U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505T)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
102559-1	8/6/25

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Curezin

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

VM Agritech Inc.
500 Technology Farm Drive
Geneva, NY 14456

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

2. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.

continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

James Parker, Team Leader
Biochemical Branch
Biopesticide and Pollution
Prevention Division (7511M)

Date:
8/6/25

EPA Form 8570-6

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 102559-1."

4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 02/07/2024

If you have any questions, please contact Gina Burnett via email at burnett.gina@epa.gov

Sincerely,

James Parker, Team Leader
Biochemical Branch
Biopesticide and Pollution
Prevention Division (7511M)

Enclosure

Manufactured in the USA for:

Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate	GROUP	M01	FUNGICIDE
Phosphorous Acid	GROUP	P07	FUNGICIDE

VM Agritech

https://www.vmagritech.com/

500 Technology Farm Drive, Geneva, NY 14456 US

EPA Co. No. 102559 Reg. No. 102559–1

CUREZIN[XT] [PRO]®

a fungicidal and bactericidal formulation of copper and phosphorous acid [for row crops] [for specialty crops][for row and specialty crops][for turf, trees, and ornamentals]

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:		
copper sulfate pentahydrate (CAS No. 7758–99–8)	7.067 %	†
phosphorous acid (CAS No. 10294–56–1)	3.597 %	‡
OTHER INGREDIENTS	89.336 %	※
TOTAL	100.000 %	

† equivalent to **0.168 lb metallic copper** per US gallon (1.799% metallic copper equivalent (MCE))

‡ equivalent to **0.336 lb phosphorous acid** per US gallon

※ Contains a minimum of 1.74% zinc (Zn) in solution, equivalent to **0.163 lb metallic zinc** per US gallon

ACCEPTED
08/06/2025
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 102559-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER / PELIGRO

If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detaile.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

FIRST AID

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison center or doctor, or going for treatment • For medical emergencies call Poison Control any time 24 hours / day at 1–800–222–1222 • For non-emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) at 1–800–858–7378, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu.

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 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 poison control 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 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 poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice

Note to physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage

For 24-hour emergency assistance call CHEMTREC®: 1–800–424–9300

You may also contact CHEMTREC® for emergency medical treatment advice

NET CONTENTS ☐ **2.5 gallons** ☐ **55 gallons** ☐ **250 gallons**

LOT # : **NOT FOR USE OR SALE AFTER :**

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER / PELIGRO. Corrosive. Causes skin burns. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wear protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield, or safety glasses. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using the toilet, or using tobacco.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and may contaminate water through runoff. For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. This product has potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow to come in contact with any oxidizing and reducing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

HANDLER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear coveralls over a long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks with chemical-resistant footwear, protective eyewear, and chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material. For overhead exposure, wear chemical-resistant headgear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides, 40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4 – 6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. Pilots must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides, 40 CFR 170.305.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove clothing / PPE 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the entire label before using this product. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the state or tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation. [Refer to VM Agritech's **CUREZIN[XT][PRO]**[®] Booklet for specific Directions for Use and Label Rates for each Crop or Use Site.]

CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®] is a broad-spectrum fungicide that controls listed diseases on [turf,][listed][trees, and ornamentals][row crops][specialty crops]. As with most fungicides, **CUREZIN[XT][PRO]**[®] acts to protect plants from infection, and it is important to apply **CUREZIN[XT][PRO]**[®] before the pathogen is able to cause an infection.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Workers Protection Standard. Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours. For greenhouse uses, the REI may be reduced to 24 hours. For at least seven (7) days following the application of copper-containing products in greenhouses at least one container or station designed specifically for flushing eyes is available in operating condition with the WPS-required decontamination supplies for workers entering the area treated with copper-containing products. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls over a long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks with chemical-resistant footwear, protective eyewear, and chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Workers Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides, 40 CFR part 170. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, please note that **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** contains both a Group M01 (copper sulfate pentahydrate) and a Group P07 (phosphorous acid) fungicide/bactericide. Any fungal/bacterial population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** and other Group M01 or Group P07 fungicides/bactericides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides/bactericidies are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed. To delay fungicide/bactericide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** or other Group M01 and P07 fungicides/bactericides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide/bactericides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide/bactericide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices. Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide/bactericide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal/bacterial populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- ***For further information or to report suspected resistance contact VM Agritech at 855-582-7776 or at orders@vmagritech.com. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.***

CHEMIGATION

GENERAL

Apply this product only through the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, and hydroponic solutions. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. 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, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such 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 system must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone (RPZ) backflow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the 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 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 also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. 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. 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. Use a pesticide supply tank that is equipped with a means for continuous agitation either by recirculation or a mechanical agitator. Charge the supply tank with the appropriate amount of water and add the pesticide slowly followed by any sticker-spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. Observe all directions, cautions and limitations on the label of the product(s) being mixed. For fixed position irrigation systems, apply the pesticide towards the end of the irrigation period. Exact timing will depend on the desired pesticide application rate and calibration of the system. Apply the pesticide continuously through irrigation systems that move and do not irrigate the same or fixed area during the irrigation cycle. Complete the pesticide injection in sufficient time to allow the pesticide to be completely flushed out of the irrigation system before the system is shut down.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

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 also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. 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 system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Use a pesticide supply tank that is equipped with a means for continuous agitation either by recirculation or a mechanical agitator. Charge the supply tank with the appropriate amount of water and add the pesticide slowly followed by any sticker- spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. Observe all directions, cautions and limitations on the label of the product(s) being mixed. For fixed position irrigation systems, apply the pesticide towards the end of the irrigation period. Exact timing will depend on the desired pesticide application rate and calibration of the system. Apply the pesticide continuously through irrigation systems that move and do not irrigate the same (fixed) area during the irrigation cycle. Complete the pesticide injection in sufficient time to allow the pesticide to be completely flushed out of the irrigation system before the system is shut down.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, and relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Aerial Applications: • **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy or water, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety • Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) • **DO NOT** apply when wind speed exceeds 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters • Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the application area • **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions • When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath must be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the up and downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Ground Boom Applications: • Apply with the spray release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy • Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1)

Equipment: All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates

Other State and Local Requirements: Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of copper compounds. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Importance of droplet size: An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – *Ground Boom*: • Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate • Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size • Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift

Controlling Droplet Size – *Aircraft*: Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height – Ground Boom: Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height – Aircraft: Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

Shielded Sprayers: Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions: Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind: Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

PRODUCT INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®] is a soluble copper and phosphorous acid antimicrobial that also contains nutritional zinc.

