

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Labeling

SEP 23 1987

Under the provisions of the
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide,
and Rodenticide Act (24 USC 1441)
Registration No. EPA Reg. No.
587-143



Lime Sulfur Spray

For Peach Leaf Curl, Scale & Apple Scab

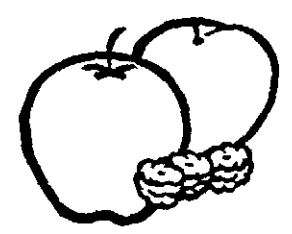
For fruit trees, ornamentals, roses and berries.
Use during dormant and summer season.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Calcium Polysulfide 29%
INERT INGREDIENTS: 71%
TOTAL 100%

Contains calcium and sulfur expressed as
gypsum — 30 lbs. per gallon
Other combined sulfur — 1.9 lbs. per gallon

**KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

See rear panel for additional
precautionary statements.



EPA EST. NO. 5887-IL-1
EPA REG. NO. 5887-
Net Contents 32 fl. oz. (1 quart)



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS
CAUTION**

Avoid skin contact. Wash thoroughly after using. Avoid inhalation of mist. Harmful if swallowed. If taken internally, get medical attention.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Keep out of any body of water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

For best results Lime Sulfur should be used alone. Use in cool weather, early spring and fall sprays. Do not apply Lime Sulfur when trees are in bloom or after bloom within 10 to 14 days of an oil spray. Do not apply when temperatures are high since sulfur sprays may burn foliage under such conditions. Do not apply this material during freezing weather. Use with care near buildings, since discoloration of painted surfaces may result.

DORMANT SPRAYING: Peaches and Plums—to control Leaf Curl and San Jose scale dilute 1 pint Lime Sulfur per gallon of water or 10 to 12 gallons Lime Sulfur per 100 gallons of water. Apply in late dormant period just before the buds begin to swell. Apples—to control San Jose scale use same dilution rate as above.

SUMMER SPRAYING: Peaches—pre-harvest spray to control or prevent Brown Rot dilute 1 oz. Lime Sulfur per 1-1/2 gallons of water or 2 to 2-1/2 quarts of Lime Sulfur per 100 gallons of water. Suggested for use after hail damage or close to harvest and has the advantage over Wettable Sulfur in that spray residue is much less noticeable. Some leaf injury may result during hot weather. Can be used within 1 day of harvest. Apples—to control Scab, Leaf Spot, and Powdery Mildew apply when blossoms are breaking and first showing pink. Dilute 1 pint of Lime Sulfur per 5 gallons of water or 2-1/2 gallons of Lime Sulfur per 100 gallons of water. Additional cover sprays, pink, petal fall and first cover should be applied at 1 pint of Lime Sulfur per 6-1/4 gallons of water or 2 gallons of Lime Sulfur to 100 gallons of water.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTALS: For control of Hard or Armored Scales—Scurfy scale, San Jose scale, Euonymus scale, Pine needle scale, Juniper scale on most ornamental and Fruit trees such as Apple, Peach, Lilac, Ash, Poplar, Dogwood, Elm, Birch, Willow, Euonymus, Pines and Junipers—spray when trees are fully dormant and use at rate of 1 pint Lime Sulfur to each gallon of water or 10 to 12 gallons Lime Sulfur per 100 gallons of water.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES: For control of Anthracnose—use at rate of 1 pint Lime Sulfur to 5 to 6 gallons of water. Make the first application when buds are breaking. Repeat in 10 to 15 days. Two to three additional sprays may be necessary. Use 1 oz. of Lime Sulfur per 1-1/2 gallons of water or 1 to 1-1/4 quarts Lime Sulfur per 50 gallons of water applied at 10 to 15 day intervals, if necessary, for control.

RASPBERRIES: For control of Rose Scale, Anthracnose, Cane and Spur Blight—spray as delayed dormant when buds begin to break and show silver. Use at rate of 1 pint Lime Sulfur per gallon of water or 10 to 12 gallons Lime Sulfur per 100 gallons of water.

ROSES: For control of Anthracnose—apply when roses are dormant. Use 1 pint Lime Sulfur per gallon of water or 10 to 12 gallons Lime Sulfur per 100 gallons of water. For control of Powdery Mildew—first cover spray should be applied when buds break in spring. Use at rate of 1 pint Lime Sulfur per 6 gallons of water or 2 gallons Lime Sulfur per 100 gallons of water. Two to three applications at 7 to 10 day intervals are desirable.

BOXWOOD: For control of Wanker—remove infected branches down to healthy wood. Use 1 pint Lime Sulfur per 6 gallons of water or 2 gallons Lime Sulfur per 100 gallons of water. Make applications as follows: 1st, as soon as dead leaves have been cleaned up in the spring; 2nd, when new growth is about half completed; 3rd, after spring growth is completed; 4th, after fall growth is completed.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

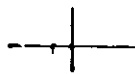
Storage: Do not store below 5 F. Disposal: Do not reuse empty container. Wrap container and put in trash collection.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this product not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

DISTRIBUTED BY

BLACK LEAF PRODUCTS COMPANY
ELGIN, ILLINOIS 60120

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Black Leaf Products Co.
667 N. State Street
P.O. Box 418
Elgin, IL 60120-0418

SP 23

Attention: Mr. Russell F. Santer

Gentlemen:

Subject: Black Leaf Lime Sulfur Spray
EPA Registration No. 5887-143
Your letter dated August 25, 1982

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, is acceptable subject to the comments listed below. Five copies of the finished labeling must be submitted.

1. In the Environmental Hazard Statement, change "Keep out Water" to "Do not apply directly to Water."
2. The correct signal word is "Danger." The Precautionary Statements should read:

Danger Corrosive to eyes. Concentrate causes eye damage and skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes on skin or clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Statement of Practical Treatment

In case of eye contact, immediately flush with fresh water for 15 minutes and see doctor. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If swallowed, give large quantities of water. Induce vomiting and see a doctor immediately.

3. Under Summer Spraying on Apples, change "Leaf Spot" to "Leaf Spots."
4. Change the heading "Hazards to Humans" to "Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals."

Sincerely yours,

Henry M. Jacoby
Product Manager (21)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (15-757)