

ILLUSTRATED STEPS / SAVE IT. FIND IT. BUILD IT.

FINDING SULFUR

Labeled supplies and non-volcanic geology.



START HERE

01

GET READY

Tools + clickable build map

02

FOLLOW THE STEPS

One clearly numbered stage at a time

03

FIND IT AGAIN

Quick reference + PDF bookmarks

Thanks to Mr Crazy. The complete guide is free; optional support gets the same pages.

NUKE ON TIKTOK

MORE FREE BUILD GUIDES

SOURCES / BONIDE sulfur plant fungicide · USGS stratabound sulfur deposits

BUILD MAP

NEXT

YOUR BUILD MAP

Tap a step to jump there. The printed page numbers work offline too.

HAVE THESE READY

- Readable original container and product instructions
- Flashlight for label inspection
- Notebook or phone for product details
- Gloves and goggles; follow product-specific protection
- Geological records for any natural-occurrence lead

BEFORE YOU START

Identify existing supplies. No purification, improvised synthesis, mine entry or flame/smell test.

READ IN ORDER

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QUICK REFERENCE / PAGE 12

KEEP THIS COPY

Save the PDF with its guide ID. Use the build map, bookmarks, or your PDF reader's search to find a step later. Video and source links need internet; the instructions do not.

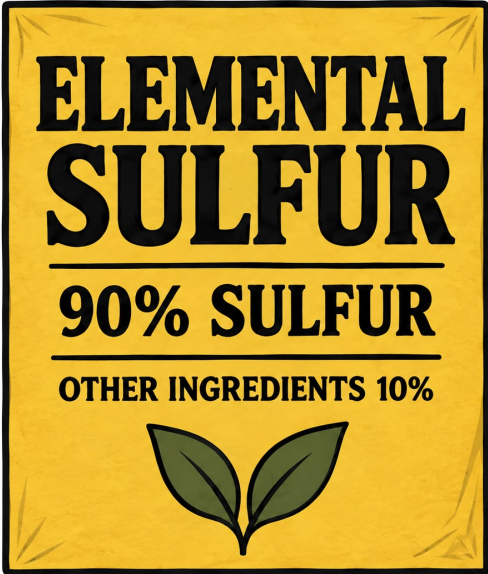
SETUP

Decide what material you need

READ BEFORE STEP 01

PREP

Sulfur in a chemical formula is not necessarily elemental sulfur.



NAME THE SUBSTANCE

- **Elemental sulfur, sulfate salts and sulfide minerals are different materials.**
- Gypsum is calcium sulfate; Epsom salts are magnesium sulfate.
- Both contain the nutrient sulfur, but neither is elemental sulfur.

SET A REALISTIC OBJECTIVE

- **The practical route here is locating an intact, identified product.**
- No source can promise what survives in an abandoned shop.
- This guide does not purify products or teach mineral extraction.
- Use a product only for its labeled purpose.

SOURCES / BONIDE sulfur plant fungicide · University of Minnesota: sulfur sources

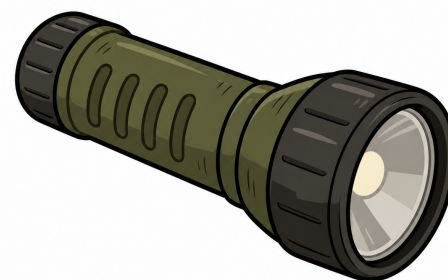
SETUP

Keep the label attached

READ BEFORE STEP 01

PREP

Carry a flashlight and a way to record the container details.



CHOOSE PROTECTION FOR THE ACTUAL TASK

- **The video lists gloves and goggles.**
- Read the package for its required protection and handling instructions; that short kit is not a complete chemical-handling system.
- Avoid creating or breathing dust.
- Do not open an unknown container to identify it.

CHECK BEFORE TOUCHING

- **Inspect the label and condition without tipping, shaking or pouring.**
- If the contents are spilled, the package is damaged or the identity cannot be established, leave it undisturbed.
- A flashlight helps read; it does not make an unsafe building safe.

SOURCES / ILO/WHO sulfur safety card, IAEA copy · Tiger-Sul safe sulfur handling

BUILD MAP

PREVIOUS

NEXT

STEP

Check garden and farm supplies

1 OF 4 / READ IN ORDER

01

Look for intact containers whose labels identify elemental sulfur.



START WITH DOCUMENTED PRODUCT TYPES

- **Plant fungicides and sulfur-bentonite fertilizers are real examples.**
- A shop name or shelf location is only a lead.
- Read the specific container rather than assuming every fertilizer contains elemental sulfur.

