PM-21 9779-267 p. 1/7

Riverside Trademark®

SULFUR 6L

For control of diseases and insect pests on field crops, tree fruits, and grapes

ACCEPTED
SEP 8 1987
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 9779-267

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
Sulfur	52%
INERT INGREDIENTS	48%
TOTAL	100%

(Contains 6.0 pounds of sulfur per gallon)

STOP-READ LABEL BEFORE USING.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or poison control center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

See left side panel for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

EPA Reg. No. 9779-267 EPA Est. No. 9779-

Manufactured For
RIVERSIDE/TERRA CORPORATION
Terra Centre, 600 Fourth Street, Sioux City, Iowa 51101
Riverside Serves Agriculture. Agriculture Serves Everyone.

NET CONTENTS
_____ GALLONS

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

CAUTION

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist. May cause irritation of nose, throat, or skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use, pour, spill, or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

REENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing for 24 hours after application. Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

NOTICE TO CROP OWNERS

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. In case of accidental exposure follow the information given under STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT and have exposed person(s) see a physician. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is a reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: CAUTION. Area treated with sulfur on (date). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing for 24 hours after application. In case of accidental exposure, refer to the STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT on the label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD, OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL.

STORAGE

Store in a dry location away from children, animals, foods, feeds, seeds, or other agricultural chemicals. Handle in accordance with information given under PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS. In the event of spillage or leakage, soak up material with absorbent clay, sand, sawdust, or other absorbent material. Scrape up and dispose of in accordance with information given under DISPOSAL. Repackage and relabel useable products in a sound container. In case of fire or other emergency, report at once by toll-free telephone to 800-424-9300.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Do not combine with emulsifiable liquids unless previous use of the mixture has proved physically compatible and safe to plants. Do not apply when shade temperatures exceed or are likely to exceed 90°F. (Cotton is not sensitive to sulfur at high temperatures.) Do not use sulfur with oil or within 30 days of an oil spray (for citrus 60 days). NOTE: Sulfur will cause severe fruit and leaf injury to sulfur-sensitive crops. Do not apply or allow to drift to apricots, cranberries, cucurbits (cantaloupes, cucumbers, melons, squash), filberts, d'Anjou and Comice pears, spinach, tung trees, walnuts or other sensitive plants. Sulfur may burn foliage and fruit during periods of high temperatures and under certain climatic conditions.

Before using, stir until smooth! Wash recommended amount through screen into partially filled spray tank or pre-mix in a small amount of water before pouring into tank. Do not use a screen finer than 50 mesh in entire system. Keep agitator running during filling and spraying operation. Do not allow mixture to stand. Failure to maintain agitation will cause sulfur to settle and necessitate manual removal of the deposit. SULFUR 6L has strong adhesive properties that will act as a sticker and deposit builder for other spray materials. Applications made within 30 days of harvest may result in excessive spray residue on fruit when picked.

APPLICATION AND CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

Apply this product only through the following types of irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Refer to GENERAL INFORMATION for agitation and mixing instructions.

A person knowledgable 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 adjustments should the need arise. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

A. Center Pivot, Traveler, Big Gun, Motorized Lateral Move, End Tow, and Side (Wheel) Roll Irrigation Equipment: Operate system and injection equipment at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used. Fill tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete circle for center pivot or one complete run for the other recommended equipment, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage contained in circle or run. Mix recommended amount of SULFUR 6L for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run. Shut off injection equipment after one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until SULFUR 6L has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

B. Solid Set and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment: Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of SULFUR 6L for acreage to be covered into quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. Provide constant mechanical agitation in the mix tank to insure that SULFUR 6L will remain in suspension during the injection cycle. SULFUR 6L can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until SULFUR 6L has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

SAFETY DEVICES

A. The systems designated above 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. All pesticide injection pipelines must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. 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.

B. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. 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. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacment 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.

SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SOURCES

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such a 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. 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.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventor (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.

For additional instructions on SAFETY DEVICES, refer to sections A. and B. above.

FIELD CROPS

APPLICATION INFORMATION:

All dosage rates are given as pints of SULFUR 6L per acre of crop, unless otherwise specified. SULFUR 6L may be applied by ground equipment, aircraft, or through sprinkler irrigation equipment. It is essential that SULFUR 6L be applied in sufficient water to provide adequate coverage of the crop being treated.

Unless otherwise specified, use the high dosage rate if conditions for disease pressure are great; use the low rate if disease is light or moderate. Applications on sulfur-sensitive crops should be made when lower temperatures are expected.

