

not apply before plants start to vine or within 15 days of harvest on cucumbers and squash or 7 days on melons.

CORN: Apply 1 pint for European corn borer and 1/2 pint for armyworms. Do not apply within 12 days of cutting or forage.

LETTUCE: Use 1 pint for aphids and leafhoppers. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest on head lettuce, 2 days on leaf and bib lettuce.

ONIONS: For thrips, use 1 pint and repeat at weekly intervals as necessary. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

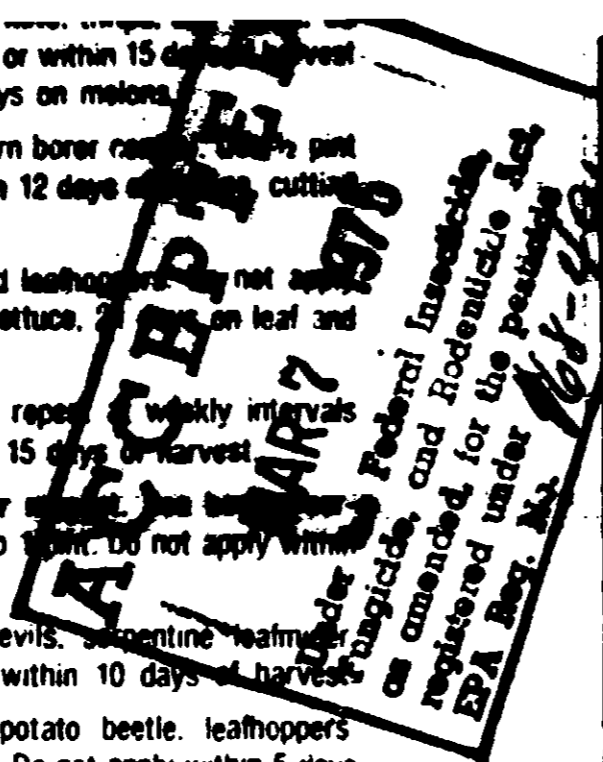
PEPPER: To control aphids, pepper weevils, and serpentine leafminer thrips, apply 1/2 to 1 pint. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

PEAS: To control aphids, pea weevils, and serpentine leafminer thrips use 1/2 pint. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.

POTATOES: For aphids, Colorado potato beetle, leafhoppers, leafminers, spider mites, use 1 pint. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

SPINACH: For aphid and leafminer control, use 1/2 to 1 pint. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

LEGUMES, SMALL GRAINS: (Alfalfa, clover, vetch, and small grains) To control aphids, including yellow clover aphid, armyworms, blister beetles, grasshoppers, apply 1/2 pint when infestation first appears. Make no applications within 15 days of cutting or forage use or harvesting of grain.



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.

POST-TREATED AREA

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

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.

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. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

DO NOT STORE near or contaminate feed or foodstuffs.

DESTROY CONTAINER WHEN EMPTY. Wash out thoroughly with water. Punch drum full of holes or crush so that it cannot be used for any purpose. Dispose of it where it cannot be salvaged for any use.

NO WARRANTY: Manufacturer or Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than for the purposes indicated on the label. Manufacturer or Seller is not liable for any injury or damage caused by this product due to misuse, misunderstanding or any application not specifically described and recommended on the label.

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 coma.

FIRST AID TREATMENT

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

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USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

(1) Wear water-proof 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 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

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

ANTIDOTE: Administer atropine sulfate in large doses, 2 to 4 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

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

FRUITS

APPLES: To control codling moth, plum curculio, orange tortrix, San Jose scale and scaly scales, Red-legged leaf roller (second and third broods), mealy apple aphid, woolly bug: use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. For control of bud moth, red bug, fruit tree leaf roller (first brood), European red mite, two-spotted mite, Pacific mite, Schoenli-mite, Willamette mite, clover mite: use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For certain mites, such as two-spotted and Willamette, repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals during summer months. Directions for control of mites on apples also apply to peaches, pears, prunes and plums.

CAUTION: Injury may occur on McIntosh and related varieties.

GRAPES: To control leaf roller, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre in 100 gallons of water. For mites use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Repeat application at 5 to 7 day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 3 pints per acre application after buck-shot stage.

NECTARINES, PEACHES: To control plum curculio, Oriental fruit moth, peach twig borer, San Jose scale, catfacing insects: use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved. For fruit tree leaf roller, cottony peach scale, green peach aphid, spider mites: use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

PEARS: To control pear blister mite, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water in pre-blossom spray. For pear psylla, use $\frac{3}{4}$ pint whether in pre- or post-blossom spray. Treat for codling moth, mealy bug, woolly aphid and certain spider mites as under apples. To control serpentine leafminer and thrips, use 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

PRUNES & PLUMS: To control plum curculio, use $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved. For control of bud moth, mealy plum louse, tortrix, leaf roller, leaf hoppers, aphids, spider mites: use $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pints. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

VEGETABLES AND FIELD CROPS

Except where otherwise indicated, use the following dosages per acre in sufficient water to obtain good coverage.

ARTICHOKES: For control of plum moth and aphids use 1 pint. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

BEANS: To control Mexican bean beetle, leafhoppers, aphids, red spider, armyworm, leafroller, leafminer, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals until control is obtained. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

BEETS: For control of blister beetles, leaf hoppers, leafminers, webworm, use 1 pint. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest or 21 days if treated tops are to be used for food or feed.

CARROTS: For control of aphids, use 1 pint per 300 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.