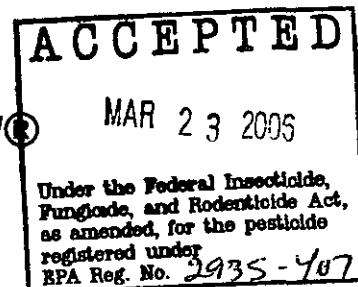




FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

WILBUR-ELLIS

GOLDEN-DEW(FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE)
MICRONIZED**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

By Wt.

Sulfur 92.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS 8.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 2935-407

EPA Est. No. 2935-CA-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**CAUTION****FIRST AID**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 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 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 center or doctor for treatment advice. |
|--------------------|--|

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: A) Long-sleeved shirt; B) Long pants; C) Waterproof gloves; D) Shoes plus socks; E) Protective eyewear. 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Sulfur dust suspended in air ignites easily. Keep away from heat, sparks, or flame. Do not smoke while applying this product.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User should: 1) Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet; 2) Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing; 3) 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.

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), notification to workers, 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: A) Coveralls; B) Waterproof gloves; C) Shoes plus socks; D) Protective eyewear.

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 agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Pour recommended amount of GOLDEN-DEW into 1/3 filled spray tank. Add balance of water to fill tank. Keep agitator running during filling and spraying operations. Do not allow mixture to stand. Do not use in low-volume gear-type spray equipment.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: The desired ratio of GOLDEN-DEW to water should not exceed 2 pounds per gallon.

Dilute Application:

Field: Specified rate in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre.

Orchard: Specified rate in 200 to 400 gallons of water per acre.

Aerial Application:

Field: Specified rate in 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

Orchard: Specified rate in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

Concentrated Application:

Field: Specified rate in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

Orchard: Specified rate in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre.

CHEMIGATION: Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless this chemigation section is followed.

Apply this product only through sprinkler (center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side or wheel roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move) irrigation systems.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the Chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustment should the need arise.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1.) Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

2.) Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must obtain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

3.) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

4.) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

5.) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

6.) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

7.) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

8.) Apply at rate specified on the container label for individual crops. Do not allow mixture to stand. Keep agitator running during application. Apply at end of irrigation period. Do not operate irrigation system after application until deposit has thoroughly dried.

(continued on page 2 of 3)

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

- 1.) The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- 2.) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 3.) The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- 4.) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 5.) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- 6.) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- 7.) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- 8.) Apply at rate specified on the container label for individual crops. Do not allow mixture to stand. Keep agitator running during application. Apply at end of irrigation period. Do not operate irrigation system after application until deposit has thoroughly dried.

Do not use sulfur with oil or within two weeks of an oil application unless in a dormant, delayed dormant, or postharvest application on pome and stone fruit. For citrus, do not apply within 21 days of an oil spray. When growing crops for processing, consult the processor before applying sulfur.

For control of MITES, use the higher rates shown under conditions of high pest pressure. For control of FUNGI, use higher rates shown when weather conditions indicate a potential for increased pest pressure.

Sulfur will cause severe fruit and leaf injury to sulfur sensitive crops. Do not allow this material to drift into sulfur sensitive Melons, Squash, Cucumbers, Apricots or other plants which may be injured by sulfur.

Do not apply when shade temperatures exceed or are likely to exceed 90°F. Sulfur may burn foliage and fruit during periods of high temperatures and under certain climate conditions.

Consult with State Agricultural Experiment Station or State Agricultural Extension Service personnel for additional information consistent with label cautions and directions.

COMPATIBILITY: GOLDEN-DEW is compatible with most pesticides. Because conditions vary, a small amount of the pesticide should be mixed prior to application to examine their compatibility. ALWAYS ADD THE PESTICIDE INTO THE MIXED GOLDEN-DEW.

