

57538-6

Insect 2

Insect 3

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION
 Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist. May cause irritation of eyes, nose, throat or skin. May cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
 Applicators and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks. Mixers and loaders must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks and chemical-resistant headgear. Follow manufacturers instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
 This product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to fish and aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not allow rinseate from cleaning of equipment or disposed material to enter surface or ground water.

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, long-sleeved shirt and shoes plus socks.

USE PRECAUTIONS
 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 a 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.

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. Store above 30 degrees F. Stack pallets three high on the pallet. Do not stack pallets. 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 usable product in a sound container. Avoid prolonged storage or exposure to mild steel. 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: 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.

NOTICE-Read Carefully.
 Conditions of Sale: Stoller (and Seller) offers this product for sale subject to (and buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted) the following conditions of sale and warranty which may only be varied by written agreement of a duly authorized representative of Stoller.
 Warranty Limitations: Stoller warrants this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to below. Stoller makes no other express warranties. There is not implied warranty of merchantability and there are no warranties which extend beyond the description on this label.
 Inherent Risks: The directions for use of this product are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use. Buyer assumes all risks associated with use or application of this product contrary to label instructions or resulting from extraordinary weather conditions.
 Limitation of Liability: In no case shall Stoller be liable for special indirect or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product and no claim of any kind shall be greater in amount than the purchase price of the product in respect of which the claim is made.

Flowable Fungicide/
 Bactericide

TOP COP
 WITH SULFUR

STOLLER
 ENTERPRISES, INC.
 Manufactured for:
 Stoller Enterprises, Inc. • 8580 Katy Freeway, #200
 Houston, Texas 77024 • 713/461-1493

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sulfur, as elemental	50.0%
Tribasic Copper Sulfate*	8.4%
INERT INGREDIENT(S):	41.6%
TOTAL	100.0%

*Metallic copper equivalent 4.4%. Contains 6.25 lbs sulfur and 1 lb. tribasic copper sulfate per gal. (0.75 kgs. sulfur and 0.12 kgs. tribasic copper sulfate per liter).

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons or 10 Liters
Net Weight of Contents: 31.5 Lbs or 15.0 Kg.
 EPA Reg. No. 57538-6
 EPA Establishment No. 49668-1, 57538-CA-1, 57538-FL-6

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Never 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: Wash eyes with plenty of clear water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

See additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS on left side of label.

MIXING AND SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS
 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 TOP COP with Sulfur to settle and may necessitate manual stirring to redisperse. The strong adhesive properties of TOP COP with 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. DO NOT USE IN ALUMINUM TANKS.** Unless otherwise specified for specific crops, dosage rates are given as quarts of TOP COP with Sulfur per acre on field and vegetable crops and in quarts per 100 gallons for fruit and nut crops. Spray applications can be made by ground or aerial spray equipment. Aerial sprays should be applied with a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre.

Unless stated otherwise, 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.

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, 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-described safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the cherrigation 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 TOP COP with Sulfur 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 TOP COP with Sulfur has been cleared from the 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 thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of TOP COP with Sulfur 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 the amount of time established during calibration. Provide constant mechanical agitation in the mix tank to insure that TOP COP with Sulfur will remain in suspension during injection cycle. TOP COP with Sulfur can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed or continue to operate irrigation system until TOP COP with Sulfur has been cleared from the last sprinkler head.

SAFETY DEVICES
 (1) The system 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 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 filled 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 PRECAUTIONS.

1/31/2002

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ACCEPTED
 JAN 31 2002
 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 57538-6



BACK PANEL
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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.

