

57538-5

05/24/2004

57538-5

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**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND  
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MAY 24 2004

Stoller Enterprises, Inc.  
% Alice Walker Consulting  
481 Country Club Dr.  
Senatobia, MS 38668

Subject: THAT® Flowable Sulfur  
EPA Reg. No. 57538-5  
Amendment dated April 20, 2004; label resubmitted May 19, 2004

Dear Dr. Walker:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable provided the following changes are made:

1. On page 7 under "Field and Vegetable Crops", extend the line between Asparagus and Beans all the way across the table.
2. On page 10 in the table entry for Apples and Pears, remove the line in the second column between "Powdery mildew" and "cover sprays", and move "cover sprays" to the fourth column.
3. On page 11 in the table entry for Tomatoes, in the second column change "rust" to "russet"

One copy of the label stamped "Accepted with comments" is enclosed for your records. This label supercedes all labels previously accepted for this product. Please submit one copy of the final printed label that incorporates the required changes before the product is released for shipment.

If you have any questions, please contact Robert Westin by phone at (703) 305-5721 or via email at [westin.robert@epa.gov](mailto:westin.robert@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Mary J. Waller". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mary Waller  
Product Manager (21)  
Fungicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

STOLLER  
THAT®  
Flowable Sulfur

2/13  
ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
In EPA Letter Dated:

MAY 24 2004

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

57538-5

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sulfur ..... 52.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: ..... 48.0%

TOTAL ..... 100.0%

Contains 6 lbs. sulfur per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 57538-5

EPA Est. Nos. 49558-TX-1, 57538-FL-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	

See left side panel for additional precautionary statements.

NET CONTENTS  
(5 gallons or 57.5 lbs.)

Manufactured For  
STOLLER ENTERPRISES, INC.  
4001 W Sam Houston Pkwy N, Suite 100  
Houston, Texas 77043 U. S. A.  
Toll Free 1-800-KEYLATE (539-5283)  
Phone (713) 461-1493 • Fax (713) 461-4467  
Web: www.stollerusa.com • E-mail: stoller@stollerusa.com

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION:** Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. 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.

### COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE --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 rinsate or equipment washwaters.

### HOME AND GARDEN--ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

*Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate*

### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Keep away from heat, sparks or flames. Do not smoke while applying this product.

### 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.

### 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) 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: Coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

*The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.*

*Do not enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.*

**NOTE TO USER**

Some fruits and other plants are susceptible to injury from sulfur under certain climatic conditions. The user is advised not to use sulfur on any crop unless local use has proved that sulfur is safe in that locality. When crops are intended for processing, consult with processor before applying sulfur.

During periods of high temperature, sulfur may burn foliage and fruit. Do not make sulfur applications at excessively high temperatures. Do not use sulfur with oil or within 4 weeks of an oil application unless in a dormant, delayed dormant, or postharvest application. When sulfur is used with arsenicals, lime should be added to prevent plant injury.

**COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE—STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

**STORAGE:** Protect from freezing. This product freezes at 32°F. Stacking instructions: When storing pails, stack three high on the pallet. Do not stack pallets. If container is leaking or damaged, transfer contents and label to suitable container. Avoid prolonged storage or exposure to mild steel. Absorb spills with dry absorbent and dispose of as directed below.

**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:** 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.

**HOME AND GARDEN—STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**Storage:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container. Do not store below 32°F.

**Disposal:** If empty, do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. If partly filled, call your local solid waste agency or 1-800-CLEANUP for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

**COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE—DIRECTIONS FOR MIXING**

Before using, stir until smooth. Pour recommended amount in partially filled spray tank. Keep agitator running during filling and spraying operation. Do not allow mixture to stand. Failure to maintain agitation will cause THAT® Flowable Sulfur to settle and may necessitate manual stirring to redisperse. When used with dormant oil, add oil when tank is 1/2 full and maintain agitation until spraying is completed.

The strong adhesive properties of THAT® Flowable Sulfur act as a sticker on the plant, and the sticking characteristic necessitates the flushing of equipment with water after each day's use. Sulfur in any form is corrosive material. To reduce the effect, equipment should be flushed daily.

THAT® Flowable Sulfur is adaptable to spraying from all types of spray equipment. For dilute, high volume foliage sprays apply 25 to 100 gallons per acre (GPA) for most vegetable crops, 400 to 800 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.

## 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 non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have any 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 product 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 product 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 state 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 product 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 product will remain in suspension during the injection cycle. Product 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 pesticide has been cleared from the 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 back flow.
- 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.
- 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.

