

12-MAY-2008

11-JUN-2010 2010-2110 Notification : Addition of Emergency Number

BAG

GROUP M FUNGICIDE

COPPER SPRAY FUNGICIDE

Fixed Copper Fungicide

COMMERCIAL



WARNING

POISON

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING.

REGISTRATION NO. 19146
PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

GUARANTEE:

Copper as Elemental, present as Copper Oxychloride 50%

Notification Change

UNITED AGRI PRODUCTS CANADA INC.
789 Donnybrook Drive
Dorchester, Ontario
N0L 1G5
1-800-265-4624

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY DUE TO A
MAJOR SPILL, FIRE OR POISONING
INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL
DAY OR NIGHT, 1-800-561-8273

NET CONTENTS: 2-25 kg

04/08

PRECAUTIONS: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Hazardous if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. After handling, wash thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and change to clean clothing.

Do not apply or allow drift to areas occupied by unprotected persons and animals, or to streams, lakes or ponds to protect wildlife. Avoid contamination of feed or food, including such crops on which residue is unsafe.

Add Hydrated lime when treating copper sensitive crops.

If this pest control product is to be used on a commodity that may be exported to the U.S. and you require information on acceptable residue levels in the U.S., visit CropLife Canada's website at: www.croplife.ca.

FIRST AID:

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control centre or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferable by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Treat symptomatically.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage of all plant parts; this volume depends on spray equipment and size of plants. The spray tank should be partially filled with water and the required Copper Spray Fungicide added while stirring. Keep agitating during filling and spraying operations. May be used up to 1 day before harvest or as otherwise noted.
DO NOT APPLY BY AIR.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, please note that COPPER SPRAY Fungicide contains a Group M fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to COPPER SPRAY Fungicide and other Group M fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced

metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide resistance:

- Where possible, rotate the use of COPPER SPRAY Fungicide or other Group M fungicides with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicide from a different group when such use is permitted.
- Fungicide use should be based on an IPM program that includes scouting, historical information related to pesticide use and crop rotation and considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- If disease continues to progress after treatment with this product, do not increase the use rate. Discontinue use of this product and switch to another fungicide with a different target site of action, if available.

Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

For further information and to report suspected resistance, contact the Technical Service, United Agri Products Canada Inc., 1-800-265-4624 or at www.uap.ca.

RATES OF APPLICATION

Crop or Plant	Disease	Method of Application
Apple Trees	Fire blight bacteria	Use 4 kg/ha in sufficient water for complete coverage. Use two applications per year; apply at Silvertip and after harvest with 50% leaf drop. Use ground application equipment. Thorough coverage of the entire tree is necessary for maximum effectiveness. This spray will not eliminate the need for streptomycin. It is effective in reducing the population of over-wintering fire blight bacteria and is a useful component of an overall fire blight control program.
Cucumber, Melon, Pumpkin, Squash	Angular leaf spot, Anthracnose, Bacterial Wilt, Downy mildew, Alternaria and Septoria leaf spot.	Use 4 kg in 1000 L of water per ha. Spray at weekly intervals. For bacterial wilt control it is necessary to control cucumber beetles.
Celery	Early and Late blight	Use 4 kg in 1000 L of water per ha, spray to ensure thorough coverage of plants. Start applications when plants are 5 cm high and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
Onion	Downy mildew	Apply 3 kg in 500 L of water per ha. Apply every 10-14 days throughout the growing season, beginning in mid-May for overwintered crop and mid-June for spring seeded crops. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
Potato	Early and Late blight	Use 4 kg in 1000 L of water per ha, spray to ensure thorough coverage of plants. Start applications when plants are 10-20 cm high and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.

RATES OF APPLICATION

Crop or Plant	Disease	Method of Application
Tomato	Early and Late blight, Septoria leaf spot (field)	Use 4 kg in 1000 L of water per ha, spray to ensure thorough coverage of plants. Start application when plants are 10-13 cm high and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
	Bacterial canker (greenhouse tomatoes)	Use 3 kg in 1000 L of water per hectare. Apply early in the growing season and repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
Cranberry	Leafblight Twigblight (<i>Phomopsis</i> <i>/Diaporthe vaccinii</i>)	Apply 4 kg in 500-1000 L water per hectare. Maximum of three applications per year; PHI 1 day. Ground application: for twigblight apply at bud break and then at 10-14 day intervals; for fruit rot apply at early bloom and repeat at 10-14 day intervals.
	Fruit Rot fungal complex	
Grape	Downy mildew Powdery mildew	Mix 3 kg plus 6 kg of hydrated lime in , 1000 L of water. Apply at pre-bloom at 1500 L per ha and at post-bloom and in cover sprays at 2000 L per ha until mid August. Do not apply on Seibel varieties.
Highbush Blueberry	Bacterial Blight	Use 2-4 kg in 500-1000 L/ha. Apply once before fall rains, once at 50% leaf fall and once at bud burst, then at 14 day intervals during wet weather. Maximum 6 applications per year. May be applied by hand gun or tractor sprayer. The preharvest interval is 1 day.
Peach, Apricot (British Columbia only)	Coryneum blight	Apply 9 kg per 1000 L per hectare in September AFTER the harvest is completed.
Peach	Leaf curl	Apply 2 kg in 1000 L of water in fall after leaves have fallen or in the spring before buds break.

