the distribution box located between the septic tank and the drain field. If the distribution box does not have an opening, it would be advisable to install a clean out plug opening into the outlet pipe from the septic tank leading to the drain field for effective root control in the drain field pipes.

*NOTE: Do not use a sewer additive where prohibited by State law. State law prohibits the use of this product in sewer systems in the State of Connecticut. Not for sale or use in the California counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma for root control in sewers. Not for sale or use in septic systems in the State of Florida.

WOOD TREATMENT

Green peeled posts - fungus decay rot

Prepare a solution of 18.0 lbs. of sodium chromate in 26 gallons of water to be used and separate second solution of 18.0 lbs. of Copper Sulfate in 24 gallons of water to be used. Soak the peeled, green posts butt end down first in Copper Sulfate solution for three days, then butt end down in sodium chromate solution for two days, and finally, turn the posts upside down in sodium chromate solution for one additional day. Remove and rinse in clear water

CHEMIGATION

Refer to Supplemental Label for Use Directions for Chemigation. Do not apply this product through any irrigation unless supplemental label on chemigation is followed. NOTE: Do not use Copper Sulfate in aluminum piping or aluminum equipment. Supplemental labeling is entitled:

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING COPPER SULFATE

EPA Reg. Number 46923-4 EPA Est Number 46923-NJ-1

CHEMIGATION

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

If the Bordeaux Mixture instructions read 10-10-100 the first figure means pounds of Copper Sulfate. The second figure means pounds of hydrated lime and the third figure is gallons of water. To prepare a Bordeaux Mixture, fill the tank with water, $\frac{1}{4}$ full. Then with agitator running mix Copper Sulfate Through a bronze, stainless steel or plastic screen. Add water so the tank is $\frac{3}{4}$ full. Mix in the hydrated

CROPS

Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Cherries, Plum, Prune: *Shot Hole Fungus* – Prepare a 8-8-80 Bordeaux Mixture and apply a maximum of 320 gallons per acre as a dormant spray in late fall or early spring. Repeat in minimum intervals of 7 days with a maximum of 2880 gallons per acre per year.

Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Cherries, Plums, Prunes: *Brown Rot Blossom Blight* – During the bloom/growing season use a 6-6-60 mixture per acre with a minimum interval of five days.

Lemons, Oranges, Grape Fruit: *Phytophthora Brown Rot* – Prepare a 12.6-18-100 Bordeaux Mixture where there is no history of crop injury or a 13-8-25-100 (Zinc Sulfate, Copper Sulfate, Hydrated Lime, Gallons of Water) Bordeaux Mixture. Spray six gallons on skirt of tree 3 to 4 feet high and 2 to 4 gallons on trunk and ground under the tree. If *Phibernalia* is present use 10 to 25 gallons to completely cover each tree. Apply in October, November or December just before or after first rain. Minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days. Maximum annual rate per acre is 50 pounds Copper Sulfate equivalent.

Lemons, Oranges, Grape Fruit: *Septoria Fruit and Leaf Spot* (Central California), *Brown Rot*, Zinc and Copper deficiencies – Prepare a 13-8-25-100 Bordeaux Mixture (Zinc Sulfate, Copper Sulfate, Hydrated Lime, Gallons of Water) and use 10 to 15 gallons to completely cover each tree. Apply in October, November or December just before or after first rain. Minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days. Maximum annual rate per acre is 50 pounds Copper Sulfate equivalent.

Walnuts: *Walnut Blight* – Apply 16 pounds of Copper Sulfate with 10 pounds of Hydrated Lime in 100 gallons plus $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of summer oil emulsion. Apply in early pre-bloom and at 10 to 20% pistillate (not when catkin blooms are showing) just before or after rain. Use only Bordeaux Mixture has been proven to be non-phytotoxic in your area. Minimum re-treatment interval is 7 days. Maximum annual rate per is 128 pounds of Copper Sulfate per acre.

Olives: *Peacock Spot, Olive Knot* – Prepare a 24-24-100 Bordeaux Mixture and apply in autumn before heavy winter rains to prevent Peacock Spot. In areas of less than 10 inches rainfall, use 12-24-100 Bordeaux Mixture. To help against Olive Knot apply a 24-24-100 Bordeaux Mixture before heavy rains and again in the spring. Injury may occur in areas of less than 10 inches of rainfall. Maximum re-treatment interval is 30 days. Maximum annual rate is 72 pounds of Copper Sulfate per acre.