bugs, false chinch bugs, serpentine leaf miners and southern garden leafhoppers, use ½ quart per acre. Use enough water for complete coverage. Make first application when insects appear and repeat at 7 day intervals if required. If desired, this formulation may be combined with other insecticides in a complete cotton spray program

PEANUTS (15)—To control fall armyworms, climbing cutworm, corn earworm, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, red-necked peanutworms, salt- marsh caterpillar, three-cornered alfalfa hopper and webworm, use ½ pint per acre. To control lesser cornstalk borers, use ½ to 1 pint per acre, direct spray to soil surface and base of plants

RICE (15)—To control rice leaf miners and tadpole shrimp, use $^{4}/_{10}$ pint per acre. Shrimp, crabs and crayfish may be killed. Do not apply where these are important resources

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Oats, Barley) (15)—To control armyworms up to third instar, aphids (greenbugs) and winter grain mites, use ¼ pint per acre. For thrips, use ¼ to $^{3}/_{8}$ pint per acre. For Say's plant bugs, use $^{3}/_{8}$ pint per acre. For black grass bugs, stink bugs, white spider mites, leafhoppers, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and brown wheat mites, use ½ pint per acre. For chinch bugs, false chinch bugs and banks grass mites, use ¾ pints per acre.

SORGHUM (12)—To control sorghum midge, apply at rate of ½ pint to ½ quart per acre, 2 applications 3 to 5 days apart when approximately 90% of the heads have completely emerged from the boot or not later than start of blooming. For corn leaf aphids and mites, use ¼ pint per acre. For sorghum webworms, fall armyworms, armyworms up to third instar, and corn earworms, use $^{3}/_{8}$ to ½ pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use ¾ pints per acre. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties of sorghum. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects on plants

SOYBEANS (20)—To control webworms, use ¼ pint per acre. To control velvet bean caterpillars, grasshoppers, green cloverworms, two spotted mites and stink bugs, use ½ pint per acre. To control corn earworms and fall armyworms, use ½ to $^{4}/_{5}$ pint per acre. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast ½ gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil. Do not apply more than twice per growing season

SUGAR BEETS (15)—For alfalfa loopers, aphids, armyworms up to third instar, leafhoppers, blister beetles, flea beetles, leaf miners, Lygus bugs, stink bugs, webworms, climbing cutworms and grasshoppers, use ½ pint per acre. For false celery leaf tiers, use ¾ pint per acre. For beet crown borers, use ¾ pint per acre, ground application over the row during seedling stage. To

control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast ½ gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil.

SUGARCANE (15)—To control wireworms, use 1 quart in 10 to 12 inch band in the open furrow at time of planting

MISCELLANEOUS

CABBAGE—For application to cabbage grown for seed only to control cabbage seed pod weevils, use ½ quart per acre.

CHRISTMAS TREES—To control aphids and mites, use ¼ pint per 100 gallons of water

HOPS—For control of hop aphids, use ½ to $^{4}/_{5}$ pint per acre. For spider mites, use $^{4}/_{5}$ pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest

SAFFLOWER—To control aphids, Lygus bugs and grasshoppers, use ½ pint per acre. Do not use parathion after flowering

SUNFLOWERS (30)—To control sunflower moth, use ½ to 1 pint per acre with 2 to 3 repeat applications at 5 day intervals. Hybrid sunflowers completely bloom in 12 to 15 days thus the initial application should be made at on set of flowering or before 10% of plants begin to flower and moth and young larvae are present.

MOSQUITO CONTROL—Alfalfa, Rice and Irrigated Pastures. Apply 1.6 fluid ounces per acre in 1 to 3 gallons of water. Application must be done under the supervision of Mosquito Abatement Districts or other official agencies. For larvation in to rice fields—larvate 1 pint per 25 acres. Do not use within 15 days after application of Propanil. Do not reapply unless field dries and must be reflooded. Do not graze livestock on irrigated pastures within 7 days of application. Do not apply to water drainage areas where run-off drainage will contaminate lakes, ponds, or streams.

DEALERS SHOULD SELL IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES ONLY.

FORMULATED FOR
PLATTE CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
100 SO. MAIN STREET FREMONT, NEBRASKA 68025

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ACCEPTED

JAN 30 1989

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No 34704-85

10/3

CAN KILL YOU IF SWALLOWED

This product can kill you if swallowed even in small amounts. spray mist or dust may be fatal if swallowed

CAN KILL YOU BY SKIN CONTACT

This product can kill you if touched by hands or spilled or splashed on skin, in eyes or on clothing (liquid goes through clothes)

CAN KILL YOU IF BREATHED

This product can kill you if vapors, spray mist or dust are breathed

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Do not rub eyes or mouth with hands. If you feel sick in any way, STOP work and get help right away. Call a doctor (Physician), clinic or hospital—immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition. After first aid is given (See Statement of Practical Treatment Section) and if a doctor cannot come, take victim to clinic or hospital.

