

# Quimag Quimicos Aguila Copper Sulfate Crystal

□ GRANULAR □ MEDIUM □ LARGE □ BRIQUETTE

**Active Ingredient:**

Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate\*† ..... 99.0%  
 Other Ingredients ..... 1.0%  
 Total: ..... 100.0%

\* Metallic copper equivalent 25.2% †CAS No. 7758-99-8

- Algae Control in Impounded Waters, Lakes, Ponds, and Reservoirs
- Algae and Pondweed Control in Irrigation Conveyance Systems
- Control Root Growth in Sewers
- Wood Treatment to Prevent Fungus, Decay and Rot
- Treatment of Schistosome-infected fresh water snails
- Treatment of hoof rot in cattle
- Algae and Tadpole shrimp control in rice fields
- Fungus control in various crops as Bordeaux mixture
- Vine kill in potatoes

**NOTIFICATION**

JUN 11 2000

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
DANGER - PELIGRO**

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

*See back panel for additional precautionary statements*

**FIRST AID**

<b>If In Eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>In On Skin Or Clothing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If Swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If Inhaled</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>

**HOT LINE NUMBER**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 (24 hours) for emergency medical treatment information.

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

*See side/back panels for additional precautionary statements*

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
DANGER**

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

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage, and causes irritation to the skin and mucous membranes. May be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, skin, or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

**Handler Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are: polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, barrier-laminate, and butyl, nitrile, neoprene, and natural rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with liquid from this product. 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 must: wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

**SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS** when applying this product directly to water as an algicide or herbicide. This pesticide is toxic to fish. Direct application of copper sulfate to water may cause a significant reduction in population of aquatic invertebrates, plants and fish. Do not treat more than one-half of a lake or pond at one time in order to avoid depletion of oxygen from decaying vegetation. Allow 1-2 weeks between treatments for oxygen levels to recover. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Trout and other species of fish may be killed at application rates recommended on this label, especially in soft or acid waters. However, fish toxicity generally decreases as the hardness of water increases. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

This product may contaminate water through runoff. 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.

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Consult your local State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product to public waters. Permits may be required before treating such waters.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS:** It is a violation of Federal Law to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of an endangered species or adverse modification of their habitat. The use of this product may pose a hazard to certain Federally designated endangered species known to occur in specific areas within the above counties. **\*\*\*PLEASE NOTE\*\*\*** Before using this product in the above counties you must obtain the EPA Bulletin specific to your area. This Bulletin identifies areas within these counties where the use of pesticide is prohibited, unless specified otherwise. The EPA Bulletin is available from either your County Agricultural Extension Agent, the Endangered Species Specialist in your State Wildlife Agency Headquarters, or the appropriate Regional Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. **THIS BULLETIN MUST BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO PESTICIDE USE.**

STATE	SPECIES	BULLETIN NO.	COUNTY
California	Solano grass	EPA/ES-85-13	Solano
Tennessee	Slackwater Darter	EPA/ES-85-04	Lawrence Wayne Hancock
	Freshwater Mussels	EPA/ES-85-07	Clayborne Hawkins Sullivan
Alabama	Slackwater Darter	EPA/ES-85-05	Lauderdale Limestone Madison
Virginia	Freshwater Mussels	EPA/ES-85-06	Grayson Smyth Scott Washington Lee

### 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 requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulations.

### 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, greenhouses and handlers of agricultural insecticides. 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.**

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
- 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.

Applicators & other handlers who handle this pesticide for use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR 170) must wear: long-sleeved shirt, chemical resistant gloves made of waterproof material (such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber), shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

**Do not allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.**

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Copper Sulfate Crystal effectively controls many species of both filamentous (mat forming green) and planktonic (single cell blue-green) algae.

Use Copper Sulfate Crystal as noted below. When using Copper Sulfate Crystal to control algae, there are many factors to consider: water hardness; temperature of the water; kind and amount of vegetation to be controlled; and the amount of water flow.

