51036-271 02/06/2006 S78401 1/23

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Jean Butler
Regulatory Affairs Specialist
Micro Flo Company, LLC
P.O. Box 772099
Memphis, TN 38117-2009

FEB 6 2006

Subject: NU-COP 40 DF
EPA Reg. No. 51036-271
Amendment dated November 7, 2005

Dear Ms Butler:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable provided the following changes are made:

1. Under PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, change "waterproof gloves" to "chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material"

2. In the AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS box, change "waterproof gloves" to "chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material"

3. In the second paragraph of the section GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS change "Ph" to "pH" (2 instances)

4. In the instructions for apples (page 10) change "Ph" to "pH"

One copy of the label stamped "Accepted with comments" is enclosed for your records. This label supercedes all labels previously accepted for this product. Please submit one copy of the final printed label that incorporates the required changes before the product is released for shipment.

If you have any questions, please contact Robert Westin by phone at (703) 305-5721 or via email at westin.robert@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Tony Kish
Acting Product Manager (22)
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

2/23

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
FEB 6 2006
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 51036-271

Nu-Cop® 40DF
FUNGICIDE/BACTERICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
*Cupric Hydroxide	61.4%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	38.6%
TOTAL	100.0%

(*Metallic Copper Equivalent..... 40%)
*CAS No. 20427-59-2

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER PELIGRO

See [Side] [Back] Panel For Additional Precautions

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

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 SWALLOWED:	Call a 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.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial

	respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact:
(800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (transportation and spills)
(800) 832-HELP (4357) (human health)
(800) 345-4735 ASPCA (animal health)

EPA Reg. No. 51036-271 EPA Est. No. 45002-MX-02
AD 101697

NET CONTENTS:

PRODUCT OF MEXICO

Manufactured For:
MICRO FLO COMPANY LLC
P.O. BOX 772099
MEMPHIS, TN 38117

Nu-Cop® is a registered trademark of Micro Flo Company.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

DANGER
Hazards To Humans And Domestic Animals

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

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 intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. 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. 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.

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 protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. 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 entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

An eye flush container, designed specifically for flushing eyes, must be available at the WPS decontamination site for workers entering the area treated with copper hydroxide.

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally that residues in the treated areas may be highly irritating to their eyes and to take precautions such as refraining from rubbing their eyes and if they get residues in their eyes they should immediately flush their eyes using the eye wash.

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:
1. Coveralls
2. Waterproof gloves
3. Shoes plus socks
4. Protective eyewear

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.
Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Nu-Cop 40DF may be applied by aerial, or by dilute or concentrate ground sprayers, or chemigation on crops and at rates given on this label unless specifically prohibited for that crop use. Sufficient spray volume and spray pressure are essential to thoroughly penetrate the plant canopy and give thorough spray coverage. On crops sensitive to copper fungicides use higher volumes of spray water per acre. Use higher dosage rates on mature trees or when disease pressure is severe or weather conditions warrant.

When using adjuvants or other pesticides in combination with this product, always observe the precautionary statements on the

6/23

product's label and required days before harvest. Sprays of Nu-Cop 40DF may be applied up to day of harvest. Before mixing with other products in spray tank, be sure that products are compatible. If compatibility is in question, use the compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank. Nu-Cop 40DF should not be applied in spray water having a Ph of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may result. Use a buffering agent to increase the Ph to 6.5-7.0 if your water source is below 6.5. Also avoid using water having a Ph of greater than 9.0 as effectiveness may be reduced.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRAY APPLICATION

Fill the spray tank 3/4's to 4/5's full with clean water. Start agitation (NOTE: Proper agitation creates a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface). Add Nu-Cop 40DF at the recommended rate.

Mix thoroughly and then add enough water to fill spray tank. Maintain sufficient agitation during mixing and during application of sprays to ensure a uniform spray mixture. When tank mixing with other products, follow the mixing sequence below: (1) micronutrients and fertilizers, (2) wettable powders, dry flowables, and water dispersible granules, (3) liquid flowables, (4) emulsifiable concentrates, and (5) adjuvants. Before adding a second pesticide, be sure that the prior product is well mixed and suspended before adding the next ingredient.