WILBUR-ELLIS recommends the use of a surfactant such as Sygard 309 to improve coverage.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE (continued)

VEGETABLE CROPS

| CROP | PEST | RATE | DIRECTIONS |
|--|--|----------------|--|
| Asparagus | Rust | 15-35 lbs/acre | Use after cutting stops. Irrigate and cultivate before applying sulfur. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals throughout season. |
| | Two-Spotted Mite Brown Mite | 6-10 lbs/acre | Apply when mites first appear and repeat as necessary. |
| Beans Peas | Powdery Mildew Spider Mite Thrips | 6-10 lbs/acre | Begin application when pest first appears and repeat as necessary. |
| | White Mold | 10-20 lbs/acre | |
| Carrots Garlic Peppers Onions | Powdery Mildew Petrobia Mite Botrytis Blight | 10-15 lbs/acre | |
| Celery | Early Blight Late Blight | 3-10 lbs/acre | Begin as soon as plants emerge, repeat at 7-10 day intervals or as necessary. |
| Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower Greens: Collards, Kale, Mustard | Powdery Mildew Red Spider Mite | 3-10 lbs/acre | Begin application when pest first appears and repeat as necessary. |
| Lettuce | Powdery Mildew Rust Spider Mite | 5-6 lbs/acre | Apply at early leaf stage and repeat every 14 days as needed. |
| Melons Squash | Powdery Mildew | 2-4 lbs/acre | Apply when disease first appears, repeat as needed. Sulfur can injure plants, especially when temperatures reach 95°F. Do not use on sulfur sensitive varieties. |
| Rutabagas Table Beets Turnips | Powdery Mildew Red Spider Mite | 3-10 lbs/acre | Apply at early leaf stage and repeat applications every 14 days as needed. |
| Potatoes | Powdery Mildew Red Spider Mite Two-Spotted Mite | 6-10 lbs/acre | Apply at early leaf stage and repeat applications every 14 days as needed. |
| Tomatoes | Tomato Russet Mite Powdery Mildew | 15-30 lbs/acre | Apply when pest first appears and repeat as necessary or with regularly scheduled insect program. |

FRUITS, NUTS, AND BERRIES

| CROP | PEST | RATE | DIRECTIONS |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Almonds | Brown Almond Mite European Red Mite Two-Spotted Mite Pacific Mite Strawberry (Atlantic) Mite Silver Mite Flat Mite Red Spider Mite Scab, Brown Rot | 10-20 lbs/acre 8-30 lbs/acre | Apply at bloom or early petal fall and repeat as necessary, usually at 10-14 day intervals or after a period of wet weather. |
| Apples | Scab Powdery Mildew Blister Mite Red Spider Mite | 10-20 lbs/acre | Apply at prebloom and petal fall. Apply with cover sprays throughout the season. Do not apply on sulfur sensitive varieties except in dormant or delayed dormant stage. |
| Avocados | Brown Mite | 10-20 lbs/acre | Apply at first sign of mites and repeat as necessary. |
| Blackberries Blueberries Boysenberries Currants Dewberries Gooseberries Huckleberries Loganberries Raspberries | Powdery Mildew | 4-10 lbs/acre | Apply at first sign of disease and repeat as necessary. |
| Citrus | Six-Spotted Mite Citrus Mite Citrus Flat Mite Yuma Spider Mite Flat Mite Silver Mite Rust Mite Red Spider Mite | 4-30 lbs/acre | Apply in any spray Not Containing Oil. Do not apply 21 days preceding or following an oil application. |
| Figs | Fig Rust Mite | 15-30 lbs/acre | Apply in Spring and early Summer when damage to foliage (russetting) appears. Repeat application if necessary. |
| Grapes | Powdery Mildew Bud Mite Blister Mite Red Spider Mite | 3-5 lbs/acre | Apply when shoots are 2-3" long, repeat before blossoms open and continue as necessary on 7-10 day cycle. Concord and other Labrusca type grapes may be injured by sulfur. |
| Mangos | Powdery Mildew | 10-30 lbs/acre | Begin application before bloom, repeat at bloom, after fruit set and 3 weeks later or as necessary. |