The Pre-Harvest Interval (**PHI**) is 0 days except where noted (alfalfa, hops)

FROST INJURY PROTECTION
BACTERIAL ICE NUCLEATION INHIBITOR

Application of **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** made to all crops listed on this label at rates and stages of growth indicated on this label, at least 24 hours prior to anticipated frost conditions, will afford control of ice nucleating bacteria (*Pseudomonas syringae*, *Erwinia herbicola*, and *Pseudomonas fluorescens*) and may therefore provide some protection against light frost. Do not use **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** for those geographical areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

ZINC AND COPPER DEFICIENCY SPRAY

Plants mildly deficient in zinc exhibit leaves that are uniformly yellowish or pale between the veins and may develop dead spots. Symptoms are usually most apparent on new foliage in the spring. Severely zinc deficient plants bloom and develop leaves late, sometimes several weeks later than normal. When buds open, leaves are atypically pointed, narrow, undersized, and yellowish. Internodes are often shortened, resulting in tufts of leaves (rosettes, or witches' brooms). Crops that are most susceptible to zinc deficiency include apple, dry edible beans, corn, onion, snap beans, sweet corn, grapes, lettuce, potato, soybean, and tomato. Alfalfa, asparagus, barley, carrot, clovers, oat, peas, rye, sugar beet, and wheat are also susceptible to zinc deficiency. Apply **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** according to the following instructions to partially alleviate symptoms of zinc deficiency in-season.

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION COMPATIBILITY

- **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** may corrode aluminum, iron, carbon steels, galvanized metals, zinc alloys, and other common metals with lower galvanic nobility than passivated 304 stainless steel, and may damage cementitious (e.g. masonry) and cellulosic (e.g. wood) materials
- **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** is tolerated by PET(E) (♺), HDPE (♺), PVC (♺), LDPE (♺), and PP (♺)
- Since it is not feasible to test **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** for compatibility with every material of construction you may encounter, it is ultimately up to you to determine whether you have equipment that can tolerate and properly handle **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** and any associated waste
- Even when handling **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** in compatible materials, it is prudent to thoroughly flush all wetted parts with clean water after each days use
- **DO NOT** spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc. Flush any unintentionally contacted area with copious fresh water

RAINFASTNESS

- Dried **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** will stay in place as long as it stays dry, but is not rainfast
- **DO NOT** apply **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** either immediately before rain is expected or immediately after rain, but when the area to be treated is dry and the application will have time to dry before rain is expected
- **VM Agritech recommends you use a rainfastening adjuvant**, and we maintain a list of rainfastening adjuvants that have given satisfactory results in trials with **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]**
  - The list is available from your chemical supplier and on our website
  - We are constantly testing rainfastening adjuvants and we update that list annually
- If you elect to not use a rainfastening adjuvant or if you receive torrential rain, reapply **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** to a previously treated area after it dries following each rain event, up to the annual limit

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY

- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- **DO NOT** adjust the pH of an application containing **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** over 5
- **DO NOT** tank mix **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** with **any** other copper fungicide
- **DO NOT** tank mix **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** with calcium compounds
- **DO NOT** tank mix **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** with **any** acid other than phosphorous acid and its non-calcium derivatives
- **DO NOT** tank mix **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** with an aluminum fungicide (e.g., fosetyl-Al)
- **DO NOT** assume **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** will be compatible in your intended mixture
- **DO** conduct a Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole application, **especially** if you are working with hard water. Some hard water can make insoluble matter in combination with **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]**

PLANT SAFETY

- We start our field trials at **150 – 200 × dilution** to build experience with **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** applications
- **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** applications in that range have exhibited little to no phytotoxicity on a wide variety of plants at different stages of growth under a wide range of environmental conditions, but neither the manufacturer nor the seller can determine whether **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** can be used safely under all environmental conditions on all plant species, varieties, and cultivars at each stage of growth
- At the same time, certain adjuvants may induce severe phytotoxicity from **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]**, and that is frequently (but not exclusively) a consequence of the presence of silicone
- Until you have experience with a certain crop's susceptibility to injury by a specific **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** mixture applied by a particular technology – including mixtures with adjuvants on VM Agritech's list of satisfactory rainfasteners – make a trial application of that mixture to a small area and observe how well it is tolerated for at least 7 days before proceeding to full scale commercial utilization. Be extra vigilant about this screening if you will do any of the following:
  - Apply **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** either aerially or with low volume application equipment
  - Elect to include an adjuvant that is not on VM Agritech's list of satisfactory rainfasteners
  - Elect to include an adjuvant that contains a silicone
- Thereafter, conduct initial ground applications of **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** at or near the lowest / most dilute rate that may be anticipated to be effective based on forecasts and your experience with **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** tolerance, then if disease is not adequately controlled, make reapplications at a higher / more concentrated rate
- To further minimize any phytotoxic potential of a **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** application, make your applications in fast-drying conditions when it is not hot (i.e., when it is warm and dry)
  - Those are ideal conditions, though **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** may still be applied under cooler, slower-drying conditions as long as the area to be treated is dry
  - **DO NOT** apply **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** in a timeframe where the application will still be wet when atmospheric temperatures are ≥ 85 °F; make you application when temperatures are below 85 °F and the application will dry before temperatures ≥ 85 °F are expected
  - **DO NOT** apply **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** to a wet area
- If you observe an unacceptable level of phytotoxicity, either make reapplications at a lower / more dilute rate or discontinue **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** applications altogether