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED SPRAY VOLUME
IN GALLONS PER ACRE (GPA)

If a crop is sensitive to copper sprays, higher volumes of spray water will decrease potential injury. A full dilute spray on tree crops means the maximum amount of spray when uniformly applied that an acre of such trees will hold to the point that excess spray begins to drip off. Thus the dilute spray volume per acre will depend on tree size and leaf surface per acre. The following listed dilute spray volumes is the volume that will generally provide such coverage on average size full leafed trees. A concentrate spray is a spray applied in less volume than dilute. The extent of the concentration varies by equipment used. Thus the following spray volumes for a concentrated spray are the minimum volumes recommended per acre.

Use Nu-Cop 40DF as noted below unless indicated otherwise in the specific crop directions. Nu-Cop 40DF is adaptable to spraying from aircraft and ground spraying equipment. Depending on the equipment used and the specific crop, the volume applied per acre will differ. Refer to recommended volumes below:

	Aerial	Ground Dilute	Ground Concentrate
Vegetables and Field Crops	3	20	--
Small Fruits	5	150	50
Vines	5	150	50
Fruit and Nut Trees*	10	300-400	50
Citrus	10	800-1,000	100(50 FL)

*On young fruit trees, use a minimum of 1 gallon spray per acre; for other tree crops depending on size, use up to 800 gallons per acre.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not apply this product through any irrigation system using aluminum parts or components as damage to the system may occur. Such application is prohibited regardless of whether the irrigation system is flushed with water after use of this product.

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform 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 of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

A. Center Pivot, Traveler, Big Gun, Motorized Lateral Move, End Tow, and Side (Wheel) Roll Irrigation Equipment: Operate system and injection equipment at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used. Fill tank or injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete circle for center pivot or one complete run for the other recommended equipment, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage contained in circle or run. Mix recommended amount of product for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until the product has been cleared from last sprinkler head. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times,

otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.

B. Solid Set and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment: Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of product for acreage to be covered into quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. Provide constant mechanical agitation in the mix tank to insure that the product will remain in suspension during the injection cycle. This product can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until pesticide is cleared from last sprinkler head.

SAFETY DEVICES

(1) The systems designated above 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. (2) All pesticide injection pipelines must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. (3) 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. (4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. (5) 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. (6) 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. (7) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain

a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into 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 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.

For additional instructions on safety precautions refer to statements (2), (3), (4), (6), and (7) in the section on SAFETY DEVICES.

POSTING INSTRUCTIONS

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 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 when chemigated area is open to the public, such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

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. This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards 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 material 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 a color which sharply contrasts 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.

10/23

FROST INJURY PROTECTION:

Bacterial Ice nucleation inhibitor - Application of this product made to all crops listed on this label at rates and stages of growth indicated on this label at least 24 hours and not more than 72 hours prior to anticipated frost conditions will afford control of ice nucleating bacteria *(Pseudomonas syringae, Erwinia herbicola, and Pseudomonas fluorescens)* and may thereby provide some protection against light frost. The degree of frost protection will vary with weather conditions and other factors. Not recommended for those geographical areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

ALFALFA:
Cercospora & Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spots - Apply at 2 lbs. per acre 10 to 14 days before each harvest or earlier if disease threatens. Apply with ground or aerial equipment. Spray injury may occur with sensitive varieties.

ALMONDS:
Coryneum Blight and Blossom Brown Rot - Apply a dormant application of 8-12 lbs. per acre. Apply before foliage buds begin to swell. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. Use 6-8 lbs. per acre in early bloom popcorn application. Apply before full bloom. Use higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.

NOTE: To avoid plant injury, do not use above rate after full bloom.

Bacterial blast (Pseudomonas) - Apply 12-16 lbs. at dormant to early pink bud. For control in sprinkler irrigated orchards or where disease is severe, apply 1 lb. per acre at 2 week post-bloom intervals or just before sprinkling.

