



OLD BRIDGE CHEMICALS, INC.

No charges except as noted

# BASIC COPPER SULFATE

- ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Basic Copper Sulfate ..... 99%  
(Copper expressed as metallic... 53%)
- INERT INGREDIENTS: ..... 1%
- Total 100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

**WARNING/AVISO** PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si Usted no entiende el uso de este producto consulte que le envueta haya sido traducido apropiadamente.

### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with a finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If splashed in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

If spilled on skin: Remove contaminated clothes and shoes and immediately wash skin with soap and plenty of water. See a physician.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals

Warning: Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through the skin or inhaled. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Protective clothing, including goggles, should be worn. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of washes.

### ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS

It is a violation of Federal laws to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of an endangered species or a serious modification of their habitat. The use of this product may pose a hazard to certain Federally designated endangered species known to occur in specific areas within the following counties:

STATE	Species	(Bulletin No.)	COUNTY
CALIFORNIA	Sageho Grass	(EPA/ES-85-13)	Sotano
TENNESSEE	Stickleb. Darter	(EPA/ES-85-04)	Lawrence Wayne Marcock
	Freshwater Mussel	(EPA/ES-85-07)	Clairborne Hawkins Sullivan
ALABAMA	Stickleb. Darter	(EPA/ES-85-04)	Lauderdale Limestone Madison
VIRGINIA	Freshwater Mussels	(EPA/ES-85-06)	Grayson Smyth Scott Lee Washington

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 the 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.

EPA Reg. No. 46923-2  
EPA Est. No. 46923-NJ-01

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

**NET WT. 50 LBS.**



OLD BRIDGE CHEMICALS, INC.

Old Bridge, New Jersey 08857

# BASIC COPPER SULFATE

2013

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

## RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until spray has dried. Certain states require more restrictive reentry intervals for further cross border use with this product. Consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Warnings or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in areas about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Written and oral warnings must include the following information: Warning: Area treated with Basic Copper Sulfate (in state of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until spray has dried. Required Protective Clothing: long sleeved shirt and long legged pants.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in a cool, dry place. Do not consume, use, feed or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container. If container is damaged, place container in a plastic bag. Shovel dry spills into plastic bag and seal with tape. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container disposal: Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into applicator equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If drum cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner.

Notes: Follow all directions carefully. Timing and methods of application, weather, crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended and other influencing factors in the use of the product are beyond the control of the Seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of the material when not in strict accordance with the directions given on the label.

Recommended Mixing Directions: Fill the spray tank about half full of water and with agitator running add the recommended amount of Basic Copper Sulfate. Add water to fill tank to 3/4 full and when a sprayer such as is recommended, add the proper amount according to the manufacturer's recommendation. Fill the spray tank and keep agitator running until the spraying is completed.

NOTE TO USER: In some cases it may be desirable to mix oil from the spray mixture or use an alternative product other than dormant oil. Consult the recommendation of the oil or other product for proper rate and timing.

## FRUITS AND NUTS

### ALMONDS

Brown Rot and Shot Hole: conventional dilute spray, use 4 to 5 pounds in 100 gallons of water with 1 gallon sticker and apply 350 to 400 gallons per acre. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot and Shot Hole should be applied at pink bud through popcorn stage. Do not spray after trees are in leaf. As a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole and Brown Rot, apply December 15 to January 15. Concentrate sprayers, use 8 to 12 pounds combined with 1 to 2 gallons sticker and apply as above in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Use 12 pounds per acre through swelling buds and 8 pounds per acre in popcorn stage. Aerial spray in dormant season with 16 to 20 pounds per acre in 20 gallons of water combined with a spreader sticker.

### APRICOTS

Brown Rot and Shot Hole, conventional dilute spray, use 4 to 5 pounds in 100 gallons of water with 1/2 to 1 1/4 gallons of sticker. As a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole apply November 15 to January 15. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot should be applied through swelling buds and popcorn stage. Do not spray when trees are in leaf. Concentrate sprayers use 10 to 12 pounds combined with 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker per acre and apply as above. Use 12 pounds per acre through swelling buds and reduce to 10 pounds in popcorn stage. When bud blight is a problem apply the maximum rate shown above after most leaves have fallen in the fall, usually November 15 to December, but prior to fall rains.

### AVOCADOS

For Anthracnose, Blotch (Cercospora), Scab, use 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Spray first when blossom buds open. Make 5 applications at four-week intervals. LR 11 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Do not apply more than 150 days after blossom.

### BEANS

(Blackbeans, Soybeans, Cowpeas, Leguminosae, Resistant to Anthracnose, use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Begin spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals. Leaf and Stem Spot and Yellow Rust, in spring use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water and apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Also postharvest spray after pruning, but before fall rains, using 6 pounds per 100 gallons of water combined with 1 to 1 1/2 gallons of sticker.

