



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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MAR 28 2008

Mr. Walter G. Talarek
Product Registration
W, Neudorff GrnbH KG
1008 Riva Ridge Drive
Great Falls, VA 22066-1620

SUBJECT: Application for Pesticide Notification (PRN 98-10)
Request To Add Four Container Sizes
EPA Reg. No. 67702-2
Application Dated March 18, 2008

Dear Registrant:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 dated 03/18/08 for the above product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action(s) requested fall within the scope of PRN 98-10. The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

If you have any questions, please call me directly at 703-305-6249 or Owen F. Beeder of my staff at 703-308-8899.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Linda Arrington".

Linda Arrington
Notifications & Minor Formulations Team Leader
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs



United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

☐ Registration
☐ Amendment
☒ Other

OPP Identifier Number

2/26

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number
67702-2

2. EPA Product Manager
Tony Kish

3. Proposed Classification

☒ None ☐ Restricted

4. Company/Product (Name)
NEU1140F Copper Soap

PM#
22

5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code)

W. Neudorff GmbH KG
c/o Walter G. Talarek PC, 1008 Riva Ridge Drive
Great Falls, VA 22066-1620

☐ Check if this is a new address

6. Expedited Review. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3) (b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to:

EPA Reg. No. _____

Product Name _____

Section - II

☐ Amendment - Explain below.

☐ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____

☒ Notification - Explain below.

☐ Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____

☐ "Me Too" Application.

☐ Other - Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.) Notification of the addition of four (4) container sizes per PR Notice 98-10. This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 USC Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child-Resistant Packaging

☐ Yes
☐ No

* Certification must be submitted

Unit Packaging

☐ Yes
☐ No

If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt.

No. per container

Water Soluble Packaging

☐ Yes
☐ No

If "Yes" Package wgt

No. per container

2. Type of Container

☐ Metal
☐ Plastic
☐ Glass
☐ Paper
☐ Other (Specify) _____

3. Location of Net Contents Information

☐ Label ☐ Container

4. Size(s) Retail Container

50, 55, 200 & 211 gallon
sizes being added

5. Location of Label Directions

☐ On Label
☐ On Labeling accompanying product

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product

☐ Lithograph
☐ Paper glued
☐ Stenciled

☐ Other _____

Section - IV

1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)

Name
Walter G. Talarek

Title
Authorized Agent

Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
703-759-4837

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

6. Date Application Received
(Stamped)

2. Signature

3. Title

Authorized Agent

4. Typed Name

Walter G. Talarek

5. Date

March 18, 2008

MASTER LABEL**NEU1140F Copper Soap**
Flowable Liquid Copper Fungicide**Active Ingredient:**

Copper Octanoate (Copper Soap)	10.0%
Inert Ingredients	<u>90.0%</u>
Total	100.0%
metallic copper equivalent	1.8%

SUBLABEL A: Home and Garden Use

SUBLABEL B: Commercial Agricultural Use

EPA REG. NO. 67702-2

EPA EST. 67702-WG-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

Registrant: W. Neudorff GmbH KG
An der Muhle 3, Postfach 1209
D-31860 Emmerthal, Germany
www.neudorff.com

Home and Garden Use: NET CONTENTS: 16 ounces, 24 ounces, 32 ounces, 1 gallon, 50 gallons, 55 gallons, 200 gallons or 211 gallons (800 liters)

Commercial Agricultural Use: NET CONTENTS: 1 gallon, 2.5 gallons, 5 gallons, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 40 gallons, 45 gallons, 50 gallons, 55 gallons, 200 gallons or 211 gallons (800 liters)

SUBLABEL A: Home and Garden Use**NEU1140F Copper Soap**
Flowable Liquid Copper Fungicide**Active Ingredient:**

Copper Octanoate (Copper Soap)	10.0%
Inert Ingredients	<u>90.0%</u>
Total	100.0%
metallic copper equivalent	1.8%

EPA REG. NO. 67702-2

EPA EST. 67702-WG-1

NET CONTENTS: 16 ounces, 24 ounces, 32 ounces, 1 gallon, 50 gallons, 55 gallons, 200 gallons and 211 gallons

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

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 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.
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 by a poison control center or doctor. -Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person
IF INHALED	-Move person to fresh air. -If person is not breathing call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. -Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

Environmental Hazards

This product may be toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by disposal of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read and follow all applicable directions and precautions on this label before using.

