Specimen Label

CuPRO*2005 T/N/O

Fungicide/Bactericide



Active Ingredient	
Copper Hydroxide [†]	. 53.8%
Inert Ingredients [†]	. 46.2%
TOTAL	100.0%
†Metallic Copper equivalent 35%.	

Keep Out of Reach of Children WARNING / AVISO

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

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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 shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- · Shoes plus socks
- · Protective eyewear

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

User Safety Recommendations Users should:

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

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 poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	 Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person
If 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.
If on skin or clothing	 Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 – 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

Have the product container or label with you when call

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call **INFOTRAC** at **1-800-535-5053**.

Notice: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer", "Inherent Risks of Use" and "Limitation of Remedies" inside label booklet.

For product information, visit our web site at www.sepro.com.

EPA REG. NO. 67690-37 EPI 051506

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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours without required PPE.

The following equipment and precautions must be followed for 7 days following the application of this product:

- An eye-flush container, designed specifically for flushing eyes, must be available at the WPS decontamination site for workers entering the area treated with copper hydroxide.
- Notify workers of the application by warning them orally that
 residues in the treated areas may be highly irritating to their eyes
 and to take precautions such as refraining from rubbing their eyes
 and if they get residues in their eyes they should immediately flush
 their eyes using the eye-flush container.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- · Shoes plus socks
- · Protective eyewear

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

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

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

CuPRO 2005 T/N/O may be applied as an aerial, ground dilute or ground concentrate spray unless specifically directed otherwise in the specific crop use directions.

The per acre use rate of CuPRO is applicable for both dilute and concentrate spraying. Depending upon the equipment used and the specific crop, the spray volume applied per acre will differ. Refer to Minimum Recommended Spray Volume Table. Complete spray coverage is essential to assure optimum performance from CuPRO. When treating by aerial application or with low volume application equipment, unless you have had specific previous experience, it is advisable to test for compatibility and tolerance to crop injury prior to full scale commercial utilization.

Consult the CuPRO label for specific rates and timing of application by crop. Where application rates and intervals are provided in a range (e.g. 4 to 12 pounds and 7 to 10 days), the higher rates and shorter spray intervals are recommended when rainfall is heavy and/or disease pressure is high. Use the higher rates for large mature tree crops.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

- CuPRO should not be applied in a spray solution having a pH of less than 6.5 as phytotoxicity may occur.
- Do not tank mix CuPRO with Aliette® fungicide for use on any registered crops or ornamentals unless appropriate precautions have been taken to buffer the spray solution because severe phytotoxicity may result. Use 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.
- This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces.
 Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.
- Environmental conditions such as extended periods of wet weather, acid rain, etc. which alter the pH of the leaf surface may affect the performance of CuPRO resulting in possible phytotoxicity or loss of effectiveness.
- Agricultural chemicals may perform in an unpredictable manner when tank-mixed, especially where several products are involved. Reduced effect on pests or crop injury may occur. Unless recommended on this label or by a state/local expert, it is advisable to test for compatibility and potential crop injury prior to commercial use of a new tank-mix; otherwise, tank-mixing should not be undertaken.
- It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled.
 Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment, such as aluminum, rubber and some synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment.
 It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.
- Do not apply this product through any irrigation (chemigation) system using aluminum parts or components as damage to the system may occur. Such application is prohibited regardless of whether the irrigation system is flushed with water after use of this product.

- Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, or plastic pipe solid set system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- While volume is important in obtaining full spray coverage, often factors such as foliage density, environmental conditions and sprayer calibration have a greater impact. Always be sure that sprayers are calibrated to spray equipment manufacturer's specifications and environmental conditions are within those recommended by State and local regulatory authorities.
- When mixing, fill the spray tank one-half full with water. Add
 CuPRO slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is
 operating and continue filling with water. DO NOT PRE-MIX or
 SLURRY CuPRO. Spreaders, stickers, insecticides, nutrients,
 etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the
 Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank or contact your
 chemical supplier. Observe all precautions and limitations on the
 labels of all products used in mixtures.

CROP CLASSIFICATION

CONIFERS: Douglas Fir, Fir*, Juniper, Leyland Cypress*, Pine* and Spruce*.

ORNAMENTALS: Species as listed.

*Except California.

Minimum Recommended Spray Volume (Gallons Per Acre) When Applying CuPRO

	Aerial	Gro	und
		Dilute	Concentrate
Conifers	10	100	30
Ornamentals	10	100	50

FROST INJURY PROTECTION BACTERIAL ICE NUCLEATION INHIBITOR

Application of CuPRO 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. Not recommended for those geographical areas where weather conditions favor severe frost.