NOTE: Injury may occur from post-bloom sprays, especially on sensitive varieties.

APPLES:
Anthracnose, Pseudomonas, European Canker - Apply 3-4 lbs. before fall rains in 100 gallons of water, using 300-400 gallons of water per acre or 12-16 lbs. per acre as a concentrate spray.

NOTE: Use on yellow varieties may cause discoloration.

Fire Blight - Apply 2-4 lbs. per 100 gallons of water as full cover spray or 8-16 lbs. per acre as a concentrate at silver and green tip stages. Do not apply after green tips reach 1/2 inch because phytotoxic problems may occur on later applications.

Crown or Collar Rot - Apply 4 lbs. per acre in 100 gallons of

11/23

water. Apply 4 gallons of suspension as a drench on the lower trunk area of each tree. Apply either in early spring or in late fall after harvest.
NOTE: Do not use if soil Ph is below 5.5 since copper toxicity may result.

APRICOTS:
Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) & Blossom Brown Rot - Apply at popcorn to full bloom using 8-12 lbs. per acre. Use higher rate when conditions favor disease. Do not apply after bloom as crop injury may result.

ATEMOYA:
Anthracnose - Apply 3 lbs. per acre. Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.

AVOCADOS:
Scab - Apply when bloom buds begin to swell at 8-12 lbs. per acre. Continue applications at monthly intervals for 5 or 6 applications. Use the higher rate when conditions favor disease.

BANANAS:
Sigatoka - Apply by air at 2 lbs. per acre in 3 gallons of water containing 0.5 gallon agricultural oil. Apply on a 14 day schedule throughout the wet season. Apply at 21 day intervals during dry periods.

Black Pitting - Apply at 4 lbs. per 100 gallons directly to the fruit stem and include the basal portion of the leaf crown. Apply during the first and second weeks after fruit emergence.

BEANS:
Bacterial Blight (Halo, Brown Spot, and Common) - For protective sprays apply first application when plants have second trifoliate leaves or are about five or six inches high. Apply on 7-14 day schedule depending on local conditions. Use 1 to 3 lbs. per acre depending on disease severity.

BLACKBERRIES (Santiams, Logans, Boysens, Marions, Auroras, Cascades, Chehalems, and Thornless Evergreens):
Leaf & Cane Spot - Apply delayed dormant spray after training in spring at 4 lbs. plus 1 quart crop oil per 100 gallons. Apply again in late spring at 2 lbs. plus 1 quart crop oil per 100 gallons. Make fall spray applications after harvest using 4 lbs. plus 1 quart crop oil per 100 gallons.

BLUEBERRIES:
Bacterial canker - Apply 6 pounds per acre. Make first application before fall rains and a second application four weeks later.

BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER & COLLARDS:
Downy Mildew (Peronospora) - Apply 0.5 to 1 lb. per acre at 7 day intervals. CABBAGE ONLY: Black Rot (Xanthomonas) & Black Leaf Spot (Alternaria) - Apply 2 lbs. per acre at 7-10 day intervals. (Precaution: A slight reddening of older leaves may occur on cabbage at the 2 lb. rate). For control of disease of these crops begin application after transplants are set in the field, or shortly after emergence of field seeded crops or when conditions favor disease development.

CACAO:
Black Pod - Begin applications at the start of the rainy season and continue while infection conditions persist. Sprays should be made as often as 14 to 21 days in high rainfall areas at varying rates from 2 to 4.5 lbs. per acre depending on disease severity. For drier areas where 2 to 4 applications are recommended during critical infection periods and at long intervals, use 6.5 to 8.5 lbs. per acre, according to disease incidence and planting density.

CARAMBOLA:
Anthracnose - Apply 6 lbs. per acre. Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.

CARROTS:
Carrot Blight (Cercospora) - When disease threatens, apply 2 lbs. per acre at 7 to 14 day intervals depending on disease severity.

