

65109-1

05-04-2007

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1/12



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Kimberly Hensley, Agent for
SSI Corporation
Environmental Solutions Group, LLC
1415 L Street, Suite 460
Sacramento, CA 95814-2823

MAY 4 2007

SUBJECT: Amendment to Label
Copperlate
EPA Reg. No. 65109-1
Your Submission Dated December 1, 2006

Dear Ms. Hensley:

The amended labeling 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. The front page of the label must be reorganized. Refer to the Label Review Manual for guidance.
2. Under "Keep out of Reach of Children", add the signal word "Danger" as a separate line. Also add the Spanish language signal word "Peligro". Assure that the child hazard statement and signal words are in the appropriate type size as stated in the regulations. Under the signal words, add the following: "Si usted no entiende le 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)."
3. Arrange the Precautionary Statements to include the heading "Precautionary Statements". Beneath this heading include Hazards to Human and Domestic Animals. Beneath this, begin the specific precautionary statements with the signal word followed by appropriate statements based on acute toxicity tests. Add, "Danger. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. May cause allergic skin reactions. Avoid contact with skin."

3/12

4. If necessary include, "See Precautionary language on back of label. It is not evident that there are any precautions on the back of label. Delete the referral statement unless there are precautionary statements there.

5. Beneath the specific Precautionary Statements, add the PPE, User Safety Recommendations, Environmental Hazards. At the top of page 2, delete the reference of toxicity to sheep or indicate the source of this information.

6. Replace the Endangered Species Restriction with the following: "The use of this product may pose a hazard to certain federally designated endangered species known to occur in specific areas of the following countries and its respective states: Solano (CA); Lawrence, Wayne Hancock (TN); Lauderdale, Livestone, Madison (LA), Grayson, Smyth, Scott, Washington, Lee (VA). Before using this product, refer to the appropriate EPA pollution specific for your specific area. This bulletin identifies areas where the use of this pesticide is prohibited, unless specified otherwise."

7. Move the Agricultural Use Requirements box to appear below the first paragraph of Directions for Use.

8. For direct aquatic rates, add maximum rates/application and annually as well as minimum Retreatment Intervals s indicated in Appendix A of the Copper RED.

8. On page 4, Storage and Disposal section, subheading "Storage" should read "Pesticide Storage" and subheading "Disposal" should read "Pesticide Disposal".

9. On page 4, Storage and Disposal section, Line 7, sentence beginning "Triple rinse" should read as follows: "Container Disposal. Triple rinse empty containers (or equivalent), then offer for recycling or puncture and dispose. Dispose of containers in a sanitary landfill or if permitted by state and local authority, by incineration. If burned, stay out of smoke."

Submit one copy of your final printed labels before you release the product for shipment.

3/12

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, contact Rose Kearns of my staff by phone at 703-305-5611 or via email at kearns.rosemary@epa.gov or myself at 703-305-7740 or via email at giles-parker.cynthia@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

15/

Cynthia Giles-Parker, Chief
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure

COPERLATE™ ALGAEICIDE/BACTERICIDE*
FOR LAKES, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, CANALS, LAGOONS, AND OTHER WATER SYSTEMS
* Non Public Health

4/12

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS
Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate** 20 %
Inert Ingredients 80 %
TOTAL 100 %

**Metallic Copper Equivalent 5 %
CAS # 7758-99-8

9.9 Lbs Per Gallon 1.188 Kg/L

SEE PRECAUTIONARY LANGUAGE ON BACK LABEL

Non-Flammable. Do Not Freeze.

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles or safety glasses. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. May cause allergic skin reactions. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

NET CONTENTS: FIVE (5) U.S. GALLONS
FIFTEEN (15) U.S. GALLONS
THIRTY (30) U.S. GALLONS
FIFTY-FIVE (55) U.S. GALLONS

EPA Reg No 65109-1
EPA Est No 65109-CO-001
Manufactured By:
SSI Corporation
210 S. Cedar
Julesburg, CO 80737
970.474.0974

**ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated**
MAY 4 2007
**Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.**
65109-1

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Potable water sources treated with copper products may be used as drinking water only after proper additional potable water treatments.