Application Directions

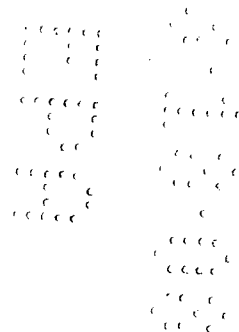
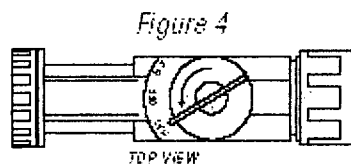
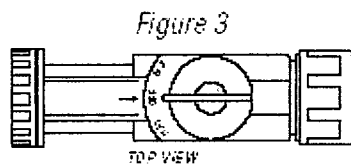
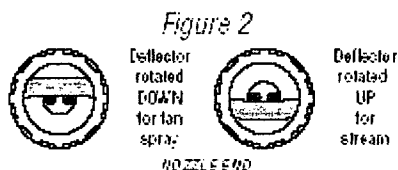
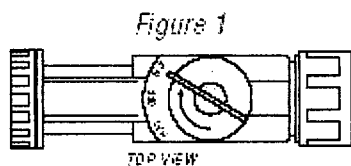
Shake well before use. Most conventional liquid pesticide plant sprayers can be used to apply NEU1140F COPPER SOAP to plants.

To control **powdery mildews**, use a solution of 0.5 to 2.0 fluid ounces of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP in a gallon of water. For best control, start spraying before the disease is visible or when mildew is first visible on the plant. Spray all plant parts thoroughly, and repeat every 7 to 10 days. On plants that are very susceptible to powdery mildew, such as greenhouse-grown cucumber, it is best to spray the plants twice a week during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter. On outdoor plants, re-apply after rain.

To control **downy mildews, leaf and fruit spots, blights, and rust**, use a solution of 0.5 to 2.0 fluid ounces of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP in a gallon of water. Ensure that all surfaces of the plant are thoroughly sprayed. For best control, begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears or when weather forecasts predict a long period of wet weather. Alternatively, begin treatment when disease first appears, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as needed. Re-apply after rain. Use 2 fluid ounces per gallon of water, sprayed every 7 days or less, following heavy rain or when the amount of disease is increasing rapidly. This higher rate should be used for preventing late blight on potato and related plants. If possible, time applications so that at least 12 hours of dry weather follows application.

To prevent **fruit rots**, use a solution of 0.5 to 2.0 fluid ounces of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP in a gallon of water. Ensure that all surfaces of the plant are thoroughly sprayed. Apply at the start of flowering and continue every 7 to 10 days until harvest. Fungicidal sprays are especially warranted when weather forecasts predict a long period of wet weather. Re-apply after rain.

[Optional hose-end sprayer directions that may be presented on the container or supplemental wording, either:



To Use This Sprayer:

1. Shake container well.
2. Connect spray nozzle to garden hose.
3. Turn on the water from the faucet. Extend hose to the farthest area to be treated and work back toward the faucet so you don't come in contact with the treated area.
4. When you are ready to spray, turn the knob on top so that it points to the MIX position on the spray head. (Fig. 1)
5. The spray deflector on the front of the hose-end applicator can be rotated to give a stream or fan spray. (Fig. 2)

To Stop Spraying

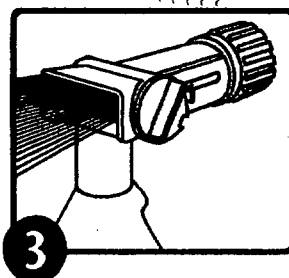
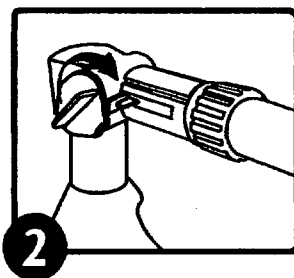
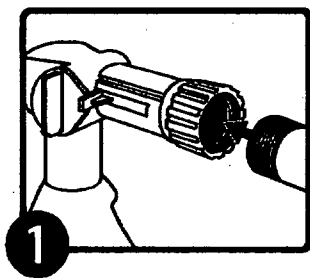
6. When you are finished spraying or if you have to stop spraying at any time, turn the knob back to the OFF position. (Fig. 3)
7. Turn off the water from the faucet.
8. Turn the knob to H2O then OFF, to drain the water from the hose. (Fig. 4)

OR

1. Attach garden hose to spray nozzle. Turn on water supply.
2. Bend safety tab down and turn control to "water".
3. Point nozzle toward plants and turn water control knob to "On". Product will automatically mix with water. Spray upper and lower leaf surfaces thoroughly.

To Stop Spraying:

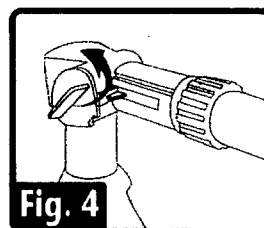
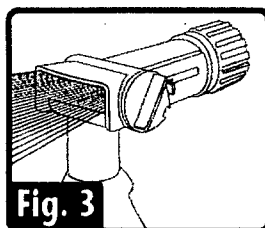
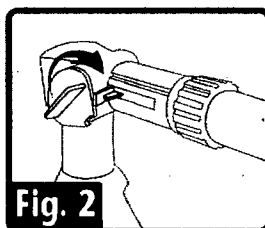
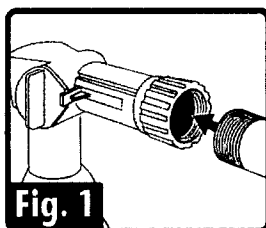
1. When you are finished spraying or if you have to stop spraying at any time, turn the blue knob back to the OFF position.
2. Turn off the water from the faucet.
3. Turn the blue knob to H2O then OFF, to drain the water from the hose.
4. Unscrew spray nozzle from hose. Remove hose end from container.
5. Reseal the container with the child-resistant closure. Rinse the hose-end applicator