Algae can be controlled more easily and effectively if treatment with Copper Sulfate Crystal is made soon after plant growth has started. Small amounts of copper sulfate can effectively control algae in water. However, if treatment is delayed until a large amount of algae is present, larger quantities of copper sulfate may be required. Control of algae in water systems is not always permanent. Usually algae are more difficult to control with copper sulfate when water temperatures are low. The dose rates recommended for copper sulfate are required in hard water. Normally, larger quantities of copper sulfate will be required to kill algae in water which is flowing than in a body of stagnant water. If possible, curtail the flow of water before treatment and hold dormant for approximately three days after treatment or until the plants have begun to die. It is usually best to treat algae on a sunny day when the heavy mats of filamentous algae are most likely to be floating on the surface where they can be sprayed directly. If there is some doubt about the concentration to apply, it is generally best to start with a lower concentration and to increase this concentration until the algae are killed.

**NOTE:** When preparing a copper sulfate solution in water, it is best that the mixing container be made of glass or plastic or if a metal container is used, that it either be painted, enameled or copper-lined. The use of a galvanized container causes a chemical reaction to take place by which copper displaces the galvanized coating of the container.

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

**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 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.

**CALCULATIONS FOR THE AMOUNT OF WATER IMPOUNDED AND FOR THE AMOUNT OF COPPER SULFATE CRYSTAL TO BE USED IN IMPOUNDED AND FLOWING WATER**

Calculate water volume as follows:

1. Obtain surface area by measuring regular shaped ponds or mapping of irregular ponds or by reference to previously recorded engineering data or maps.

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2. Calculate average depth by sounding in a regular pattern and taking the mean of these readings or by reference to previously obtained data.
3. Multiply surface area in feet by average depth in feet to obtain cubic feet of water volume.
4. Multiply surface area in acres by average depth in feet to obtain total acre-feet of water volume.

**Calculate weight of water to be treated as follows:**

1. Multiply the volume in cubic feet by 62.44 to obtain total pounds of water, or
2. Multiply the volume in acre feet by 2,720,000 to obtain pounds of water

**Calculations of active ingredient to be added:**

To calculate the amount of Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate needed to achieve the recommended concentration, multiply the weight of water by the recommended concentration of Copper Sulfate. Since recommended concentrations are normally given in parts per million (ppm), it will first be necessary to convert the value in parts per million to a decimal equivalent. For example, 2 ppm is the same as 0.000002 when used in this calculation. Therefore, to calculate the amount of Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate to treat 1 acre-foot of water with 2 ppm Copper Sulfate, the calculation would be as follows:  $0.000002 \times 2,720,000 = 5.44$  lbs. Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate.

**Calculation of water flow in ditches, streams, and irrigation systems:**

The amount of water flow in cubic feet per second is found by means of a weir or other measuring device.

**NOTE:** If treated water is to be used as potable water (after further treatment), the residual metallic copper content must not exceed 1.0 ppm (4 ppm copper sulfate pentahydrate).

**AQUATIC ALGAE AND WEED CONTROL**

Copper Sulfate Crystal can be used in Slow Moving or Quiescent Bodies of Water, including: Lakes, Potable Water Reservoirs; Golf, Farm, Fish and Fire Ponds; Fish Hatcheries; and Crop and Non-Crop Irrigation Conveyance Systems, Ditches, Canals and Laterals.

**LAKES, POTABLE WATER RESERVOIRS, PONDS (Golf, Farm, Fish and Fire), FISH HATCHERIES, AND CROP AND NON-CROP IRRIGATION CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS, DITCHES, CANALS AND LATERALS:** Copper Sulfate Crystal kills filamentous and planktonic algae in water. Apply at a rate of 3 to 6 pounds per acre foot of water (0.27 ppm to 0.54 ppm copper in the treated water). Apply as a uniform surface spray dissolved in at least 3 to 5 gallons of water using boat, plane or other pressurized spray device. Apply twice yearly or as needed. Determine the number of acre feet of water to be treated. An acre foot of water is equal to one acre of water one foot deep which equals 328,000 gallons or 2,720,000 pounds.