**TREE FRUITS:** Use in a thorough coverage dilute spray. The total amount of THAT® Flowable Sulfur per acre should be 1.25 to 2.5 gals. per acre, depending on tree size, density, disease and species. Because of variations in the types of spray equipment, a range of low and high rates is listed.

### COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE – APPLICATION RATES

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/100 GALS* <del>OR</del> PER ACRE	USE INSTRUCTIONS
TREE FRUIT, NUT, AND SOFT FRUIT CROPS			
Almonds	Brown rot, blossom and twig blight, leaf spot, rust, scab, powdery mildew, silver mite, flat mite, almond mite, European red mite, Atlantic mite, Pacific mite, two-spotted mite, brown mite and red spider mite	1 to 4 gals./A	Apply at bloom or early petal fall. Repeat as necessary, usually 10-14 days or after a period of wet weather.
Apple, Pear	Scab	1-1/2 to 3-1/2 pts./100	Pre-bloom through calyx sprays.
		1 to 12 pts./100	Cover sprays.
	Powdery mildew	2-1/2 to 3 pts./100	Pre-bloom through calyx sprays.
		2 pints/100	Cover sprays.
	Rust mite	2 to 3-3/4 pts./100 plus 1 to 1-1/2 gals. superior type dormant oil	Dormant, delayed dormant or post harvest.
Avocados	Brown mite	5 gals./A	Apply as needed.

Berries (Blackberries, boysenberries, dewberries, Loganberries, blueberries, gooseberries, huckleberries, raspberries, currants)	Powdery mildew	1 to 2-1/2 gals./A	Apply before blossom and continue at 10-day intervals as necessary.
Cherry, Prunes	Brown rot, leaf spot	1-1/2 to 1-3/4 pts./100	Pink and bloom sprays.
		2/3 to 1-3/4 pts./100	Petal fall, shuck and cover sprays.
Citrus (grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines)	Rust mite, clover mite	1 to 4 pts./100	Do not apply within 4 weeks of a petroleum oil application.
	Thrips	2-1/2 to 3-3/4 pts./100	Spring flush at 3-4" growth. Repeat if needed. Do not apply with 4 weeks of an oil application.
Figs	Fig rust mite, almond mite, European red mite, common red spider mite, Pacific mite, Eriophyid mite	2/3 to 7 gals./A	Apply when mites first appear. Since the effectiveness of sulfur varies in different localities, state agricultural experiment stations should be consulted as to the effectiveness before application.
Grapes	Powdery mildew	1-2 pts./100 (max. 5 pts./A)	Make first application when shoots are 6-8" long, second when shoots are 12-15" long, and third about bloom stage. The timing, rate and number of applications will vary with local conditions. Consult state agricultural experiment station in your region for specific information. Follow "Note to User" section on this label.
Macadamias	Pacific mite, almond mite, two-spotted mite, red spider mite, broad mite	1 to 2 gals./A	Apply throughout the season as needed.
Mangoes	Powdery mildew	5 gals./A	Apply before flowering and continue at intervals of 20 days.
Olives	Olive mite	6 to 8 gals./A	Use lower rate when temperature is over 85°F. Do not apply if temperature is >95°F.
Peaches, Nectarines	Powdery mildew, brown rot, leaf spot	1-1/2 to 3-1/2 pts./100	Pink and bloom sprays
		2/3 to 3-3/4 pts./100	Petal fall, chuck and cover sprays
	Scab	3-3/4 pts./100	Shuck-split through harvest. Do not apply during periods of excessively high temperatures.
Pecans	Powdery mildew, leaf spot, sooty mold, silver mite, flat mite, two-spotted mite, red spider mite, Eriophyid mite	2/3 to 2 gals./A	Apply throughout the season as needed. Some varieties of pecans are sensitive to sulfur sprays under certain conditions. Do not apply unless varieties are known to be tolerant of sulfur.
Pistachios	Mites including citrus flat mite	1 to 8 gals./A	Apply when mites first appear and repeat as necessary. May be applied by ground or air. When temperatures exceed 85°F, lower rates and more frequent applications are advised in order

