

1067
PM 23

55272-2

AUG 28 1987

Ingenieria Industrial, S.A. de C.V.
c/o Peggy Galloway
W.R. Landis Associates, Inc.
102 North Lee Street
P.O. Box 5126
Valdosta, GA 31603-5126

Gentlemen:

Subject: Amendment - Revised Labeling
Tricop WP
EPA Registration No. 55272-2
Your Submission Dated August 7, 1987

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

1. Make the changes below before releasing the product for shipment bearing amended labeling.
 - a. Delete proposed Endangered Species Restrictions. Since our letter of April 23, 1987, new guidelines for endangered species labeling have been developed. Future endangered species guidance will be issued in PR Notices for the various use clusters.
 - b. Modify the active ingredient statement to read "Basic Copper Sulfate." Tribasic copper sulfate is not an acceptable chemical name.

15636:I:Mountfort:MF-15:KENCO:8/26/87:9/15/87:aw:vo:ek:rw:

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	ORIGINATOR							
SURNAME								
DATE								

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

-2-

2. Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling incorporating the changes above.

A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Richard P. Mountfort *RFM*
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (TS-767C)

Enclosure

DRAFT

TRICOP WP

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Tribasic Copper Sulfate	94%
INERT INGREDIENTS	6%
TOTAL	100%

(METALLIC COPPER EQUIVALENT51%)

with comments
AUG 28 1987
55272-2

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING • AVISO

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

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Call a physician.

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

EPA Reg. No. 55272-2

EPA Est. No. 55272-MX-001

NET CONTENTS:

MANUFACTURED BY:

INGENIERIA INDUSTRIAL, S.A. de C.V.
Av. Coyoacan No. 1878-403
Col. del Valle, 03100 MEXICO, D.F.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND
DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

WARNING

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid breathing mist and contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash hands, arms, and face thoroughly with soap and warm water after handling.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

"This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes."

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury.

May cause skin sensitization in certain individuals.

(insert)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

MIXING DIRECTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Fill the spray tank approximately 1/2 full of water and with agitator running add the required amount of Trifluralin Copper Sulfate. Add water to fill the spray tank 3/4 full and when a sprayer stubber is recommended, add the recommended amount according to the manufacturer's recommendation. Fill the spray tank and keep agitator running until spraying is completed.

Trifluralin Copper Sulfate is compatible with oils and can be included in dormant oil sprays.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store unused product in original container only in cool, dry area out of reach of children and animals.

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

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

Insert #2 ----->

ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS

It is a violation of Federal laws to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of an endangered species or adverse modification of their habitat.

The use of this product may pose a hazard to certain Federally designated endangered species known to occur in specific areas within the following counties:

STATE	SPECIES (Bulletin No.)	COUNTY
CALIFORNIA	Solano Grass (EPA/ES-85-13)	Solano
TENNESSEE	Slackwater Darter (EPA/ES-85-04)	Lawrence Wayne Hancock
	Freshwater Mussels (EPA/ES-85-07)	Claiborne Hawkins Sullivan
ALABAMA	Slackwater Darter (EPA/ES-85-05)	Lauderdale Limestone Madison

FRUITS AND NUTS

ALMONDS: Brown Rot and Shot Hole — conventional dilute spray — use 4 to 5 lbs. in 100 gallons water with 1 gallon sticker and apply 350 to 400 gallons per acre. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot and Shot Hole should be applied at pink bud through popcorn stage. Do not spray after trees are in leaf. As a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole and Brown Rot, apply December 15 to January 15. Concentrate sprayers — use 9 to 12 lbs. combined with 1 to 2 gallons sticker and apply as above in 25 to 50 gallons water per acre. Note: Use 12 lbs. per acre through swelling buds and 9 lbs. per acre in popcorn stage. With aerial spray during the dormant season for control of Shot Hole and Brown Rot, apply 16 to 20 lbs. per acre in 20 gallons of water combined with a spreader sticker.