**How to Apply:** Copper Sulfate Crystal can be applied to impounded water by the following methods:

1. **Application by Dragging Under Water:** By placing Copper Sulfate Crystal in a burlap or finer mesh bag, apply by dragging the bag attached to a boat or float so that bags are suspended in the top foot of water until the crystals are dissolved. Drag the bag of crystals first near the shoreline and continue outward by moving as the boat travels in parallel lines about 20 to 100 feet apart until area has been treated or until 1/3 to 1/2 of the surface area has been treated. Continue dragging bag over treated area until the required minimum dose is applied and all crystals are dissolved. Determine the quantity of crystals needed to treat the problem area following directions and precautions on the label.
2. **Application by Spraying Solution on Water Surface:** Dissolve the minimum required dose of Copper Sulfate Crystal in water and spray the solution uniformly over the body of water. When spraying a solution of copper sulfate, mix copper sulfate in sufficient water to thoroughly spray the water surface. While the volume per surface acre depends on the type of spray equipment being used, spray volume should be approximately 20 to 500 or more gallons per acre of surface water. Several types of solutions and spraying equipment may be

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used. Observe previous cautions on the effect of copper sulfate solution on various metals in spraying containers.

- 3. **Application by Slug Method:** Make a dump of Copper Sulfate Crystal into the irrigation ditch or lateral at 1/4 to 2 pounds per second of water per treatment. Repeat about every 2 weeks as needed. A dump is usually necessary every 5 to 30 miles depending on water hardness, alkalinity, and algae concentration. Copper sulfate becomes less effective as the bicarbonate alkalinity increases. Its effectiveness is significantly reduced when the bicarbonate alkalinity exceeds about 150 ppm as calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>).
- 4. **Application by Broadcasting:** Dry Copper Sulfate Crystal can be broadcast on the water surface using a properly equipped boat. An air blower can be used to discharge these crystals at a specific rate over the surface of the water. When using this method, the wind direction is an important factor. Do not use this method unless completely familiar with this type of application.
- 5. **Application by Spraying from Airplanes and Helicopters:** Professional personnel licensed by the State Agricultural Extension Service are allowed to apply dry Copper Sulfate Crystal in some states. Rate may not exceed 6 pounds per acre foot of water.
- 6. **Application by Injection in Water:** A solution can be made with Copper Sulfate Crystal that can be injected in the water via a piping system.

**CROP AND NON-CROP IRRIGATION CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS, DITCHES, CANALS AND LATERALS:** Copper Sulfate Crystal controls the *Potamogeton* pondweeds, leafy and sago.

**How to Apply:** Copper Sulfate Crystal can be applied to irrigation conveyance systems by the following methods:

- 1. **Continuous Application Method:** Using a continuous feeder, apply 1.6 to 2.4 pounds per cubic foot per second per day. These rates will produce 0.074 to 0.11 ppm copper in the treated water.

**Note:** For best control of leafy and sago pondweed, it is essential to begin copper sulfate additions when water is first turned into the system or ditch to be treated and continue throughout the irrigation season. Copper sulfate becomes less effective as the bicarbonate alkalinity increases. Its effectiveness is significantly reduced when the bicarbonate alkalinity exceeds about 150 ppm as calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>). Should copper sulfate fail to control pondweeds satisfactorily, it may be necessary to either treat the ditch with a suitable approved herbicide or use mechanical means to remove excess growth. In either case, resume copper sulfate addition as soon as possible.

- 2. **Slug Application Method:** Make a dump of Copper Sulfate Crystal into the irrigation ditch or lateral at 1/4 to 2 pounds per second of water per treatment. Repeat about every 2 weeks as needed. A dump is usually necessary every 5 to 30 miles depending on water hardness, alkalinity, and algae concentration. Copper sulfate becomes less effective as the bicarbonate alkalinity increases. Its effectiveness is significantly reduced when the bicarbonate alkalinity exceeds about 150 ppm as calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>).