			to avoid crop injury. Do not apply if temperature is >95°F.
Pomegranates	Mites	1/2 to 1-1/3 gals./A	Begin applications in May or June. Make additional applications on a 3-4 week basis, or as necessary. Use higher rates if past mite damage has been high. If temperatures exceed 85°F, lower rates and more frequent applications are advised to avoid crop injury. Do not apply if temperature is >95°F.
Quince	Brown rot, powdery mildew, scab	5 to 9 gals./A	Begin before diseases are expected to appear. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary.
Strawberries	Powdery mildew	1 pt./A	Apply at first sign of infection and repeat at 2-week intervals. For strawberries that will be canned, discontinue application well before harvest, in accordance with local canner's recommendations.
Walnuts	Pacific mite, almond mite, two-spotted mite, red spider mite, European red mite, broad mite	1 to 3 gals./A	Apply as needed.
<b>FIELD AND VEGETABLE CROPS</b>			
Alfalfa including seed alfalfa	Lygus mites, Pacific mites, strawberry mites, Atlantic mites, red spider mites	1/2 to 3 gals./A	Apply throughout the season as necessary.
Globe Artichokes	Leaf spot	1-2 gals./A	Begin when disease first appears and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as necessary.
Asparagus	Rust	5 to 8 qts./A	Apply after cutting stops. Irrigate and cultivate before applying sulfur. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals throughout the season.
	Two-spotted mite, brown mite	1 gal./A	
Beans (dry, colored, green, snap, lima)	Leaf spot, powdery mildew, rust	4 to 8 pts./A	Apply at early leaf stage and repeat every 14 days as necessary.
Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kale, mustard greens, rutabagas, turnips	Powdery mildew, Septoria leaf spot (peas only), rust, red spider mite, broad mite, two-spotted mite, Atlantic mite, Pacific mite.	3 to 5 pts./A	Apply at early leaf stage and repeat every 10-14 days as necessary.
Carrots	Powdery mildew, Petrobia mite	13 pts./A	Apply at early leaf stage and repeat every 14 days as necessary.
Corn, wheat, barley, oats, rye, sorghum	Powdery mildew, red spider mite, two-spotted mite, Pacific mite, Atlantic mite, Banks grass mite	6 qts./A	Apply when mites first appear and continue as necessary.
Clover	Powdery mildew, spider mite	1 to 2 gals./A	Apply at first sign of disease or infestation and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as needed to maintain control.



Cotton	Atlantic mite	1 to 4 qts./A	Apply 1 qt. for early season control and up to 4 qts. for mid to late season control.
Cucurbits (melons, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins)	Powdery mildew	2 to 4 pts./A	Use every 14 days as necessary. Cucurbits are sensitive to sulfur and some plant injury may occur. Applications should be made during times that lower temperatures are expected (evening). Use the lower rates if air temperatures are over 85°F and do not apply if air temperatures are expected to be over 90°F.
Eggplant	Powdery mildew	1 to 2 gals./A	Begin when first true leaves appear. Repeat at weekly intervals.
Flax	Powdery mildew	3 to 5 gals./A	Begin at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals as necessary.
Grass seed crops	Timothy mite	2 to 4 gals./A	Begin when infestation first occurs and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as needed to maintain control.
Hops	Red spider mite, European red mite, Pacific mite suppression	2 to 8 qts./A	Begin when infestation first occurs and repeat as needed.
Lettuce (head and leaf)	Powdery mildew, rust, red spider mite	4 to 6 pts./A	Apply at early leaf stage and repeat every 14 days or as needed. Thorough coverage is required.
Okra	Powdery mildew, leaf spot	4 to 8 pts./A	Use every 14 days as necessary.
Onions, garlic, dry onions, dry shallots	Powdery mildew, Petrobia mite	2 to 5 qts./A	Apply when disease first appears and repeat as necessary.
Parsley	Powdery mildew	4 to 8 pts./A	Apply at early leaf stage and repeat as needed.
Peanuts	Rust	2 to 4 pts./A	Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Begin application approximately 6 weeks after planting. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as long as rust control is required.
Peas	Powdery mildew, Septoria leaf spot	3 to 5 pts./A	Apply at early leaf stage and repeat every 10 to 14 days as necessary.
Peppers	Powdery mildew, red spider mite	3 to 5 pts./A	Apply at early leaf stage and repeat every 10 to 14 days as necessary.
Potatoes	Powdery mildew	3 to 5 pts./A	Apply at early leaf stage and repeat every 10 to 14 days as necessary.
Spearmint, peppermint	Powdery mildew	3-1/4 to 5-1/4 pts./A	Apply when first sign of infection appears or when plants have 4-5 leaves followed by additional sprays at 2-week intervals, until pink bud stage or 4 weeks before harvest. After harvest, apply when infection appears or when plants have 4-5 leaves and repeat at 2-week intervals, as often as necessary to cover new growth or until growth ceases in the field. Before applying on a crop to be harvested for oil, authorization should be obtained from the buyer of the oil.
Spinach	Powdery mildew, rust	3 to 6 qts./A	Apply when disease first appears. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.
Soybeans	Leaf spot, powdery mildew, two-spotted mite, Atlantic mite, Pacific mite	2 to 8 qts./A	Apply at early leaf stage and repeat every 14 days as necessary.
Sugar beets, table	Powdery mildew, red	2/3 gal./A.	Apply as required at 14-day intervals.

beets	spider mite		
Tomatoes	Tomato russet mite	1/2 to 1 gal./A	Use full coverage sprays.