Use caution if using this product to treat water which may be consumed by sheep or other ovine livestock species. Copper can be toxic to these species.

5/12

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
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).

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. 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 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 a 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 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
- NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, Loaders, and other handlers must wear the following:

- Long-Sleeved shirt,
- Long pants,
- Chemical resistant gloves,
- Protective eyewear, and
- Shoes plus socks.

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are nitrile and polyvinyl chloride. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables are given, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this 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
- User 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 the outside of gloves before removing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

FISH AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS: Waters 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

6/12

minimize hazard, do not treat more than 1/2 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. In regions where ponds freeze in winter, treatment should be done 6 to 8 weeks before expected freeze time to prevent masses of decaying algae under an ice cover. 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), increase potential acute toxicity to non-target aquatic organisms. Trout and other species of fish may be killed at application rates recommended on the label, especially in soft or acidic waters as described above. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash-waters or rinsate.

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	County
California	Solano Grass	EPA/ES-85-13	Solano
Tennessee	Slackwater Darter	EPA/ES-85-04	Lawrence
			Wayne
	Freshwater Mussels	EPA/ES-85-07	Hancock
			Claiborne
			Hawkins
			Sullivan
Alabama	Slackwater Darter	EPA/ES-85-05	Lauderdale
			Limestone
			Madison
Virginia	Freshwater Mussels	EPA/ES-85-06	Grayson
			Smyth
			Scott
			Washington
			Lee

PLEASE NOTE: Before using this product in the above counties you must obtain the EPA Bulletin specific to your area. This Bulletin identifies areas within these counties where the use of this pesticide is prohibited unless specified otherwise. The EPA Bulletin is available from either your County Agricultural Extension Agent, the Endangered Species Specialist in your State Wildlife Agency Headquarters, or the appropriate Regional Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

THIS BULLETIN MUST BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO PESTICIDE USE

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and 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 the label about personal protective equipment (PPE), restricted re-entry intervals, and notification to workers. Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas during restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours. PPE required for early entry into treated areas that is permitted by the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as soil or water requires; coveralls, chemical resistant gloves made of any water proof material, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

7/12

APPLICATION AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT

Application, handling or storage equipment MUST consist of either fiberglass, PVC's, polypropylenes, most plastics, or stainless steel. Never use mild steel, nylon, brass, aluminum or copper around, or to store or handle full strength COPERLATE. Always rinse equipment free and clean of COPERLATE each night with plenty of fresh clean water.

Always store COPERLATE above 32 degrees F. Freezing may cause product separation. Seller makes no warranty for the performance of product which has been frozen.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Storage: Store in a safe place away from pets and KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN. Store away from excessive heat. COPERLATE will freeze. Always keep container closed. Store COPERLATE in its original container only. Bulk COPERLATE shall be stored and handled in stainless steel, fiberglass, poly propylene, PVCs or plastic equipment. Keep away from galvanized pipe, brass, copper, and any nylon or aluminum storage handling equipment.

Disposal. Excess COPERLATE should be disposed of through use. Do not contaminate lakes, rivers or streams as this may cause fish kill. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, mixture or residue is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. In the event of a spill, neutralize with limestone or baking soda before disposal. May deteriorate concrete container. Do not re-use empty container. Triple rinse empty containers (or equivalent). then offer for recycling or puncture and dispose. Dispose of containers in a sanitary landfill or, if permitted by state and local authority, by incineration. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

COPERLATE is an innovative unique formulation used for the suppression of Bacterial odors and toxic gases in sewage lagoons, feedlot run off pits, animal confinement facilities and other ponds containing organic matter or algae/bacteria. COPERLATE may also be used to control algae and bacteria in irrigation reservoirs, ponds, and potable water supplies. In still waters, COPERLATE has a vertical dispersion rate of 20 feet per hour and a horizontal dispersion rate of 25 feet per hour. In flowing waters, dispersion is faster depending on turbulence and velocity of flow.