APRICOTS: Brown Rot and Shot Hole — conventional dilute spray — use 4 to 5 lbs. per 100 gallons water combined with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons sticker. As a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole disease apply November 15 to January 15. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot should be sprayed through swelling buds and popcorn stage. Do not spray when trees are in leaf. Concentrate spray — use 10 to 12 lbs. combined with 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons sticker per acre and apply as above. Note: Use 12 lbs. per acre through swelling buds and reduce to 10 lbs. in popcorn stage. When bud blight is a problem, apply the maximum rate shown above after most of leaves have fallen in the fall usually November and December, but ahead of fall rains.

AVOCADO: Anthracnose, Blotch, and Scab — use 3 lbs. per 100 gallons water. Begin treatment when blossom buds open. Repeat at 6 week intervals for a total of 3 applications. Do not apply later than 140 days after bloom.

BERRIES: (Blackberries, Boysenberries, Raspberries, Loganberries, Dewberries, Raspberries) Anthracnose — use 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100 gallons of water. Begin spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals. Leaf and Cane Spot and Yellow Rust — in spring sprays use 2 lbs. per 100 gallons of water and apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Also make a postharvest spray after pruning, but before fall rains begin to fall, using 6 lbs. per 100 gallons water combined with 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons sticker.

CHERRIES (Sweet): Brown Rot, Blossom Blight — use 4 to 5 lbs. per 100 gallons water plus $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gallon spreader-sticker. Apply at popcorn and late bloom stages. In late bloom spray add 5 lbs. hydrated lime per 100 gallons spray. For Leaf Spot apply 4 to 5 lbs. plus 5 lbs. hydrated lime per 100 gallons applied at petal fall. For Shot Hole — use 4 to 5 lbs. per 100 gallons water plus $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gallon sticker and apply as dormant spray.

CITRUS: Brown Rot — use 1 lb. per 100 gallons water (Florida only use 2 lbs. per 100 gallons water). A spreader sticker may be used where local conditions require. Apply at first indication of rain or first appearance of Brown Rot. Repeat as needed to protect during wet weather. For Melanose, Scab, Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting of grapefruit — use 1.3 to 3 lbs. per 100 gallons water by dilute spray. With aerial or concentrate sprayers apply 10 to 25 lbs. per acre diluted to the proper concentration with water as recommended for the specific type sprayer used. Do not use less than 10 gallons of spray per acre. For Scab control make two applications, one just before trees begin to flush and repeat at $\frac{1}{2}$ petal fall. For Melanose control apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat 4 weeks later if necessary. For Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting make a summer spray about July 15. Vegetable sulfur may be included in sprays for Melanose and Scab. CAUTION: Do not apply in areas where copper injury is known to occur.

GRAPES: Anthracnose, Black Rot, Downy Mildew — dilute spray — use 2 lbs. per 100 gallons water. Make first application when new growth is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and repeat every 10 to 14 days. Concentrate spray — use 4 to 5 lbs. per acre in sufficient water for good coverage and apply as stated above.

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

PEACHES & NECTARINES: — Brown Rot, Peach Blight (Shot Hole) and Leaf Curl — dilute spray — use 4 to 5 lbs. per 100 gallons plus 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons sticker. Concentrate spray — use 12 to 16 lbs. per acre plus 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons sticker in 25 to 50 gallons water per acre. As a dormant spray for Leaf Curl and Peach Blight (Shot Hole) apply November 15 to December 15 before fall rains begin. Bud sprays for Brown Rot and Peach Blight (Shot Hole) should be applied before bud swell and in full pink bud stage. Do not apply after pink bud or after trees are in leaf as injury may occur. Note: To control Leaf Curl application must be made before the foliage buds swell. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station. California only: For Blight and Leaf Curl control, 16 to 20 lbs. in 20 gallons water may be applied by aircraft to one acre during the dormant season. For Peach Bacterial diseases apply 3 lbs. per 100 gallons water plus sticker and apply during dormant season.