\*See "Directions for Mixing" on spray volumes.

#### COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE—Ornamentals:

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/100 GALS.	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Asters, carnations	Powdery mildew	3 to 8 pts.	Apply when disease first appears and repeat at 5-10 day intervals as required. During periods of humid or rainy weather, it may be necessary to make applications as often as every 2-3 days.
Calendula, cherry laurels, hollyhock, smilax	Leaf spot and Powdery mildew	3 to 8 pts.	
Clematis, columbine, ivy (English), laurel, petunia, sage	Leaf spot	3 to 8 pts.	
Cosmos, crape myrtle, dahlia, delphinium, gladiolus, ligustrum, sunflowers, sweet peas, violets, zinnias	Powdery mildew	3 to 8 pts.	
Roses	Powdery mildew, Black spot, Red spider mite, Two-spotted mite	3 to 8 pts.	

**Turf:** For use on all types and applications including but not limited to golf putting/nonputting greens with no cutting height restrictions to suppress Fusarium patch in bentgrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, and fescue and take-all in bentgrass. Apply 1 to 2 gals./A. Make monthly applications September through May. Apply as a preventive measure prior to the outbreak of disease. Use the higher rate when weather conditions indicate a potential for increased disease expression. Higher rates should be used when temperatures are below 85°F, lower rates when temperatures exceed 85°F. Can cause Poa annua decline. Thorough coverage is required.

**NUTRIENT USE:** Foliage applications as recommended will provide sulfur for the plant nutrient requirements and should be considered in the total fertilizer applications.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	
Sulfur (S) .....	52.0%
Derived from: elemental sulfur.	

Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the internet at <http://www.wa.gov/agr/>.

#### HOME AND GARDEN—USE INSTRUCTIONS

*Before using, stir until smooth. Pour recommended amount into partially filled hand sprayer. Do not allow mixture to stand or product may settle requiring manual stirring to redisperse. When used with dormant oil, add oil when tank is 1/2 full and shake mixture frequently until spraying is completed.*

*The strong adhesive properties of THAT® Flowable Sulfur act as a sticker on the plant, and the sticking characteristic necessitates the flushing of equipment with water after each day's use. Sulfur in any form is corrosive material. To reduce the effect, equipment should be flushed daily.*

*Apply as a fine spray to thoroughly wet the surface of the plant leaves and stems. Avoid spraying to run-off. Spray volume needed will vary with the size of the crop sprayed.*

METRIC RATE COMPARISON			
	Milliliters	Teaspoons	Tablespoons

1 teaspoon	5	1 teaspoon	1/3 tablespoon
1 tablespoon	15	3 teaspoons	1 tablespoon
1 fluid ounce	30	6 teaspoons	2 tablespoons

