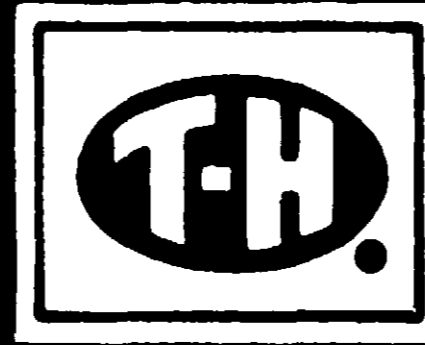


NET CONTENTS

POUNDS

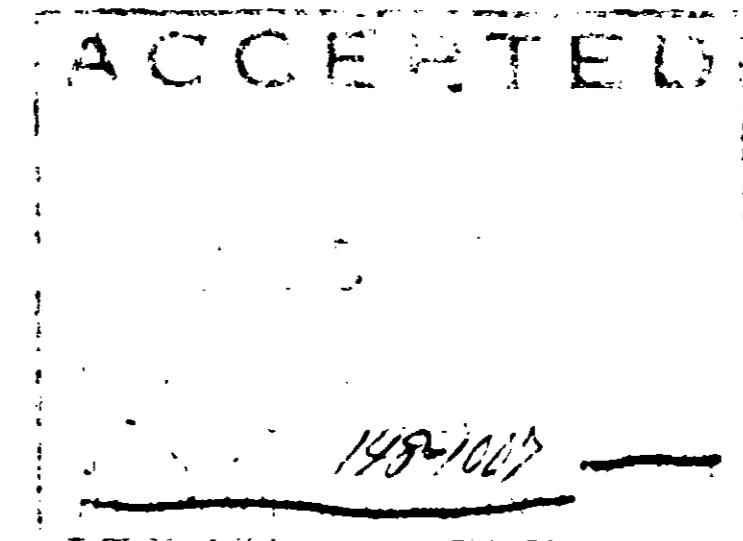


STOP—READ LABEL BEFORE USING!

POISON
See Side Panels
for Antidote &
Precautions



DANGER
Keep Out of
Reach of
Children



1% PARATHION DUST

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Parathion*	1.00%
INERT INGREDIENTS	99.00%
Total	100.00%

*O O diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate

EPA REG. No. 148-1007

NOT FOR HOME USE

+ FIRST AID TREATMENT +

Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition.

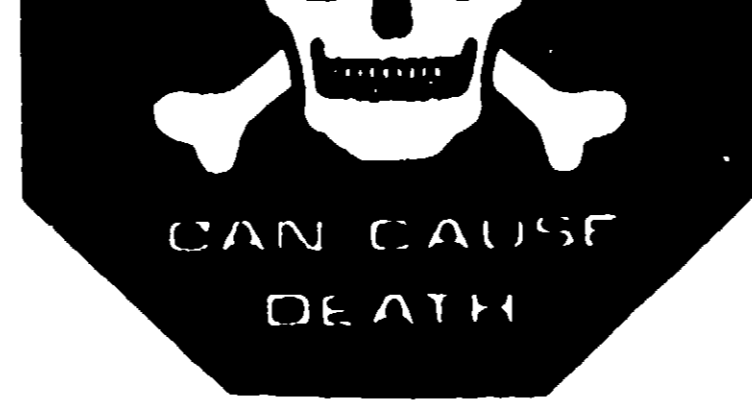
If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor sees victim.

If swallowed and victim is awake (conscious) make him vomit quickly.

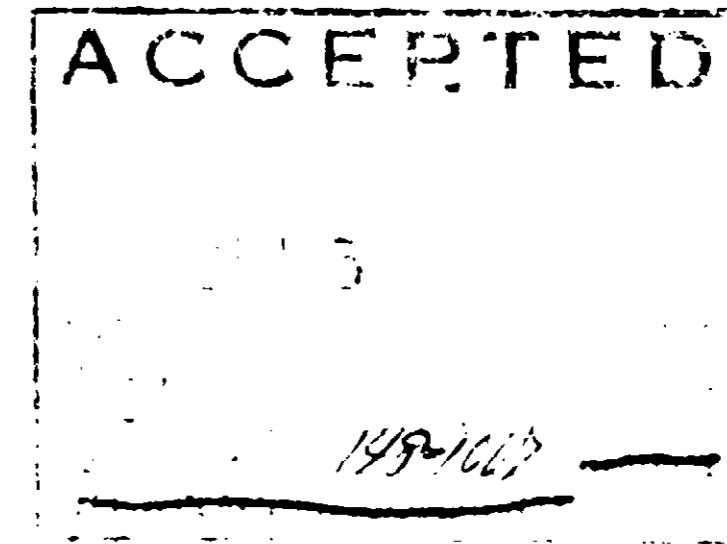
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Antidote administer atropine sulfate in large doses, TWO to FOUR mg. intravenously or intramuscularly as soon as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at 5 to 10 minute intervals until signs of atropinization appear. 2 PAM chloride is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS. Parathion is a strong cholinesterase inhibitor affecting the central and peripheral nervous systems and producing cardiac and respiratory depression. At first sign of pulmonary edema, the patient should be given supplemental oxygen and treated symptomatically. Continued observation of the patient is necessary and fatal

**for Antidote &
Precautions**



**Reach of
Children**



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ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

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EPA REG. No. 148-1007

NOT FOR HOME USE

+ FIRST AID TREATMENT +

Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition.

If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor sees victim.