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

ABBREVIATIONS USED THROUGHOUT

[BLS/B	bacterial leaf spots / blights]
[contd	continued]
Cu	copper
[DM	downy mildew]
[FLS/B	fungal leaf spots / blights]
gpa	US **gallons** per acre
[GM	gray mold (*Botrytis*)]
H_3PO_3	phosphorous acid
lbs	pounds
MRI	minimum retreatment interval
[PM	powdery mildew]
[SINGLE MAX RATE	Single Maximum Use Rate]
[WM	white mold]

[APPLICATION DIRECTIONS for **CUREZIN[XT][PRO]**[®] are organized by EPA Crop Group number:]

[EPA Crop Group		Listed Crops	Page #]
[1	Root and Tuber Vegetables	beet (garden & sugar), carrot, celeriac, chicory, ginseng, potato, radish & rutabaga	9]
[2	Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables	beet (garden & sugar) greens, chicory greens, turnip greens	11]
[3–07	Bulb Vegetable Group	garlic, leek, onion, & shallot	12]
[4	Leafy Vegetables (Except BRASSICA Vegetables)	celery, chard & rhubarb, lettuce (arugula & endive (escarole) & head and leaf), parsley, spinach	13]
[5	*Brassica* (Cole) Leafy Vegetables	broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage (bok choy & napa cabbage), collards, kale, kohlrabi, mustard greens	14]
[6	Legume Vegetables]	[bean (*Lupinus* & *Phaseolus* & *Vigna* spp.), pea][,][soybean]	15]
[8–10	Fruiting Vegetable Group	eggplant, okra, pepper (bell & nonbell), tomato	16]
[9	Cucurbit Vegetables	cantaloupe, casaba, chayote, Chinese waxgourd, citron melon, cucumber, edible gourd, honeydew melon, muskmelon, pumpkin, squash (summer & winter), & zucchini; watermelon	17]
[10	Citrus Fruits	citron, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, orange (sweet & sour & mandarin), pummelo, tangelo, & tangerine	18]
[11–10	Pome Fruit Group	apple, pear, quince	19]
[12–12	Stone Fruit Group	apricot, cherry (sweet & tart), nectarine & peach, plum & prune	20]
[13–07	Berry and Small Fruit Crop Group	blackberry (including boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, & marionberry), blueberry (highbush & lowbush), cranberry, currant (black, buffalo, native, & red) & gooseberry, grape, kiwifruit (fuzzy & hardy), raspberry (black & red), strawberry	22]
[14–12	Tree Nut Group	almond, chestnut, hazelnut (filbert), macadamia nut, pecan, pistachio, walnut (black & English)	25]
[15-22	Cereal Grain Group	barley, millet, oat, rye, sorghum, wheat; corn; rice	27]
[18	Nongrass Animal Feeds (Forage, Fodder, Straw, and Hay) Group	alfalfa, clover	28]
[19	Herbs and Spices Group	chive, cinnamon & mint, coriander, dill, rosemary	29]
[22	Stalk, Stem and Leaf Petiole Vegetable Group	asparagus	30]
[23	Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Edible Peel Group	guava, olive, persimmon, starfruit (carambola)	31]
[24	Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel Group	atemoya & cherimoya (custard apple); avocado, banana, cherimoya (custard apple), lychee (litchi, leechee), mamey sapote, mango, papaya, passionfruit	32]
[¶	Miscellaneous	artichoke, cacao, coffee, hops, peanut, sugarcane, tobacco	34]
[¶	Turf, Trees, & Ornamentals	conifers, live oak, ornamentals, sycamore, turfgrass	36]

[¶ = unassigned]

[EPA Crop Group 1: Root and Tuber Vegetables						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (at planting):	1 – 4	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	ground (foliar):	10 – 25				
	air:	≥ 3	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
beet (garden & sugar)	BLS/B DM FLS/B root & crown rots	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	10	374 (7.86)	36 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Start applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
carrot	BLS/B DM FLS/B	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	7	238 (5.0)	52 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Start applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
celeriac	BLS/B DM FLS/B PM yellows	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	7	252 (5.3)	52 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Start applications after transplants are set in the field • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
chicory	anthracnose rust wilt	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	10	374 (7.86)	36 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Certain varieties may be especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN[XT]®** is tolerated on a small area first • If so, start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges • Discontinue use if damage to the vegetable itself is observed				
ginseng	BLS/B FLS/B damping off root rots	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	7	250 (5.25)	52 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Start applications between plant emergence in spring and fall dormancy • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				

EPA Crop Group 1: Root and Tuber Vegetables (contd)						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (at planting):	1 – 4	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	ground (foliar):	10 – 25				
	air:	≥ 3	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
potato	aerial stem rots blackleg BLS/B FLS/B pink rot PM scabs scurf	1	4 (0.084, 0.168)	5	1190 (25)	72 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Make either a band, T-band, or in-furrow application at planting • Start foliar applications when plants are 2 to 6 inches high • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
radish rutabaga	anthracnose black rot BLS/B DM FLS/B white rust	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	10	374 (7.86)	36 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications after transplants are set in the field • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				

EPA Crop Group 2: Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (at planting):	1 – 4	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	ground (foliar):	10 – 25				
	air:	≥ 3	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
beet (garden & sugar) greens	BLS/B DM FLS/B root & crown rots	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	10	374 (7.86)	36 (MRI)
Application instructions:	• Start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges					
chicory greens	anthracnose BLS/B DM FLS/B PM	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	10	374 (7.86)	36 (MRI)
Application instructions:	• Certain varieties may be especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN[XT]®** is tolerated on a small area first • If so, start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges • Discontinue use if damage to the vegetable itself is observed					
turnip greens	black rot BLS/B DM FLS/B	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	7	126 (2.65)	42 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• Start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges					