Note: Effectiveness of COPERLATE decreases as the alkalinity increases and is significantly reduced when the alkalinity exceeds approximately 150 ppm as CaCO₃. As alkalinity increases, application rates towards the higher end of stated use ranges may be required.

Do not apply COPERLATE to water less than 40 ppm alkalinity without first doing a preliminary toxicity test on fish in the water. Perform this test in a separate container. COPERLATE may be very toxic to trout and other species in soft or acidic waters. This preliminary testing is necessary.

8/12

For potable water systems If the impounded water is a source of potable water or for potable water systems or for livestock watering systems, do not exceed one gallon in 60,000 gallons under any circumstances (1 ppm metallic copper). (Review General Algae Control Section of this label before proceeding).

If COPERLATE is to be sprayed:

- Do Not apply during temperature inversions;
- Apply only when wind velocity favors on-target deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph)
- Do Not Apply if wind velocity exceeds 15 mph;
- Use only medium or coarse spray nozzles in boat mounted boom, ground boom, or hand sprayers.
- For boat mounted booms, booms should be mounted so nozzle tips are no more than 2 feet above the water's surface.

GENERAL ALGAE CONTROL: For algae control, apply in late spring or early summer when algae first appear. The dosages are variable and depend upon algae species, water hardness, water temperature, amount of algae present, as well as whether water is clear, turbid, flowing or static. Preferably, the water should be clear with temperatures above 60 degrees F (15.6 degrees C). Higher dosages are required at lower water temperatures, higher algae concentrations and hard waters. Effective control of most algae species can be obtained with copper levels between .2 – 2 ppm. Application should be done by pouring or spraying COPERLATE DIRECTLY FROM THE CONTAINER INTO THE LAKES, PONDS, and RESERVOIRS OR IRRIGATION CANALS. Several application points speed up dispersal. In irrigation canals, the preferred application is via the Drip Irrigation and Injection instructions contained on this label. Static water requires less chemical for algae control than does flowing water. Use higher dosages to control chara, nitella, and filamentous algae (pond scum) and lower dosages to control planktonic algae. If there is uncertainty about the dosage begin with a lower dose and increase until control is achieved or until the maximum allowable level has been reached.

Before treating bodies of water, consult proper state authorities such as the Fisheries Commission or Conservation Department to obtain any necessary permits. NOTE: If treated water is to be used as a source of potable water, the metallic copper residual must not exceed 1 ppm. Potable water sources treated with copper products may be used as drinking water only after proper additional potable water treatments.

CALCULATIONS FOR THE AMOUNT (VOLUME IN CUBIC FEET) OF WATER IMPOUNDED: If the amount of water to be treated is unknown, calculate water volume as follows: (1) Obtain surface area by measuring of regular shaped ponds or mapping of irregular ponds or by reference to previously recorded engineering data or maps. (2) Calculate average depth by sounding in a regular pattern and taking the mean of these readings or by reference to previously obtained data. (3) Multiply surface area in feet by average depth in feet to obtain cubic feet of water volume. (4) Alternatively, multiply surface area in acres by average depth in feet to obtain total acre/feet of water. (5) For circular or elliptical shaped bodies of water, volume can be obtained by multiplying 3.14 X the radius of the body of water squared (radius X radius) X the average depth [(2) above].

CALCULATION OF WATER FLOW IN DITCHES, STREAMS, AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS: In ditches, streams, and canal type irrigations systems the amount of water flow in cubic feet per second is found by means of a weir or other measuring device. Multiply the water volume in cu. ft. times 7.5 to obtain gallons. If no weir or other measuring device is available, water flow and volume can be estimated as: Average width X Depth X Velocity in feet/sec = Cubic Feet Per Second (CFS). Velocity can be determined by the time it takes for a floating object to move a

9/12

given distance. This measurement should be made three to four times and the results should be averaged. Note: 1 C.F.S./Hr. = 27,000 Gals.

