

APR 22 1993

Morris Gaskins
Micro-Flo Co.
P.O. Box 5948
Lakeland, FL 33807

Dear Mr. Gaskins:

Subject: Change Citrus Use Directions
Microspense COC 53 WP
EPA Registration No. 51036-125
Your Application Dated March 30, 1993

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

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

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


- Assure that the column headings (Disease Variety etc.) on page 3 of the draft label clearly apply to the columns on page 4 of the draft label.

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

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

Sincerely yours,



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

Enclosure

Jackie

This draft to match use recommendations set forth in the 1992 Florida Citrus Spray Guide and correct deficiencies outlined in EPA rejection letter of 3/23/93

MICROSPERSE C.O.C. 53 WP

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Copper* (Expressed as Metallic)	53.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS	47.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

*Copper Source is Copper Oxychloride

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER PELIGRO

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicado ampliamente.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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 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 ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

See Additional Precautionary Statements Inside

EPA Reg. No. 51036-125

EPA Est. No. 51036-GA-1

ACCEPTED

with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

APR 22 1993

Manufactured By

MICRO FLO COMPANY

P.O. BOX 5948

LAKELAND, FLORIDA 33807

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
Registered, for the pesticide
Classified under EPA Reg. No.

51036-125

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards To Humans And Domestic Animals

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through the skin. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Wear protective clothing including goggles and rubber gloves. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after use. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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. Protective clothing means, at least, a hat or other suitable head covering, a long sleeved shirt and long legged trousers or a coverall type garment (all of closely woven fabric covering the body, including the arms and legs), shoes and socks. Because certain states may 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 an area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information:

DANGER! Area treated with Copper on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. See Statement of Practical Treatment and Precautionary Statements for actions to be taken in case of accidental exposure.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container. PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate 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 bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL USES

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 Copper. Add water to fill the tank to 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. Use higher application rates for heavy infestations, lower rates for light infestations.

CITRUS

NOTE: All rates are calculated for mature trees with normal foliage cover. Rates should be adjusted to compensate for decreased amount of foliage in immature trees. All applications should be made in sufficient water to insure thorough coverage of tree foliage without significant runoff. Minimum GPA for concentrate sprays is 10 to 20 for aerial application and 50 gallons for concentrate ground application. Consult manufacturer of specific sprayer for recommended volume of water per acre. When tank mixing COC 53W with other pesticides, check compatibility before mixing in application equipment. Follow all precautions and instructions on all pesticide labels being tank mixed.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Disease Pressure</u>	<u>Timing</u>	<u>Lbs/Acre</u>	<u>Comments</u>
GREASY SPOT	Grapefruit (for fresh market)	Light to Heavy	July	7.5	Tank mix with 5 gls 97% oil
	All other varieties (for fresh market)	Heavy	July	7.5	Tank mix with 5 gls 97% oil
	All varieties (for process fruit)	Light to moderate	July	7.5	Light infestation may be controlled by use of oil alone
		Heavy	July	7.5	Tank mix with 5 gls 97% oil

Note: Greasy Spot is usually more severe on leaves of grapefruit, Pineapple and Hamlins than on those of Valencias, Temple, Murcott and tangerine.

Note: If application requires longer than 30 days, begin treatment in late June and continue into early August. To obtain Greasy Spot control on summer flushes that grow out after July, another application would be required in August or September. Later growth flushes are affected much less by greasy spot than those of the spring and early summer. A second application may be necessary in August on the more highly susceptible varieties if abundant leaf litter persists after July. Oil alone is usually inadequate for control of greasy spot rind blotch(pink pitting) which has to be controlled on grapefruit intended for fresh market.

Edna H. Edwards

MELANOSE (fresh market only)	All Varieties	Light to Heavy	April 15 to May	If 2 copper treatments are to be applied, delay miticide until second copper application
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NOTE: A better assurance of control is provided by applying one spray 2 to 3 weeks after petal fall and a second spray 3 to 4 weeks later.

SCAB (for fresh market only)	Temple, Murcott, Grapefruit, Tangelo	Light to Heavy	2 - 3 weeks after petal fall & 2 - 3 weeks later	15	A miticide treatment is best delayed until the second copper application
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Note: Temple varieties may require application for process market.

Note to User:

Do not use in areas where copper injury is known to have occurred.

PEACHES:

Leaf Curl; dilute spray - Use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker. Concentrate spray - Use 12 to 16 pounds per acre. As a dormant spray for Leaf Curl apply November 15 to December 15 prior to fall rains.

NOTE: To control Leaf Curl, application must be made before the foliage buds swell. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment

Station. California only: For Leaf Curl control, 16 to 20 pounds in 20 gallons of water may be applied by aircraft per acre during the dormant season.

VEGETABLES

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Mix recommended amount of Copper 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 of specific sprayer for recommended volumes of water per acre.

SUGAR BEETS:

Cercospora Leaf Spot - Use 4 pounds per acre. Begin when disease first occurs and repeat every 7 to 10 days.

CELERY:

Early (*Cercospora*) and Late (*Septoria*) Blight - Use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Treat every 7 days after emergence.

CUCUMBERS, MELONS:

Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, 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: Some Agricultural Experiment Stations may recommend equal amounts of hydrated lime when used on cucumbers and melons. Lime when applied to cucumbers and melons may cause dwarfing of plants and reduce fruit set due to increased transpiration and defloration under some conditions. Consult your local Experiment Station for specific recommendations.

POTATOES:

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

TOMATOES:

Bacterial Spot, Early and Late Blight, *Septoria* and Leaf Spot - Use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin in seedbed or field before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

CONDITION OF SALE

All statements concerning the use of this product apply only when used as directed.

THE MANUFACTURER MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THIS PRODUCT OR ITS USE, WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE DESCRIPTION ON THE LABEL.

Read all directions carefully.

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