### CHERRIES

Brown Rot and Blossom Blight, use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water, plus 1/2 to 1 gallon spreader sticker. Apply at popcorn and late bloom stages. In late bloom spray add 5 pounds hydrate lime per 100 gallons spray. For Leaf Spot apply 4 to 5 pounds hydrated lime per 100 gallons applied at petal fall. For Shot Hole use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus 1/2 to 1 gallon sticker and apply as a dormant spray.

### CITRUS

Brown Rot, use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water. Only in Florida use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. A spreader sticker may be used when local conditions require. Apply at first appearance of leaf or first appearance of Brown Rot. Repeat as needed to protect during wet weather. For Melanose, Scab, Green Spot and Pink Pitting of grapefruit use 1 1/2 to 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water by dilute spray. Wet aerial spray apply 10 to 20 pounds per acre diluted to the proper concentration with water as recommended for the specific type sprayer used. Do not use less than 100 gallons of spray per acre. For Scab control make two applications, one just before leaves begin to flush and repeat at two thirds petal fall. For Melanose control apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat 4 weeks later if necessary. For Green Spot and Pink Pitting make a summer spray about July 15. Wettable sulfur may be included in sprays for Melanose and Scab. Note to User: Do not use in areas where copper injury is known to have occurred.

### GRAPES

Anthracnose, Black Rot, Downy Mildew, dilute spray, use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water with 1/2 to 1 gallon sticker, with growth at 1/2 inch long and repeat every 10 to 14 days. Concentrate spray, use 4 to 5 pounds per acre in sufficient water for good coverage and apply as stated above.

### MAHOG

Anthracnose, use 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water. First spray when petioles are about 2 inches long. Spray weekly until fruit sets and then spray monthly for a total of 12 applications. One gallon of spreader per 100 gallons of spray may increase efficiency.

### PEACHES AND NECTARINES

Brown Rot, Peach Blight (Shot Hole), Leaf Curl, dilute spray, use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker. Concentrate spray, use 12 to 16 pounds per acre plus 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. As a dormant spray for Leaf Curl and Peach Blight, apply November 15 to December 15 prior to fall rains. Bud spray for Brown Rot and Peach Blight should be applied before bud swell and in full petal bud stage. Do not apply after pink bud stage or after trees are in leaf as injury may occur. Note: to control Leaf Curl, application must be made before the foliage buds swell. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station, California only. For Green and Leaf Curl control, 16 to 20 pounds in 20 gallons of water may be applied by aircraft per acre during the dormant season. For bacterial diseases of peaches apply 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus sticker and apply during the dormant season.

### PEARS

Fire Blight, use 1/2 pound per 100 gallons of water. Apply 400 gallons per acre to give 1 pound mixture, copper per acre. Concentrate spray, use 2 pounds per acre in sufficient water for good coverage. Apply 400 gallons per acre at 5 to 7 day intervals during bloom. Do not use on D'Anjou, Golden or similar varieties.

## PLUMS AND PRUNES

Brown Rot, Shot Hole, use 4 to 5 pounds plus 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker per 100 gallons water. For Shot Hole control apply as a dormant in November or December before the advent of heavy rains. For Brown Rot control apply in early green bud and full blossom stages. Concentrate spray, use 12 pounds plus 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker in 25 to 50 gallons water and apply to one acre. California only. For aerial spray to control Shot Hole, Brown Rot and Blossom Blight apply 10 to 20 pounds plus sticker in 20 gallons of water and apply to one acre during dormant season.

## WALNUTS

Blight, use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Treat twice, once in early prebloom and the second when 10 to 20 percent pistillate blooms are showing. Repeat applications for Blight control 3 or 4 times during growing season if necessary.

## STRAWBERRIES

Leaf Spot, use 2 to 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Apply prebloom and postbloom.

## NOTE TO USER

Over spraying may cause injury to tender foliage of peaches, almonds, apricots and some Japanese plums.

## VEGETABLES

Mixing instructions: Mix recommended amount of Basic Copper Sulfate given for one acre in sufficient water for good coverage. With dilute ground sprayer, generally apply 10 to 150 gallons spray per acre. With concentrate sprayer generally apply 20 to 50 gallons spray per acre. With aerial sprayer, generally apply 10 to 20 gallons per acre. Do not apply less than 5 gallons liquid mixture per acre. Consult manufacturer or specific sprayer for recommended volumes of water per acre.

## BEANS

(Green and dry) - Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Blight, Downy Mildew, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin treatment when plants are about 5 inches tall and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals.

## BEETS

Downy Mildew, Leaf Blight, Leaf Spot, use 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every 7 to 10 days.

## SUGAR BEETS

Cercospora Leaf Spot, use 4 pounds per acre. Begin when disease first occurs and repeat every 7 to 10 days.