OR

1. Shake container well before using.
2. Connect a garden hose to the Ready Spray nozzle. Make sure the dial on the nozzle is in the "OFF" position with the safety tab in the valve notch.
3. Turn on the water at faucet. Extend hose to the farthest area to be treated and work back toward the faucet so you don't come in contact with the treated area.
4. To BEGIN spraying, point nozzle toward treatment site and
 - a. Bend the safety tab back (located at the right of the yellow dial) with your thumb,
 - b. Using your other hand, QUICKLY turn the dial clockwise until it stops. Water will automatically mix with the product.
5. Spray moss thoroughly. Walk at a steady pace while spraying using an even sweeping motion, slightly overlapping treated areas.
6. To STOP spraying, QUICKLY turn the dial in the opposite direction of "ON" until it stops and the safety tab engages the notch on the valve. Turn water off at faucet. To relieve pressure before removing nozzle from hose, bend the safety tab back and turn dial "ON" until water stops spraying.

7. To STORE unused product, make sure the dial is in the "OFF" position with safety tab in the valve notch. Place in cool area away from heat, sunlight or open flame.



Directions for Use on Ornamentals and Turf
Diseases Controlled, Listed by Plant:

Ornamental Plant	Common Name	Diseases Controlled
<i>Aechmea faciaa</i>	Urn plant, bromeliad	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot and blight
<i>Aeschynanthus pulcher</i>	Lipstick vine	Botrytis blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Aglaonema</i> species	Chinese evergreen	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight, Soft rot
<i>Anthurium</i> species	Tailflower	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight, Soft rot
<i>Aphelandra squarrosa</i>	Zebra plant	Botrytis blight, Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine	Colletotrichum needle blight
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Bird's nest fern	Bacterial leaf spot and blight
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Schefflera	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal) Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Caladium</i> species	Caladium	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Calathea</i> species	Rattlesnake plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Fishtail palm	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Chamaedorea</i> species	various palms	Leaf spot
<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Areca palm	Leaf spot
<i>Cissus</i> species	Grape ivy	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Botrytis blight, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Croton	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot and blight
<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	Ti plant	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Chryptanthus</i> species	Bromeliad, earthstar	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> species	Dieffenbachia	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal) Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Dracaena</i> species	Dracaena, Corn plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Pothos, Devil's ivy	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Euphorbia	Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese fatsia	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal) Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping fig	Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	India-rubber tree	Leaf spot (fungal), Botrytis blight
<i>Fittonia verschaffeltii</i>	Nerve plant	Rhizoctonia blight

<i>Hedra helix</i>	English ivy	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Hoya carnosa</i>	Wax plant	Botrytis blight, Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Maranta leuconeura</i>	Prayer plant	Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Swiss cheese plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Rhizoctonia blight, Soft rot
<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Boston fern	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Peperomia</i> species	Peperomia	Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Philodendron</i> species	Philodendron	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Pilea</i> species	Aluminum plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Platycerium bifurcatum</i>	Staghorn fern	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Polyscias</i> species	Aralia	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Rhapis</i> species	Ladyfinger palm	Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i>	Oyster plant	Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>	African violet	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Botrytis blight, Leaf spot (fungal), Powdery mildew
<i>Sansevieria triafasciata</i>	Snake plant	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Dwarf Schefflera	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Schlumbergera</i> species	Cactus	Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Sedum</i> species	Sedum	Leaf spot (fungal)
<i>Spathiphyllum</i> species	Spathe flower	Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Nephthytis	Bacterial leaf spot and blight, Leaf spot (fungal), Rhizoctonia blight
<i>Yucca</i> species	yucca	Leaf spot (fungal)

The ornamental and turf species listed may be treated with NEU1140F COPPER SOAP. Unless otherwise stated, mix 0.5 to 2 fluid ounces in one gallon of water and spray all plant surfaces thoroughly. When necessary, repeat sprays every 7 to 10 days. NEU1140F COPPER SOAP may cause some copper toxicity on some plant species. Before spraying a specific plant species, consult your State Experiment Station or make a test spray.