RATES OF APPLICATION

Crop or Plant	Disease	Method of Application
Pear (British Columbia only)	Fireblight (see below)	To reduce blossom infection, apply 2.2 kg per 1000 L per hectare when blossoms open. In case of hail damage, immediately repeat this treatment. Do not apply on Anjou.
Raspberry	Bacterial blight	Apply 2.5 kg per 1000 L of water to cover 1 ha. Apply once before fall rains and three times using 3 kg per 1000 L of water to cover 1 ha beginning with budburst and at 14-28 days successive intervals. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
Sour Cherry	Brown rot, Leaf spot	Use 2 kg plus 4 kg of hydrated lime per 1000 L of dilute spray. Consult local spray calendar for timing of application.
Arborvitae, Cedar, Fir, Spruce Juniper, Pines,	Leafblight, Needlecast, Tipblight, Twigblight	Apply 4 kg in 1000 L of water when new growth starts in spring and repeat 3-4 times at 10 day intervals. Further sprays are advisable during prolonged rainy periods.
Cotoneaster, Crabapple, Hawthorn, Mountain Ash, Quince	Fireblight (see below)	Apply 1.25 kg in 1000 L of water. Spray several times during blossoming; also repeat during summer when bacteria spread quickly in warm, rainy weather.
Flowering Prunus Spp.	Coryneum blight, bacterial canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	6 kg in 1000 L/ha. Apply prior to fall rains and again when the majority of leaves have fallen.
Forsythia, Lilac, Rose	Bacterial blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>)	6 kg in 1000 L/ha. Apply once in October and again in January. During blight conditions in April and May, apply 1 g/L of active ingredient (2 g 50% wettable powder). Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.

RATES OF APPLICATION

Crop or Plant	Disease	Method of Application
Walnuts	Bacterial Blight	Use 4 kg/ha in 1000 L water. Use up to 4 applications per year. Use ground (airblast) application equipment. Thorough coverage of the entire tree is necessary for maximum effectiveness. Begin applications with the first spray in late May at 1st pistillate, repeat at early June, July and August, with the last spray no later than husk split. Do not apply within 40 days of harvest.
Filbert/Hazelnut (Nut or Ornamental)	Bacterial Blight	Use 3 to 9 kg/ha in 1000 L water. Maximum of three applications per year. First application Aug./Sept., before autumn rains; second application if fall rains are heavy when $\frac{3}{4}$ of the leaves have fallen; third application in early spring before bud set; use low rate on small trees; high rate for largest trees. Apply as a ground spray only.
	Eastern Filbert Blight (Anisogramma anomala)	Use 3 to 9 kg/ha. Maximum of 3 applications per year and repeat at 10-14 days intervals. Use low rate on small trees, and high rate on large trees. Apply product in 1,000 L/ha water during the spring when the tissues are susceptible to disease. Application is needed only from bud swell to bud break (approximately late March to mid May) which is the time that the tissue is susceptible to infection. May be applied up to 1 day before harvest.

NOTE TO USER: READ THE FOLLOWING BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT FOR THE INDICATED SPECIAL USE APPLICATIONS:

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE for this product for the use(s) described below were developed by persons other than United Agri Products Canada Inc. and accepted for registration by Health Canada under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion program. United Agri Products Canada Inc. itself makes no representation or warranty with respect to performance (efficacy) and/or crop tolerance (phytotoxicity) claims for this product when used on the crop(s) listed below.

Accordingly, the Buyer and User assume all risks related to performance and crop tolerance arising, and agree to hold United Agri Products Canada Inc. harmless from any claims based on efficacy or phytotoxicity in connection with the use(s) described below.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Sweet and Sour Cherries

Crop	Pest	Rate	Maximum No. of Applications
Sweet and Sour Cherries	Bacterial Canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>syringae</i> and pv <i>morsprunum</i>)	Apply 6 to 9 kg of product in 1000L per hectare. Apply by airblast sprayer when $\frac{3}{4}$ leaves have fallen. Make a second application in early spring before bud break. Later applications in the spring may cause injury. Use low rate on small trees, and high rate on large trees. Use ground application only.	2

FIREBLIGHT may be spread to healthy plants by insects such as aphids and leafhoppers. Diseased twigs which appear to be “scorched” must be cut off 15 cm below the infected part and burned; disinfect pruning shears after each cut in solution of 1 part “Javex” (chlorine bleach) to 4 parts of water.

COMPATIBILITY: Copper Spray can be mixed with most insecticides. Copper Spray with lime cannot be mixed with insecticide wettable powders. When adding oil or an insecticide, observe the cautions and intervals before harvest on edible crops printed on the insecticide label.

DISPOSAL:

1. Follow provincial instructions for any required additional cleaning of the container prior to its disposal.
2. Make the empty container unsuitable for further use.
3. Dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements.
4. For information on the disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer

and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

NOTICE TO USER: This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on this label. It is an offence under the *PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label. The user assumes the risk to persons or property that arises from any such use of this product.

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