CELERY & CELERIAC:
Early, Late & Bacterial Blights - Apply as soon as plants are first established in the field at 1-2 lbs. per acre, then every 3-7 days depending on severity and weather.

CHERRIES:
Dead Bud (Pseudomonas syringae) and Coryneum Blight - Apply 8-12 lbs. per acre before heavy rains fall and again in late dormant. In orchards where the disease is severe, a spray should also be applied in August.

Brown Rot Blossom Blight - Apply 2 to 3 lbs. per 100 gallons water as a full cover spray, applied as popcorn and full bloom.

CHIVES:
Downy Mildew - Apply 2 lbs. per acre. Begin applications when plants are established in the field. Repeat applications every 7-10 days as dictated by disease conditions.

CITRUS:

Melanose, Pink pitting, and Scab - Apply 4-12 lbs. per acre, depending on disease severity, as a pre-bloom and post-bloom spray.
Greasy Spot - Apply 2-6 lbs. per acre using higher rates when conditions favor disease.

Brown Rot - Apply 4-8 lbs. per acre beginning in fall and continuing as needed. Apply to skirts of trees to a height of at least 4 feet. Apply also to bare ground one foot beyond skirt. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

NOTE: In California, in areas subject to copper injury, add 1/3 to 1 lb. of high quality lime per pound of this product.

Citrus Canker (suppression only) - Apply 12 lbs. per acre, spraying flushes 7-14 days after shoots begin to grow. Young fruit may require an additional application. Number and timing of applications will be dependent on disease pressure. Under heavy disease pressure, each flush of new growth should be sprayed.

Phytophthora - Mix 1 lb. of product with 1 gallon of water and paint trunks of trees from the soil surface to the lowest scaffold limbs. Apply in May prior to summer rains and/or in the fall prior to wrapping trees for freeze protection. Treatment serves as protection for up to one year, but does not cure existing infections.

COFFEE:
Iron Spot (Cercospora coffeicola) and Pink Disease (Corticum salmonicolor) - Apply at 2 lbs. per acre. Begin treatment at start of wet season and continue at monthly intervals for three applications.

Coffee berry disease (Collectotrichum coffeanum) - Apply 6 to 8 lbs. per acre. Make first spray after flowering and before onset of long rains and repeat at 21 to 28 day intervals until picking. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.

Bacterial blight (Pseudomonas syringae) - Apply 6 to 8 lbs. per acre. Begin spray program before onset of the long rains and continue throughout the rainy season at 14 to 21 day intervals. The critical time of spraying to control this disease is just before, during and after flowering(s), especially when coinciding with wet weather. Use higher rates and shorter intervals when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.

Leaf Rust (Hemileia vastatrix) - Apply at 3.5 to 5.5 lbs. per acre for average density plantings. High density plantings may require 7 to 8 lbs. per acre. Make first application before the onset of rains and then continue at 21 day intervals while the

rains continue and disease conditions continue. Use the higher rates when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high.

CRANBERRY:
Fruit Rot - Apply at 8 lbs. per acre beginning in late bloom (mid-July), followed by two additional applications made at 10 to 14 day intervals.

CUCURBITS (CUCUMBERS, CANTALOUPES, HONEYDEWS, MUSKMELONS, PUMPKINS, SQUASH & WATERMELONS):
Alternaria Leaf Spot, Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew, Gummy Stem Blight, Watermelon Bacterial Fruit Blotch (suppression) - Apply 1 1/2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Begin application when conditions are favorable for disease development. Repeat at 5-10 day intervals. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease. NOTE: Crop injury may occur from application at higher rates and shorter intervals. Discontinue use if injury occurs.

CURRANTS & GOOSEBERRY:
Anthracnose & Leaf Spot - Make three applications at 10 lbs. per acre, starting after harvest, before bloom and after petal fall.

DILL:
Phoma Leaf Spot, Rhizoctonia Foliage Blight - Apply 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 7-10 day intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

DOUGLAS FIR:
Rhabdocline needlecast - Apply 2 lbs. per acre. Begin applications at bud break and repeat at 3-4 week intervals. Apply in a tank mix with another registered pesticide if moderate to severe disease pressure is present.