Directions for Use on Ornamentals and Turf

Crop	Diseases Controlled	Application Notes
Pine	Needle blight	Mix at a rate of 0.5 to 2.0 fluid ounces of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP with one gallon water. Spray until needles are thoroughly wet with spray. Apply when new needles are just emerging.
Rose and Ornamental Shrubs (Such as; Crape Myrtle, Forsythia, Hydrangea, Willow, Mock-Orange, Deutzia, Pyracantha,	Blackspot, Downy mildew, Gray mold (Botrytis), Leafspots, Powdery mildew, Rust	NEU 1140F COPPER SOAP may cause copper toxicity on some rose varieties. Copper toxicity appears as purple spots. For Black spot, mix at a rate of 1.44 fl. ozs. of NEU 1140F COPPER SOAP per gallon of water. For Powdery Mildew, mix at a rate of 1.08 fl. ozs. of NEU 1140F COPPER SOAP per gallon of water. In damp cool conditions (below 60°F), phytotoxicity is likely to occur with the use of NEU 1140F COPPER SOAP.

		with oil when applied on any citrus.
Corn	Southern leaf blight, Cercospora leaf spot	
Crucifer Crops (Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Canola, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mustard, Pak-Choi, Rape, Rutabaga, Turnip)	Alternaria blight, Bacterial leaf spot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, White mold (Sclerotinia)	
Cucurbits (Cucumbers, Cantaloupe, Squash, Pumpkin, Zucchini)	Alternaria blight, Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Scab, Ulocladium leaf spot, Powdery mildew	For cucumbers grown in a greenhouse, apply NEU1140F COPPER SOAP 2 times per week in the first 2 weeks after emergence, followed by sprays every 7 days.
Currant and Gooseberry	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Phyllosticta, Septoria leaf spots, Powdery mildew	
Ginseng	Alternaria blight, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora, Powdery mildew	
Grapes	Downy mildew, Black rot, Phomopsis Cane and Leaf Spot, Powdery mildew, Gray mold (Botrytis)	Do not mix NEU1140F COPPER SOAP with lime. Certain Vinifera and French Hybrid varieties may be sensitive to copper sprays resulting in marginal leaf burn. Before spraying these varieties, consult your State Experiment Station or make test sprays.
Hop	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew	
Lettuce, Chicory, Endive,	Downy mildew, Septoria leaf spot, Powdery mildew, Bacterial soft rot and bottom rot	Use lower rate when disease pressure is low or on copper sensitive varieties of lettuce.
Onion, Garlic, Leek, shallot, Chives	Botrytis leaf blight, Downy mildew, Neck rot, Bacterial soft rot	
Parsley	Leaf scorch, Leaf spot	
Peanuts	Sclerotinia blight, Leaf spots (early and late), web blotch	
Pome Fruit Trees (Apple, Pear, Quince)		NOTICE: NEU1140F COPPER SOAP as used in this recommendation may cause russetting of Golden Delicious and similar susceptible apple varieties. Mild russetting of other varieties may occur. Preferred use is on non-bearing or processing varieties where russetting is not a concern. On apple do not exceed the rate of 1.0 fluid ounces NEU1140F per gallon water.
	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot	Apply in mid-July.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Store in a secure place, away from open fire or flame. Keep container closed and reseal after use. Product may be damaged by freezing. Do not store product below 4°C. If spilled, use absorbent materials and dispose of in an approved manner.

Pesticide Disposal

If empty: Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available.

If partly filled: Call you local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

(The following information may or may not be placed, in whole or in part, on the final label:

- This bottle will treat XXXXX sq.ft.
- Copper Soap Fungicide
- For Roses, Fruits & Vegetables
- Controls Powdery Mildew, Black Spot & Rust!
- Where to use
- Ornamentals and Turf
- Vegetables, Fruits, and Nuts
- Manufactured under a license of Neudorff.
- For household use only.
- Roses & Ornamentals: Controls black spot, rust, powdery and downy mildew.
- Fruit trees: Controls peach leaf curl, brown rot, fireblight, scab, blossom blight, leaf and fruit spot
- Vegetables: Controls powdery mildew, downy mildew, botrytis, alternaria leaf blight and septoria leaf spot.
- Lawns: Controls leaf blight, leaf spot, dollar spot and rust.
- Use as a dormant spray for peach leaf curl.
- Controls peach leaf curl.
- Use for early and late blight on tomatoes (and potatoes).
- Great for powdery mildew
- Lawn and Garden Fungicide
- Lawn Fungicide
- Controls (leaf blight), (leaf spot), (dollar spot), and (rust) on lawns
- Prevents and controls harmful (major) lawn diseases (including leaf blight, leaf spot, dollar spot and rust)
- Promotes healthy, disease free lawns
- Ready-to-Spray lawn fungicide
- Controls many plant diseases using low concentrations of copper.
- For a wide range of plant diseases: powdery mildew, rusts, blackspot, leaf & fruit spot, downy mildew, fruit rot, late blight.
- Dormant and growing season liquid copper fungicide.
- Fixed copper is one of the oldest fungicides and bactericides, used to control a wide range of plant diseases. NEU1140F COPPER SOAP is a patented, fixed copper fungicide, made by combining a soluble copper fertilizer with a naturally occurring fatty acid. The copper and the fatty acid combine to form a copper salt of the fatty acid, known

are often produced. Rust is commonly found on grasses, currants and many other types of plants.