## CARROTS

Downy Mildew, Cercospora and Alternaria Leaf Blight, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

## CELERY

Bacterial Blight, Early and Late Blight, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Treat every 7 days after emergence.

## CUCUMBERS

(Cantaloupe, Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash) - Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Alternaria Leaf Spot, Bacterial Wilt, Downy Powdery Mildew, Gum, Stem Blight, Leaf Spot, Scab, use 2 pounds per acre. Begin treatment when plants begin to vine and repeat every 7 to 10 days. Since the disease is likely to be more serious in high plant populations (40,000 plus plants per acre) spray every 3 to 4 days to protect fruit at all stages of development. Note: A ground application of Basic Copper Sulfate after planting, but before emergence may help to decrease infections of Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose and Alternaria Leaf Spot. Then follow above schedule after emergence. Note: Some Agricultural Experiment Stations may recommend equal amounts of copper when used on cucurbits. Lime when applied to cucurbits may cause dwarfing of plants and reduce fruit set due to increased transpiration and defoliation under some conditions. Consult your local Experiment Station for specific recommendations.

## OLIVES

Leaf Spot (Peach Spot), use 4 pounds per 100 gallons of water and apply in late October. Note: In areas with 10 inches or less of rainfall per year use only 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Concentrate sprays - use 12 pounds per acre in not less than 40 gallons of water. Read and follow above note on rainfall limitation.

## ONIONS

Purple Blotch, Downy Mildew, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin when plants are 5 to 8 inches and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

## PEPPER

Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Start sprays in seedbed and continue in field at 7 day intervals. Note: Disease control is critical during fruiting.

## POTATOES

Early and Late Blights, use 3 to 5 pounds per acre. Begin when plants emerge and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

## PEANUTS

Cercospora Leaf Spot, use 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. Note: The addition of 2 pounds wettable or flowable sulfur in a tank mix will enhance Leaf Spot control. If drying is preferred, use 2 pounds Basic Copper Sulfate with 10 pounds during sulfur and apply on 3 to 3 1/2 acres depending on plant size.

## SPINACH

Anthracnose, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, White Rust, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

## TOMATOES

Anthracnose, Bacterial Blight, Bacterial Canker, Early and Late Blight, Leaf Mold, Heartrot, Late Blight, Septoria and Stemphylium Leaf Spot, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin in seed bed or field before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

## CONDITIONS OF SALE LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

The directions for use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the 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 Old Bridge of the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the purchaser and user.

Old Bridge warrants that the product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the inherent risks referred to above. Old Bridge makes no other warranty or representation of any kind, expressed or implied, concerning the product, including NO IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, and no such warranties shall be implied by the law.

The exclusive remedy against Old Bridge for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damage and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind against Old Bridge exceed the price of the product which causes the alleged loss, damage, injury, or other claim. Old Bridge shall not be liable and any and all claims against Old Bridge are rejected, for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expenses, of any nature, including but not limited to loss of profits or income, and crop or property loss or damage, whether or not based on Old Bridge's negligence, breach of warranty, strict liability in tort or any other cause of action.

Old Bridge and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty, liability and remedies which may only be varied by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of Old Bridge.

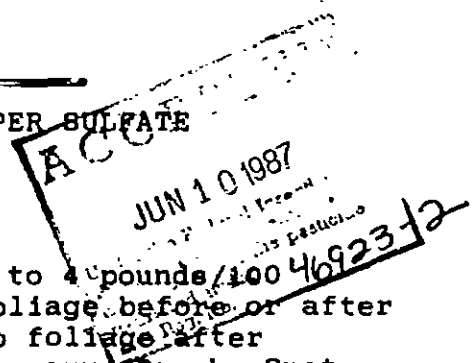
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Manufactured by  
**OLD BRIDGE CHEMICALS, INC.**  
P.O. Box 164  
Old Bridge, New Jersey 08857

EPA Reg. No. 44823-2  
EPA Est. No. 44823-NJ-01

EPA REGISTRATION: BASIC COPPER SULFATE  
EPA # 46923-2  
AMENDMENTS



**APPLES.** Anthracnose. Use 3 to 4 pounds/100 gallons. For red varieties apply to foliage before or after harvest. For yellow varieties apply to foliage after harvest once every 2 to 3 years as necessary. Brooks Spot. Use 1 pound plus 2.0 pounds hydrated lime/100 gallons. Apply in late cover sprays. Bitter Rot, Black Rot, Blotch, Powdery Mildew. One half to 1 1/2 pounds plus 3 to 5 pounds hydrated lime/100 gallons. Begin at petal fall and repeat through fourth cover spray. Bulls-eye Rot. Use 4 pounds with suitable oil/100 gallons of water. Apply after harvest. Fire Blight. 1/3 to 1/2 pound/100 gallons; 2 pounds/acre in concentrate sprayers. Begin at 10 percent bloom. Repeat at 5-day intervals until late bloom is over. Scab. 1 to 1 1/4 pound plus 2.0 to 2.5 pounds hydrated lime/100 gallons; or 1/3 pound/100 gallons. Apply at delayed dormant stage. Sooty Blotch. 1 1/4 pound plus 2.5 pounds hydrated lime/100 gallons. NOTE: Apply in late cover sprays. Under conditions where copper injury is likely to occur, add additional lime.

**CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES,** Anthracnose, Leaf Spot. (a) Spray with 1 1/4 pounds/100 gallon at leaf opening, repeat at 10 - 14 day intervals; or (b) apply 6 pounds/100 gallons at full bloom, two weeks later, and after harvest.

**PECANS,** Scab. Apply 2 pounds/100 gallon as foliar spray. Consult current state schedule for timing and limits.

**BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER,** Downy Mildew or Leaf Spots. In plant bed spray with 2 to 3 pounds/acre when plants are above ground before diseases appear; repeat in 7 to 10 days as needed. In field use 3 pounds/100 gallon at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed.

**PEAS,** Downy Mildew, Leaf Spots. Use 1 3/4 to 3 pounds/100 gallon. Begin spraying before disease appear; repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

**EGGPLANT,** Anthracnose, Downy Mildew, Early (Alternaria) Blight, Phomopsis Blight, Leaf Spots. Beginning in plant bed or in field before disease appears, apply 1 3/4 to 3 pounds/100 gallon. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

**LETTUCE,** Anthracnose, Leaf Spot (Cercospora), Downy Mildew. Spray 1 3/4 to 3 pounds/100 gallon before diseases appear. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

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EXISTING LABEL

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

ALMONDS

Brown Rot and Shot Hole: conventional dilute spray, use 4 to 5 pounds in 100 gallons of water with 1 gallon sticker and apply 350 to 400 gallons per acre. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot and Shot Hole should be applied at pink bud through popcorn stage. Do not spray after trees are in leaf. As a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole and Brown Rot, apply December 15 to January 15. Concentrate sprayers: use 9 to 12 pounds combined with 1 to 2 gallons sticker and apply as above in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Use 12 pounds per acre through swelling buds and 9 pounds per acre in popcorn stage. Aerial spray in dormant season with 16 to 20 pounds per acre in 20 gallons of water combined with a spreader sticker.

Change wording to "Apply as a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole and Brown Rot"

~~Brown Rot and Shot Hole: conventional dilute spray, use 4 to 5 pounds in 100 gallons of water with 1 gallon sticker and apply 350 to 400 gallons per acre. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot and Shot Hole should be applied at pink bud through popcorn stage. Do not spray after trees are in leaf. As a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole and Brown Rot, apply December 15 to January 15. Concentrate sprayers: use 9 to 12 pounds combined with 1 to 2 gallons sticker and apply as above in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Use 12 pounds per acre through swelling buds and 9 pounds per acre in popcorn stage. Aerial spray in dormant season with 16 to 20 pounds per acre in 20 gallons of water combined with a spreader sticker.~~

APRICOTS

Brown Rot and Shot Hole: conventional dilute spray, use 4 to 5 pounds in 100 gallons of water with 1/2 to 1 1/2 gallons of sticker. As a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole, apply November 15 to January 15. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot should be applied through swelling buds and popcorn stage. Do not spray when trees are in leaf. Concentrate sprayers: use 10 to 12 pounds combined with 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker per acre and apply as above. Use 12 pounds per acre through swelling buds and reduce to 10 pounds in popcorn stage. When bud blight is a problem, apply the maximum rate shown above after most leaves have fallen in the fall, usually November and December, but prior to fall rains.

Change wording to "Apply as a dormant spray to control Shot Hole."

~~Brown Rot and Shot Hole: conventional dilute spray, use 4 to 5 pounds in 100 gallons of water with 1/2 to 1 1/2 gallons of sticker. As a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole, apply November 15 to January 15. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot should be applied through swelling buds and popcorn stage. Do not spray when trees are in leaf. Concentrate sprayers: use 10 to 12 pounds combined with 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker per acre and apply as above. Use 12 pounds per acre through swelling buds and reduce to 10 pounds in popcorn stage. When bud blight is a problem, apply the maximum rate shown above after most leaves have fallen in the fall, usually November and December, but prior to fall rains.~~

CITRUS

Brown Rot: use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water. Only in Florida use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. A spreader sticker may be used when local conditions require it. Apply at first indications of rain or first appearance of Brown Rot. Repeat as needed to protect during wet weather. For Melanose, Scab, Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting of grapefruit use 1 1/2 to 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water by dilute spray. With aerial spray apply 10 to 26 pounds per acre diluted to the proper concentration with water as recommended for the specific type sprayer used. Do not use less than 10 gallons of spray per acre. For Scab control make two applications, one just before trees begin to flush and repeat at two-thirds petal fall. For Melanose control, apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat 4 weeks later if necessary. For Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting make a summer spray about July 15. Wettable sulfur may be included in sprays for Melanose and Scab. Note to User: Do not use in areas where copper injury is known to have occurred.