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE

FIELD CROPS

| CROP | PEST | RATE | DIRECTIONS |
|--|--|----------------|--|
| Alfalfa | Lygus Pacific Mite Strawberry (Atlantic) Mite Red Spider Mite | 10-20 lbs/acre | Repeat at 1 to 2 week intervals as needed. |
| Cereals: Corn Wheat Barley Oats, Rye, Sorghum | Two Spotted Mite Grass Banks Mite Pacific Mite Atlantic Mite (sm. grains only) Red Spider Mite Powdery Mildew | 6-15 lbs/acre | Apply when disease first appears or when mites appear on bottom leaves and repeat as necessary. |
| Clover | Powdery Mildew Rust Spider Mites | 15-20 lbs/acre | Apply when crop is in bud stage or at first sign of disease or mites. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals or as necessary. |
| Cotton | Red Spider Mite Atlantic Mite | 2-10 lbs/acre | Begin when infestation first occurs and repeat at 1 to 2 week intervals as necessary or with regularly scheduled insecticide program. |
| | Lygus | 10-15 lbs/acre | |
| Grass Seed Crops | Timothy Mite Rust | 3-6 lbs/acre | Apply at first sign of disease or mites and repeat as necessary. |
| Hops | Red Spider Mite | 2-4 lbs/acre | Apply when mites first appear and repeat as necessary. |
| Peanuts | Rust Powdery Mildew Leaf Spot Red Spider Mite | 3-12 lbs/acre | Apply at early leaf stage and repeat as necessary. |
| Soybeans | Powdery Mildew Leaf Spot | 6-15 lbs/acre | Apply when disease first appears and repeat as necessary. |
| Sugar Beets | Powdery Mildew Two-Spotted Mite Pacific Mite Strawberry (Atlantic) Mite Red Spider Mite | 3-40 lbs/acre | Apply when disease or mites first appear and repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals or as necessary. |
| Spearmint Peppermint | Powdery Mildew | 4-6 lbs/acre | Apply when mint is 5-6" tall or when disease first appears. Repeat twice, at 30 day intervals. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. |

FRUITS, NUTS, AND BERRIES

| CROP | PEST | RATE | DIRECTIONS |
|---|--|----------------|--|
| Pears | Scab Powdery Mildew Blister Mite Rust Mite Pear Psylla | 10-20 lbs/acre | Apply in dormant delayed dormant or post-harvest stages only. During clusterbud, reduce rate to 6 lbs/acre. DO NOT apply after bloom. |
| Pecans | Powdery Mildew Sooty Mold Two-Spotted Mite Red Spider Mite | 5-10 lbs/acre | Apply throughout season as needed. Some varieties are sensitive to sulfur sprays under certain conditions. Do Not apply unless varieties are known to be tolerant of sulfur. |
| Pistachios | Citrus Flat Mite | 10-20 lbs/acre | Apply when mites first appear and repeat as necessary. May be applied to bearing or non-bearing trees up to day of harvest. |
| Stone Fruits: Cherries Peaches Nectarines Plums Prunes | Powdery Mildew Leaf Spot Brown Rot Blossom Blight Coryneum Blight Rust, Silver Mite Flat Mite Red Spider Mite | 15-25 lbs/acre | Apply at bloom or early petal fall and repeat as necessary, usually 10-14 days or after a period of wet weather. Do not apply after jacket stage on Plums, Prunes or Nectarines. For Brown Rot, apply when fruit starts to ripen. Apply as a post-harvest foliar for Cherry Leaf Spot. |
| Strawberries | Powdery Mildew Red Spider Mite | 4-10 lbs/acre | Apply at early leaf stage and repeat as necessary. Do Not sue on sulfur sensitive varieties. |
| Walnuts Macadamias | Pacific Mite Almond Mite Two-Spotted Mite Red Spider Mite Broad Mite | 10-30 lbs/acre | Apply throughout season as needed. Some varieties are sensitive to sulfur sprays under certain conditions. Do Not apply unless varieties are known to be tolerant to sulfur. |