-Fruit rots commonly occur on strawberries, raspberries, and other fruit. They appear as soft, rotten areas on the fruit. Often the causal fungus can be seen growing and producing spores on the surface of the rotting area. Rots are often caused by fungi belonging to the following genera: *Aspergillus*, *Botrytis*, *Monilinia*, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, *Rhizopus* and *Sclerotinia*.

-www.neudorff.com



-Cueva™ is a trademark of W. Neudorff GmbH KG

-Contains Cueva™ Fungicide Concentrate, a trademark of W. Neudorff GmbH KG

-Made with Cueva™ Fungicide Concentrate, a trademark of W. Neudorff GmbH KG



-For Organic Gardening



-Listed by the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) for use in production of organic food and fiber

-Listed by the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) for use in organic production

-Cultural Method to Assist in Reducing Plant Disease

Several common sense techniques can also be used to reduce plant disease. These include:

- Inspect the plants often for signs of disease or insect pests. Take appropriate measures when warranted.
- Promote healthy plant growth, but do not over fertilize.
- Do not grow the same types of plants in the same location in successive years.
- Control weed species around the garden that are related to the plant species that you are growing. Weeds are a source of plant pathogens.
- Space plants to ensure good airflow and drying after rain. Also, water plants in the morning to minimize the time that the plants are wet. Wet leaves, flowers and fruit promote infections by plant pathogens.
- Prune plants during dry weather to avoid wound infections.
- At the end of the growing season remove and compost all garden refuse. Garden refuse can act as a source of plant pathogens.]

The registrant may use one of these optional statements, either:

"NOTICE TO BUYER

To the extent consistent with applicable law, seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on this label and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on this label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to use of this product contrary to label directions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller. To the

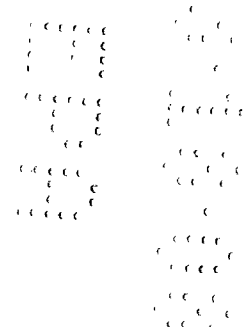
extent consistent with applicable law. Buyer assumes all risk of any such use. Seller makes no other warranties, either expressed or implied.

OR

Unconditionally guaranteed by W. Neudorff GmbH KG. If for any reason you are not satisfied with this product, send proof of purchase to the address shown and we will gladly refund your purchase price."

Registrant: W. Neudorff GmbH KG, Postfach 1209, An der Mühle 3,
D-31860 Emmerthal, Germany

US Patent Number: 5,246,716



SUBLABEL B: Commercial Agricultural Use**NEU1140F Copper Soap****Flowable Liquid Copper Fungicide****Active Ingredient:**

Copper Octanoate (Copper Soap)	10.0%
Inert Ingredients	90.0%
Total	100.0%
metallic copper equivalent	1.8%

EPA REG. NO. 67702-2

EPA EST. 67702-WG-1

NET CONTENTS: 1 gallon, 2.5 gallons, 5 gallons, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 40 gallons, 45 gallons, 50 gallons, 55 gallons, 200 gallons or 211 gallons (800 liters)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

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 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.
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 by a poison control center or doctor. -Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person
IF INHALED	-Move person to fresh air. -If person is not breathing call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. -Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Requirements: Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection sheet. Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirts, long pants, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber, and shoes plus socks. 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.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This product may be toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by disposal 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 manner that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected workers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Read and follow all applicable directions and precautions on this label before using.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product 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), restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

Entry-Restrictions: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval of 4 hours.

PPE required for early-entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear: coveralls, shoes, socks and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber.

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.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Shake well before use. Most conventional liquid pesticide plant sprayers can be used to apply NEU1140F COPPER SOAP to plants. A spreader may be used to improve the spreading of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP on hard to wet plants.

Tank Mixing NEU1140F COPPER SOAP with Other Pesticides

Read and follow all applicable directions and precautions on the label of other products, before mixing with NEU1140F COPPER SOAP.

NEU1140F COPPER SOAP can be applied up to day of harvest. When tank-mixed with products, do not apply that product closer to harvest than is permitted or stated on the other product's label.

Pour NEU1140F COPPER SOAP into spray tank at least half filled with water using adequate agitation. When mixed with other products proven or known to be compatible, wettable powders should be added first, followed in order by flowables (such as NEU1140F COPPER SOAP), and then emulsifiable concentrates.

NEU1140F COPPER SOAP can be mixed with Bravo® (WP, 720, 500), Captan, Daconil® 2787, Ferbam, maneb (WP or Flowable), Dithane® M-45, Manzate® 200, sulfur (wetttable or flowable), organo phosphates, Thiodan®, *Bacillus thuringiensis* Berliner, Guthion®, Pydrin®, Diazinon®, malathion for use on the crops listed on this label, in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Do not mix NEU1140F COPPER SOAP with oil when applied to citrus. Do not mix NEU1140F COPPER SOAP with chelated or liquid fertilizers. Use caution when using product with other fungicides and insecticides. Observe all cautions and limitations on all products used in mixtures.