Eliminate "about July 15"

~~Brown Rot, use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water. Only in Florida use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. A spreader sticker may be used when local conditions require it. Apply at first indications of rain or first appearance of Brown Rot. Repeat as needed to protect during wet weather. For Melanose, Scab, Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting of grapefruit use 1 1/2 to 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water by dilute spray. With aerial spray apply 10 to 26 pounds per acre diluted to the proper concentration with water as recommended for the specific type sprayer used. Do not use less than 10 gallons of spray per acre. For Scab control make two applications, one just before trees begin to flush and repeat at two-thirds petal fall. For Melanose control, apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat 4 weeks later if necessary. For Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting make a summer spray about July 15. Wettable sulfur may be included in sprays for Melanose and Scab. Note to User: Do not use in areas where copper injury is known to have occurred.~~

PEACHES AND NECTARINES

Brown Rot, Peach Blight (Shot Hole), Leaf Curl: dilute spray use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker. Concentrate spray, use 12 to 16 pounds per acre plus 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. As a dormant spray for Leaf Curl and Peach Blight, apply November 15 to December 15 prior to fall rains. Bud sprays for Brown Rot and Peach Blight should be applied before bud swell and in full pink bud stage. Do not apply after pink bud stage or after trees are in leaf as injury may occur. Note to control Leaf Curl, application must be made before the foliage buds swell. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station, California only. For Blight and Leaf Curl control, 16 to 20 pounds in 20 gallons of water may be applied by aircraft per acre during the dormant season. For Bacterial diseases of peaches apply 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus sticker and apply during the dormant season.

Eliminate "November 15 to December 15"

~~Brown Rot, Peach Blight (Shot Hole), Leaf Curl: dilute spray use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker. Concentrate spray, use 12 to 16 pounds per acre plus 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. As a dormant spray for Leaf Curl and Peach Blight, apply November 15 to December 15 prior to fall rains. Bud sprays for Brown Rot and Peach Blight should be applied before bud swell and in full pink bud stage. Do not apply after pink bud stage or after trees are in leaf as injury may occur. Note to control Leaf Curl, application must be made before the foliage buds swell. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station, California only. For Blight and Leaf Curl control, 16 to 20 pounds in 20 gallons of water may be applied by aircraft per acre during the dormant season. For Bacterial diseases of peaches apply 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus sticker and apply during the dormant season.~~

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Brown Rot, Shot Hole: use 4 to 5 pounds plus 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker per 100 gallons water. For Shot Hole control apply as a dormant in November or December before the advent of heavy rains. For Brown Rot control apply at early green bud and full popcorn stages. Concentrate spray, use 12 pounds plus 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker in 25 to 50 gallons water and apply to one acre, California only. For aircraft spray to control Shot Hole, Brown Rot and Blossom Blight apply 16 to 20 pounds plus sticker in 20 gallons of water and apply to one acre during dormant season.

Eliminate "in November or December"

~~Brown Rot, Shot Hole, use 4 to 5 pounds plus 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker per 100 gallons water. For Shot Hole control apply as a dormant in November or December before the advent of heavy rains. For Brown Rot control apply at early green bud and full popcorn stages. Concentrate spray, use 12 pounds plus 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker in 25 to 50 gallons water and apply to one acre, California only. For aircraft spray to control Shot Hole, Brown Rot and Blossom Blight apply 16 to 20 pounds plus sticker in 20 gallons of water and apply to one acre during dormant season.~~

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OCT 8 1986

Mr. Joel Goldschmidt  
Old Bridge Chemicals, Inc.  
P.O. Box 194  
Old Bridge, NJ 08857

Dear Mr. Goldschmidt:

Subject: Amendment - Revised Labeling  
Basic Copper Sulfate  
EPA Registration No. 46923-2  
Your Submission Dated September 15, 1986

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, is acceptable provided you:

1. Make the following changes before releasing the product for shipment bearing amended labeling.
  - a. Reinstate "WARNING" wherever a signal word appears on labeling.
  - b. Replace "Causes eye and skin irritation" with:  

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury.
  - c. We question use of the term "micronized" to describe this product. What is the average particle size? Provide a rationale for adding this qualifier.

90559:Mount:fort:MF-8;KENCO:10/6/86:10/16/86:sj:VO

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL ▶								
SURNAME ▶								
DATE ▶								

2. Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling incorporating changes above.