NUTRIENTS

GOLDEN DEW contains sulfur, which is an essential nutrient for plant growth. When applied as directed, GOLDEN DEW can be considered a necessary component of the total plant nutrient profile. Local agricultural authorities may be a reliable source for additional information pertaining to this use. WILBUR-ELLIS recommends GOLDEN DEW on the following crops.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Alfalfa | Cabbage | Grapes | Peanuts | Seed Alfalfa |
| Almonds | Carrots | Huckleberries | Pears (except D'Anjou) | Small Grains |
| Apples (except sensitive varieties) | Cauliflower | Kale | Peas | Sorghum |
| Asparagus | Cherries | Loganberries | Peas | Soybeans |
| Avocados | Citrus | Mangos | Pecans | Strawberries |
| Beans | Collards | Meions (except sensitive varieties) | Peppers | Sugar Beets |
| Blackberries | Corn | Mint | Pistachios | Table Beets |
| Blueberries | Cotton | Mustard Greens | Plums | Tomatoes |
| Boysenberries | Currants | Nectarines | Potatoes | Turf |
| Broccoli | Dewberries | Onions | Prunes | Turnips |
| Brussels Sprouts | Garlic | Onions | Raspberries | Walnuts (except sensitive varieties) |
| | Gooseberries | Peaches | Rutabagas | |

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

- PROHIBITIONS:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
- PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
- CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
- STORAGE:** Store in original container only and keep sealed. Store in closed storage areas. Use caution when moving, opening, closing or pouring. Store in a dry place.

NOTICE: The statements made on this label are believed to be true and accurate, but because of conditions of use which are beyond our control, WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY does not make, nor does it authorize any agent or representative to make, any warranty, guaranty or representation, expressed or implied, concerning this material or the use thereof, except in conformity with the statements on the label. Neither WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY nor the seller shall be held responsible in any manner for any personal injury or property damage or loss resulting to the buyer or to the other person from handling, storage or use of this material, not in accordance with directions. The buyer assumes all risk and liability resulting from improper handling, storage or use and accepts and uses this material on these conditions.

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 Sylgard®, is a trademark of Dow Corning Corporation, U.S.A. U.S. Patent # 5,145,977.

ORNAMENTALS

| CROP | PEST | RATE | DIRECTIONS |
|--|------------------------------|--|--|
| Asters Carnations | Powdery Mildew Rust | 5-6 lbs/100 gal. or (3 tablespoons per gallon) | Spray for full coverage, wetting both sides of leaves. Begin applications when new growth appears in the Spring and repeat every 5-10 days as needed and after rain. |
| Calendulas Cedars Cherry Laurels Chrysanthemums Hollyhock Juniper Smilax Spruce | Leaf Spot Powdery Mildew | | |
| Clematis Columbine English Ivy Laurel Petunia Sage | Leaf Spot | | |
| Cosmos Crepe Myrtle Dahlia Delphinium Dogwood Euonymus Gladiolus Golden Fleece Hibiscus Holly Lady's Mantle Ligustrum Lilac Poplars Silver Vine Spirea Sunflower Sweet Pea Verbena Violets Willow Zinnias | Powdery Mildew | 5-6 lbs/100 gal. or (3 tablespoons per gallon) | Spray for full coverage, wetting both sides of leaves. Begin applications when new growth appears in the Spring and repeat every 5-10 days as needed and after rain. |
| Roses | Black Spot Powdery Mildew | | |

NET CONTENTS: 50 POUNDS

F-1206

**IN CASE OF EMERGENCY,
CALL CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300**

**MANUFACTURED IN U.S.A. BY:
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