Chemigation

Apply this product only through sprinkler systems, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, bug gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Mix XX gallons of Cueva in XX gallons of water in the mixing tank employing agitation. Apply the Cueva at the end of the irrigation cycle to one acre.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop 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 off under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such 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, back flow 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 the pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow 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 a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must 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.

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.

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.

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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Directions for use on Vegetables, Herbs, Field Crops, Nuts, Fruits including Citrus and Berries

Mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP with 100 gallons of water. Apply 50 to 100 gallons of diluted spray per acre. For application by aircraft, apply 5-25 gallons of diluted spray to one acre. For best control, begin treatment 2 weeks before disease normally appears or when weather forecasts predict a long period of wet weather. Alternatively, begin treatment when disease first appears, and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals for as long as needed. Use the 2.0 gallon rate of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP applied every 7 days or less, following heavy rain or when the amount of disease is increasing rapidly. If possible, time applications so that 12 hours of dry weather follow application.

Fruit and Nut Crops

Crop	Disease Controlled	Specific Use Instructions
Almonds	Bacterial spot, Bacterial canker	For bacterial canker, apply as a dormant spray as buds begin to swell, repeating at the bud burst

	(<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>), Brown rot, Blossom blight, leaf and fruit spots, Coryneum blight (shot-hole), Anthracnose	stage, and weekly thereafter as needed, up to six sprays. In fall spray again at 10 and 80% of leaf fall. For brown rot blossom blight apply full cover spray at delayed dormant (bud swell), popcorn, full bloom and petal fall stages. During wet weather, additional bloom sprays may be necessary.
Blueberries	Gray mold, mucor fruit rot, Rhizopus fruit rot	Apply at the start of flowering and continue every 7 to 10 days until harvest.
Caneberries (Blackberries, Raspberries)	Gray mold, mucor fruit rot, Rhizopus fruit rot	Apply at the start of flowering and continue every 7 to 10 days until harvest.
Citrus (Grapefruit, Lemon, Lime, Orange, Pummelo, Tangerine)	Melanose, greasy spot, citrus scab, alternaria brown spot, red alga (florida)	Apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat every 2 weeks if necessary until the fruit is 3 inches in diameter. For red alga, apply in spring as a preventative spray. Repeat in late summer to control new algal colonies. Use Precaution: Do not mix with oil
Currants, Gooseberries	Powdery mildew	
Grapes	Downy mildew, black rot, phomopsis cane, leaf spot, powdery mildew, gray mold	Begin treatment when new growth reaches ½ inch and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals throughout the growing season. Use Precaution: Do not mix NEU1140F COPPER SOAP with lime. Certain Vinifera and French Hybrid varieties may be sensitive to copper sprays resulting in marginal leaf burn. Before spraying these varieties, consult your State Experiment Station or make test sprays.
Pome Fruits (Apples, Pears, Quince)	Anthracnose, Cedar Apple Rust, Fireblight, Scab, Sooty Blotch, Flyspeck, Quince Rust	For Cedar Apple Rust, apply every 7 to 10 days from the pink bud stage until 30 days after petal fall. The disease can also be reduced by removing nearby eastern red cedar plants. For fireblight spray at silver tip and bud break and repeat on 3 to 5 day intervals as needed, up to petal fall. Use Precaution: May cause russetting of susceptible apple varieties. Do not exceed the 1.0 gallon rate.
Strawberries	Gray mold, mucor fruit rot, Rhizopus fruit rot, angular leaf spot, leaf scorch,	Apply at the start of flowering and continue every 7 to 10 days until harvest.

	mycosphaerella leaf spot, phomopsis leaf blight, powdery mildew, septoria leaf spots, anthracnose fruit rot	
Stone Fruits (Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums)	Bacterial spot, Bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>), Brown rot, Blossom blight, leaf and fruit spots, Coryneum blight (shot-hole), Anthracnose	For bacterial canker, apply as a dormant spray as buds begin to swell, repeating at the bud burst stage, and weekly thereafter as needed, up to six sprays. In fall spray again at 10 and 80% of leaf fall. For brown rot blossom blight apply full cover spray at delayed dormant (bud swell), popcorn, full bloom and petal fall stages. During wet weather, additional bloom sprays may be necessary. For peach leaf curl apply as a dormant spray in late fall during a period of dry weather.
Walnuts	Blight	Make first application when leaflets start to unfold (prior to, but no later than 1% pistillate bloom) and repeat weekly as needed, especially until seasonal rainfall stops. When rain threatens, additional applications are important, applied before or immediately after the rain.