A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Richard F. Mountfort *RFM*  
Product Manager (23)  
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (TS-767C)

Enclosure







AUG 12 1986

Mr. Joel Goldschmidt  
Old Bridge Chemicals, Inc.  
P.O. Box 194  
Old Bridge, NJ 08857

Dear Mr. Goldschmidt:

Subject: Copper Sulfate Standard - 90-Day Response/Revised Labeling/  
New Uses on Avocados, Mangos, and Olives  
Copper Sulfate Solution  
EPA Registration No. 46923-1  
Basic Copper Sulfate  
EPA Registration No. 46923-2 ✓  
Your Submissions Dated June 12 and August 5, 1986

Your 90-day response to the Copper Sulfate Registration Standard notifying the Agency of your offer to enter a generic data agreement is acceptable.

Revised labeling submitted for Registration No. 46923-2 is acceptable provided that you:

1. Submit/cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under section 3(c)(5) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Make the labeling changes below before releasing the product for shipment bearing amended labeling:
  - a. Modify Environmental Hazards section to include the following:

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites.

- b. Retain 1 lb application rate for brown rot on citrus. The proposed 5 lb rate appears to be unjustified.

90514:Mountfort:MF-11:KENCO:8/7/86:8/19/86:dej:LMF

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL								
SURNAME								
DATE								

c. Delete Pesticide Disposal Statement referring to Federal, State, etc. procedures since guidelines are provided in the next statement.

3. Submit one (1) copy of final printed labeling incorporating the changes above.

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

Revised labeling and data compensation information for Registration No. 46923-1 are due 6 months from issuance of the Standard.

Sincerely yours,

Richard F. Mountfort *RFM*  
Product Manager (23)  
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (TS-767C)

Enclosure





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**BA**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**  
 Basic Copper Sulfate 99%  
 (Copper expressed as metallic... 53%)

**INERT INGREDIENTS:** 1%

**Total 100%**

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

**RE-ENTRY STATEMENT**

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Certain states require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product. Consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in area about to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Written and oral warnings must include the following information: **Warning:** Area treated with Basic Copper Sulfate on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. Required Protective Clothing: long sleeved shirt and long legged pants.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**  
**WARNING/AVISO**

**PRECAUCION AL USUARIO:** Si Usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que le etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente.

**STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

**If swallowed:** Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with a finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**If splashed in eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

**If spilled on skin:** Remove contaminated clothes and shoes and immediately wash skin with soap and plenty of water. See a physician.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals**

**Warning:** Causes severe eye and skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin or inhaled. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Protective clothing including goggles, should be worn. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is hazardous to fish. Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

**DANGEROUS SPECIES RESTRICTIONS**

It is a violation of Federal laws to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of an endangered species or adverse modification of their habitat.

The use of this product may pose a hazard to certain Federally designated endangered species known to occur in specific areas within the following countries:

STATE	Species	(Bulletin No.)	COUNTY
CALIFORNIA	Sorano Grass	(EPA/ES-85-13)	Solano
TENNESSEE	Slackwater Darter	(EPA/ES-85-04)	Lawrence Wayne Hancock
	Freshwater Mussels	(EPA/ES-85-07)	Claiborne Hawkins Sullivan
ALABAMA	Slackwater Darter	(EPA/ES-85-05)	Lauderdale Limestone Madison
VIRGINIA	Freshwater Mussels	(EPA/ES-85-06)	Grayson Smyth Scott Lee Washington

When using this product in the above countries you must obtain the EPA Bulletin specific to this Bulletin. This Bulletin identifies areas within these countries where the use of this product is prohibited, unless specified otherwise. The EPA Bulletin is available from county Agricultural Extension Agents, the Endangered Species Specialist in Wildlife Agency Headquarters, or the appropriate Regional Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. THIS BULLETIN MUST BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO PESTICIDE APPLICATION.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Store in a cool, dry place. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container. If container is damaged, place container in a plastic bag. Shovel any spills into plastic bag and seal with tape. Pesticide, spray mixture or rinse water that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to applicable Federal, State, or local procedures. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Container disposal:** Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If drum cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner.

**Notice:** Follow all directions carefully. Timing and methods of application, weather conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the Seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material when not in strict accordance with the directions given on this label.

**Recommended Mixing Directions:** Fill the spray tank about half full of water and with agitator running add the required amount of Basic Copper Sulfate. Add water to fill the tank to full and when a spreader sticker is recommended, add the proper amount according to the manufacturer's recommendation. Fill the spray tank and keep agitator running until the spraying is completed.

**NOTE TO USER:** In some cases it may be desirable to omit oil from the spray mixture or use an alternative product other than dormant flowable oil. Consult the recommendation of the oil or other product for proper rate and timing.

