

CLICK HERE TO JUMP TO USE DIRECTIONS



PONDMASTER®

COPPER SULFATE CRYSTALS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	By Weight
Copper sulfate pentahydrate.....	99.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	1.0%
	TOTAL 100.0%

CAS #7758-99-8
COPPER AS METALLIC NOT LESS THAN 25%

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 below for First Aid.



**READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST.
OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND
FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes eye damage and irritation to the skin and mucous membranes. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe the dust or spray mist. May cause skin sensitization reactions to certain individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear. Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 treatment advice.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 center or doctor for treatment advice.

(Continued on next column)

FIRST AID (cont.)

If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call 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 by mouth to an unconscious person.
NOTE: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In the event of a medical emergency, you may also contact the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378.	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Direct application of copper sulfate to water may cause a significant reduction in populations of aquatic invertebrates, plants and fish. Do not treat more than one-half of lake or pond at one time in order to avoid depletion of oxygen from decaying vegetation. Allow 1 to 2 weeks between treatments for oxygen levels to recover. 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 when the hardness of water increases. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Consult your local State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product to public waters. Permits may be required before treating such waters..

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, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: Coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber), shoes plus socks, and 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 and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) must wear: long-sleeved shirt, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber), shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

GENERAL 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 copper sulfate to control algae. Begin treatment soon after plant growth has started. If treatment is delayed until a large amount of algae is present, larger quantities of copper sulfate will be required. Algal growth is difficult to control with copper sulfate when water temperatures are low or when the water conditions are hard water. Larger quantities of 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 after treatment or until the algae have begun to die. When preparing a copper sulfate solution in water, the mixing container should be made of plastic or glass or, a painted, enameled, or copper lined metal container. 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 it 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.

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 one-third to one-half of the water area in a single operation and wait 10 to 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 source of potable water, the metallic copper residual must not exceed 1 ppm (4 ppm copper sulfate pentahydrate).

ORGANISM	1/4 to 1/2 ppm*	1/2 to 1 ppm*	1 to 1 1/2 ppm*	1 1/2 to 2 ppm*
Cyanophyceae (Blue-green)	Anabaena Anacystis Aphanizomenon Gloeotrichia Gomphosphaeria Polycystis Rivularia	Cylindrospermum Plectonema	Nostoc Phormidium	Calothrix Symploca
Chlorophyceae (Green)	Closterium Hydrodictyon Spirogyra Ulothrix	Botryococcus Cladophora Coelastrum Drapamaldia Enteromorpha Gloeocystis Microspora Tribonema Zygnema	Chlorella Crucigenia Desmidium Golenkinia Oocystis Palmella Pithophora Staurostrum Tetraedron	Ankistrodesmus Chara Nitella Scenedesmus
Diatomaceae (Diatoms)	Asterionella Fragilaria Melosira Navicula	Gomphonema Nitzschia Stephanodiscus Synedra Tabellaria	Achnanthes Cymbella Neidium	
Protozoa (Flagellates)	Dinobryon Synura Uroglena Volvox	Ceratium Cryptomonas Euglena Glenodinium Mallomonas	Chlamydomonas Hawmatococcus Peridinium	Eudorina Pandorina

* 1/4 – 1/2 ppm = .67 – 1.3 lbs/acre ft. * 1 – 1 1/2 ppm = 2.6-3.9 lbs/acre ft. * 1/2 – 1 ppm = 1.3 – 2.6 lbs/acre ft. * 1 1/2 – 2 ppm = 3.9 – 5.32 lbs/acre ft.

CALCULATIONS FOR THE AMOUNT OF WATER IMPOUNDED AND FOR THE AMOUNT OF 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 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 volume in cubic feet by 62.44 to obtain total pounds of water, or (2) Multiply 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:

$$0.000002 \times 2,720,000 = 5.44 \text{ lbs. copper sulfate pentahydrate}$$

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.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

TO CONTROL ALGAE AND THE POTAMOGETON PONDWEEDS (LEAFY AND SAGO) IN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS: Once the amount of copper sulfate required for treating ditches or streams has been calculated, use a continuous application method, selecting proper equipment to supply copper sulfate granular crystals as follows:

FOR ALGAE CONTROL — Begin continuous addition application of granular copper sulfate when water is first turned into the system and continue throughout the irrigation system, applying 0.1 to 0.2 pounds per cubic foot per second per day.

FOR LEAFY PONDWEED AND SAGO PONDWEED CONTROL — Use the same continuous feeder, applying 1.6 to 2.4 pounds copper sulfate pentahydrate per cubic foot per second per day. 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 to continue throughout the irrigation system. Copper sulfate becomes less effective as the alkalinity increases. Its effectiveness is significantly reduced when the bicarbonate alkalinity exceeds 150 ppm. Should copper sulfate fail to control pond weeds satisfactorily, it may be necessary to treat the ditch with either a suitable approved herbicide or use a mechanical means to remove excess growth. In either case, resume copper sulfate addition as soon as possible.

TO CONTROL ALGAE IN IMPOUNDED WATERS, LAKES, PONDS AND RESERVOIRS: There are several methods by which to apply copper sulfate to impounded water. Probably the most satisfactory and simplest method is to dissolve the copper sulfate crystals in water and to spray this water over the body of water from a boat. A small pump mounted in the boat can easily be used for this purpose. Fine crystals may be broadcast directly on the water surface from a properly equipped boat. A specially equipped air blower can be used to discharge fine crystals at a specific rate over the surface of the water. When using this method, the direction of the wind is an important factor. Do not use this method unless completely familiar with this type of application.

Where the situation permits, copper sulfate may be applied under the water by dragging burlap bags containing copper sulfate. The crystals are placed in burlap bags and dragged through the water by means of a boat. Begin treatment along the shoreline and proceed outward until one-third to one-half of the total area has been treated. Care should be taken that the course of the boat is such as to cause even distribution of the chemical. In large lakes, it is customary for the boat to travel in parallel lines about 20 to 100 feet apart. Continue dragging the burlap bags over the treated area until the minimum dosage is achieved and all crystals have been dissolved. Large or medium size crystals that dissolve slowly should be used with this method.

TO CONTROL ALGAE IN IRRIGATION CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS USING THE SLUG APPLICATION METHOD: Make an addition (dump) of copper sulfate into the irrigation ditch or lateral at 0.25 to 2.0 lbs. per cubic foot per second of water per treatment. Repeat in two-week intervals as required. Depending on water hardness, alkalinity and algae concentration, a dump is usually required every 5 to 30 miles. Effectiveness of copper sulfate decreases as the bicarbonate alkalinity increases and is significantly reduced when the alkalinity exceeds approximately 150 ppm as CaCO₃.

COPPER SULFATE REQUIRED FOR TREATMENT OF DIFFERENT GENERA OF ALGAE

The genera of algae listed below are commonly found in waters of the United States. Use the lower recommended rate 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open burning and dumping is prohibited. Do not re-use empty container.

STORAGE: Keep pesticide in original container. Do not put concentrate or dilutions of concentrate in food or drink containers.

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: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

NOTICE: MANUFACTURER warrants that this product in its unopened package conforms to the chemical description on the label. THERE ARE NO OTHER WARRANTIES EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING A WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. This warranty does not extend to the handling or use of this product contrary to label instructions or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller and buyer assumes all risk of any such use.

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CORPORATION

An Employee-Owned Company
1217 West 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64101

consumer.pbigordon.com

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