EGGPLANT:
Alternaria blight, Anthracnose, Phomopsis - Use 2 lbs. per acre before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

FILBERT:
Bacterial Blight - Use 16 to 24 lbs. per 100 gallons as a post-harvest spray in late August or early September. In seasons of heavy rainfall, apply another spray when three-quarters of leaves have dropped.

For Eastern filbert blight - Apply as a dilute spray in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Make initial application after harvest in October before heavy winter rains begin. Repeat application in late February to early March and again 4 weeks later.

GINSENG:
Alternaria leaf & Stem blight - Apply 2.6 lbs. per acre in a tank mix with 2 lbs. Rovral 50W used in 100 gallons of water. Begin applications as soon as plants emerge in spring. Applications should be repeated every 7 days until plants become dormant in fall. If scheduled application is to be made before a rain shower, apply fungicides at least 8 hours before the rain, giving the fungicides time to dry on the plants. Use of a spreader-sticker or sticker is advised.
NOTE: Alternaria leaf and Stem blight are most severe in humid conditions such as those found in the dense canopies of 2-4 year old ginseng. It is very important that the stems be thoroughly covered with fungicide; therefore, use a spray apparatus which distributes the fungicide throughout the canopy.

GRAPES:
Black Rot, Powdery Mildew & Downy Mildew - Apply 2 lbs. plus 1-3 lbs. hydrated lime per acre as a dilute or concentrate spray. Use for the last one or two late summer applications following early season application of another fungicide. Follow State schedule for exact timing. (Precaution: Slight to severe foliage injury may occur on copper-sensitive varieties.)

GUAVA:
Anthracnose, Red Algae - Apply 3 lbs. per acre. Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.

HOPS:
Downy Mildew - Apply 2 lbs. as a fungicide crown treatment (after pruning, but before training) as needed. After training, additional fungicide treatments are needed at about 10 day intervals. Discontinue use 2 weeks before harvest.

KIWI:
Blossom Blight (Bud Rot) & Leaf Spot (Phomopsis) - Make two to three applications at 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. per acre during dormant season. Do not apply at time of or after leaf emergence.
Pseudomonas syringae, Erwinia herbicola & Pseudomonas fluorescens -Apply 8 lbs. in 200 gallons of water per acre. Make applications on a monthly basis. A maximum of 3 applications may be made.

LETTUCE, ENDIVE & ESCAROLE:
Downy Mildew - Apply 1 to 2 lbs. per acre in 5-20 gallons of water by ground, or 3-20 gallons of water by air. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 3-7 days as needed to suppress disease.
NOTE: The application rates recommended may cause yellowing of leaf margins. Sensitivity may vary due to varieties and weather

16/23

conditions. Increasing the volume of spray water will frequently decrease phytotoxicity potential.

LITCHI:
Anthracnose - Apply 3 lbs. per acre. Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.

LIVE OAK:
Ball Moss & Spanish Moss - Mix 6 lbs. in 100 gallons of water. Apply in spring after heavy rain. Thoroughly wet tree and moss, applying about 1.5 gallons per foot of tree height. A second application may be required after 12 months.

MACADAMIA NUTS:
Anthracnose - Apply 6 lbs. per acre. Initiate sprays at first sign of flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
Blossom blight & Raceme blight - Apply 3 to 6 lbs. per acre depending on disease pressure in 50-300 gallons of water during peak raceme development and bloom period.

MAMEY SAPOTE:
Anthracnose, Algal Leaf Spot - Apply 6 to 8 lbs. per acre. Apply when conditions favor disease development. Repeat on 14-30 day schedule as disease severity and environmental conditions dictate. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

MANGO:
Anthracnose - Apply 8-10 lbs. per acre monthly after fruit set until harvest.

OLIVES:
Peacock Spot, Olive Knot - Use 8-12 lbs. per acre before fall rains begin. A second application in early spring should be made if disease is severe.