Vegetable and Field Crops

Crop	Disease(s) Controlled	Application Notes
Artichoke	Powdery mildew, bacterial spot, bacterial soft rot and bottom rot	For powdery mildew, plants that are very susceptible should be sprayed twice a week during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter. On outdoor plants, reapply after rain.
Bean, Pea	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Ascochyta leaf and pod spot, Bacterial blights (halo, common and brown spot), Downy mildew, Gray mold (Botrytis), Powdery mildew, White mold (Sclerotinia)	For powdery mildew, plants that are very susceptible should be sprayed twice a week during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter. On outdoor plants, reapply after rain. For white mold, to prevent floral infection, apply NEU1140F COPPER SOAP at 25% bloom.
Beet, Chard, Spinach	Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew,	

	White rust	
Carrot	Alternaria leaf blight, Bacterial leaf blight, Cercospora leaf blight	
Celery and celeriac	Bacterial leaf spot, Cercospora (early) blight, Septoria (late) blight	
Corn	Alternaria blight, Anthracnose, Ascochyta leaf and pod spot, Bacterial blights (halo, common, and brown spot), Bacterial leaf spot, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Southern leaf blight, Cercospora leaf blight	
Crucifer Crops (Broccoli, Brussel sprouts, Canola, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mustard, Pak-choi, Rape, Rutabaga, Turnip)	Alternaria blight, Bacterial leaf spot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, White mold (Sclerotinia)	For white mold, to reduce floral infection apply NEU1140F COPPER SOAP at 25% bloom.
Cucurbits (Cucumbers, Cantaloupe, Squash, Pumpkin, Zucchini)	Alternaria blight, scab, Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Ulocladium leaf spot, Bacterial spot, Powdery mildew	On plants that are very susceptible to powdery mildew, such as greenhouse-grown cucumber, it is best to spray the plants twice a week during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter. On outdoor plants, reapply after rain.
Ginseng	Alternaria blight, Botrytis blight, Phytophthora, Powdery mildew	
Hop	Anthracnose leaf and fruit spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Downy mildew,	For powdery mildew, plants that are very susceptible should be sprayed twice a week during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter. On outdoor plants,

		Powdery mildew	reapply after rain.
Lettuce, Chicory, Endive		Bacterial soft rot and bottom rot, Downy mildew, Powdery mildew, Septoria leaf spot	For powdery mildew, plants that are very susceptible should be sprayed twice a week during the first 2 weeks after emergence, and weekly thereafter. Use Precaution: Use lower rate on copper sensitive varieties of lettuce.
Onion, Leek, Chives	Garlic, Shallot,	Botrytis leaf blight, Downy mildew, Neck rot, Bacterial soft rot	
Parsley		Leaf scorch, Leaf spot	
Peanuts		Leaf spots (early and late), web blotch, Sclerotinia blight	For leaf spots and web blotch, begin spray when disease first appears, or for best control begin early, usually 25 to 40 days after emergence and repeat at 10 to 14 days until harvest. For Sclerotinia blight, make first application at first bloom and repeat every 7 to 14 days until harvest. Use higher rates of NEU1140F COPPER SOAP where Sclerotinia blight infection is expected to be heavy.
Tomato, Eggplant, Pepper	Potato,	Anthracnose, Bacterial speck, Bacterial spot, Cercospora leaf spot, Early blight, Gray mold, Late blight, Leaf mold, Septoria leaf spot.	Use 2.0 gallons NEU1140F COPPER SOAP in 50 to 100 gallons of water when spraying to control late blight.
Tobacco		Blue mold (Downy mildew)	NEU1140F COPPER SOAP can be used on tobacco in transplant beds or on field grown plants.

Directions for Use on Ornamentals

NEU1140F COPPER SOAP can be used for controlling diseases on ornamentals grown under field conditions, in nurseries, greenhouses, interior landscapes and other sites. For control of these diseases on plants grown on a large scale, mix 0.5 to 2.0 gallons in 100 gallons of water, and apply to 1 acre. For plants grown on a small scale, mix 0.5 to 2.0 fluid ounces in 1 gallon of water, and spray all plant surfaces thoroughly. When necessary, repeat sprays every 7 to 10 days. NEU1140F COPPER SOAP may cause

some copper toxicity on some plant species. Before spraying a specific plant species, consult your State Experiment Station or make a test spray.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

The ornamental species listed below may be treated with NEU1140F COPPER SOAP. The diseases controlled have been designated with the following codes.

Code	Common name	Causal Pathogen
ANTH	Anthrachnose	<i>Colletotrichum, Glomerella</i>
BOT	Botrytis blight	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>
BLS	Bacterial leaf spot and blight	<i>Erwinia, Pseudomonas, Xanthomonas</i>
DM	Downy mildew	<i>Plasmopara</i>
LEAFSPOT	Leaf spot (fungal)	<i>Acremonium, Alternaria, Cephalosporium, Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Corynespora, Curvularia, Dactylaria, Drechslera, Exserohilium, Glomerella, Myrothecium, Phyllosticta, Phytophthora</i>
PM	Powdery mildew	<i>Oidium</i>
RHIZC	Rhizoctonia blight	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>
SOFTROT	Soft rot	<i>Erwinia</i>