EPA Crop Group 3–07: Bulb Vegetable Group						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (at planting):	1 – 4	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	ground (foliar):	10 – 25				
	air:	≥ 3	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
garlic leek onion shallot	BLS/B DM FLS/B purple blotch rust	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	7	285 (6.0)	52 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Certain varieties may be especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN[XT]®** is tolerated on a small area first • If so, start regular applications when plants are 4 to 6 inches high • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges • Discontinue use if damage to the vegetable itself is observed				

EPA Crop Group 4: Leafy Vegetables (Except BRASSICA Vegetables)						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (at planting):	1 – 4	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	ground (foliar):	10 – 25				
	air:	≥ 3	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
celery	anthracnose BLS/B DM FLS/B PM	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	7	252 (5.3)	52 (MRI)
Application instructions:	• Start regular applications after transplants are set in the field • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges					
chard rhubarb	BLS/B DM FLS/B crown and root rots	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	7	188 (3.95)	52 (MRI)
Application instructions:	• Start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges					
lettuce (arugula & endive (escarole) & head and leaf)	anthracnose BLS/B DM FLS/B PM WM (lettuce drop)	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	5	380 (8.0)	72 (MRI)
Application instructions:	• Certain varieties may be especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN[XT]**® is tolerated on a small area first • If so, start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges • Discontinue use if damage to the vegetable is observed					
parsley	BLS/B DM FLS/B GM root & crown rots	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	10	95 (2.0)	31 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• Start regular applications after transplants are set in the field • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges					
spinach	anthracnose BLS/B DM (blue mold) FLS/B white rust wilt	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	7	188 (3.95)	52 (MRI)
Application instructions:	• Start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges • Discontinue use if damage to the vegetable is observed					

EPA Crop Group 5: *Brassica* (Cole) Leafy Vegetables						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (at planting):	1 – 4	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	ground (foliar):	10 – 25				
	air:	≥ 3	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
broccoli Brussels sprouts cabbage cauliflower Chinese cabbage (bok choy & napa cabbage) collards kale kohlrabi mustard greens	black rot BLS/B DM FLS/B WM	1	3 (0.063, 0.126)	7	126 (2.65)	42 (Cu limit)

Application instructions:
- Start regular applications after transplants are set in the field
- Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges

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[EPA Crop Group 6: Legume Vegetables						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (preemergent):	1 – 4	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	ground (foliar):	10 – 25				
	air:	≥ 3	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)]
[bean (*Lupinus* spp.) (*Phaseolus* spp.) (*Vigna* spp.)	anthracnose BLS/B DM FLS/B PM root rots rust wilts WM	1	4 (0.084, 0.168)	7	225 (4.74)	52 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications when plants are 6 inches high • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
pea	BLS/B PM	1	4 (0.084, 0.168)	7	188 (3.95)	47 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications when plants are 6 inches high • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges]				
[soybean	anthracnose BLS/B DM FLS/B PM root rots rust sudden death wilts WM	1	4 (0.084, 0.168)	7	225 (4.74)	52 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• If you anticipate disease pressure from soilborne fungal pathogens (e.g., *Fusarium*, *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, and *Phytophthora* species), make one application after planting and before emergence • Start regular foliar applications when plants are 6 inches high • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges]				

[EPA Crop Group 8–10: Fruiting Vegetable Group						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	15 – 50	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 8	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
eggplant	anthracnose BLS/B DM FLS/B wilts	2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	7	376 (7.9)	47 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• Start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges					
okra	anthracnose BLS/B FLS/B PM pod spot wilts WM	2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	5	250 (5.25)	31 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• Start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges					
pepper (bell & nonbell)	anthracnose BLS/B damping off DM FLS/B root, crown, stem rots	2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	3	564 (11.85)	70 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• Start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges					
tomato (fresh market)	anthracnose bacterial canker bacterial speck BLS/B FLS/B tomato leaf mold	2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	3	381 (8.0)	47 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• Start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges					
tomato (processing)		2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	3	828 (17.4)	103 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• Start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges					

EPA Crop Group 9: Cucurbit Vegetables						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	15 – 50	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 8	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
cantaloupe casaba chayote Chinese waxgourd citron melon cucumber edible gourd honeydew melon muskmelon pumpkin squash (summer & winter) watermelon zucchini	anthracnose bacterial fruit blotch bacterial wilt BLS/B DM FLS/B PM root, crown, stem rots scab WM	2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	5	250 (5.25)	31 (Cu limit)

Application instructions:
- Start regular applications when conditions favor disease
- Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges

EPA Crop Group 10: Citrus Fruits						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	50 – 600	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 15	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
citron grapefruit kumquat lemon lime orange (sweet, sour, & mandarin) pummelo tangelo tangerine	anthracnose BLS/B brown rot citrus black spot citrus canker FLS/B foot & root rot greasy spot melanose pink pitting scab	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	600 (12.6)	30 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications before growing season • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges • Apply to each flush, and do so at higher rates if disease emerges • Apply to fruit after ⅔ of petals have fallen				

EPA Crop Group 11–10: Pome Fruit Group						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	50 – 400	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 15	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
apple (fresh market)	anthracnose blossom blast blotch BLS/B (*e.g.*, fire blight) Brooks spot crown, collar, root rots European canker fruit rots PM rust scab shoot blast sooty blotch	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	5	761 (16.0)	38 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Apply once in dormancy • Apply once between silver tip and green tip • Apply as necessary until green tip reaches ½ inch				
apple (processing)	anthracnose blossom blast blotch BLS/B (*e.g.*, fire blight) Brooks spot crown, collar, root rots European canker fruit rots PM rust scab shoot blast sooty blotch	2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	5	761 (16.0)	72 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Apply as necessary after green tip reaches ½ inch • Discontinue use if russetting becomes unacceptable				
pear	blossom blast	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	5	761 (16.0)	4 (convention)
	Application instructions:	• Make this application once on each side of growing season • If necessary to combat high disease pressure, make up to two more during growing season				
	BLS/B (*e.g.*, fire blight) fruit spots scab	2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	5	761 (16.0)	72 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Certain varieties may be especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN[XT]**® is tolerated on a small area first • If so, apply regularly throughout bloom period • Discontinue use if russetting becomes unacceptable				
quince	blossom blast BLS/B (*e.g.*, fire blight) fruit spots scab	2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	5	761 (16.0)	72 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Certain varieties may be especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN[XT]**® is tolerated on a small area first • If so, apply regularly throughout bloom period • Discontinue use if russetting becomes unacceptable				