## HOME AND GARDEN—APPLICATION RATES

CROP	DISEASE/PEST	RATE/GAL.	USE INSTRUCTIONS
<b>TREE FRUITS AND NUTS</b>			
Apples	Scab	1-1/2 to 3 tsp	Pre-bloom through calyx sprays.
Pears	Powdery mildew	2 tsp	Pre-bloom through calyx sprays.
	Cover sprays	1-1/2 to 2 tsp	
Peaches	Brown rot, powdery mildew, scab	1-1/2 to 3 tsp	Pink and bloom sprays
Nectarines			Petal fall, shuck, and cover sprays
Cherry	Brown rot, leaf spot,	2 tsp	Pink and bloom sprays
Prunes			
Citrus:	Rust mite, clover mite	1 to 4 tsp	Apply when insects are observed. Do not apply within 4 weeks of an oil application.
Grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangerine, tangelos	Thrips	2 to 3 tsp	Apply at flush at 3" to 4" growth. Do not apply within 4 weeks of an oil application.
Pecans	Powdery mildew, leaf spot, sooty mold, silver mite, red spider mite, flat mite, two-spotted mite, Eriophyid mite	1-1/2 to 5 Tbsp	Apply throughout season as needed. Do not apply unless varieties are known to be tolerant of sulfur.
<b>CANES AND VINES</b>			
Berries: Blackberries, boysenberries, dewberries, loganberries, blueberries, gooseberries, huckleberries, raspberries, currants	Powdery mildew	3 to 7 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.	Apply before blossom and continue at 10-day intervals as necessary.
Grapes	Powdery mildew	1 to 2 tsp per gal. (maximum 80 fl. oz. per acre)	Make first application when shoots are 6" to 8" long, second application when shoots are 12" to 15" long, third application at bloom stage.
<b>VEGETABLE CROPS</b>			
Globe artichokes	Leaf spot	6 to 12 Tbsp per 1000 sq. ft.	Begin when disease first appears and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as necessary.
Asparagus	Rust	6 to 12 Tbsp per 1000 sq. ft.	Apply after cutting stops and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.
	Two-spotted mite, brown mite	6 Tbsp per 1000 sq. ft.	
Beans	Leaf spot, powdery mildew, rust, two-spotted mite, Pacific mite, Atlantic mite	6 to 12 Tbsp per 1000 sq. ft.	Apply at early leaf stage. Repeat every 14 days.
Peas			
Beets, table	Powdery mildew, red spider mite	4 Tbsp per 1000 sq. ft.	Apply every 14 days
Carrots	Powdery mildew, petrobia mite	5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.	Apply early stage and then every 14 days thereafter.

Cole Crops: Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kale, mustard greens, rutabaga, turnips	Powdery mildew, rust, red spider mite	1 to 2 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.	Apply early leaf stage. Repeat every 10 to 14 days as necessary.
Cucurbits: Cucumbers, melons, cantaloupe, squash, pumpkins	Powdery mildew	4 to 8 tsp per 1000 sq. ft.	Use every 14 days as necessary. Cucurbits are sensitive to sulfur and application should be used during the cool part of the day. Use the lower rate if the temperatures are over 85°F.
Eggplant	Powdery mildew	3 to 6 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.	Apply at first true leaf. Repeat at weekly intervals.
Okra	Powdery mildew, leaf spot	1-1/2 to 3 Tbsp. per 1000 sq. ft.	Use every 14 days as necessary
Onions Garlic Dry Onions Dry shallots	Powdery mildew, petrobia mite	3 to 7 Tbsp per 1000 sq. ft.	Apply when disease first appears and repeat as necessary.
Parsley	Powdery mildew	1-1/2 to 3 Tbsp per 1000 sq. ft.	Apply at early stage and repeat as necessary.
Peppers	Powdery mildew	1-1/2 to 3 Tbsp per 1000 sq. ft.	Apply at early leaf and repeat every 10 to 14 days.
Potatoes	Powdery mildew	1 to 2 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.	Apply when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.
Spinach	Powdery mildew, rust	2 to 4 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.	Apply when disease first appears. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.
Tomatoes	Tomato rust mite	3 to 4 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.	Apply when infestations first occur and repeat as necessary.
<b>FLOWERS, ORNAMENTALS, AND TURF</b>			
For control of powdery mildew, leaf spot, black spot, botrytis blight and red spider and two-spotted mites. Mix 1-1/2 to 3 oz. per gallon of water and apply 3 gallons per 1000 square feet. Repeat applications every 5 to 7 days starting when disease first appears. During humid weather, it may be necessary to make applications every 2 to 3 days.			
Asters, carnations, calendula, cherry laurel, chrysanthemum, cosmos, crepe myrtle, daisy, delphinium, dogwood, euonymus, gladiolas, golden fleece, hibiscus, honeysuckle, hydrangea, lady's mantle, ligustrum, lilac, phlox, poplar silver vine, rose, spirea, sunflower, sweet peas, verberna, violets, willow, and zinnia			Powdery mildew
Calendula, cherry laurel, clematis, columbine, English ivy, foxglove, hollyhock, hydrangea, laurel, petunia, phlox, sage, smilax, and snapdragon			Leaf spot
Rose			Black spot
Hydrangea			Botrytis blight
Arbor vitae, carnation, cedars, chrysanthemums, clematis, hydrangea, rose, snapdragon, and sweet pea			Red spider mite
Rose			Two-spotted mite
Turf: For all types and applications such as bentgrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, and fescue	Fusarium Take-all (bentgrass) Patch (suppression only in bentgrass)	3 to 6 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.	Apply in sufficient water for even coverage. Make monthly applications from September through May. Use higher rates when the temperatures are below 85°F. Some reduction in <u>poa annua</u> can be expected.

**NOTICE - Read carefully.**

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