

PRECAUTIONS IN USING

Do not swallow or get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors. Not for use or storage in or around the home. Do not contaminate food or feed products. Keep away from heat and open flame.

CALL A PHYSICIAN IN ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED POISONING

INTERNAL

EXTERNAL

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

WARNING SYMPTOMS

TREATMENT

DO NOT CONTAMINATE ANY FEED OR FOOD CONTAINERS



Bidrin[®] 8

WATER MISCIBLE

CONTAINS 2 LB. ACTIVE INGREDIENT PER QT.
(ORGANIC PHOSPHATE COMPOUND, LIQUID, N.O.S.)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	BY WEIGHT
Dimethyl phosphate of 3-hydroxy N, N-dimethyl-cis-crotonamide	82%
INERT INGREDIENTS	18%
EPA REG. NO. 201-274 AA	TOTAL 100%

NET CONTENTS:
1 QT. (32 FL. OZ.)



DANGER! POISON
Keep out of reach of children
and domestic animals.

See antidote and other precautions on back panel.

SHELL CHEMICAL COMPANY, A Division of Shell Oil Company, AGRICULTURAL DIVISION, SAN RAMON, CA. 94583

BIDRIN 8 has
pounds of oil
the required
coverage.

USE:

Crops	
SEED CROPS SOYBEANS	Grass Stalk Leaf Cole Seed Pota flea Mexi bee
	Aphi Plant
FIELD CROPS COTTON	Aphi Spide Cotte
	Grass Boll
	Aphi Cotte Spide Grass Weed hopp (Lygu cate perf)

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Code AC-30:0 ACL-1



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**Read the Directions Carefully
and Follow Them at all Times.**

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

BIDRIN 8 Insecticide is a water-miscible product which contains 2 pounds of active ingredient per quart. For foliage applications, mix the required amount of BIDRIN 8 in sufficient water to provide uniform coverage.

USE AND DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

Crops	Insect	Dosage, Fluid Ounces per Acre	Directions for Application
SEED CROPS SOYBEANS	Grasshoppers, Stinkbugs, Treehoppers, Leafhoppers, Colorado potato beetles, Potato fleabeetle, Mexican bean beetle	4.0	Apply to give uniform coverage. Repeat as necessary. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not graze livestock on treated fields, or feed treated trash or seed. Do not apply during peak bee activity. Do not use BIDRIN 8 on this crop unless grown for seed.
	Aphids	8.0	
	Plant Bugs (Lygus)	8.0-16.0	
FIELD CROPS COTTON	Aphids, Thrips, Spider mites, Cotton fleahopper	For Early Season Control 1.6-3.2	Apply to give uniform coverage. Repeat as necessary. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not graze livestock on treated fields or feed treated gin trash.
	Grasshoppers, Boll weevil	4.0	
	Aphids, Stinkbugs, Cotton fleahopper, Spider mites, Grasshoppers, Boll Weevil, Black flea- hopper, Plant Bugs (Lygus), Salt marsh caterpillars, Leaf perforators	For Mid or Late Season Control 4.0-8.0	

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

SHELL CHEMICAL COMPANY MAKES NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR OTHERWISE, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED concerning this product or its uses which extend beyond the use of the product under normal conditions in accord with the statements made on this label.

Code AC 3070 ACL-1002K 10-73 U.S. Patent No. 2,802,855 Printed in U.S.A.



Bidrin® 8
WATER MISCIBLE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	BY WEIGHT
Dimethyl phosphate of 3-hydroxy N, N-dimethyl-cis-crotonamide	82%
INERT INGREDIENTS	18%

TOTAL 100%



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FIELD CROPS COTTON

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Code AC-3020

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clothing. Do not breathe vapors. Not
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ucts. Keep away from heat and open
flame.

[illegible]

There is a great deal of information in this book, and it is presented in a way that is both accessible and engaging. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the United States, and it is a must-read for anyone who wants to understand the country's past.

water and other natural resources. The protection of these natural resources requires a variety of management and policy options. One of the most important is the development of a water quality management plan (WQMP) that is based on a thorough understanding of the water quality problem and the resources available to address it. The WQMP should be developed in consultation with the community and other stakeholders, and it should be updated regularly as new information becomes available. The WQMP should also be integrated with other planning efforts, such as land use planning and transportation planning, to ensure that water quality is protected and improved in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.