CONIFERS

For use on conifers, including Douglas Fir, Fir*, Juniper, Leyland Cypress*, Pine* and Spruce*, in Christmas tree plantings.

For control of foliar diseases, apply CuPRO as a thorough cover spray at rates ranging from 1.5 to 3 pounds per acre. Begin applications in the spring at the initiation of new growth and repeat at 2 to 4 week intervals or as needed. Use the higher rates when disease pressure is severe or when environmental conditions favor disease development.

CuPRO is recommended for use on the listed conifers for control of the following diseases:

Crop	Scientific Name	Disease
Douglas Fir	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Rhabdocline Needlecast
Fir*	Abies spp.	Needlecasts
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Anthracnose, Phomopsis Twig Dieback*
Leyland Cypress*	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Cercospora Needle Blight
Pine*	Pinus spp.	Needlecasts
Spruce*	Picea spp.	Needlecasts

Lichens*: To control lichens on any of the conifers above, apply 6 to 10 pounds of CuPRO per acre as a dormant application before new growth emerges in the spring. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant will improve control. A second application may be required after 12 months

NOTE: Do not buffer or combine with emulsifiable concentrate insecticides.

ORNAMENTALS

Use CuPRO for control of bacterial and fungal diseases of foliage, flowers and stems on ornamentals in greenhouses, shadehouses, outdoor nurseries and outdoor landscape plantings.

For ornamental crops in dormancy, apply as a thorough cover spray at rates ranging from 0.75 to 3 pounds per acre of CuPRO. When new growth is present, apply as a thorough cover spray at rates ranging from 0.75 to 2 pounds per acre of CuPRO. One level tablespoon of CuPRO per 1,000 square feet is equivalent to 1.5 pounds per acre. Begin application at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed; use the higher rates and shorter spray intervals during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist.

CuPRO may be used alone or in combination with other fungicides registered for use on ornamentals as a maintenance spray. Use 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.

Notice to User: Plant sensitivities to CuPRO have been found to be acceptable for the specific genera and species listed on this this label under the conditions tested. However, phytotoxicity may occur. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamental and nursery plants, and the wide range of growing conditions, it is impossible to test every one for sensitivity to

CuPRO. Neither the manufacturer nor seller has determined whether or not CuPRO can be safely used on ornamental or nursery plants not listed on this label. The user should determine if CuPRO can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, apply the recommended rates to the plants in question, i.e., bedding plants, foliage, etc., and observe for 7 to 10 days for symptoms of phytotoxicity prior to commercial use.

NOTE: This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.

Crop	Scientific Name	Disease
Aglaonema*	Aglaonema spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Althea (Rose of Sharon)	Hibiscus syriacus	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Andromeda, Japanese*	Pieris japonica	Leaf Spots, Twig Blight
Aralia	Dizygotheca elegantissima	Alternaria, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja</i> spp.	Alternaria Twig Blight, Cercospora Leaf Blight
Aster*	Aster spp.	Downy Mildew, Leaf Spots
Azalea¹	Rhododendron spp.	Botrytis Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Dieback, Powdery Mildew
Beech*	Fagus spp.	Leaf Spots
Begonia	Begonia semperflorens	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot (Xanthomonas spp., Erwinia spp., Pseudomonas spp.), Powdery Mildew
Bougainvillea	Bougainvillea spectabilis	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Boxwood*	Buxus spp.	Leaf Spots
Camellia	Camellia japonica, C. sasanqua	Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Dieback

Crop	Scientific Name	Disease
Camphor Tree	Cinnamomum camphora	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Canna	Canna spp.	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Carnation ¹	Dianthus spp.	Alternaria Blight, Botrytis Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Cedar*	Cedrus spp.	Tip Blight
Cherry, Nanking*	Prunus tomentosa	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Chinese Tallow Tree*	Sapium sebiferum	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Xanthomonas spp., Pseudomonas spp.)
Chrysanthemum ¹	Dendranthemax grandiflorum	Bacterial Blight, Botrytis Blight, Pseudomonas Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster spp.	Botrytis Blight
Crabapple*	Malus spp.	Fire Blight
Cypress*	Cupressus spp.	Twig Blight
Dahlia	Dahlia pinnata	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Delphinium*	Delphinium spp.	Leaf Spots
Dianthus	Dianthus spp.	Bacterial Soft Rot, Bacterial Spot
Dogwood, Flowering	Cornus florida	Anthracnose
Dogwood, Kousa*	Cornus kousa	Fungal Leaf Spots
Douglas Fir	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Rhabdocline Needlecast
Dracaena*	Dracaena marginata	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dumb Cane*	Dieffenbachia spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Dusty Miller	Senecio cineraria	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)
Echinacea	Echinacea spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Pseudomonas cichorii)
Elm, Chinese	Ulmus parvifolia	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Euonymus	Euonymus spp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight

Crop	Scientific Name	Disease
Fern, Boston*	Nephrolepis exaltata	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Fern, Holly	Cyrtomium falcatum	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot
Fig, Weeping*	Ficus benjamina	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Filbert (Ornamental)*	Corylus spp.	Filbert Blight
Fir*	Abies spp.	Needlecasts
Gardenia	Gardenia jasminoides	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Bud Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Geranium	Pelargonium spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Gray Mold, Cercospora Leaf Spot
Gladiola	Gladiolus spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Blight, Botrytis Gray Mold
Golden Rain Tree	Koelreuteria paniculata	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Grape Ivy*	Cissus spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Hawthorn*	Crataegus spp.	Fire Blight
Hibiscus ⁴	Hibiscus spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Holly*	llex spp.	Bacterial Blight, Leaf Spots
Honeylocust*	Gleditsia triacanthos	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Honeysuckle, Tatarian*	Lonicera tatarica	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Impatiens	Impatiens sallerana	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Indian Hawthorn⁵	Raphiolepis indica	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Iris ^{6*}	Iris spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Ivy (English, Algerian)¹	Hedera helix, H. canariensis	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Ixora	Ixora coccinea	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Juniper	Juniperus spp.	Anthracnose, Phomopsis Twig Dieback*
Lantana	Lantana camera	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Leyland Cypress*	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Cercospera Needle Blight

Crop	Scientific Name	Disease
Lilac	Syringa spp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Pseudomonas Blight*
Lily, Easter ²	Lilium longiflorum	Botrytis Blight
Linden*	Tilia spp.	Anthracnose, Leaf Blight
Loblolly Bay	Gordonia lasianthus	Anthracnose
Loquat	Eriobotrya japonica	Colletotrichum spp., Entomosporium maculata
Magnolia, Southern	Magnolia grandiflora	Algal Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Leaf Spot
Magnolia, Sweet Bay	Magnolia virginiana	Anthracnose
Magnolia, Oriental	Magnolia soulangiana	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mandevilla	Mandevilla spp.	Anthracnose
Maple*	Acer spp.	Pseudomonas Leaf Blight
Marigold	Tagetes spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot, Botrytis Leaf Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Flower Rot
Mountain-Ash*	Sorbus spp.	Fire Blight
Mulberry, Contorted*	Morus bombycis	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Mulberry, Weeping	Morus alba	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Narcissus*	Narcissus spp.	Leaf Blight
Nephthytis*	Syngonium podophyllum	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Oak*	Quercus spp.	Leaf Spots
Oak, Laurel	Quercus laurifolia	Algal Leaf Spot (Cephaleuros virescens)
Oleander	Nerium oleander	Bacterial Leaf Spot, Fungal Leaf Spot
Oregon Grapeholly*	Mahonia acquifolium	Leaf Spots
Pachysandra	Pachysandra procumbens	Volutella Leaf Blight
Palm, Date	Phoenix canariensis	Pestalotia Leaf Spot

Crop	Scientific Name	Disease
Palm, European Fan	Chamaerops humilis	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Palm, Parlor*	Chamaedorea elegans	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Palm, Queen	Arecastrum romanzoffianum	Exosporium Leaf Spot, Phytophthora Bud Rot
Palm, Washingtonia	Washingtonia robusta	Pestalotia Leaf Spot
Peach (Flowering) ^{3*}	Prunus spp.	Bacterial Blast, Brown Rot, Fire Blight
Pear (Flowering)	Pyrus calleryana	Fire Blight, Leaf Spot
Pentas (Egyptian Star)	Pentas spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot (Pseudomonas spp.*, Xanthomonas spp.)
Peony	Paeonia spp.	Botrytis Blight
Periwinkle	Catharanthus roseus, Vinca spp.	Phomopsis Stem Bligh
Philodendron	Philodendron selloum	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Phlox	Phlox spp.	Alternaria Leaf Spot
Photinia (Red Tip)	Photinia x fraserii, P. glabra	Anthracnose, Entomosporium Leaf Spot
Pine*	Pinus spp.	Needlecasts
Pistachio	Pistacia chinensis	Anthracnose
Plantain Lily 6	Hosta spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Plum (Flowering) ^{3*}	Prunus spp.	Bacterial Blast, Brown Rot, Fire Blight
Pothos*	Scindapsus spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Powder Puff Plant	Calliandra spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Pyracantha	Pyracantha spp.	Fire Blight, Scab
Rhododendron	Rhododendron spp.	Alternaria Flower Spot
Rose ¹	Rosa spp.	Black Spot, Powdery Mildew
Snapdragon	Antirrhinum majus	Anthracnose, Dieback, Downy Mildew