**COPPER SULFATE REQUIRED FOR THE TREATMENT OF DIFFERENT GENERA OF ALGAE:** The genera of algae listed below are commonly found in waters of the United States. The lower recommended rate should be used in soft waters (less than 50 ppm methyl orange alkalinity) and the higher concentration in hard waters (above 50 ppm alkalinity). Always consult State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product to municipal waters.

ORGANISM	¼ to ½ ppm*	½ to 1 ppm*	1 to 1 ½ ppm*	1 ½ to 2 ppm*
Cyanophyceae (Blue-green)	Anabaena	Cylindrospermum	Nostoc	Calothrix
	Anacystis	Oscillatoria	Phormidium	Symploca
	Aphanizomenon	Plectonema		
	Gloeotrichia			
	Gomphosphaeria			
	Polycystis			
	Rivularia			
Chlorophyceae (Green)	Closterium	Botryococcus	Chlorella	Ankistrodesmus
	Hydrodictyon	Cladophora	Crucigenia	Chara
	Spirogyra	Coelastrum	Desmidium	Nitella
	Ulothrix	Draparnaldia	Golenkinia	Scenedesmus
		Enteromorpha	Oocystis	
		Gloeocystis	Palmella	
		Microspora	Pithophora	
		Tribonema	Staurostrum	
		Zygnema	Tetraedon	
Diatomaceae (Diatoms)	Asterionella	Gomphonema	Achnanthes	
	Fragilaria	Nitzschia	Cymbella	
	Melosira	Stephanodiscus	Neidium	
	Navicula	Synedra		
		Tabellaria		
Protozoa (Flagellates)	Dinobryon	Ceratium	Chlamydomonas	Eudorina
	Synura	Cryptomonas	Hawmatococcus	Pandorina
	Uroglana	Euglena	Peridinium	
	Volvox	Glenodinium		
		Mallomonas		
	* ¼ - ½ ppm = 0.67 - 1.3 lbs/acre ft.	* 1 ½ ppm = 2.6 - 3.9 lbs/acre ft.		
	* ½ - 1 ppm = 1.3 - 2.6 lbs/acre ft.	* 1 ½ - 2 ppm = 3.9 - 5.32 lbs/acre ft.		

**SEWAGE LAGOONS AND PITS (Except California):** Application rates may vary depending on amounts of organic matter in effluent stream or retention ponds. Use 2 lbs. of Copper Sulfate Crystal in 60,000 gals. (8,000 cu. ft.) of effluent to yield 1 ppm of dissolved copper. Dose levels may vary depending upon organic load. Other Organic Sludges: Copper Sulfate Crystal solution must be thoroughly mixed with sludge. Dissolve 2 lbs. in 1-2 gals. of water and apply to each 30,000 gals. of sludge.

Useful formulas for calculating water volume flow rates: Multiply the water volume in cu. ft. times 7.5 to obtain gallons.

Note: 1 C.F.S./Hr. = 27,000 Gals.

1 Acre Foot = 326,000 Gals.

**CONTROL OF ALGAE AND BACTERIAL ODOR IN SWIMMING POOLS (Except California):** Apply 1 to 2 lbs. of Copper Sulfate Crystal per 60,000 gals. (8,000 cu. ft.) of water. This will result in a concentration of 0.5 to 1.0 ppm of dissolved copper. Dissolve the required amount of copper sulfate in a plastic container and pour the solution into the pool. Use the higher rate where visible algae are present. For maintenance dosages, use the lower

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rate. Repeat the lower rate to control the recurrence of algae and avoid the buildup of copper. Copper Sulfate Crystal may be used to help control pool odors and algae during the winter months. Apply the higher rate while the pool is not being used during the winter. Treated pool effluent should not be discharged where it will drain into lakes, streams, ponds, or public water.