ONIONS:
Purple Blotch & Downy Mildew - Apply 2 lbs. per acre when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Addition of a spreader-sticker at recommended rates may improve wetting of onion foliage.

PAPAYA:
Anthracnose - Mix 2 lbs. per 100 gallons water on a dilute spray basis. Addition of a sticker may be desirable. Begin treatment before rains when disease is expected. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals during periods of heavy rainfall.

PARSLEY:

Bacterial Blight (Pseudomonas sp.) - Apply 3 lbs. per acre. Begin applications when plants are first established in the field and repeat at 5-7 day intervals depending upon disease severity and environmental conditions.

PASSION FRUIT:
Anthracnose - Apply 6 lbs. per acre. Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.

PEACHES & NECTARINES:
Leaf Curl & Coryneum Blight (Shot Hole) - Apply 8 to 20 lbs. per acre at leaf fall. Use the higher rates per acre when rainfall is heavy and disease pressure is high. Addition of an agricultural spray oil may be desired.

Brown rot blossom blight - Apply at 8 to 12 lbs. per acre as a full cover spray at pink bud. (Application at this time also affords some control of Leaf Curl and Coryneum Blight).

Bacterial spot - Apply 12 to 16 lbs. per acre as a dormant application. If Bacterial spot infection is potentially heavy, two post bloom sprays applying 1/4 lb. per 100 gallons at first and second cover sprays in full dilute spray may aid control. Do not spray later than three weeks prior to harvest. Do not use at rates above those recommended. (Precaution: Slight defoliation and spotting of leaves may occur from use in cover sprays).

PEANUTS:
Cercospora Leaf Spot - Begin spraying 25 to 40 days after planting or when disease symptoms appear. Make ground or aerial application at 1.5 to 3 lbs. per acre. Continue applications at 10-14 day intervals. Use sufficient water to get adequate coverage.

PEARS:
Fire Blight - Apply 1 pound per acre at 5 day intervals throughout bloom period.

Pseudomonas blight - Apply 12-16 lbs. per acre before fall rains. Make a second application during dormancy before spring growth begins. The higher rate is required when increased disease pressure is present or when conditions favor development of the disease. (PRECAUTION: May cause fruit russet).

PEAS:
Powdery Mildew - Begin spray treatment when disease symptoms first appear. Use at 1.5 to 3 lbs. per acre according to disease severity. Repeat applications at weekly intervals.

PECANS:

Shuck and Kernel Rot (Phytophthora cactorum) and Zonate Leaf Spot (Cristulariella pyramidalis) - For suppression, apply 2 to 4 lbs. per acre in sufficient water for good coverage at 2 to 4 week intervals starting at kernel growth and continuing until shucks open. Use the higher rate and shorter intervals if frequent rainfall occurs.

Mosses, Alga, and Lichen - Mix 6 lbs. per 100 gallons spray plus spreader-sticker on a dilute spray basis and apply in dormant season before buds swell, thoroughly wetting limbs and mosses.

PEPPERS:
Bacterial Spot - When disease threatens, apply 2 to 3 lbs. per acre at 7 to 14 day intervals depending on disease severity.

PISTACHIOS:
Botrytis Blight, Botryosphaeria Panicle and Shoot Blight, Septoria Leaf Blight, Late Blight (Alternaria) - Apply 4 to 8 lbs. per acre. Make initial application at bud swell and repeat on a 14-28 day schedule. Use higher rates when conditions favor disease.

PLUMS & PRUNES:
Coryneum blight (Shot Hole) - Apply 8-16 lbs. per acre as a dormant spray. Use the higher rate when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high.

Brown rot blossom blight - Apply 8-12 lbs. per acre full cover application at pink, red or early white bud stage. Use the higher rate when disease pressure is heavy or conditions favor disease development.

POTATOES:
Early & Late Blight - Apply at 7 to 10 day intervals starting when plants are 4 to 6 inches high and continue until harvest. Use 1 to 1.5 lbs. per acre in those locations where disease is light and up to 3-4 lbs. per acre where disease is more severe. If late blight is a problem, apply prior to digging or in vine kill spray.