PEARS: Fire Blight — use $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per 100 gallons water. Apply 400 gallons per acre to give 1 lb. metallic copper per acre. Concentrate spray — use 2 lbs. per acre in sufficient water for good coverage. Apply at 10% bloom and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals during bloom. Do not use on D'Anjou, Comice, or Seckel varieties.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Brown Rot, Shot Hole — use 4 to 5 lbs. plus 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons sticker per 100 gallons water. For Shot Hole control apply as a dormant in November or December before fall rains begin. For Brown Rot control apply at early green bud and full popcorn stages. Concentrate spray — use 12 lbs. plus 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons sticker in 25 to 50 gallons water and apply to one acre. California Only: For aircraft spray to control Shot Hole and Brown Rot Blossom Blight apply 16 to 20 lbs. plus sticker in 20 gallons of water and apply to one acre during dormant season.

WALNUTS: Blight — use 4 to 5 lbs. per 100 gallons water. Make two treatments, the first in early prebloom ($\frac{1}{4}$ pistillate, not catkin, blooms showing) and the second when 10 to 20% pistillate, not catkin, blooms are showing. Repeat applications for blight control 3 or 4 times during growing season if necessary.

STRAWBERRIES: Leaf Spot — use 2 to 3 lbs. per 100 gallons water. Apply prebloom and postbloom.

CAUTION: Overspraying may cause injury to tender foliage of peaches, almonds, apricots and some Japanese plums.

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VEGETABLE AND FIELD CROPS

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Mix recommended amount of Tri-Basic 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 spray per acre, but do not apply less than 5 gallons spray mixture per acre. Consult the manufacturer for recommended water volumes per acre for a given sprayer.

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

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

SUGAR BEETS: Cercospora Leaf Spot — use 4 lbs. per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every 7 to 10 days.

BROCCOLI, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER: Downy Mildew, Leaf Spots — use 1 to 3 lbs. per acre. Begin when plants are above ground in plant bed or before disease normally appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals in plant bed and field.

CARROTS: Downy Mildew, Cercospora and Alternaria Leaf Blights — use 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

CELERY: Bacterial Blight, Early and Late Blight — use 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Treat every 7 days after emergence.

CUCURBITS: (Cantaloupes, Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash): Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Alternaria Leaf Spot, Bacterial Wilt, Downy and Powdery Mildew, Gummy stem blight, Leaf Spot, Scab — use 2 lbs. 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 or more plants per acre) spray every 3 to 4 days to protect fruit at all stages of development. Note: A ground application of Tri-Basic after planting, but before emergence, may help decrease infections of Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose and Alternaria Leaf Spot. Then follow above schedule after emergence. Note: Some Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend equal amount of hydrated lime when used on cucurbits. Lime when applied to cucurbits may cause dwarfing of plants and reduce fruit.

**— WARRANTY —
CONDITION OF SALE:**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product are based on field use and tests believed reliable and should be followed carefully. It is, however, impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Because such factors as weather conditions, foreign material and manner of use for application are all beyond the control of ~~Zincophos~~ ~~Zincophos~~, or the Seller of this product, such things as crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result.

**ALL SUCH RISKS ARE
ASSUMED BY THE BUYER.**

~~Zincophos~~ ~~Zincophos~~ 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. ~~Zincophos~~ ~~Zincophos~~ make no other warranties, expressed or implied, including **FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY**. In no case shall ~~Zincophos~~ ~~Zincophos~~ or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. The foregoing is a condition of sale by ~~Zincophos~~ ~~Zincophos~~ and is accepted as such by the Buyer.

Insert No. 1 :

Use high rate when conditions are favorable for disease development or when signs and symptoms of disease are present. Use lower rate when conditions are less favorable for disease.

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Insert #2:

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated area without protective clothing until sprays have dried or dusts have settled.

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.

Because certain states may 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 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:

WARNING: Area treated with Tricop WP
on (date of application).
Do not enter without appropriate
protective clothing until sprays
have dried or dusts have settled.
In case of accidental exposure,
see the Statement for Practical
Treatment on this label.