**CONTROL OF ALGAE AND BACTERIAL ODOR IN WATERSCAPES, DECORATIVE POOLS, AND FOUNTAINS (Except California):** Apply in the spring or early summer when algae and bacteria first appear. The dosages are variable and depend upon algae/bacteria species, water hardness, water temperature, amount of algae and bacteria present as well as whether the water is clear, turbid, flowing or static. Preferably, the water should be clear with temperatures above 60° F. Higher dosages are required at lower water temperatures, higher algae and bacteria concentrations and for hard waters. For each 7,500 gals. of water, dissolve ¼ lb. Copper Sulfate Crystal in one gallon of water. Pour the solution into the water to be treated. Several application points speed up dispersal. Static water requires less chemical than does flowing water. If uncertain about the dosage, begin with a lower dose and increase until control is achieved or until the maximum allowable level of copper has been reached.

**CONTROL OF ALGAE AND TADPOLE SHRIMP IN RICE FIELDS (DOMESTIC AND WILD)**

Copper Sulfate Crystal is recommended for the control of algae and tadpole shrimp in rice fields. Copper Sulfate Crystal should be applied at a rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre either dry or dissolved in at least 3 to 5 gallons of water using boat, plane, helicopter or other professional device. Use at the first indication of infestation after the field has been flooded and continue as needed.

**SEWER TREATMENT - ROOT DESTROYER\***

**GENERAL INFORMATION:** Roots of shrubbery and trees growing near sewer lines frequently penetrate sewer lines in search of moisture and nutrients, even through extremely small cracks, holes, or poorly sealed joints. These tiny root hairs, if not controlled, will continue to grow both in diameter and number, causing tile breakage, gradual reduced flow, and frequently flow stoppage. Copper sulfate has successfully controlled roots for over 50 years in residential and commercial sewers.

Not for sale or use in the California counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma for root control in sewers.

**To control root growth in Commercial, Institutional, and Municipal Sewers use as follows:**

**SEWERS:** Use 2 pounds of Copper Sulfate Crystal every 6 to 12 months, applied into each junction or terminal manhole as a preventative measure. Add copper sulfate during periods of reduced flow; however, some flow is essential. If reduced flow due to root masses is observed, but flow has not completely stopped, add the copper sulfate in the next manhole above the reduced flow area. If completely blocked, use a rod to penetrate the mass so some flow begins before treatment.

**STORM DRAINS:** Use 2 pounds of Copper Sulfate Crystal per drain per year. Apply during a period of light water flow. In dry weather, introduce a flow with a hose. If storm drains become almost plugged, repeat treatment 3 or 4 times at 2-week intervals.

**SEWER PUMPS AND FORCE MAINS:** Place 2 pounds of Copper Sulfate Crystal in a cloth bag at the storage well inlet. Repeat as needed.

**To control root growth in Residential or Household Sewer Systems use as follows:**

Make treatment when the reduced flow rate thought to be caused by root growth is first noticed. Do not delay until stoppage has occurred because some flow is needed to move Copper Sulfate Crystal to root growth. When roots accumulate sufficient copper sulfate to cause death, root decay will begin and flow rate should increase in 3 to 4 weeks. Since copper sulfate treatment usually kills only those roots in the pipe, roots will regrow, requiring follow-up treatments. Generally make a treatment in the spring after plants begin to grow, with a second treatment during late summer or early fall each year, and/or any time when reduced flow possibly caused by root growth is noted.

**HOW TO USE COPPER SULFATE CRYSTALS:** In household sewers use 2 to 6 pounds of crystals twice yearly. Add Copper Sulfate Crystal to sewer line by pouring about ½ pound into the toilet bowl nearest to the sewer line and flush, repeating process until recommended dose has been added, or remove cleanout plug and pour entire recommended quantity directly into the sewer line, replacing plug and flush toilet several times. Do not attempt to flush Briquette size down the toilet as blockage may result.