CALCULATE GALLONS OF WATER TO BE TREATED AS FOLLOWS: (1) To find the capacity of a water storage containment or impounded waters in gallons, multiply the water volume in cubic feet times 7.5. or (2) if Acre/ft calculations were used multiply Acre/ft by 326,000 to obtain total gallons of water. (3) For flowing water measure in Cubic Feet Per Second- 1 C.F.S./HR = 27,000 gallons of water.

CALCULATIONS OF ACTIVE INGREDIENT TO BE ADDED IF RECOMMENDED USAGE RATE IS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER MILLION (PPM): 1 Gallon of COPERLATE in 60,000 gallons of water yields 1 ppm of dissolved copper. If desired application rate is expressed in ppm: (1) Divide total gallons to be treated by 60,000 to yield total gallons of COPERLATE required to yield 1 ppm copper. (2) Multiply the foregoing by the desired ppm treatment level to yield actual gallons required. Example: 240,000 gallons to be treated divided by 60,000 = 4 Gallons COPERLATE to achieve 1 ppm copper. If a 0.2 ppm level is required then, $4 \times 0.2 = 0.8$ Gallons COPERLATE required to achieve a 0.2 ppm copper concentration.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

To Control Algae in Impounded, In Lakes, Ponds, and Reservoirs: Apply 1 pint of COPERLATE in each 7,500-300,000 gallons of water to be treated. One pint (16 ounces) of COPERLATE per each 7,500 to 300,000 gallons yields a range of 1 ppm (7,500 gallons) down to .025 ppm (300,000 gallons). For best results, apply to warm, still water on a sunny day when algae are near the surface.

There are several methods by which to apply COPERLATE to impounded water. It may be applied from either the shoreline or from a boat. In smaller lakes, ponds, and reservoirs, (bodies of water) shoreline application through an electrically or manually operated hand spray device is preferred. In larger lakes, ponds and reservoirs, either application from a boat or direct injection into the influent stream is preferred.

Shoreline Application:

In smaller lakes, ponds, and reservoirs, COPERLATE is most easily applied by using either an electrically or manually operated hand spray device (sprayer). REMOVE THE SPRAY NOZZLE from the sprayer so that, when activated, the spray device dispenses a straight stream rather than a spray pattern. This will minimize or eliminate the potential for any drift and enable you to project the dispensed stream of COPERLATE further away from the shore line than if the spray nozzle were attached. Always use a sprayer which is constructed of materials listed in the Storage and Handling Equipment listed on this label. Only use this method on calm days or when wind is less than 10 mph. Never use this method of application when wind is in excess of 15 mph or when you must stand down wind of the direction of application or in any position that could expose you to drift. Never treat more the 1/2 of the body of water at one time. Wait 10 to 14 days between applications.

1. Based on your developed knowledge of the body of water, mark two points on opposing shorelines where, when drawing an imaginary line between them, 1/2 the volume of water is on each side of the line. Verify your water volume calculations.
2. Determine the amount of COPERLATE required to treat the portion of the body of water selected in #1 above. Dilution of COPERLATE with clean water prior to application may be done so that uniform distribution is more easily accomplished.
3. Beginning at one mark on the shoreline, simultaneously begin walking towards the other mark while projecting a stream of COPERLATE or COPERLATE solution to a point approximately 5 feet from the shoreline.

10/12

4. When the opposing mark has been reached, reverse course and while walking back to the beginning mark, project a stream approximately 10 feet from the shoreline.
5. Repeat steps 3 & 4, increasing the distance of stream projection from the shoreline by 5 feet each time, until all COPERLATE is dispensed.

