

# HCT, LLC

## WaterSOLV™ ORGANIC Products

SALES BULLETIN

June 17, 2022

**The penalty to the organic grower and the likely impact on their finances, for non-compliance to the following, in full, is non-organic status for 3 years.**

### **WaterSOLV™ Curative Label**

May only be used if the requirements of NOP 205.206(e) are met, (noted below) which requires the use of preventive, mechanical, physical, and other pest, weed, and disease management practices.

**For plant disease control**, must be used in a manner that minimizes accumulation of copper in the soil.

Application rates are limited to those which do not increase baseline soil test values for copper over a time frame **agreed upon by the producer (grower) and the qualifying certifying agent / agency.**

Note: It cannot be sold for any other purpose than what it is labeled for – Plant disease control, which is realized from the chemical mechanisms in water and soil by each WaterSOLV™ Product, independently and even more collectively.”

National Organic Program (NOP)

#### **§ 205.206 Crop pest, weed, and disease management practice standard.**

(a) The [producer](#) must use management practices to prevent [crop](#) pests, weeds, **and diseases** including but not limited to:

- (1) [Crop rotation](#) and soil and [crop](#) nutrient management practices, as provided for in [§§ 205.203](#) and 205.205;
- (2) Sanitation measures to remove disease vectors, weed seeds, and habitat for pest organisms; and
- (3) Cultural practices that enhance [crop](#) health, including selection of plant species and varieties with regard to suitability to [site](#)-specific conditions and resistance to prevalent pests, weeds, and diseases.

(b) Pest problems may be [controlled](#) through mechanical or physical methods including but not limited to:

- (1) Augmentation or introduction of predators or parasites of the pest species;
- (2) [Development](#) of habitat for natural enemies of pests;
- (3) Nonsynthetic [controls](#) such as lures, traps, and repellents.

(c) Weed problems may be [controlled](#) through:

- (1) Mulching with fully [biodegradable](#) materials;

- (2) Mowing;
- (3) [Livestock grazing](#);
- (4) Hand weeding and mechanical [cultivation](#);
- (5) Flame, heat, or electrical means; or
- (6) Plastic or other [synthetic](#) mulches: *Provided*, That, they are removed from the [field](#) at the end of the growing or harvest season.

(d) Disease problems may be [controlled](#) through:

- (1) Management practices which suppress the spread of disease organisms; or
- (2) [Application](#) of nonsynthetic biological, botanical, or mineral inputs.

**(e) When the practices provided for in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section are insufficient to prevent or control crop pests, weeds, and diseases, a biological or botanical substance or a substance included on the National List of synthetic substances allowed for use in organic crop production may be applied to prevent, suppress, or control pests, weeds, or diseases: Provided, That, the conditions for using the substance are documented in the organic system plan.**

(f) The [producer](#) must not use lumber treated with arsenate or other prohibited materials for new installations or replacement purposes in contact with soil or [livestock](#).

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Note: It's this simple. When sulfate reducing bacteria become troublesome, and perhaps are already hindering the revenues, the WaterSOLV™ BC Organic and the WaterSOLV™ Curative Organic, will deter their propagation of the environment as well as enhance the soils by its reaction products.

The vegetation response is stunning, the vegetation loss from the SRB is stifling. You can see and measure the difference when taking sulfurous acid hydrogen sulfide gas generating bacteria out of the equation. Bacteria thrives on sulfate, that rotten egg you might smell at times from rancid and stagnant bodies of liquid.

Following is a list of pest and disease references relating to copper.

This letter may be / should be supplemented with the product labels and OMRI Certificates for the WaterSOLV™ Curative ORGANIC and WaterSOLV™ BC ORGANIC products, of which al are available online at [www.hctllc.com](http://www.hctllc.com).

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**Vegetation vitality through soil by water treatment.**



Well-Klean®, WaterSOLV™, Water Treatment for Agronomy™, Water SOLV™ pHix & WaterSOLV™ Grow are trade names of HCT, LLC  
Prescription without diagnosis is malpractice. HIS plan is always perfect and we choose to follow HIS lead.  
We are always open to testing things we have not already invested significant resources to know.

- A. Copper in copper sulfate binds to proteins in fungi and algae. This damages the cells causing them to leak and die.
- B. In snails, copper disrupts the normal function of the skin cells and enzymes.

- C. Rarely, very rarely does irrigation water contain copper.
- D. Rarely is copper available in soils because it is complexed.
- E. Copper is a natural element and our man-made water and irrigation systems deter the transportation of copper to our environment.
- F. All soils are susceptible to fungi and algae, they are also susceptible to bacteria.
- G. Source water is usually rancid with Bacteria that sets up both aerobic and anaerobic bacteria in the soil, which in turn pollutes the soil with both iron reducing bacteria, and also sulfate reducing bacteria and H<sub>2</sub>S.
- H. All bacteria can lead to towards sustaining bacteria, which then proliferate coliforms, which can house E.coli.
- I. The lack of the presence of copper and its availability in soils is hazardous to human health.

1. Achnanthes
2. Anabaena
3. Anacystis
4. Ankistrodesmus
5. Aphanizomenon
6. Asterionella
7. Botryococcus
8. Calothrix
9. Ceratium
10. Chara
11. Chlamydomonas
12. Chlorella
13. Chlorophyceae (Green)
14. Cladophora
15. Closterium
16. Coelastrum
17. Crucigenia
18. Cryptomonas
19. Cyanophyceae (blue-green)
20. Cylindrospermum
21. Cymbella
22. Desmidium
23. Diatomaceae (Diatoms)
24. Dinobryon
25. Draparnaldia
26. Enteromorpha
27. Eudorina
28. Euglena
29. Fragilaria
30. Glenodinium
31. Gloeocystis
32. Gloeotrichia
33. Golenkinia

34. Gomphonema
35. Gomphosphaeria
36. Hawmatococcus
37. Hydrodictyon
38. Mallomonas
39. Melosira
40. Microspora
41. Navicula
42. Neidium
43. Nitella
44. Nitzschia
45. Nostoc
46. Oocystis
47. Oscillatoria
48. Palmella
49. Pandorina
50. Peridinium
51. Phormidium
52. Pithophora
53. Plectonema
54. Polycystis
55. Protozoa (Flagellates)
56. Rivularia
57. Scenedesmus
58. Spirogyra
59. Staurastrum
60. Stephanodiscus
61. Symploca
62. Synedra
63. Synura
64. Tabellaria
65. Tetradon
66. Tribonema
67. Ulothrix
68. Uroglena

69. Volvox
70. Zygnema

1. Bacteria Blast
2. Bacterial Canker
3. Blight
4. Botrytis Blight
5. Brown Rot Blossom Blight
6. Dead Bud
7. Downey Mildew
8. Leaf and Cane Spot
9. Leaf Curl
10. Olive Knot
11. Peacock Spot
12. Phytophthora Brown Rot
13. Pseudomonas Blight
14. Pseudomonas Syringae
15. Septoria Fruit, zinc, copper deficiencies
16. Shot hole fungus
17. Walnut Blight