EPA Crop Group 12–12: Stone Fruit Group						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	50 – 400	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 15	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
apricot	bacterial canker BLS/B brown rot FLS/B leaf curl PM rust scab shot hole silver leaf	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	857 (18.0)	3 (convention)
		Application instructions:	• Apply once after harvest • Apply once in late dormancy before buds swell • Apply once at pink bud • Do not apply at this rate after bloom			
		2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	5	857 (18.0)	6 (convention)
		Application instructions:	• Make up to six (6) of these applications early in post-bloom if under high disease pressure • Discontinue by full bloom • Discontinue use if crop injury is observed			
cherry (sweet & tart)	bacterial canker black knot BLS/B brown rot crown, collar, root rot FLS/B leaf curl PM rust shot hole silver leaf	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	857 (18.0)	42 (Cu limit)
		Application instructions:	• Make this application once or twice during dormancy and as necessary outside full bloom if disease threatens • Do not apply at this rate after bloom			
		2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	5	857 (18.0)	72 (MRI)
		Application instructions:	• Make this application as necessary early in post-bloom if under high disease pressure • Discontinue by full bloom • Discontinue use if crop injury is observed			
nectarine peach	bacterial canker BLS/B brown rot FLS/B leaf curl PM rust scab shot hole silver leaf	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	857 (18.0)	3 (convention)
		Application instructions:	• Apply once after harvest • Apply once in late dormancy before buds swell • Apply once at pink bud • Do not apply at this rate after bloom			
		2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	5	857 (18.0)	6 (convention)
		Application instructions:	• Make up to six (6) of these applications early in post-bloom if under high disease pressure • Discontinue by full bloom • Discontinue use if crop injury is observed			

EPA Crop Group 12–12: Stone Fruit Group (contd)						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	50 – 400	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 15	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
plum prune	bacterial canker black knot BLS/B brown rot crown, collar, root rot FLS/B leaf curl plum pocket PM rust shot hole silver leaf	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	857 (18.0)	42 (Cu limit)
		Application instructions:	• Make this application once or twice during dormancy and as necessary outside full bloom if disease threatens • Do not apply at this rate after bloom			
		2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	5	857 (18.0)	72 (MRI)
		Application instructions:	• Make this application as necessary early in post-bloom if under high disease pressure • Discontinue by full bloom • Discontinue use if crop injury is observed			

EPA Crop Group 13–07: Berry and Small Fruit Crop Group						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	20 – 200	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 10	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
blackberry (including boysenberry, dewberry, loganberry, & marionberry)	anthracnose bacterial canker BLS/B cane & twig blight cane & twig spot FLS/B DM GM PM purple blotch rosette root rots rust	3	12 (0.252, 0.504)	7	476 (10.0)	39 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• Certain varieties may be especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN[XT]®** is tolerated on a small area first • If so, apply once when leaf buds begin to open • Start regular applications when flower buds show white • Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear • Make one application after harvest					
blueberry (highbush & lowbush)	anthracnose bacterial canker BLS/B FLS/B GM mummy berry PM stem & twig blight	3	12 (0.252, 0.504)	7	400 (8.4)	33 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• Apply once during dormancy • Start regular applications when bloom buds begin to swell • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges]					
cranberry	bacterial stem canker BLS/B FLS/B fruit rots stem & tip blight root rots rose bloom	3	12 (0.252, 0.504)	7	600 (12.6)	50 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• Apply once during dormancy • Start regular applications when bloom buds begin to swell • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges]					

EPA Crop Group 13–07: Berry and Small Fruit Crop Group (contd)						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	20 – 200	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 10	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
currant (black, buffalo, native, & red) & gooseberry	anthracnose BLS/B FLS/B PM rust	3	12 (0.252, 0.504)	10	761 (16.0)	36 (MRI)
Application instructions:	• Start regular applications after first leaves have expanded • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges • Apply once after harvest					
grape	anthracnose black rot DM GM PM	3	16 (0.336, 0.672)	3	952 (20.0)	59 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• Certain varieties may be especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN[XT]**® is tolerated on a small area first • If so, start regular applications at bud break • Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear					
kiwifruit (fuzzy & hardy)	bacterial canker BLS/B FLS/B GM silver leaf root & crown rots WM	3	12 (0.252, 0.504)	30	300 (6.3)	3 (convention)
Application instructions:	• Apply three times per crop					

EPA Crop Group 13–07: Berry and Small Fruit Crop Group (contd)						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	20 – 200	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 10	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
raspberry (black & red)	anthracnose bacterial canker BLS/B cane & twig blight cane & twig spot FLS/B DM GM PM purple blotch root rots rust	3	12 (0.252, 0.504)	7	476 (10.0)	39 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• Certain varieties may be especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN[XT]®** is tolerated on a small area first • If so, apply once when leaf buds begin to open • Start regular applications when flower buds show white • Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear • Make one application after harvest					
strawberry	anthracnose BLS/B DM FLS/B GM leaf scorch PM root & crown rots	3	12 (0.252, 0.504)	7	285 (6)	23 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• Certain varieties may be especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN[XT]®** is tolerated on a small area first • If so, start regular applications when plants are established • Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear					