Boat Application-Larger lakes, ponds, and reservoirs:

In larger bodies of water, probably the most satisfactory and simplest method is to apply COPERLATE within the body of water from a boat. A small pump mounted in the boat can easily be used for this purpose. When using this method, COPERLATE is pumped from either its original container or a nurse tank (containing the amount of COPERLATE required for the application) into a hose (or manifolded gang of hoses) where hose(s) are trailing over the side or stern (back) of the boat and where the hose outlet is just below the surface of the water. While COPERLATE may be sprayed over the surface of the water, application through hoses eliminates or minimizes risk of drift.

If spraying, re-read about spraying application in the General Information portion of this label. Mount spray boom or nozzles so that nozzle height is no more than 2 feet above water surface. Alternatively, begin treatment along the shoreline and proceed outward until one-third to one-half of the total area has been treated. Follow procedure outlined for shore application for lakes, ponds, and reservoirs contained on this label.

To apply by boat, the customary method is to make successive parallel applications across the body of water where the distance between each parallel line of application is from 20 to 200 feet. Initial application should be made along a line following the shoreline, with subsequent lines of application being parallel to the initial line of application and made progressively further away from the shoreline.

1. Based on your developed knowledge of the body of water, mark two points on opposing shorelines where, when drawing an imaginary line between them, not more than 1/2 the total volume of water within the lake, pond, or reservoir is on each side of the line.
2. Determine the total amount of COPERLATE required for treating the selected portion of the body of water. (Example: 40 gallons)
3. Determine the distance between your parallel lines of application.
4. Based on the surface area of the portion and shape of the body of water to be treated and the intended distance between parallel lines of application to be made, determine the number of parallel lines of application to be made. Plot these lines reasonably to scale on chart paper.
5. Sum the length (in feet) of all parallel lines of application. The result is the total distance you will travel during application. (Example: 20,000 feet)
6. Determine the speed (in MPH) at which your boat will be traveling during application and convert this to Feet Per Minute (FPM) by multiplying MPH X 88 (Example: 5 MPH X 88 = 440 fpm) or refer to the following table:

MPH	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
fpm	176	264	352	440	528	616	704	792	880

7. Divide the total gallons of COPERLATE you intend to apply to the selected section of body of water by the total distance determined in #5 above. This result will provide you the fractional gallons of COPERLATE per foot you will apply. (Example: 40 divided by 20,000 = .004 gallons/ft)
8. Multiply the fractional gallons of COPERLATE you will apply per foot as calculated in #7 above times your travel speed in FPM. This result is the gallons per minute (gpm) at which you must set your pump. (Example 440 fpm X .004 = 0.88 gpm)

11/12

9. Navigate to your starting point, engage your pump, and begin applying COPERLATE at your intended speed beginning close to the shoreline and proceeding outward in parallel lines of application.
10. If, at the end of application, all COPERLATE required for the application has not been dispensed, return to a line of application which, on your application chart, is about ¼ of the way out from the shoreline. Then, following your navigation chart, continue applying until all COPERLATE has been used.

CONTROL OF ALGAE AND BACTERIAL ODOR IN SEWAGE LAGOONS AND PITS (Except California): Application rates may vary depending on amounts of organic matter (sewage) in lagoons and pits. Application should be done by pouring COPERLATE directly from the container into the pit or lagoon. Several application points speed up dispersal. Use one gallon of full strength COPERLATE in 60,000 gallons (8,000 cubic feet) of sewage. For best results disperse COPERLATE evenly throughout sewage. Bacterial odors should be noticeably reduced in 1 or 2 weeks. Repeat application when odors reoccur.

Feedlot Run-off Lagoons: Add a portion of the required dosage of COPERLATE at several locations around the lagoon to speed dispersal of the product. A minimum of two applications per year (spring and fall) is recommended. Additional applications may be required as needed or when the lagoon is pumped. **Animal Containment Pits:** If pits are located under the confinement buildings, add COPERLATE directly to these pits. If the pits are outside, insert or inject COPERLATE into the transfer line to the pit. **Other Organic Sludges:** COPERLATE must be thoroughly mixed with sludge. Apply at the rate of one gallon COPERLATE in 30,000 gallons of sludge.