**Fruits and Nuts**

**Almonds:** Brown Rot and Shot hole, conventional dilute spray use 4 to 5 pounds in 100 gallons of water with 1 gallon sticker and apply 350 to 400 gallons per acre. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot and Shot Hole should be applied at pink bud through popcorn stage. Do not spray after trees are in leaf. As a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole and Brown Rot, apply December 15 to January 15. Concentrate sprayers, use 9 to 12 pounds combined with 1 to 2 gallons sticker and apply as above in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Use 12 pounds per acre through swelling buds and 9 pounds per acre in popcorn stage. Aerial spray in dormant season with 16 to 20 pounds per acre in 20 gallons of water combined with a spreader sticker.

**Apricots:** Brown Rot and Shot Hole, conventional dilute spray use 4 to 5 pounds in 100 gallons of water with 1/2 to 1 1/2 gallons of sticker. As a dormant spray for control of Shot Hole apply November 15 to January 15. Bud sprays for control of Brown Rot should be applied through swelling buds and popcorn stage. Do not spray when trees are in leaf. Concentrate sprayers, use 10 to 12 pounds combined with 1 to 1 1/2 gallons sticker per acre and apply as above. Use 12 pounds per acre through swelling buds and reduce to 10 pounds in popcorn stage. When bud blight is a problem apply the maximum rate shown above after most leaves have fallen in the fall, usually November and December, but prior to fall rains.

**Berries:** (Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries, Loganberries, Raspberries) Anthracnose use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Begin spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals. Leaf and Cane Spot and Yellow Rust, in spring use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water and apply when leaf buds begin to open and repeat when flower buds show white. Also postharvest spray after pruning but before fall rains, using 6 pounds per 100 gallons of water combined with 1 to 1 1/2 gallons of sticker.

# BASIC COPPER SULFATE

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✓ **Cherries:** Brown Rot and Blossom Blight, use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water, plus ½ to 1 gallon spreader sticker. Apply at popcorn and late bloom stages. In late bloom spray add 5 pounds hydrate lime per 100 gallons spray. For Leaf Spot apply 4 to 5 pounds hydrated lime per 100 gallons applied at petal fall. For Shot Hole use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus ½ to 1 gallon sticker and apply as a dormant spray.

✓ **Citrus:** Brown Rot, use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water. Only in Florida use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. A spreader sticker may be used when local conditions require it. Apply at first indications of rain or first appearance of Brown Rot. Repeat as needed to protect during wet weather. For Melanose, Scab, Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting of grapefruit use 1½ to 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water by dilute spray. With aerial spray apply 10 to 26 pounds per acre diluted to the proper concentration with water as recommended for the specific type sprayer used. Do not use less than 10 gallons of spray per acre. For Scab control make two applications, one just before trees begin to flush and repeat at two-thirds petal fall. For Melanose control apply 1 to 3 weeks after petal fall. Repeat 4 weeks later if necessary. For Greasy Spot and Pink Pitting make a summer spray about July 15. Wettable sulfur may be included in sprays for Melanose and Scab. Note to User. Do not use in areas where copper injury is known to have occurred.

✓ **Grapes:** Anthracnose, Black Rot, Downy Mildew, dilute spray, use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Make first application when new growth is ½ inch long and repeat every 10 to 14 days. Concentrate spray use 4 to 5 pounds per acre in sufficient water for good coverage and apply as stated above.

✓ **Peaches and Nectarines:** Brown Rot, Peach Blight (Shot Hole), Leaf Curl, dilute spray, use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus 1 to 1½ gallons sticker. Concentrate spray, use 12 to 16 pounds per acre plus 1 to 1½ gallons sticker in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre. As a dormant spray for Leaf Curl and Peach Blight, apply November 15 to December 15 prior to fall rains. Bud sprays for Brown Rot and Peach Blight should be applied before bud swell and in full pink bud stage. Do not apply after pink bud stage or after trees are in leaf as injury may occur. Note: to control Leaf Curl, application must be made before the foliage buds swell. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station, California only. For Blight and Leaf Curl control, 16 to 20 pounds in 20 gallons of water may be applied by aircraft per acre during the dormant season. For Bacterial diseases of peaches, apply 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water plus sticker and apply during the dormant season.

✓ **Pears:** Fire Blight, use ½ pound per 100 gallons of water. Apply 400 gallons per acre to give 1 pound metallic copper per acre. Concentrate spray, use 2 pounds per acre in sufficient water for good coverage. Apply at 10% bloom and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals during bloom. Do not use on D'Anjou, Comice or Seckel varieties.

✓ **Plums and Prunes:** Brown Rot, Shot Hole, use 4 to 5 pounds plus 1 to 1½ gallons sticker per 100 gallons water. For Shot Hole control apply as a dormant in November or December before the advent of heavy rains. For Brown Rot control apply at early green bud and full popcorn stages. Concentrate spray, use 12 pounds plus 1 to 1½ gallons sticker in 25 to 50 gallons water and apply to one acre. California only. For aircraft spray to control Shot Hole, Brown Rot and Blossom Blight apply 16 to 20 pounds plus sticker in 20 gallons of water and apply to one acre during dormant season.