QUINCE:
Fire Blight - Apply 1 lb. per acre. Apply at 5 day intervals through bloom period. Apply in adequate water for thorough coverage.

RASPBERRY:
Leaf & Cane spot - Apply 4 lbs. per acre as a delayed dormant spray after training in the spring. Make fall application after harvest. Add 1 qt. of crop oil per acre.

SPINACH:

Anthracnose, Cercospora leafspot, Downy mildew, & White rust - Apply 2-4 lbs. per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat every 7-10 days as needed to suppress disease.

STRAWBERRIES:
Downy mildew, Leaf spot & Leaf blight - Use 2 to 3 lbs. per 100 gallons water per acre. Begin spray when plants are established and continue on a weekly schedule throughout the season. Discontinue applications if signs of phytotoxicity appear. May be used in nursery and field plantings.

SUGAR APPLE (Annona):
Anthracnose - Apply 12 lbs. per acre. Make initial application just before flowering and repeat on a weekly schedule until just before harvest. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.

SUGAR BEETS & TABLE BEETS:
Cercospora Leaf Spot - Start spray when disease threatens and continue for 4 to 5 applications. Spray 10-14 days depending on weather conditions at 2 to 5 lbs. per acre depending on disease severity. Addition of suitable agricultural spray oil is recommended.

SYCAMORE:
Anthracnose - Make two applications using 2 to 3 lbs. per 100 gallons as a full cover spray. Make first application at bud crack and second application 7-14 days later at 10% leaf expansion.

TOMATOES:
Early Blight, Anthracnose, Bacterial speck, Gray leaf spot, Gray leaf mold, Late Blight, Septoria leaf spot - When disease threatens, apply 2 to 3 lbs. per acre at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use more frequent application when disease pressure is high.

Bacterial spot - When disease threatens, apply 2 to 4 lbs. per acre at 7 to 10 day intervals, more frequently when disease is severe. May be tank mixed with 1.5 to 2 lbs. per acre of maneb or coordination product of maneb and zinc (80% active ingredient) if product is labeled for use on tomatoes. Follow all directions for use and days between last spray and harvest on those product labels. Do not use above named fungicides in the tank mix unless they are registered for use on tomatoes. Addition of a Chlorothalonil like Bravo, controls target leaf spot and may enhance control of some of the other listed diseases on this label with a tank mix.

TURFGRASS:
Algae - Apply 1/2 lb. per 1,000 square feet in 5 gallons of water. May be used as a maintenance spray as needed. May be used alone or in combination with fungicides such as dithiocarbamates.

Phytotoxicity may depend on varietal differences. Apply the recommended rate to a small area and observe 7-10 days for phytotoxicity. If phytotoxicity occurs, discontinue use.

WALNUTS:
Bacterial blight - Apply 8 to 12.5 lbs. per acre. Make first application at early pre-bloom prior to or when catkins are partially expanded. Make additional applications during bloom and early nutlet stage or as needed if frequent rainfall occurs.

WATERCRESS:
Cercospora Leaf Spot - Apply 2 lbs. per acre. Begin application when plants are first established in the field, repeating at 7-14 day intervals depending on disease severity and environmental conditions. Do not exceed 4 applications per crop. Apply using ground spray equipment at no less than 50 gallons of spray solution per acre.

WHEAT, OATS & BARLEY:
Septoria leaf blotch, Helminthosporium spot blotch - Apply 1.5 to 2 lbs. per acre. Make first application at early heading and follow with second application 10 days later.

ORNAMENTALS

Notice to User: Plant sensitivities to copper hydroxide have been found to be acceptable in specific genera and species listed on this label; however, phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to Nu-Cop 40DF. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not Nu-Cop 40DF can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if Nu-Cop 40DF can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e., bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7-10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

Use this product on container, bench, or bed-grown ornamentals in greenhouses or outdoor nurseries, for professional use on ornamentals grown for indoor and outdoor landscaping, and for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers and stems.

