



Cupricide[®] Algicide vs. Copper Sulphate

- 1) Ten times greater algicidal activity and efficiency than Copper Sulphate.
- 2) Cupricide has been developed, tested and field trialed in response to a market need for an effective Algicide to replace Copper Sulphate.
- 3) Copper Sulphate has been used as an Algicide for more than 50 years in Australia with limited success. It is no longer used for this purpose in the USA, UK or Western Europe, since more efficient, specific Algicides, similar to Cupricide, have been available for more than 20 years.
- 4) Copper Sulphate requires the addition of ten times more copper than formulated Algicides such as Cupricide, in achieving the same algicidal effect. For this reason Cupricide is much more environmentally acceptable than Copper Sulphate due to the ten-fold reduction in copper application.
- 5) Copper Sulphate is an undifferentiated, uncontrolled, unapproved raw material, which is nevertheless used as an Algicide under a "Permit System". Therefore it is not provided with an Approved Label or Directions For Use, whereas Cupricide is an approved product and is registered by the National Registration Authority (NRA) as an Algicide and is provided with all necessary information.
- 6) Cupricide represents current best practice in Algicide formulations, and is similar to products used in USA and Europe for 20 years.
- 7) Cupricide is cost-competitive in use when compared to Copper Sulphate in achieving comparable outcomes and performance standards.
- 8) The EPA has placed tight restrictions on the use of Copper Sulphate as an Algicide, due to the environmentally detrimental side effects associated with its use.
- 9) Cupricide is a non-corrosive liquid, making for much easier application using a pump and spray unit.
- 10) Cupricide is totally miscible in water, whereas Copper Sulphate is granular and only partially miscible.
- 11) Cupricide's liquid form is highly stable, and remains in solution once applied to the water body. In comparison, Copper Sulphate combines with carbonates in the water, which sink to the waterbed forming a toxic slime.