If system is equipped with a septic tank, copper sulfate will be precipitated in the septic tank and little will pass into the absorption drain field. To treat drain field pipes, add 2 to 6 pounds of Copper Sulfate Crystal to distribution box located between the septic tank and the drain field. If distribution box does not have an opening, it would be advisable to install a cleanout plug opening into the outlet pipe from the septic tank leading to the drain field for effective root control in the drain field pipes.

**NOTE:** Do not apply Copper Sulfate Crystal through sink or tub drains as it will corrode those metal drains.

**NOTE:** Laboratory studies have shown that copper sulfate added to an active 300 gallon septic tank at 2, 4 and 6 pounds per treatment temporarily reduced bacterial action, but it returned to normal 15 days after treatment. Trees and shrubbery growing near a treated line normally will have only a small portion of their roots in contact with the copper sulfate that primarily kills only those roots inside the pipe, thus not affecting the growing plants.

**\*Do not use as a sewer additive where prohibited by State law. State law prohibits the use of this product in sewage systems in the State of Connecticut.**

#### WOOD TREATMENT (Green Material)

Prepare a solution of sodium dichromate, sodium dichromate dihydrate or other registered inorganic wood treatment salt in accordance with label directions. Soak green material in this solution for up to 3 days. Prepare a solution of 18 to 36 pounds of Copper Sulfate Crystal in each 24 gallons of water (do not use more than 1.5 pounds per gallon of water); then soak the green material in the Copper Sulfate Crystal solution for up to three additional days, remove and rinse green material with clear water.

#### SCHISTOSOME-INFECTED FRESH WATER SNAILS

For recreational lakes, reservoirs, and ponds, 5.32 - 13.3 lbs/acre-ft Copper Sulfate Crystal (i.e. 2-5 ppm copper sulfate crystals), is usually sufficient for treatment of Schistosome-infected fresh water snails. Use surface area in acres multiplied by average depth in feet to determine water volume and application rate. Apply only along shoreline swimming areas and/or to infected snail beds on a calm sunny day when water temperature is at least 60° F. Not allowing swimming for at least 12 hours following treatment is recommended. If this lower dosage is not sufficient, up to 32 ppm copper sulfate, i.e., 87 lbs/acre (2lbs/100 sq. ft.) bottom surface area can be applied. Not allowing swimming for 48 hours is recommended. Using either dosage, a second application may be necessary, 10 to 14 days later. DO NOT make more than two applications per calendar year. Apply by broadcast using boat, aircraft, or hand equipped with power or hand seeder or underwater dispenser. Do not exceed 1.5 ppm copper (6 ppm Copper Sulfate) in potable water systems. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. **NOTE: In the state of New York-** For use in recreational lakes, reservoirs, and ponds ONLY in areas where infected snail beds have been identified. Apply medium grade crystals by hand broadcast method of application only. This product is a restricted use pesticide in New York State. Pesticide applicator certification or a special use permit is required for sale, possession, or use. Each individual treatment must be approved by the Department of Environment Conservation. Therefore, you must contact the Pesticide Control Specialist at the appropriate regional office of the Department 30 days in advance of the proposed treatment.

#### FOOT BATHS FOR CATTLE

Foot baths of Copper Sulfate Crystal can be used as aid in the treatment of hoof rot in cattle. Prior to treatment, a veterinarian should be consulted to confirm the presence of hoof rot. Animals may be walked through a foot bath of 2% (add 2 lbs copper sulfate to 11.8 gals water) to 5% (add 5 lbs copper sulfate to 11.4 gals water) aqueous solution with an immersion time of 5 to 20 min twice daily for a period of time as prescribed by a veterinarian. Keep foot

baths clean during treatment period. Do not allow cattle to drink from foot baths as copper sulfate is highly toxic. Follow instructions under Storage and Disposal when solutions are discarded at end of treatment period.