EPA Crop Group 14–12: Tree Nut Group						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	50 – 400	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 15	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
almond	blossom blast bacterial canker BLS/B brown rot FLS/B shot hole wilt	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	857 (18.0)	42 (Cu limit)
		Application instructions:	• Apply once in early dormancy and again in late dormancy • Also apply occasionally outside full bloom when conditions favor disease			
		2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	5	857 (18.0)	72 (MRI)
		Application instructions:	• Make an application as frequently as every two weeks post-bloom to contend with high disease pressure			
chestnut	BLS/B chestnut blight FLS/B	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	14	400 (8.4)	20 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges • Make one application in dormancy				
hazelnut (filbert)	BLS/B FLS/B eastern filbert blight	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	14	857 (18)	26 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Apply at regular intervals between bud swell and bud break • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges • Apply once more after harvest • Apply once more when approximately ¾ of leaves have shed				
macadamia nut	anthracnose blossom blight husk spot & rot raceme blight	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	449 (9.44)	22 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications at first sign of flowering • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
pecan	anthracnose FLS/B moss PM scab shuck & kernel rots	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	14	300 (6.3)	15 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Make regular applications between kernel growth and shuck opening • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				

EPA Crop Group 14–12: Tree Nut Group (contd)						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	50 – 400	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 15	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
pistachio	BLS/B FLS/B panicle & shoot blight PM root & crown rots rust wilt	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	14	400 (8.4)	20 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications at bud swell • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
walnut (black & English)	anthracnose walnut blight WM	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	1523 (32.0)	52 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications early in pre-bloom, at or near the time catkins are partially expanded • Continue through bloom and early nutlet stages • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges • Certain species of *Xanthomonas* tolerate copper and their presence may undermine fungal suppression				

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[EPA Crop Group 15–22: Cereal Grain Group						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	10 – 25	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 3	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
barley millet oat rye sorghum wheat	black chaff BLS/B FLS/B head blight (scab) glume blotch PM crown, foot, root rots rust	1	4 (0.084, 0.168)	10	50 (1.06)	12 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Apply regularly during early season through heading • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
corn	anthracnose bacterial streak BLS/B ear rot FLS/B, for example: • gray leaf spot • northern blight • southern blight • tar spot PM root & crown rots rust smut wilts	1	4 (0.084, 0.168)	7	200 (4.2)	50 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications either 35 to 40 days after planting or when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
rice	sheath spots / blights blast FLS/B panicle spots / blights sheath, stem, root rots smuts	1	4 (0.084, 0.168)	7	85 (1.8)	2 (convention)
	Application instructions:	• Most varieties are especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN®** is tolerated on a small area first • If so, apply on the MRI between panicle initiation and booting • Make one application during booting stage • Make one application during heading stage • Make one more application after harvest • Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear				

EPA Crop Group 18: Nongrass Animal Feeds						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	10 – 25	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 3	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
alfalfa	anthracnose BLS/B DM FLS/B root & crown rots	1	4 (0.084, 0.168)	30	53 (1.12)	12 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• **RESTRICTION: PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IS 10 DAYS** • Certain varieties are especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN®** is tolerated on a small area first • If so, start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Discontinue no less than 10 days before each harvest (**PHI = 10 days**) • Discontinue applications if signs of crop injury appear				
clover	anthracnose BLS/B FLS/B sooty blotch	1	4 (0.084, 0.168)	7	225 (4.74)	52 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Apply regularly during early season through heading • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				

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[EPA Crop Group 19: Herbs and Spices Group						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	10 – 150	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 8	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
chive	DM	2	6 (0.126, 0.252)	7	126 (2.65)	21 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications after transplants are set in the field • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
cinnamon	BLS/B DM FLS/B GM root rots rust wilts	2	6 (0.126, 0.252)	14	900 (18.9)	26 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications after transplants are set in the field • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
coriander	BLS/B DM FLS/B PM wilts	2	6 (0.126, 0.252)	10	126 (2.65)	21 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications after transplants are set in the field • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
dill	BLS/B FLS/B damping off	2	6 (0.126, 0.252)	7	188 (3.95)	31 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications after transplants are set in the field • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
mint rosemary	BLS/B FLS/B DM GM wilts	2	6 (0.126, 0.252)	10	126 (2.65)	21 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications after transplants are set in the field • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				

EPA Crop Group 22: Stalk, Stem and Leaf Petiole Vegetable Group						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	10 – 150	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 8	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
asparagus	anthracnose GM purple spot root & crown rots rust WM	2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	10	238 (5.0)	29 (Cu limit)

Application instructions:
- Start regular applications when conditions favor disease
- Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges

EPA Crop Group 23: Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Edible Peel Group						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	50 – 400	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 15	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
guava	anthracnose BLS/B FLS/B rust scab	2	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	234 (4.92)	11 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications just before flowering is expected and discontinue just before harvest • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
olive	anthracnose BLS/B canker FLS/B leaf scorch olive knot root rots wilts	2	20 (0.420, 0.840)	30	857 (18.0)	12 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Apply once before winter rains • Make one more application in early spring if disease pressure is high • Then start regular applications • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
persimmon	BLS/B FLS/B PM rust	2	20 (0.420, 0.840)	14	285 (6.0)	14 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications at leaf flush • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
starfruit (carambola)	anthracnose	2	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	500 (10.5)	25 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications just before flowering is expected and discontinue just before harvest • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				

EPA Crop Group 24: Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel Group						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	50 – 400	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 15	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
atemoya	anthracnose	2	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	600 (12.6)	30 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications just before flowering is expected and discontinue just before harvest • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
avocado	anthracnose cankers collar & root rots FLS/B scab sooty blotch wilts	2	20 (0.420, 0.840)	14	900 (18.9)	26 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications when bloom buds begin to swell • Plan to make at least five (5) applications • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
banana	anthracnose black Sigatoka Moko disease Panama disease (*Fusarium* wilt) root, crown, stalk rots yellow Sigatoka	2	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	900 (18.9)	45 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications either when conditions favor disease or within two weeks after fruit emergence • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
cherimoya (custard apple)	anthracnose	2	20 (0.420, 0.840)	14	400 (8.4)	20 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications just before flowering is expected and discontinue just before harvest • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
lychee (litchi, leechee)	anthracnose root & crown rots	2	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	234 (4.92)	11 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications just before flowering is expected and discontinue just before harvest • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
mamey sapote	anthracnose fruit & root rots	2	20 (0.420, 0.840)	14	400 (8.4)	20 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				