✓ **Walnuts:** Blight, use 4 to 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Treat twice, once in early prebloom and the second when 10 to 20 percent pistillate blooms are showing. Repeat applications for Blight control 3 or 4 times during growing season if necessary.

✓ **Strawberries:** Leaf Spot, use 2 to 3 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Apply prebloom and postbloom.

**NOTE TO USER:** Overspraying may cause injury to tender foliage of peaches, almonds, apricots and some Japanese plums.

## Vegetables:

Mixing instructions: Mix recommended amount of Basic Copper Sulfate given for one acre in sufficient water for good coverage. With dilute ground sprayer generally apply 100 to 150 gallons spray per acre. With concentrate sprayer generally apply 20 to 50 gallons spray per acre. With aerial sprayer, generally apply 5 to 10 gallons per acre, but do not apply less than 5 gallons spray mixture per acre. Consult manufacturer or specific sprayer for recommended volumes of water per acre.

✓ **Beans:** (Green and dry) — Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Blight, Downy Mildew, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin treatment when plants are about 5 inches tall and repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals.

✓ **Beets:** Downy Mildew, Leaf Blight, Leaf Spots, use 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Begin when disease first appears and repeat every 7 to 10 days.

✓ **Sugar Beets:** Cercospora Leaf Spot, use 4 pounds per acre. Begin when disease first occurs and repeat every 7 to 10 days.

✓ **Carrots:** Downy Mildew, Cercospora and Alternaria Leaf Blight, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin treatment when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

✓ **Celery:** Bacterial Blight, Early and Late Blight, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Treat every 7 days after emergence.

✓ **Cucurbits:** (Cantaloupes, Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash) — Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Alternaria Leaf Spot, Bacterial Wilt, Downy Powdery Mildews, Gummy Stem Blight, Leaf Spot, Scab, use 2 pounds per acre. Begin treatment when plants begin to vine and repeat every 7 to 10 days. Since the disease is likely to be more serious in high plant populations (40,000 plus plants per acre) spray every 3 to 4 days to protect fruit at all stages of development. Note: A ground application of Basic Copper Sulfate after planting, but before emergence may help to decrease infections of Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose and Alternaria Leaf Spot. Then follow above schedule after emergence. Note: Some Agricultural Experiment Stations may recommend equal amounts of hydrated lime when used on cucurbits. Lime when applied to cucurbits may cause dwarfing of plants and reduce fruit set due to increased transpiration and deformation under some conditions. Consult your local Experiment Station for specific recommendations.

✓ **Onions:** Purple Blotch, Downy Mildew, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin when plants are 5 to 6 inches and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

✓ **Peppers:** Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Early Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Start sprays in seedbed and continue in field at 7 day intervals. Note: Disease control is critical during fruiting.

✓ **Potatoes:** Early and Late Blights, use 3 to 6 pounds per acre. Begin when plants emerge and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

✓ **Peanuts:** Cercospora Leaf Spot, use 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. Note: the addition of 2 pounds wettable or flowable sulfur in a tank mix will enhance Leaf Spot control. If dusting is preferred, use 7 pounds Basic Copper Sulfate with 83 pounds dusting sulfur and apply on 3 to 5 acres depending on plant size.

✓ **Spinach:** Anthracnose, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy Mildew, White Rust, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

✓ **Tomatoes:** Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Canker, Early and Late Blight, Leaf Mold, Nailhead Rust, Septoria and Stemphylium Leaf Spot, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Begin in seed bed or field before disease appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.

## CONDITIONS OF SALE LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

The directions for use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the 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 Old Bridge or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the purchaser and user.

Old Bridge warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the inherent risks referred to above. Old Bridge makes no other warranty or representation of any kind, express or implied concerning the product including NO IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, and no such warranties shall be implied by the law.

The exclusive remedy against Old Bridge for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damage and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind against Old Bridge exceed the price of the product which causes the alleged loss, damage, injury, or other claim. Old Bridge shall not be liable and any and all claims against Old Bridge are waived, for special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages or expenses, of any nature, including but not limited to, loss of profits or income and crop or property loss or damage, whether or not based on Old Bridge's negligence, breach of warranty, strict liability in tort or any other cause of action.

Old Bridge and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty, liability and remedies which may only be varied by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of Old Bridge.

EPA Reg. No. 46923-2  
EPA Est. No. 46923-NJ-01

NET WT: 50 lbs.

Manufactured by

**OLD BRIDGE CHEMICALS, INC.**

P.O. Box 194

Old Bridge, New Jersey 08857