### Bordeaux Mixtures

**How to Understand Bordeaux Formulations** - If the Bordeaux Mixture Instructions reads 10-10-100, the first figure means the number of pounds of Copper Sulfate Crystal. The second figure means the pounds of hydrated spray lime, and the third figure, the gallons of water to be used. Use as a full coverage spray to runoff.

**How to Prepare a Bordeaux Mixture** - To prepare a Bordeaux mixture, fill a tank with water, one quarter full. Then with agitator running, mix in Copper Sulfate Crystal through a copper, bronze, stainless steel or plastic screen. Add water so the tank is three quarters full. Mix in the hydrated spray lime through the screen and finish filling the tank with water.

### CROP USE DIRECTIONS

**ALMOND, APRICOT, NECTARINE, PEACH: Shot Hole Fungus** - Prepare a 10-10-100 Bordeaux and apply as a dormant spray in late fall or early spring.

**ALMOND, APRICOT, CHERRY, PEACH, NECTARINE, PLUM, PRUNE: Brown Rot Blossom Blight** - Prepare a 10-10-100 Bordeaux and apply when buds begin to swell.

**APPLES: Fireblight** - Mix 5 lbs. of Copper Sulfate Crystal in 100 gallons of water and spray uniformly to the point of runoff. Apply in dormant only at silver tip stage. After silver tip severe burn will occur on any exposed green tissue. Do not mix lime to make a Bordeaux spray for this treatment.

**BULBS (EASTER LILY, TULIP, GLADIOLUS) - Botrytis Blight** - Prepare a 10-10-100 Bordeaux and apply as a foliar spray to one acre. Apply for thorough coverage beginning at the first sign of disease and repeat as needed to control disease at 7 day intervals. Use the shorter intervals during periods of frequent rains or when severe disease conditions persist. Avoid spray just before flower cutting season if residues are a problem.

**CHERRIES (SWEET): Dead Bud, Bacterial Canker (*Pseudomonas syringae*)** - Prepare a 12-12-100 Bordeaux. Apply at leaf fall and again in late winter before buds begin to swell. In wet cool Northwest U.S. winter, a third spray may be needed between above sprays.

**CHERRIES (SOUR): Leaf Spot** - Prepare a 10-10-100 Bordeaux. Apply as a full coverage spray after petal fall or as recommended by the State Extension Service.

**GRAPES (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA): Downy Mildew** - Prepare and apply a 2-6-100 Bordeaux spray beginning when downy mildew is detected. Repeat as needed to achieve and maintain control. This mixture and its use will exhibit some phytotoxicity on most varieties.

**GRAPES (DORMANT): Powdery Mildew** - Apply in spring before bud-swell and before green tissue is present. Use 4 to 8 lbs. of Copper Sulfate Crystal per 100 gallons of water. Apply in high volume spray of 300 gallons water per acre. Direct spray to thoroughly wet the dormant vine, especially the bark of the trunk, head, or cordons.

**OLIVES: Olive Leaf Spot (Peacock Spot), Olive Knot** - Prepare a 10-10-100 Bordeaux spray. Apply before fall rains begin, usually late October or early November in California. In wet winters, a repeat spray may be needed in mid-winter. In areas with less than 10 inches of annual rainfall, a 5-5-100 Bordeaux spray may be used. Injury may occur in areas of less than 10 inches of rainfall.

**PEACHES: Leaf Curl** - Prepare a 10-10-100 Bordeaux and apply at leaf fall or as a dormant spray in late fall or early spring before buds begin to swell. If above sprays for Coryneum blight are made, peach leaf curl also will be controlled.

**WALNUTS: Walnut Blight** - Apply 15 pounds with 10 pounds of lime in 100 gallons of water. Make application in early pre-bloom before catkin blooms are showing (10-20% pistillate) before or after rain. Use only if Bordeaux mixture has been shown to be non-phytotoxic in your area. If desired, add one-half gallon summer oil emulsion per

## COPPER SULFATE CRYSTAL

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100 gallons of water. **PRECAUTION:** Addition of summer oil emulsion to pre-bloom and early bloom sprays may result in plant injury.