Crop	Scientific Name	Disease
Spirea*	Spiraea spp.	Fire Blight
Spruce*	Picea spp.	Needle Casts
Sycamore	Platanus occidentalis	Anthracnose, Leaf Spots*
Tulip	Tulipa spp.	Anthracnose, Botrytis Blight
Umbrella Tree*	Schefflera spp.	Bacterial Leaf Spot
Verbena	Verbena spp.	Xanthomonas Leaf Spot
Viburnum	Viburnum odoratissimum, V. plicatum, V. suspensum	Anthracnose
Viola (Pansy, Violet)	Viola spp.	Downy Mildew
Willow	Salix spp.	Anthracnose
Yew*	Taxus spp.	Needle Blight
Yucca (Adam's Needle)	Yucca spp.	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Septoria Leaf Spot
Zinnia*	Zinnia spp.	Leaf Spots

NOTE: Phytotoxicity may depend on varietal differences. If unfamiliar with the use of CuPRO, apply the recommended rate to a few plants and observe after 7 to 10 days for symptoms of

Control of Ball Moss*, Spanish Moss* and Lichens* on Ornamental and Shade Trees: Apply CuPRO in early spring when the trees are dormant. Apply 4.5 to 6 pounds of CuPRO in 100 gallons of water, using 1 1/2 gallons of spray per foot of tree height. Be sure to thoroughly wet ball moss tufts, Spanish moss or lichens. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant will improve control. A second application may be required after 12 months.

NOTE: CuPRO may be injurious to some ornamental plants growing beneath the trees. This product may be reactive on masonry and metal surfaces such as galvanized roofing. Avoid contact with metal surfaces. Do not spray on cars, houses, lawn furniture, etc.

Cold Storage Protection for Dormant Rootstock*: To protect bare-root nursery trees from Phytophthora Crown Rot and Botrytis, use 2 to 3 pounds of CuPRO per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a dip or spray to the roots and lower stems of dormant rootstock prior to placing in cold storage. Do not apply to rootstock less than 2 years old.

¹ Discoloration of foliage and/or blooms has been noted on some varieties. To prevent

residues on commercial plants, do not spray immediately before selling season. ² Apply CuPRO at 2.25 to 3.75 pounds per acre.

³ Apply dormant through bloom only. 4 Hibiscus - Do not apply to plants in flower.

For Indian Hawthorn use 1.5 to 3.0 pounds per acre.

⁶ Some cultivars may be sensitive to CuPRO.

^{*} Except California.

GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

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

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, traveler, big gun, or plastic pipe solid set system(s) which contain no aluminum parts or components. 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 nonuniform 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.

Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until CuPRO has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

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

There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The 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.

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.

NOTE: It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment, such as aluminum, rubber and some synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.

When mixing, fill the nurse tank half full with water. Add CuPRO slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. **DO NOT PRE-MIX OR SLURRY CuPRO.** Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended.

CuPRO should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set irrigation systems. Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until CuPRO has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

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 backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also 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 a system interlock.

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

NOTE: It must be determined if proper application equipment is available and if waste associated with its use can be properly handled. Agricultural chemicals are often reactive with the materials used in the construction of application equipment, such as aluminum, rubber and some synthetic materials. This factor should be taken into consideration when selecting proper application equipment. It is necessary that all application equipment be thoroughly flushed with clean water after each day's use.

When mixing, fill the nurse tank half full with water. Add CuPRO slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. **DO NOT PRE-MIX OR SLURRY CuPRO.** Stickers, spreaders, insecticides, nutrients, etc. should be added last. If compatibility is in question, use the Compatibility Jar Test before mixing a whole tank. Because of the wide variety of possible combinations which can be encountered, observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of all products used in mixtures. Agitation of the mixture in the nurse tank is recommended.

CuPRO should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set irrigation systems. Shut off injection equipment after treatment and continue to operate irrigation system until CuPRO has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. **Pesticide Storage:** Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely 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.

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

Warranty Disclaimer

SePRO Corporation warrants that the product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below.

SEPRO CORPORATION MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks Of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of SePRO Corporation as the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the fullest extent permitted by law, SePRO Corporation shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories) shall be limited to, at SePRO Corporation's election, one of the following:

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- 2. Replacement of amount of product used.

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