**MANUFACTURED FOR**

**EPA REG. NO. 56576-1-12204**

**EPA EST. NO. 12204-NE-1**

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**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.)**

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**FIRST AID**

If in eyes:
Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue to rinse eye.

Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed:
Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.

Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.

Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

If on skin or clothing:
Take off contaminated clothing.

Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.

Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If inhaled:
Move person to fresh air.

If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible.

Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

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**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

For direct aquatic use: This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Waters treated with this product may be hazardous to aquatic organisms. Treatment of aquatic weeds and algae can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead algae and weeds. This oxygen loss can cause fish and invertebrate suffocation. To minimize this hazard, do not treat more than ¼ of the water body to avoid depletion of oxygen due to decaying vegetation. Wait at least 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas.

Consult with the State or local agency with primary responsibility for regulating pesticides before applying to public waters, to determine if a permit is required.

Certain water conditions including low pH (≤6.5), low dissolved organic carbon (DOC) levels (3.0 mg/L or less), and “soft” waters (i.e., alkalinity less than 50 mg/L), increase the potential acute toxicity to non-target aquatic organisms.

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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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

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**SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

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

**DROPLET SIZE:**
Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles. WIND SPEED:
Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph), and there are no sensitive areas within 250 feet downwind. TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:
If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

**OTHER STATE AND LOCAL REQUIREMENTS:** Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of copper compounds. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

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

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**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Product causes eye irritation.

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**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE**

Water hardness, temperature of the water, the type and amount of vegetation to be controlled, and the amount of water flow are to be considered in using **Granular Copper Sulfate** to control algae. Begin treatment soon after plant growth has started.

If treatment is delayed until large and dense algal mats are visible, much larger quantities of **Granular Copper Sulfate** will be required. Algal growth is difficult to control with **Granular Copper Sulfate** when water temperatures are low (less than 60°F) or when the water alkalinity is above 50 ppm. LARGER QUANTITIES of **Granular Copper Sulfate** will be required to kill and control 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 before treatment or until the algae have begun to die. When preparing a **Granular Copper Sulfate** solution in water, the mixing container should be made of plastic, glass, or a painted, enameled, or copper-lined metal container. It is 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 best to start with the lower concentration given in the Specific Instructions below.

Treatment of algae can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead algae. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, treat no more than one-half of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 14 days between treatments. Begin treatments along the shore and proceed outward in bands to allow fish to move into untreated water. NOTE: If treated water is to be used as a potable source, the metallic copper residual must not exceed 1 ppm (4 ppm **Granular Copper Sulfate**).

**CALCULATIONS FOR THE AMOUNT OF WATER IMPounded AND For THE AMOUNT OF Granular Copper Sulfate TO BE USED:** Calculate water volume as follows: (1) Obtain surface area by measuring of regular shaped ponds or mapping of irregular ponds or by reference to previously recorded engineering data or maps. (2) Calculate average depth by sound and irregular pattern and take 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 volume in cubic feet by 62.4 to obtain total pounds of water, or (2) Multiply volume in acre-feet by 2,720.0 to obtain pounds of water.

**CALCULATIONS OF ACTIVE Ingredient TO BE ADDED:** To calculate the amount of **Granular Copper Sulfate** needed to achieve the recommended concentration, multiply the weight of water by the recommended concentration of **Granular Copper Sulfate**. Since recommended concentrations are normally given in parts per million (ppm), it willfirst 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 **Granular Copper Sulfate** to treat 1 acre-foot of water with 2 ppm **Granular Copper Sulfate** (or 0.5 ppm metallic copper), the calculation would be as follows: 0.000002 x 2,720,000 = 5.44 lbs **Granular Copper Sulfate**.

**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.

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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**DANGER - PELIGRO**

**CORROSIVE:** Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

Do not breathe dust or spray mist. Wear goggles or face shield, long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes and chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.

For applications in waters destined for use as drinking water, those waters must receive additional and separate potable water treatment. Do not apply more than 1.0 ppm as metallic copper in these waters.

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**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE equipment**

Mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear the following:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Goggles or face shield.

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are polyvinyl chloride, nitrite rubber, or butyl 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 materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated by this product. Do not reuse them.

Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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**CAS #7758-99-8**

COPPER AS METALLIC, 25.1%

See back panel for specific pesticidal use directions and state restrictions.
NOTE: Granular Copper Sulfate through sink or tub drains as it will pass into the leach lines. To treat leach line pipes, add Granular Copper Sulfate recommended quantity directly into the sewer line. Replace the plug and flush until recommended dose has been added, or remove cleanout plug and pour entire quantity into the toilet bowl nearest the sewer line and flush, repeat this process. Commence with household sewers. Add 1/2 pound Granular Copper Sulfate per drain per year. It may be necessary to repeat treatments in 6 month intervals, if necessary.

RESIDENTIAL OR HOUSEHOLD SEWERS:
When a reduced water flow is first noticed, and root growth is thought to be the cause, treat with Granular Copper Sulfate. It is important not to wait until a stoppage occurs, because root flow is necessary to move the Granular Copper Sulfate to the area of root growth. Usually, within 3 to 4 weeks, after roots have accumulated sufficient copper sulfate, the roots will die and begin to decay and water flow should increase. As the roots decay and support is lost, Granular Copper Sulfate will be required. Applications may be made each year in the spring after plant growth begins, or during late summer or early fall, or any time a reduced water flow, thought to be caused by root growth, occurs. Apply 2 pounds Granular Copper Sulfate to household sewers. Add Granular Copper Sulfate to sewer line by pouring 1/2 pound increments into the toilet bowl nearest the sewer line and flush, repeat this process until recommended dose has been added, or remove cleanout plug and pour entire contents of the box into the toilet. Then fill the toilet and flush the toilet several times. Repeat in 6 or 12 month intervals, if necessary.

ROOT CONTROL IN SEPTIC TANKS, LEACH LINES AND LEACH LINE LINES:
The majority of root growth is in the septic tank, rooters, and little will pass into the leach lines. To treat leach line pipes, add 2 pounds Granular Copper Sulfate to the distribution box located between the septic tank and the leach lines. To achieve effective root control in the leach line it is necessary to transfer Granular Copper Sulfate to the rooters in the leach lines. The opening may need to be installed if the box distribution does not have an opening leading to the leach lines. Repeat in 6 or 12 month intervals, if necessary.

NOTE: Do not use Granular Copper Sulfate through sink or tub drains as it will corrode the metal drains.

NOTE: Granular Copper Sulfate added to an active 300 gallon septic tank at 2 pounds per treatment temporarily reduce bacterial action, it will return to normal approximately 15 days after treatment. Trees and shrubbery growing near a septic tank may experience some temporary yellowing of foliage. Usually, within 3 to 4 weeks, after roots have accumulated sufficient copper sulfate, the roots will die and begin to decay and water flow should increase. As the roots decay and support is lost, Granular Copper Sulfate will be required. Applications may be made each year in the spring after plant growth begins, or during late summer or early fall, or any time a reduced water flow, thought to be caused by root growth, occurs. Apply 2 pounds Granular Copper Sulfate to household sewers. Add Granular Copper Sulfate to sewer line by pouring 1/2 pound increments into the toilet bowl nearest the sewer line and flush, repeat this process until recommended dose has been added, or remove cleanout plug and pour entire contents of the box into the toilet. Then fill the toilet and flush the toilet several times. Repeat in 6 or 12 month intervals, if necessary.

APPLICATION METHODS TO CONTROL ALGAE IN IMPOUNDED WATERS, LAKES, PONDS AND RESERVOIRS: There are several methods by which to apply Granular Copper Sulfate to impounded water. Probably the most satisfactory and effective method is to dissolve the Granular Copper Sulfate into the irrigation ditch or lateral at 0.25 to 0.5 lbs per cubic foot per second of water per treatment. Repeat on 2-week intervals as required. Depending on water hardness, alkalinity and copper concentration, a dump is usually required every 5 to 30 miles. Effectiveness of Granular Copper Sulfate decreases as the bicarbonate alkalinity increases and is significantly reduced when the alkalinity exceeds approximately 150 ppm as CaCO3. Maximum application rate is 4 pounds Granular Copper Sulfate (1 ppm metallic copper).