Apply as a thorough coverage spray using 1 lb. per 100 gallons of water. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7-14 day intervals as needed; use shorter interval during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

This product may be used as a maintenance spray alone or in

combination with other fungicides such as the dithiocarbamates.

ORNAMENTAL / DISEASES:

Althea (Rose of Sharon)/Bacterial Leaf Spot
Aralia/Xanthomonas & Cercospora Leaf Spots, Alternaria
Arborvitae/Alternaria Twig Blight, Cercospora Leaf Blight
Azalea*/Cercospora Leaf Spot, Botrytis Blight, Phytophthora Dieback & Powdery Mildew
Begonia/Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Bougainvillea/Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Bulbs (Easter Lily**, Tulip, Gladiolus)/Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight
Camellia/Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Camphor Tree/Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Canna/Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Carnation*/Alternaria Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot, & Botrytis Blight
Chinese Tallow Tree/Bacterial Leaf Spot (Xanthomonas sp., Pseudomonas sp.)
Chrysanthemum*/Septoria Leaf Spot, & Botrytis Blight
Cotoneaster/Botrytis Blight
Dahlia/Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Date Palm/Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Dianthus/Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Soft Rot
Dogwood/Anthracnose
Dusty Miller/Bacterial Leaf Spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)
Echinacea/Bacterial Leaf Spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)
Elm "Drake"/Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Euonymus/Botrytis Blight & Anthracnose
European Fan Palm/Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Gardenia/Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Bud Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Geranium/Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Gladiolus/Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Bacterial Leaf Blight
Golden Rain Tree/Bacterial Leaf Spot
Hibiscus/Bacterial Leaf Spot
Holly Fern/Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Impatiens/Bacterial Leaf Spot
India hawthorn*** (greenhouse)/Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Ivy*/Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Ixora/Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Juniper (Eastern Red Cedar)/Anthracnose
Lantana/Bacterial Leaf Spot
Lilac/Cercospora Leaf Spot
Loblolly Bay/Anthracnose
Loquat/Entomosporium maculata, Colletotrichum sp.

Magnolia (Southern)/Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mandevillas/Anthracnose
Marigold/Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Leaf and Flower Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Mulberry, Weeping/Bacterial Leaf Spot
Oak, Laurel/Algal Leaf Spot (Cephaleuros virescens)
Oleander/Bacterial Leaf Spot, Fungal Leaf Spot
Pachysandra/Volutella Leaf Blight
Pansy/Downy Mildew
Pear (Flowering)/Fireblight, Leaf Spot
Pentas (Egyptian Star)/Bacterial Leaf Spot (Xanthomonas sp.)
Peony/Botrytis Blight
Periwinkle/Phomopsis Stem Blight
Philodendron/Bacterial Leaf Spot
Phlox/Alternaria Leaf Spot
Photinia (Red Tip)/Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Pistachio/Anthracnose
Plantain Lily/Bacterial Leaf Spot
Powder Puff Plant/Bacterial Leaf Spot
Pyracantha/Fireblight & Scab
Queen Palm/Exosporium Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Bud Rot
Rhododendron/Alternaria Flower Spot
Rose*/Powdery Mildew, Black Spot
Verbena/Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Viburnum/Anthracnose
Washingtonia Palm/Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Weeping Willow/Anthracnose
Yucca (Adams Needle)/Cercospora & Septoria Leaf Spot

*Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms have been noted on some varieties. To prevent residues on commercial plants, do not spray just before selling season.

**For Easter Lily, use 3 to 5 lbs. per acre in 20 to 100 gallons water.
***For India hawthorn, use 2 to 4 lbs. per 100 gallons.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITED WARRANTY

The Directions For Use of this product reflects 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 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 use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of MICRO FLO COMPANY (MICRO FLO) or the SELLER. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

MICRO FLO warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the

label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions For Use, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

MICRO FLO MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, MICRO FLO AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. MICRO FLO and the SELLER offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of MICRO FLO.

BRAVO is a reg. TM of ISK Biosciences.