Ornamental Plant	Common Name	Diseases Controlled
<i>Aechmea fasciata</i>	Urn plant, bromeliad	ANTH, BLS
<i>Aeschynanthus pulcher</i>	Lipstick vine	BOT, LEAFSPOT
<i>Aglaonema</i> species	Chinese evergreen	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC, BLS, SOFTROT
<i>Anthurium</i> species	Tailflower	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC, SOFTROT
<i>Aphelandra squarrosa</i>	Zebra plant	BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine	Colletotrichum needle blight
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Bird's nest fern	BLS
<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i>	Schefflera	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Caladium</i> species	Caladium	BLS, RHIZC
<i>Calathea</i> species	Rattlesnake plant	BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Fishtail palm	BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Chamaedorea</i> species	various palms	LEAFSPOT
<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	Areca palm	LEAFSPOT
<i>Cissus</i> species	Grape ivy	ANTH, BOT, DM, PM, RHIZC
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Croton	ANTH, BLS

<i>Cordyline terminalis</i>	Ti plant	ANTH, LEAFSPOT
<i>Chryptanthus</i> species	Bromeliad, earthstar	ANTH
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> species	Dieffenbachia	BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Dracaena</i> species	Dracaena, Corn plant	BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT
<i>Epipremnum aureum</i>	Pothos, Devil's ivy	BLS, RHIZC
<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Euphorbia	RHIZC
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese fatsia	BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping fig	LEAFSPOT
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	India-rubber tree	LEAFSPOT, BOT
<i>Fittonia verschoffeltii</i>	Nerve plant	RHIZC
<i>Hedra helix</i>	English ivy	ANTH, BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Hoya carnosa</i>	Wax plant	BOT, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Maranta leuconeura</i>	Prayer plant	LEAFSPOT
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Swiss cheese plant	BLS, ANTH, RHIZC, SOFTROT
<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Boston fern	BSL, BOT, RHIZC
<i>Peperomia</i> species	Peperomia	LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Philodendron</i> species	Philodendron	ANTH, BOT, LEAFSPOT
<i>Pilea</i> species	Aluminum plant	BLS, ANTH, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Platynerium bifurcatum</i>	Staghorn fern	BLS, RHIZC
<i>Polyscias</i> species	Aralia	ANTH, BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Rhapis</i> species	Ladyfinger palm	LEAFSPOT
<i>Rhoeo spathacea</i>	Oyster plant	LEAFSPOT
<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>	African violet	BLS, BOT, LEAFSPOT, PM
<i>Sansevieria triafasciata</i>	Snake plant	BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Dwarf Schefflera	BLS, LEAFSPOT
<i>Schlumbergera</i> species	Cactus	LEAFSPOT
<i>Sedum</i> species	Sedum	LEAFSPOT
<i>Spathiphyllum</i> species	Spathe flower	LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Nepthytis	BLS, LEAFSPOT, RHIZC
<i>Yucca</i> species	Yucca	LEAFSPOT

Crop	Disease Controlled	Specific Use Instructions
Pine	Needle Blight	Apply when new needles are just emerging. Make a second application 3 weeks later.
ROSE AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS	Blackspot, Downy mildew, Gray mold, Leafspots,	Begin treatment when new spring growth emerges and

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a secure place, away from open fire or flame. Keep container closed and reseal after use. Product may be damaged by freezing. Do not store product below 4°C. If spilled, use absorbent materials and dispose of in an approved manner.

Disposal

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse container (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

(The following information may or may not be placed, in whole or in part, on the final label:

- This container will treat XX acres
- Copper Soap Fungicide
- For Roses, Fruits & Vegetables
- Controls Powdery Mildew, Black Spot & Rust!
- Where to use
- Ornamentals and Turf
- Vegetables, Fruits, and Nuts
- Manufactured under a license of Neudorff.
- Roses & Ornamentals: Controls black spot, rust, powdery and downy mildew.
- Fruit trees: Controls peach leaf curl, brown rot, fireblight, scab, blossom blight, leaf and fruit spot
- Vegetables: Controls powdery mildew, downy mildew, botrytis, alternaria leaf blight and septoria leaf spot.
- Use as a dormant spray for peach leaf curl.
- Controls peach leaf curl.
- Use for early and late blight on tomatoes (and potatoes).
- Great for powdery mildew
- Controls many plant diseases using low concentrations of copper.
- For a wide range of plant diseases: powdery mildew, rusts, blackspot, leaf & fruit spot, downy mildew, fruit rot, late blight.
- Dormant and growing season liquid copper fungicide.
- Fixed copper is one of the oldest fungicides and bactericides, used to control a wide range of plant diseases. NEU1140F COPPER SOAP is a patented, fixed copper fungicide, made by combining a soluble copper fertilizer with a naturally occurring fatty acid. The copper and the fatty acid combine to form a copper salt of the fatty acid, known technically as a true soap. The copper soap fungicide controls many common diseases using low concentrations of copper, down as low as 90 ppm. The net result is an excellent vegetable, fruit and ornamental fungicide. NEU1140F COPPER SOAP decomposes to form soluble copper, and fatty acid, both of which can be used by microbes and plants. NEU1140F COPPER SOAP is suited for use in domestic circumstances, both indoors and outdoors.

US Patent Number: 5,246,716