EPA Crop Group 24: Tropical and Subtropical Fruit, Inedible Peel Group (contd)						
CARRIER WATER VOLUMES (**gpa**)	ground (foliar):	50 – 400	**RESTRICTIONS**			
	air:	≥ 15	**SINGLE MAX RATE**	**MRI**	**ANNUAL LIMITS**	
CROP	**DISEASES CONTROLLED**	**LOW RATE** US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
mango	anthracnose mango decline PM	2	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	2285 (48.0)	52 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications after fruit set • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
papaya	anthracnose black spot PM	2	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	1009 (21.2)	50 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications before conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
passionfruit	anthracnose brown spot scab	2	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	449 (9.44)	22 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications just before flowering is expected and discontinue just before harvest • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				

EPA Crop Group Unassigned: Miscellaneous						
			RESTRICTIONS			
			SINGLE MAX RATE	MRI	ANNUAL LIMITS	
CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	LOW RATE US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
artichoke	BLS/B FLS/B GM leaf spot PM root & crown rots	2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	7	126 (2.65)	15 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications either by ground in 10 – 150 or by air in ≥ 8 gpa water when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
cacao	anthracnose black pod canker sudden death wilt witches' broom	3	12 (0.252, 0.504)	14	750 (15.75)	26 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications either by ground in 50 – 400 or by air in ≥ 15 gpa water when conditions favor disease • In drier conditions fewer applications at a higher rate less often than the MRI tend to be sufficient • In wetter conditions frequent applications at a lower rate on the MRI tend to be necessary				
coffee	BLS/B coffee berry disease FLS/B rust pink disease wilts	3	12 (0.252, 0.504)	14	600 (12.6)	26 (MRI)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications either by ground in 50 – 400 or by air in ≥ 15 gpa water after flowering and before rainy periods • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
hops	DM FLS/B PM root & crown rots wilt WM	2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	10	126 (2.65)	15 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• **RESTRICTION: PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IS TWO (2) WEEKS** • Apply either by ground in 15 – 200 or by air in ≥ 5 gpa water • Apply once to crown between pruning and training • Start regular applications after training, but discontinue no less than two weeks before harvest (**PHI = 2 weeks**) • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				

EPA Crop Group Unassigned: Miscellaneous (contd)						
			RESTRICTIONS			
			SINGLE MAX RATE	MRI	ANNUAL LIMITS	
CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	LOW RATE US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
peanut	anthracnose crown, collar, root rots FLS/B GM limb & pod rots rust wilts	2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	7	225 (4.74)	28 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Some peanut varieties are extremely sensitive to **zinc**, and it is essential you evaluate **CUREZIN[XT]®** tolerance in your exact circumstances with one or more test applications to a small area before making full applications • Test whether **CUREZIN[XT]®** applied either by ground in 15 – 200 or by air in ≥ 5 gpa water is tolerated on a small area • If so, start regular applications in proportion to your experience with **CUREZIN[XT]®** tolerance either 35 – 40 days after planting or when conditions favor disease, whichever is sooner • Make reapplications at higher rates within your established **CUREZIN[XT]®** tolerance if disease emerges • Discontinue if acceptable disease control is not achieved below your established **CUREZIN[XT]®** tolerance				
sugarcane	rust	2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	10	50 (1.06)	6 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications either by ground in 15 – 200 or by air in ≥ 5 gpa water when conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				
tobacco	black shank BLS/B collar & root rots damping off DM (blue mold) FLS/B GM PM wilts WM	2	8 (0.168, 0.336)	10	190 (4)	23 (Cu limit)
	Application instructions:	• Start regular applications either by ground in 15 – 200 or by air in ≥ 5 gpa water after plants are established and conditions favor disease • Make reapplications at higher rates if disease emerges				

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[EPA Crop Group Unassigned: Turf, Trees, & Ornamentals						
			RESTRICTIONS			
			SINGLE MAX RATE	MRI	ANNUAL LIMITS	
CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	LOW RATE US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
conifers	anthracnose needlecast phomopsis	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	952 (20.0)	47 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• **RESTRICTION: MAKE THIS APPLICATION ONLY TO NON-FORESTRY CONIFERS** • Certain varieties may be especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN[PRO]®** applied either by ground in 50 – 500 or by air in ≥ 15 gpa water is tolerated on a small area • If so, start regular applications in proportion to your experience with **CUREZIN[PRO]®** tolerance either at the initiation of new growth or when conditions start to favor disease • Apply only at low rates when new growth is present • Discontinue use if signs of phytotoxicity are observed					
live oak	anthracnose BLS/B FLS/B foot & root rots leaf scorch moss oak leaf blister oak wilt PM	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	365	952 (20.0)	1 (convention)
Application instructions:	• **RESTRICTION: MAKE THIS APPLICATION ONLY TO NON-FORESTRY LIVE OAK** • Apply once annually by ground in 50 – 500 gpa water; application by air is not recommended • For moss control specifically, make the application in spring when moss is actively growing					
ornamentals	anthracnose BLS/B DM FLS/B GM PM WM	2	16 (0.336, 0.672)	7	952 (20.0)	52 (MRI)
Application instructions:	• Certain varieties may be especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN[PRO]®** applied by ground in 10 – 100 gpa water is tolerated on a small area; application by air is not recommended • If so, start regular applications in proportion to your experience with **CUREZIN[PRO]®** tolerance either at the initiation of new growth or when conditions start to favor disease • Apply only at low rates when new growth is present • Discontinue use if signs of phytotoxicity are observed					