KEEP THE CLAIM MODEST

- **A BONIDE sulfur fungicide and Tiger 90CR illustrate commercial formulations.**
- Availability, packaging and formulas can change.
- An unfamiliar product needs its own readable ingredients and instructions.

SOURCES / BONIDE sulfur plant fungicide · Tiger-Sul Tiger 90CR specification

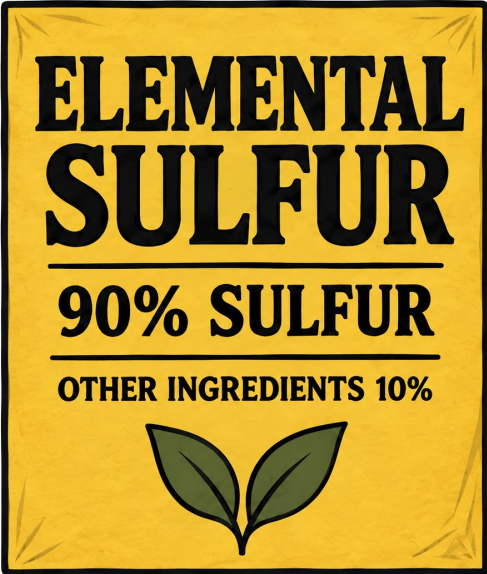
STEP

Read chemical identity and percentage

2 OF 4 / READ IN ORDER

02

A nutrient percentage alone does not identify the form of sulfur.



CHECK THE NAMED INGREDIENT

- **Look for elemental sulfur or an ingredient statement identifying sulfur in that form.**
- Compare the chemical/source information with the product instructions.
- A label that says sulfate identifies a compound, even if its nutrient panel also lists sulfur.

RECORD WHAT IS ACTUALLY THERE

- **Write down the product name, sulfur form, stated percentage, remaining formulation information and intended use.**
- If any facts are missing, do not fill them in from color or memory.
- Keep the original label with the container.

SOURCES / BONIDE sulfur plant fungicide · Tiger-Sul Tiger 90CR specification · University of Minnesota: sulfur sources

BUILD MAP

PREVIOUS

NEXT

NOTE

Ninety percent is not pure

KEEP THESE LIMITS WITH THE STEPS

REF

Commercial sulfur products can contain other ingredients.



COMPARE TWO EXAMPLES

- The researched **BONIDE** product is a 90 percent sulfur formulation.
- Tiger 90CR is a 90 percent sulfur-bentonite fertilizer.
- These examples establish mixed products, not a universal formula or guaranteed purity.

KEEP THE MIXTURE INTACT

- **Knowing a filler name does not establish a safe separation method.**
- This guide does not teach washing, heating or chemically treating a formulation.
- Product color varies: the Tiger specification describes greenish tan.
- Yellow appearance is not an identity test.

SOURCES / BONIDE sulfur plant fungicide · Tiger-Sul Tiger 90CR specification

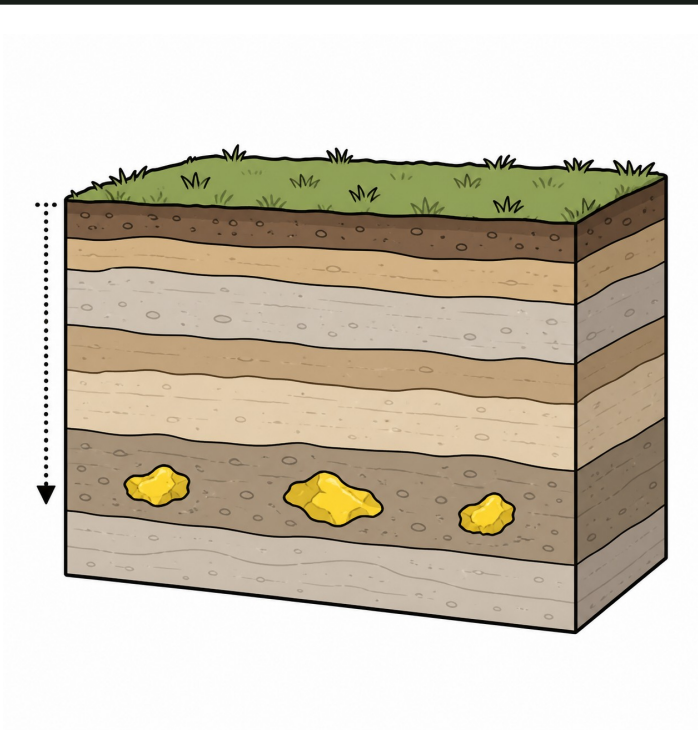
STEP

Use geology to narrow the question

3 OF 4 / READ IN ORDER

03

Natural sulfur exists outside volcanic landscapes, but a deposit is not a collecting instruction.