Crop	Disease Controlled	Amount	Application Guide	Crop	Disease Controlled	Amount	Application Guide
FIELD AND VEGETABLE CROPS							
Artichoke	Common Leaf Spot	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Apply as a foliar spray 10 to 14 days before each harvest or earlier if disease treatments are needed. Repeat applications as needed. Do not make applications at excessively high temperatures and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use at 3 day intervals in plant beds.	Hops	Downy Mildew Powdery Mildew	2 to 3 Gallon/Acre	Apply as a wetting spray, as a crown treatment or as a foliar spray. After treatment, treat at 10 day intervals. Discontinue use 2 weeks before harvest.
Asparagus	Rust	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Start foliar application when rust first appears and repeat at 10 day intervals. Four applications are usually sufficient.	Mango	Anthraxnose	2 to 5 Gallon/Acre	Apply in foliar sprays when first bloom clusters appear. Repeat weekly until first set and then spray monthly for a total of 5-12 applications depending on area.
Barley	Hemitephorum Spot Blotch, Septoria Leaf Blotch	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Apply in foliar spray at early heading and again 10 days later.	Olive	Peacock Spot	2 to 3 Gallon/Acre	Apply as a foliar spray in fall as disease is expected.
Beans	Rust, Halo Blight	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Begin during early bloom or when disease first threatens.	Papaya	Anthraxnose	2 to 5 Gallon/Acre	Apply as a foliar spray when disease is expected.
Beets	Downy and Powdery Mildew	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Begin applications when disease first appears then every 7 to 14 days.	Peach/Nectarine	Powdery Mildew Brown Rot, Leaf Spot Scab	1 to 1 1/2 Gallon/Acre	Prune and bloom spray. Petal fall, shuck and cover sprays. Shuck split through pre-harvest.
Carrots	Downy Mildew, Alternaria leaf Blight, Cercospora Blight	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Begin when disease is reported and continue at 7 to 10 day intervals.	Pears	Fire Blight	2 to 5 Gallon/Acre	Apply at 10% bloom and continue every 5 to 7 days throughout bloom. Use only when prior use shows safety to varieties in area.
Celery	Bacterial Blight, Early Blight, Late Blight, Leaf Spots	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Apply as a foliar spray at weekly intervals beginning in plant bed and at 7 to 10 day intervals in the field beginning when plants are established.	Pecans	Buds Eye Rot Scab	2 to 3 Gallon/Acre	Apply as a foliar application before harvest. Add fungicide spray adjacent to a sprayer such as Naluri Oil.
Corn	Hemitephorum Leaf Blight	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Start foliar spray when disease first appears and repeat at 4 to 7 day intervals.	Plums and Prunes	Brown Rot Leaf Spot	1 to 1 1/2 Gallon/Acre	Apply as a foliar spray when buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals.
Cotton	Rust Boll Rot	1 to 3 Gallon/Acre	Begin application at early bloom or when insects are present. Continue at 7 to 14 day intervals.	Raspberries Dewberry Loganberry	Anthraxnose, Leaf and Cane Rot	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Apply as a foliar spray when leaf buds begin to open. Repeat when flower buds show white and continue at 10 to 14 day intervals.
Eggplant	Alternaria Blight, Anthracnose Phomopsis	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Begin application with appearance of the disease. Maintain 7 to 10 day schedule until harvest begins.	Strawberries	Downy Mildew	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Apply delayed dormant and other leaves from 10 to 14 day intervals.
Lettuce	Anthraxnose, Leaf Spot, Downy and Powdery Mildew	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Apply in foliar spray when disease is expected and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.	Walnuts	Blight (Anthraxnose)	2 to 3 Gallon/Acre	Begin application at pre-bloom and continue at 7 to 10 day intervals until fruit set.
Onions	Purple Blotch	2 to 3 Gallon/Acre	Begin when plants are 4 to 6 inches and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals.	SEED TREATMENT Soybeans Cotton Rice	8 to 12 Fluid Ounces/Gallon	For planter boxes place 1/2 the seed in box and 1/2 in the seed bed. For other methods, mix over the surface and mix by stirring with a stick or paddle until seed is covered. Add remaining 1/2 of seed and TOP COP and stir as above. Treated seed should not be used for food, feed or oil purposes. Metal treaters and planting equipment should be thoroughly treated with water after use as sulfur can be corrosive.	
Peas	Powdery Mildew	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Apply at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 day intervals.				
Peas and Lentils	Cercospora Leaf Spot (Frog Eye) Bacterial Spot, Anthracnose	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Begin application 40 to 60 days after planting; maintain a spray schedule of every 10 to 14 days.				
Peppers	Early and Late Cercospora Leaf Spot, Rust	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Begin application with appearance of the disease. Maintain 7 to 10 day schedules until harvest begins.				
Potatoes	Early and Late Blight	2 to 3 Gallon/Acre	Apply every 7 to 10 days throughout the season. Use higher rate as vines increase in size.				
Rice	Sheath Blight, Sheath Blotch, Brown Banded Leaf and Sheath Blight, Parvula Blight	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Applications beginning at panicle initiation and repeated at 14 day intervals may reduce disease severity.				
Soybeans	Pod and Stem Blight, Parvula Blight, Cercospora Leaf Spot, Anthracnose, Brown Spot	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Make first application when pods are 1/2 to 1/3 long (early pod set). Additional applications at 10-14 day intervals throughout the growing season may reduce the severity of disease.				
Squash	Downy Mildew (Blue Mold) Vine Rot, Cercospora Leaf Spot	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Apply at first sign of disease and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as required for adequate control.				
Sugar Beets	Cercospora Leaf Spot, Downy and Powdery Mildew	2 to 4 Gallon/Acre	Begin application before or at first appearance of disease. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals for 3 to 6 treatments.				
Sweetcorn	Early and Late Blight, Downy and Powdery Mildew, Sporangium Blight, Anthracnose, Bacterial Spot, Bacterial Spot	2 to 3 Gallon/Acre	Begin when disease first threatens and repeat at 5 to 10 day intervals.				

NUTRIENT USE

Foliar applications as recommended will provide sulfur and copper for the plant nutrient requirements and should be considered in the total fertilizer applications.