In Irrigation Conveyance Systems: For continuous addition, add one pint COPERLATE for each 7,500 - 300,000 gallons of water. Repeat on approximate 2-week intervals as required. For conveyance systems longer than 30 miles, it is recommended that the above dosage be dispersed among injection points every 5 to 30 miles. However, if the irrigation conveyance system is used for potable water, do not exceed the total dosage of one gallon in 60,000 gallons of water.

Sprinkler, Drip, or Other Types of Irrigation Equipment: COPERLATE must be applied continuously for the duration of the water application. Mixing instructions for dilutions of COPERLATE are 1 pint for each 7,500 to 300,000 gallons of water. Do not mix with basic substances. Not agitation is required.

Drip Irrigation & Injection Instructions: Calculate the amount of COPERLATE needed to maintain the drip rate for a period of 4 hours by multiplying Pints/Hr by 4 OR Fluid Ounces/Minute by 240. This dosage will maintain the copper level at the required ppm for 4 hours. COPERLATE must be introduced at a point of turbulence to insure proper dispersion. Place the required amount of COPERLATE into a tank equipped with a needle valve and set the drip rate as required using a stop watch and a measuring device. Alternatively, use a chemigation or dosing device calibrated and adjusted to inject the desired amounts of COPERLATE. Readjust as required if flow rates change. Distance of control will vary. Treatment points should be determined in the field and placed at required intervals for control. Periodic maintenance treatments may be required.

13/12

COPERLATE DRIP OR INJECTION RATE								
Algae Growth								
Water Flow Rate		Heavy (2 ppm)			Moderate (1 ppm)		Light (0.2 ppm)	
CFS		Gal./Min.	Pints/Hour	Oz./Min.	Pints/Hour	Oz./Min.	Pints/Hr.	Oz./Min.
1		450	7.2	1.9	3.6	1.0	0.7	0.2
2		900	14.4	3.8	7.2	1.9	1.4	0.4
3		1,350	21.6	5.8	10.8	2.9	2.2	0.6
4		1,800	28.8	7.7	14.4	3.8	2.9	0.8
5		2,250	36.0	9.6	18	4.8	3.6	1.0

TO CONTROL ALGAE IN RICE (Domestic and Wild) FIELDS: Application should be made when algae have 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. Depending on depth, 1 quart to 1 gallon per acre is normally sufficient. Higher use rates are acceptable, but never use more than 7 gallons per acre. COPERLATE can be metered into the rice field as water is being applied or slug fed into each paddy when water is being held.

TO CONTROL TADPOLE SHRIMP IN RICE FIELDS: Application should be made to the flooded fields any time the pest appears from planting time until the seedlings are well rooted and have emerged through the water. Apply 2 gallons COPERLATE per acre minimum, and up to 4 gallons per acre, but not more than 2.5 ppm of the total volume of water (see table below). The use rate per acre should be determined by the water depth and flow. Use the lower rate at minimum flow and water depth and the higher rate when water depth and flow are maximum.

Crop	Maximum per Application Rate	Maximum Annual Rate	Minimum Retreatment Interval	Notes
Tadpole shrimp in rice fields	2.5 ppm	n/a	n/a	None

LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

To the extent consistent with applicable law: Seller warrants that the product conforms to the chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label for the use under normal conditions but makes no other warranties of FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY expressed or implied, or any other, warranty if the product is used contrary to the label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not foreseeable to the seller. In no case shall the seller be liable for more than the cost of this product to the buyer and will, in no event, be liable for any consequential, special or indirect damages (including lost profits) connected with the use or handling of this product. This product is offered and the buyer or user accepts it subject to the foregoing terms which may not be varied.

Net Contents: _____