CONSULT A DOCUMENTED OCCURRENCE

- **USGS describes stratabound sulfur in gypsum- and anhydrite-bearing sedimentary layers and sulfur associated with salt-dome caprock.**
- Gulf Coast examples occur in Texas and Louisiana.
- Start with geological records for an identified occurrence, not a random yellow rock.

CHECK WHAT THE RECORD ESTABLISHES

- **A historic district does not guarantee surface material, current access or a safe site.**
- Some deposits are deeply buried.
- Gypsum nearby is not proof of native sulfur.
- This guide supplies no mine-entry, drilling or excavation method.

SOURCES / USGS stratabound sulfur deposits · USGS sedimentary deposits

BUILD MAP

PREVIOUS

NEXT

NOTE

Finding is different from making

KEEP THESE LIMITS WITH THE STEPS

REF

Recovering an element from a compound requires chemical processing.



DISTINGUISH COMPOUNDS

- **Pyrite is iron sulfide, FeS₂.**
- Sulfates and sulfides are not elemental sulfur waiting to be strained out.
- Filtering or evaporating a sulfate solution does not change sulfate into the element.

KEEP INDUSTRY IN CONTEXT

- **USGS reports recovered sulfur from petroleum refineries, natural-gas processing and coking plants.**
- That explains a non-volcanic supply chain; it is not a route for entering facilities or opening process equipment.
- No reliable household conversion procedure is established here.

SOURCES / University of Minnesota: sulfur sources · USGS pyrite description · USGS Mineral Commodity Summaries 2026

BUILD MAP

PREVIOUS

NEXT

NOTE

Do not use smell or flame as a test

KEEP THESE LIMITS WITH THE STEPS

REF

Pure elemental sulfur is odorless. A rotten-egg smell can indicate toxic hydrogen sulfide.



LEAVE A SUSPICIOUS ODOR BEHIND

- **Do not follow the smell, sniff containers or enter pits and enclosed spaces to investigate it.**
- Hydrogen sulfide can defeat your sense of smell; a disappearing odor does not mean the gas is gone.
- The video equipment list does not establish protection against this gas.

SKIP BURNING AND ROASTING

- **Burning sulfur produces harmful sulfur oxides.**
- Dust can ignite, and random-mineral roasting does not provide a clean identification or recovery method.
- Commercial impurities may smell, so odorlessness is not a guarantee of a harmless product.

SOURCES / CDC/NIOSH hydrogen sulfide · ILO/WHO sulfur safety card, IAEA copy · USDA APHIS sulfur properties

BUILD MAP

PREVIOUS

NEXT

STEP

Keep the identified product intact

4 OF 4 / READ IN ORDER

04

Follow its own label for storage, handling and any eventual use.



PROTECT THE CONTAINER AND LABEL

- **Keep it sealed and dry, away from flames, sparks and heat.**
- Prevent dust dispersion and accumulation.
- Retain the original labeled container.
- Read and follow the actual storage instructions rather than relying on appearance.

RESPECT COMPATIBILITY AND SCOPE

- **Sulfur safety guidance calls for separation from strong oxidants.**
- Do not mix stored supplies or invent a use from this guide.
- Plant treatment depends on the actual product and crop instructions; no general dose is provided.
- If a safe, identified supply is unavailable, the search remains unresolved.

SOURCES / ILO/WHO sulfur safety card, IAEA copy · Tiger-Sul safe sulfur handling

BUILD MAP

PREVIOUS

NEXT

QUICK REFERENCE

Read the full steps first. Tap any row to return to its instructions.

BEFORE STEP 01

Identify existing supplies. No purification, improvised synthesis, mine entry or flame/smell test.

- 01

Find a labeled supply

Garden/farm products are leads; availability and formulas vary.

P05
- 02

Read identity and percentage

Elemental sulfur differs from sulfates; fillers remain part of the product.

P06
- 03

Check geological evidence

Known occurrences do not guarantee surface access or safe collection.

P08
- 04

Retain and store intact

Follow the label. Keep dry and away from ignition; avoid dust and incompatible materials.

P11

NUKE SAYS

Volcano expedition canceled. Return the climbing gear.

SOURCES / ILO/WHO sulfur safety card, IAEA copy · Tiger-Sul safe sulfur handling