## CITRUS

**NOTE:** Adding foliar nutritionals to spray mixtures containing Copper Sulfate Crystal or other products and applying to citrus during the post bloom period when young fruit is present may result in spray burn.

**Bacterial Blast** - Prepare a 10-10-100 Bordeaux spray and apply in late October to early November or before fall rains begin. Make a complete coverage spray using 10 to 25 gallons per mature tree.

**LEMON, ORANGE, GRAPEFRUIT: Phytophthora Brown Rot** - Prepare a 3-4.5-100 Bordeaux where there is no history of copper injury or a 3-2-6-100 (Zinc Sulfate-Copper Sulfate Crystal-Hydrated Lime) 5 gallons of water) Bordeaux. Spray 6 gallons on skirt of tree 3 to 4 feet high and 2 to 4 gallons on trunk and ground under tree. If *P. hibernalis* is present, use 10 to 25 gallons to completely cover each tree. Apply in November or December just before or after first rain. In severe Brown Rot season, apply second application in January or February.

**LEMON, ORANGE, GRAPEFRUIT: Septoria Fruit and Leaf Spot; Central California - Brown Rot, and Zinc and Copper Deficiencies** - Prepare a 3-2-6-100 Bordeaux and use 10 to 25 gallons to completely cover each tree. Apply in October, November or December before or just after first rain.

## POTATO VINE KILL

Apply 10 lb/acre in 10 to 100 gallons of water (ground equipment) or in 5 to 10 gallons (aerial equipment) with Diquat at vine-kill to enhance vine desiccation and suppress late blight. Additional applications can be made with Diquat if needed to within 7 days of harvest. Copper Sulfate Crystal may be applied alone until harvest to suppress late blight.

**NOTE:** This product can be mixed with Diquat for use on potatoes in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded.

## GENERAL CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through one or more of the following types of systems: sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation system(s). 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.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses. Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of material to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period. At the top of the sign shall be the words "KEEP OUT", followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word "STOP". Below the symbol shall be the words "PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER". All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2

inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color that sharply contrasts with their immediate background. This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard.

**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. 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 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. See Treatment Instructions, below.

**SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION:**

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 filtered with a system interlock. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain approximately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. This pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the infection 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 filtered with a system interlock.

**TREATMENT INSTRUCTIONS:**

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. When mixing, fill nurse tank half full with water. Add Copper Sulfate Crystal slowly to tank while hydraulic or mechanical agitation is operating and continue filling with water. 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 cautions and limitations on the label of all products used in mixtures. Copper Sulfate Crystal should be added through a traveling irrigation system continuously or at the last 30 minutes of solid set or hand moved irrigation systems. Agitation is recommended.

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**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open burning and dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container.

**Storage:** Store product in a secure dry place. Keep product dry as product is water soluble. When opening, closing or handling open packages, or pouring product, wear goggles to prevent dusting into eyes. Spilled product should be swept up, used if clean, or disposed of according to the procedures below. Store product in original container. Store pesticide separately to prevent cross-contamination of other pesticides, fertilizers, food and feed.

**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: (Paper Bag)**

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

If empty: Offer for recycling if available. 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.

If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency or 1-800-CLEANUP for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

**WARRANTY STATEMENT**

FABRICA DE SULFATO EL AGUILA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of FABRICA DE SULFATO EL AGUILA. To the extent permitted by applicable law, FABRICA DE SULFATO EL AGUILA shall not be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. To the extent permitted by applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. To the extent permitted by applicable law exclusive remedy of any buyer or user of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages resulting from or in any way arising from the use, handling or application of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid for this product or at FABRICA DE SULFATO EL AGUILA's election, the replacement of this product. FABRICA DE SULFATO EL AGUILA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

**Manufactured By:**

**FABRICA DE SULFATO EL AGUILA, S.A. DE C.V.**

Carr. Guadalajara-Chapala Km. 17.5 N° 8100

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