EPA Crop Group Unassigned: Turf, Trees, & Ornamentals (contd)						
			RESTRICTIONS			
			SINGLE MAX RATE	MRI	ANNUAL LIMITS	
CROP	DISEASES CONTROLLED	LOW RATE US **pints** per acre	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu, lbs H_3PO_3)	days	US **pints** per acre (lbs Cu)	applications (limiter)
sycamore	anthracnose PM	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	7	952 (20.0)	2 (convention)
Application instructions:	• **RESTRICTION: MAKE THIS APPLICATION ONLY TO NON-FORESTRY SYCAMORE** • Make one application annually at bud crack either by ground in 50 – 500 or by air in ≥ 15 gpa water • Make another application 7 – 10 days later or at 10% leaf expansion					
turfgrass	anthracnose brown patch damping off dollar spot FLS/B PM rust snow mold	6	20 (0.420, 0.840)	3	1000 (21.0)	50 (Cu limit)
Application instructions:	• Certain varieties may be especially sensitive to copper • Test whether **CUREZIN[PRO]®** applied either by ground in 20 – 200 or by air in ≥ 8 gpa water is tolerated on a small area • If so, apply as needed to combat disease following emergence • Discontinue use if signs of phytotoxicity are observed					

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry, safe place away from pets and keep out of reach of children. Store in a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store away from excessive heat; **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** spoils over 2 × faster at 95 °F compared to 75 °F. Store away from freezing temperatures; components of **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** may settle out before **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** freezes around 23 °F, and they may not redissolve upon simple mixing. Always keep container closed. Store **CUREZIN[XT][PRO][®]** in its original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. Open dumping is prohibited. In the event of a spill, neutralize with limestone or baking soda before disposal. Concentrate may deteriorate concrete.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse 2.5-gallon jugs as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after flow begins to drip. Repeat two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Triple rinse 55-gallon drums as follows: Empty remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after flow begins to drip.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of both the manufacturer and the seller. Among other adversity, these risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. When you buy or use this product, you agree to accept these risks.

VM Agritech warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** under normal conditions.

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To the extent consistent with applicable law that allows such requirement, VM Agritech or your chemical supplier must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify VM Agritech or your chemical supplier of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise, or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

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{MARKETING CLAIMS}

{NOTES TO REVIEWER ARE IN BRACES { } AND WILL NOT APPEAR ON THE LABEL}

{TEXT IN BRACKETS [ ] IS OPTIONAL AND MAY APPEAR ON THE LABEL}

[Broad-spectrum disease control][in][commercial and residential turfgrass, landscape, golf courses, and athletic fields,][row crops,][specialty crops,][including][tar spot][and][white mold][fire blight][anthracnose][early/late blight][powdery/downy mildew][Cercospora][Alternaria]

[Provides][Includes][micro][nutritional][nutrient][zinc][fertilizer][to support alleviation of zinc deficiency]

[Broad-spectrum disease control][in]{CROP GROUP}[for control of {LABELED DISEASE(S)}]

[Broad-spectrum disease control][in]{CROP}[including {LABELED DISEASE(S)}]

[Broad-spectrum disease control][on]{USE SITE}

[VM Agritech has tested][the following]{LISTS OF PESTICIDES, ADJUVANTS, FERTILIZERS, BIOSTIMULANTS, BIOLOGICAL CROP PROTECTION PRODUCTS}[for compatibility with **CUREZIN[XT][PRO]**[®]] and found][it][they][may be safely][tank][mixed][with **CUREZIN[XT][PRO]**[®]][for coapplication][when you follow all the combined label instructions][:]{LISTS OF PESTICIDES, ADJUVANTS, FERTILIZERS, BIOSTIMULANTS, BIOLOGICAL CROP PROTECTION PRODUCTS}

[VM Agritech has tested the following][rainfastening adjuvants][spreaders, stickers][and][spreader-stickers][for compatibility with **CUREZIN[XT][PRO]**[®]] and found they may be safely][tank][mixed with **CUREZIN[XT][PRO]**[®]] [and improve **CUREZIN[XT][PRO]**[®]] rainfastness][when you follow all of the combined label instructions][:]{LISTS OF PESTICIDES, ADJUVANTS, FERTILIZERS, BIOSTIMULANTS, BIOLOGICAL CROP PROTECTION PRODUCTS}

{TABLE(S) OF % **CUREZIN[XT][PRO]**[®]] RETAINED, MEASURED ACCORDING TO MT MEREDITH, T MCIVER, AJ STERN, "EVALUATING THE ADHESION OF NEW SPREADER-STICKER ADJUVANTS" IN PESTICIDE FORMULATION AND DELIVERY SYSTEMS: 34TH VOLUME, TRANSLATING BASIC SCIENCE INTO PRODUCTS, PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASTM **2015**, STP 1579 (OCT 22 – 24, 2013), 1 – 10, YASMITH BERNAL (ED)}

[Consult **PRODUCT INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS >**][**MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**][**RAINFASTNESS**][for more details]

[Patented][ultra][low-load][liquid copper-zinc formulation][that mixes easily with other][pesticides,][adjuvants,][fertilizers,][biostimulants,][and][biological crop protection products][that allows for multiple applications][for precise control][throughout the season][in][agricultural and greenhouse][non-agricultural][commercial & residential landscape][professional turf & ornamental][applications]

[Contact][fungicide][bactericide]

[No visible residue]

[Pre-harvest interval][PHI][= 0 for most crops]

[Effective][Useful][in Disease Resistance Management programs]

[Protect from][Store away from][excessive][heat]**CUREZIN[XT][PRO]**[®]] spoils over 2 × faster at 95 °F compared to 75 °F.]

[Protect from][freeze][freezing][Store away from freezing temperatures][Components of **CUREZIN[XT][PRO]**[®]] may settle out before **CUREZIN[XT][PRO]**[®]] freezes around 23 °F, and they may not redissolve upon simple mixing]

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