If swallowed and victim is awake (conscious) make him vomit quickly. Induce vomiting by sticking finger down throat or by giving soapy or strong salty water to drink. Repeat until vomit is clear. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Have victim lie down and keep quiet. See doctor immediately.

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. See doctor immediately.

Parathion is a cholinesterase inhibitor and treatment of severe poisoning should include the use of atropine

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Antidote—administer atropine sulfate in large doses, TWO to FOUR mg. intravenously or intramuscularly as soon as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at 5 to 10 minute intervals until signs of atropinization appear. 2-PAM chloride is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS. Parathion is a strong cholinesterase inhibitor affecting the central and peripheral nervous systems and producing cardiac and respiratory depression. At first sign of pulmonary edema, the patient should be given supplemental oxygen and treated symptomatically. Continued absorption of the poison may occur and fatal relapses have been reported after initial improvement; VERY CLOSE SUPERVISION OF THE PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR AT LEAST 48 HOURS. TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY.

POST TREATED AREA

Consult your State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station regarding posting treated areas.

CAUTION: Misuse as to quantity, timing or method of application can cause damage or injury to animals, persons, property or crops or cause residues in excess of official tolerances.



**THOMPSON-HAYWARD
CHEMICAL COMPANY**

P O BOX 2383 KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66110

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
BEFORE USE READ WARNING AND
NOTICE STATEMENTS CAREFULLY



DO NOT SWALLOW



DO NOT TOUCH



DO NOT BREATHE

DANGER—POISON—PRECAUTIONS



POISONOUS IF SWALLOWED

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

POISONOUS BY SKIN CONTACT

Poisonous if touched by hands or spilled or splashed on skin, in eyes or on clothing (liquid goes through clothes).

POISONOUS IF BREATHED

Breathing vapors, spray mist or dust may be fatal.

POISONOUS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed. Keep out of any body of water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur.

Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

- (1) Wear waterproof pants, coat, hat, rubber boots or rubber overshoes.
- (2) Wear safety goggles.
- (3) Wear mask or respirator approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for parathion protection.
- (4) Wear heavy duty, natural rubber gloves.

WORK SAFETY RULES

Keep all unprotected persons and children away from treated area or where there is danger of drift.

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 First Aid Treatment Section) and if a doctor cannot come, take victim to clinic or hospital.

IMPORTANT! Before removing gloves, wash them with soap and water. Always wash hands, face and arms with soap and water.

PEAS: For Aphids use 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Make no applications within 10 days of harvest.

TOMATOES: For Aphids use 35 lbs. to the acre. Make no applications within 10 days of harvest.

CABBAGE: For Aphids use 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Make no applications within 10 days of harvest.

CAULIFLOWER: For Aphids use 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Make no applications within 7 days of harvest.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS: For Aphids use 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Make no applications within 14 days of harvest.

TOBACCO: For Tobacco Aphids (Peach Aphids) use 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. One or two applications during the growing season and no application within 5 days of priming or 15 days of cutting. Avoid getting wet with plant juices, when cutting. If the use of gloves is directed, they should be indicated as natural rubber gloves.

When necessary to enter treated fields within 24 hours after application, protective clothing should be worn.

STRAWBERRIES: For Red Spiders use 20 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Make no applications within 14 days of harvest.

COTTON: For Red Spiders use 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. Use 30 to 40 lbs. per acre for large rank cotton. Workers entering fields

within 24 hours after application should wear protective clothing. Do not hand pick or harvest within 7 days of application.

YOUNG KALE, COLIARDS AND CABBAGE: For Fall Army Worms use 30 lbs. to the acre. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.



This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed. Keep out of any body of water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur.

Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

(1) Wear waterproof pants, coat, hat, rubber boots or rubber overshoes. (2) Wear safety goggles. (3) Wear mask or respirator approved by the U. S. Bureau of Mines for parathion protection. (4) Wear heavy duty, natural rubber gloves.

WORK SAFETY RULES

Keep all unprotected persons and children away from treated area or where there is danger of drift.

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 a parathion and describe his condition. After first aid is given (see First Aid Treatment Section) and if a doctor cannot come, take victim to clinic or hospital.

IMPORTANT! Before removing gloves, wash them with soap and water. Always wash hands, face and arms with soap and water before smoking, eating or drinking.

AFTER WORK, take off all work clothes and shoes. Shower, using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Wash protective clothing and protective equipment with soap and water after each use. Respirator should be cleaned and filter replaced according to instructions included with respirator.



POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)

Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body on contact with all skin surfaces and eyes. Clothing wet with this material must be removed immediately. Exposed persons must receive prompt medical treatment or they may die.

Some of the signs and symptoms of poisoning are: Headache, nausea, vomiting, cramps, weakness, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, tightness in chest, labored breathing, nervousness, sweating, watering of eyes, drooling or frothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and convulsions.

Avoid getting wet with plant juices, when cutting. If the use of gloves is directed, they should be indicated as natural rubber gloves.

When necessary to enter treated fields within 24 hours after application, protective clothing should be worn.

STRAWBERRIES: For Red Spiders use 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Make no applications within 14 days of harvest.

COTTON: For Red Spiders use 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. Use 30 to 40 lbs. per acre for large rank cotton. Workers entering fields within 24 hours after application should wear protective clothing. Do not hand pick or harvest within 7 days of application.

YOUNG KALE, COLLARDS AND CABBAGE: For Fall Army Worms use 30 lbs. to the acre. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.

PEANUTS: For Fall Army Worms use 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

DESTROY CONTAINER WHEN EMPTY

Do not reuse empty container. Destroy it by burying with waste in a safe place.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on crops. Protective information may be obtained from your Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service.