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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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1. The following information is required for the labeling of hazardous waste containers:

2. The following information is required for the labeling of hazardous waste containers:

3. The following information is required for the labeling of hazardous waste containers, provided that you:

- 1. The following information is required for the labeling of hazardous waste containers:
- 2. The following information is required for the labeling of hazardous waste containers:

3. Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the wastes for shipment.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL							
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If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the changed labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

LS

Susan Lewis
Product Manager (21)
Pesticide-Fertilizer Branch
Registration Division (271016)

Enclosure

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Panel

9-779-203

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R*

Sulfur 90DF

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
Sulfur.....	90%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	10%
	TOTAL 100%

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 additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS on side panel.

EPA Reg. No. 9779-283

EPA Est. No. 9779-AR-13

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

NET CONTENTS
_____ LBS.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:
JAN 16 1991

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

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, or 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 when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

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."

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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. 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 Experiment Station 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 adjustments should the need arise.

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 90DF for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run, but continue to operate irrigation system until SULFUR 90DF has been cleared from last sprinkler head. Spray mixture in the chemical spray tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.

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 90DF 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 90DF will remain in suspension during the injection cycle. SULFUR 90DF 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 90DF has been cleared from last sprinkler head.

SAFETY DEVICES

(1) 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. (2) All pesticide injection pipelines 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.

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(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 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.

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 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.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain 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. 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.

For additional instructions on safety precautions, refer to statements (2), (3), (4), (6), and (7) in the section on SAFETY DEVICES.

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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, scrape up and dispose of in accordance with information given under DISPOSAL. Repackage and relabel useable product 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: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING USE PRECAUTIONS: Sulfur may burn foliage and fruit when temperature is excessively high. Do not apply when shade temperatures exceed or are likely to exceed 90°F. Do not use sulfur with oil or within 30 days of an oil spray (for citrus 21 days). **NOTE:** Sulfur will cause severe fruit and leaf injury to sulfur-sensitive crops. Do not apply or allow to drift to apricots, cranberries, filberts, d'Anjou and Comice pears, spinach, tung trees, or other sensitive plants.

Dosage rates on this label indicate pounds of SULFUR 90DF per acre unless otherwise stated. Under conditions favoring disease development, the high rate specified and shortest application interval should be used.

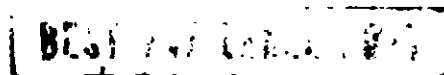
When growing crops for processing, consult the processor before applying sulfur.

DIRECTIONS FOR DILUTION

Dilute Application by Ground: Apply specified rate in 20 to 60 gallons of water per acre. **Orchard Application:** Apply specified rate in 100 to 800 gallons of water per acre.

Concentrate Application by Ground: Apply specified rate in not less than 5 gallons of water per acre. **Orchard application:** Apply specified rate in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Special concentrate equipment is necessary for these uses.

Air Application: Apply specified rate in 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Orchard rates should not be applied in less than 10 gallons of water per acre.



Almonds, Cherries, Plums, Prunes, Peaches, Nectarines: For brown rot, powdery mildew, leaf spot, silver mite, flat mite, and red spider mite, apply 9 to 27 lbs. per acre. Apply at bloom or early petal fall. Repeat as necessary, usually in 10 to 14 days or after a period of wet weather.

Apples, Pears: For powdery mildew, scab, blister mite, red spider mite, apply 9 to 27 lbs. per acre. Do not apply to Comice and d'Anjou pears. Apply pre-bloom and petal fall. Apply with cover sprays throughout the season.

Asparagus: For rust, apply 9 to 27 lbs. per acre. Use after cutting stops. Irrigate and cultivate before applying the sulfur. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals throughout the season.

Avocados: For brown mite, apply 9 to 27 lbs. per acre as needed.

Beans, Peas, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards, Kale, Mustard Greens, Rutabagas, Turnips, Peppers, Potatoes: For powdery mildew, Septoria leaf spot, red spider mite, apply 2.7 to 9 lbs. per acre. Start in early leaf stage. Repeat application every 10 to 14 days with or without pesticides immediately after a rain.

Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries, Loganberries: For powdery mildew, apply 5.4 to 13.5 lbs. per acre. Begin when new shoots are 6 inches long and before blossoms open. Repeat at 10 day intervals or as necessary.

Blueberries, Gooseberries, Huckleberries, Currants: For powdery mildew, apply 5.4 to 13.5 lbs. per acre. Begin when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary.

Carrots, Onion, Garlic: For Petrobria mite and powdery mildew, apply 2.7 to 9 lbs. per acre when the disease first appears and repeat as necessary.

Citrus: For flat mite, silver mite, rust mite, red spider mite, apply 7.2 to 18 lbs. per acre. Apply in any spray that does not contain oil. Do not apply within 21 days of an oil spray.

Corn, Small Grains, Sorghum, Soybeans: For suppression of the red spider mite, two-spotted mite, Banks grass mite, and Pacific mite; for control of the Atlantic mite (small grain only) and for control of powdery mildew, apply 5.4 to 13.5 lbs. per acre. Apply when disease first appears and repeat as necessary or with the regularly scheduled insect program.

Cotton, Alfalfa: For red spider mite, apply 2.7 to 4.5 lbs. per acre as needed. Do not apply to cotton when temperatures exceed 90°F.

Grapes: For powdery mildew, bud mite, blister mite, red spider mite, apply 1.8 to 5.4 lbs. per acre. Apply in late dormant or with cutworm spray, early shoot period and through season on 14 day schedule or with pesticides.

Mangoes: For powdery mildew, apply 9 to 27 lbs. per acre. Begin before bloom. Repeat in bloom, after fruit set and 3 weeks later or as necessary.

Melons, Squash: For powdery mildew, use 9 to 13.5 lbs. per acre. Treat when the disease first appears and repeat as necessary. Sulfur can injure plants, especially when the temperature reaches 95°F. Do not use on sulfur sensitive varieties.

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Peanuts: For powdery mildew, red spider mite, leaf spot, apply 1.7 to 3.3 lbs. per acre. Start in early leaf stage. Repeat applications as necessary, usually in 10 to 24 days.

Raspberries: For powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca humuli*), apply 5.4 to 13.5 lbs. per acre. Spray each week starting at first bloom color. Continue until all fruit is set; then repeat as weather requires.

Spearmint, Peppermint: For powdery mildew, apply 3.5 to 5.3 lbs. per acre when mint is 5 to 6 inches tall or when disease appears. Repeat twice, at 30 day intervals. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

Strawberries: For powdery mildew, red spider mite, apply 4.5 to 9 lbs. per acre. Start in early leaf stage, repeat applications with or without pesticides. For powdery mildew, begin at first sign of disease and repeat as necessary. Do not use on sulfur sensitive varieties.

Sugar Beets, Table Beets: For powdery mildew, red spider mite, apply 2.7 to 9 lbs. per acre as needed, with or without other pesticides.

Tomatoes: For russet mite, apply 2.7 to 9 lbs. per acre depending on the size of the plants. Thorough coverage is required.

Walnuts: For Pacific mite, almond mite, two-spotted mite, red spider mite, apply 9 to 18 lbs. per acre. Apply with mite sprays during season to increase the effectiveness. Caution: Certain varieties of walnuts are sensitive to sulfur sprays under certain conditions. Do not apply unless the varieties are known to be tolerant of sulfur.

ORNAMENTALS

General Information: Apply 2.7 to 4.5 lbs. per 100 gallons of aqueous spray, ensuring complete plant coverage. Begin when disease first appears and repeat at 5 to 10 day intervals.

Asters, Carnations: For control of powdery mildew.

Calendula, Cherry Laurels, Chrysanthemums, Hollyhock, Smilax: For control of leaf spot and powdery mildew.

Clematis, Columbine, Ivy (English), Laurel, Petunia, Sage: For control of leaf spot.

Cosmos, Crepe Myrtle, Dahlia, Delphinium, Gladiolus, Ligustrum, Sunflowers, Sweet Peas, Violets, Zinnias: For control of powdery mildew.

Roses: For control of powdery mildew and black spot.

DOT Shipping Classification: Sulfur mixture, Solid, ORM-C, UN 1350 (No placard required).

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 or 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.

RESISTANCE