THIS PRODUCT MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED, INHALED, OR IF ALLOWED TO CONTACT SKIN. FAILURE TO PROPERLY FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT WILL INCREASE YOUR RISK.

USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT DURING MIXING/LOADING, APPLICATION, REPAIR AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT, DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDE, AND EARLY REENTRY INTO TREATED FIELDS.

Waterproof pants and coat; heavy-duty chemical-resistant gloves, rubber boots or rubber overshoes, hood or wide-brimmed hat; safety goggles or face shield, NIOSH approved respirator. In addition, mixer/loaders must wear a chemical resistant apron when using the concentrated product. During aerial application in nonenclosed cockpits, a helmet with a visor may be substituted for the hood or a wide-brimmed hat and safety goggles or face shield requirements.

IF MIXING/LOADING IS PERFORMED USING A CLOSED SYSTEM, THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT MAY BE WORN AS AN ALTERNATIVE:

Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves; chemical resistant apron, long-sleeved shirt (or gauntlets and short sleeve shirt) and long-legged pants, shoes and socks

Safety goggles or a faceshield must be worn when the system is under pressure. All other protective clothing and equipment required for use with open systems must be available nearby.

IF APPLICATION IS PERFORMED USING AN ENCLOSED CAB OR COCKPIT, THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT MAY BE WORN AS AN ALTERNATIVE.

Clean long-sleeved shirt and long-legged pants. All other protective clothing and equipment required for use during application must be available in the cab and must be worn when exiting the cab into treated areas. If used for this purpose, contaminated clothing may not be brought back into the cab unless in an enclosure such as a plastic bag.

REMEMBER—THIS CLOTHING IS NOT INTENDED TO PROTECT YOU DURING REPAIR AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT OR DURING EARLY REENTRY! REFER TO THE INSTRUCTIONS ABOVE.

HUMAN FLAGGERS ARE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING AERIAL APPLICATION.

IMPORTANT! If pesticide comes in contact with skin, wash off with soap and water, and contact a physician immediately. Always wash hands, face, and arms with soap and water before smoking, eating, drinking, or toileting.

CLEAN CROP

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to very high acute toxicity to Humans and Birds

For retail sale to and use only by certified applicator or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the certified applicator's certification. Direct supervision for this product is defined as the certified applicator being physically present during application, mixing, loading, repair and cleaning of application equipment. Commercial certified applicators must also ensure that all persons involved in these activities are informed of the precautionary statements.

PARATHION 8-F

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Parathion (O,O diethyl-O-p-nitrophenyl-phosphorothioate)	75.7%
Related Products of Parathion	2.4%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	21.9%
TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER
PELIGRO

POISON

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

See Side Panels For Statement of Practical Treatment, Antidote and Additional Precautionary Statements.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-85 EPA EST. NO. 279-CA-1

NET CONTENTS _____ GALLONS

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This product may be applied through irrigation systems—chemigation—for application to CRANBERRIES only. Apply this product only through solid set sprinkler irrigation system(s). 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 Extension Service 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.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2½ inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Note: Platte Chemical Company does not encourage connecting chemigation systems to public water supplies. The following information is provided for users who have diligently considered all other application and water supply options before electing to make such a connection.

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 pesticide injection pipeline 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 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.

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.

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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

The system 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.

The pesticide injection pipeline 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.

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 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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Mix in clean supply tank the recommended amount of this product for acreage to be covered, and needed quantity of water.

Provide constant mechanical agitation in supply tank to keep this product suspended throughout application operations.

Use sufficient gallonage of water to obtain thorough and uniform coverage, but not cause runoff or excessive leaching. This will vary depending on equipment, pest problem and stage of crop growth. Application of more or less than optimal quantity of water may result in decreased chemical performance, crop injury or illegal pesticide residues.

Meter this product into the irrigation water uniformly during the period of operation.

Do not overlap application. Follow recommended label rates, application timing, and other directions and precautions for crop being treated.

FORMULATED FOR

PLATTE CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

150 SO. MAIN STREET FREMONT, NEBRASKA 68025

* CLEAN CROP is a Registered T.M. of United Agri Products, Inc.