SULFUR 6L is adaptable to spraying from all types of spray equipment. For dilute, high volume sprays apply 25 to 100 gallons per acre (GPA) for most vegetable crops, 400 to 800 GPA for fruit orchards and up to 1500 GPA as may be required for large citrus groves. For concentrate ground sprays, use 5 to 20 GPA for most vegetable crops and 25 to 100 GPA for fruit and nut crops. For aerial spraying, 3 to 15 GPA are commonly used.

CORN AND SORGHUM: For control of Banks Grass Mite use 6 pints when bottom 2 leaves show infestation. Repeat as necessary. Combinations with other mixtures may be helpful.

COTTON: For control of Atlantic Mites use 2 pints for early season control and up to 8 pints for mid to late season control.

PEANUTS: For control of Rust use 2 to 4 pints, starting about 6 weeks after planting. Repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals, as required.

POTATOES: For control of Powdery Mildew use 3 to 4 pints in 8 gallons of water by air, making the first application when infestation is first noted. Repeat at 3 week intervals, as necessary.

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye): For control of Powdery Mildew use 6½ pints when disease symptoms first appear. Repeat at 2 week intervals if necessary.

STRAWBERRIES: For control of Powdery Mildew use 2 pints applied at first sign of infection and repeated at 3 week intervals. For strawberries that will be canned, discontinue applications well before harvest in accordance with local canners' recommendations.

SUGAR BEETS: For control of Powdery Mildew use 4 to 8 pints. If applied by ground equipment, use 20 or more gallons of water per acre; by air, use 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Start applications when Powdery Mildew is first noted and repeat at 10 to 30 day intervals, or as necessary.

TOMATOES: For control of Tomato Russet Mite use 4 to 8 pints, depending upon the size of the plants. Use full coverage sprays.

TREE FRUITS

APPLICATION INFORMATION:

All dosage rates for tree fruits, unless otherwise specified, are given as pints of SULFUR 6L per 100 gallons of water per acre to be applied as a thorough coverage spray. The total amount of SULFUR 6L to be applied should be between 2 to 4 gallons per acre, depending on the size of the trees. Because of variations in the types of spray equipment suitable for use, a range of low and high rates is provided.

For high volume sprayers (output 800 to 1,000 gallons of spray per acre), use the low rate; for low volume sprayers (output 20 to 300 gallons of spray per acre), use the high rate; for concentrate sprayers (output 10 or fewer gallons of spray per acre), use 2 to 4 gallons of SULFUR 6L per acre.

APPLES, PEARS: For control of Powdery Mildew use 3 pints as pre-bloom through calyx sprays; use 2 pints for cover sprays. For control of scab use 1-1/2 to 3-1/2 pints as pre-bloom through calyx sprays; use 3/4 to 2 pints for cover sprays. For control of Rust Mite use 1 to 2 pints as dormant, delayed dormant, or postharvest sprays.

AVOCADOS: For control of Six-Spotted Spider Mite and Avocado Brown Mite, use 1-1/2 gallons when mites first appear, repeating applications as necessary. Do not apply within 4 weeks of an oil application.

CHERRIES, PLUMS, PRUNES: For control of Brown Rot and Leaf Spot, use 1-1/2 to 3-1/2 pints in pink and bloom sprays; use 2/3 to 1 3/4 pints in petal fall, " shuck, and cover sprays.

CITRUS: For control of Clover Mite and Rust Mite, use 3/4 to 4-1/2 pints. Apply sprays from November through May. For control of thrips by early spring treatment for population reduction, use 1 to 2 gallons per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage, making application after spring flush at 3 to 4 inch growth. Repeat as necessary. Do not apply within 2 months of an oil application.

PEACHES, NECTARINES: For control of Brown Rot, Powdery Mildew, and Scab, use 1-1/2 to 3-1/2 pints as pink and bloom sprays; use 2/3 to 1 3/4 pints as petal fall, shuck, and cover sprays. Application to mature nectarines may cause discoloration. Do not apply during periods of extremely high temperatures.

GRAPES: For control of Powdery Mildew use 1 to 2 pints/100 gallons, using a maximum of 8 pints per acre. Make the first application when new shoots are 6 to 8 inches long, the second application when new shoots are 12 to 15 inches long, and a third application about bloom stage.

The timing, rate, and number of applications will vary with local conditions. Consult your State Agricultural Extension Service for information regarding local conditions.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability of fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Seller and Buyer assumes the risk of any such use.