NOTE: The following information is for informational purposes only and is not to be used for any other purpose.

DECONTAMINATE AND DESTROY USED CONTAINERS Containers used for the disposal of radioactive waste must be decontaminated and destroyed. The decontamination process involves the removal of radioactive material from the container surface. This is typically done using a combination of physical and chemical methods. The destroyed containers are then disposed of in a secure manner.

— ANTIDOTE AND FIRST AID TREATMENT

EXTERNAL: If the material has been spilled on the skin, immediately remove patient from the vicinity of the incident. To remove all contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and running water. If the material gets into the eyes, wash immediately with running water for at least ten minutes. If **WARNING SYMPTOMS APPEAR** See **WARNING SYMPTOMS** below. Keep patient prone and quiet. Start artificial respiration immediately if patient is not breathing. Transport the patient immediately to the nearest hospital.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

WARNING SYMPTOMS: Symptoms include weakness, headache, tightness in chest, blurred vision, constricted pupils, pupillary salivation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

TREATMENT: Atropine is the specific parasympathetic antagonist for muscarinic parasympathetic nervous stimulation. If there are signs of parasympathetic stimulation, atropine sulfate should be given at 1 to 2 mg intravenously in doses of 1 to 2 mg/grams until complete atropinization is achieved.

For example, a 10-kg (22-lb) child would receive 10 to 20 mg of atropine sulfate intravenously. A child with a 10-kg weight would receive 10 to 20 mg of atropine sulfate intravenously. A child with a 20-kg weight would receive 20 to 40 mg of atropine sulfate intravenously. A child with a 30-kg weight would receive 30 to 60 mg of atropine sulfate intravenously. A child with a 40-kg weight would receive 40 to 80 mg of atropine sulfate intravenously. A child with a 50-kg weight would receive 50 to 100 mg of atropine sulfate intravenously. A child with a 60-kg weight would receive 60 to 120 mg of atropine sulfate intravenously. A child with a 70-kg weight would receive 70 to 140 mg of atropine sulfate intravenously. A child with a 80-kg weight would receive 80 to 160 mg of atropine sulfate intravenously. A child with a 90-kg weight would receive 90 to 180 mg of atropine sulfate intravenously. A child with a 100-kg weight would receive 100 to 200 mg of atropine sulfate intravenously.

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SOLID RED

PRECAUTIONS IN USING DANGER! KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS. POISONOUS IF SWALLOWED, INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. RAPIDLY ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. REPEATED INHALATION OR SKIN CONTACT MAY, WITHOUT SYMPTOMS, PROGRESSIVELY INCREASE SUSCEPTIBILITY TO BIDRIN POISONING.

Do not swallow or get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors. Not for use or storage in or around the home.

Do not contaminate food or food products. Keep away from heat and open flame.

This product is toxic to wildlife. Keep out of lakes, ponds and streams. Do not apply in any manner not specified on the label. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

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.

Wear clean natural rubber gloves, clean protective clothing and goggles. Replace gloves frequently and destroy used gloves. During commercial or prolonged exposure in spray mixing and loading operations, wear a mask or respirator of a type adequate against BIDRIN vapors and gases. Workers entering field within 16 hours of treatment should be protected with clean protective clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating or smoking. If the material gets into the eyes, immediately flush with water for at least 10 minutes and get medical attention. In case of contact, remove all contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water; wash clothing before re-use. In case of spillage, wash down with large amounts of water. Decontaminate areas and equipment by washing with concentrate solution of alkali and detergent and rinse with water.

NOTE: DANGER! Avoid skin and eye contamination when handling strong caustic solutions.

DECONTAMINATE AND DESTROY USED CONTAINERS. Do not re-use for any purpose. Decontaminate containers by rinsing thoroughly with water and alkaline detergent. Destroy containers by breaking and burying fragments in isolated area. Dispose of rinsings in a way as not to constitute a hazard, or contaminate water supplies.

ANTIDOTE AND FIRST AID TREATMENT
ATROPINE IS THE EMERGENCY ANTIDOTE

SOLID RED

FOR BIDRIN POISONING. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be used in conjunction with atropine.

CALL A PHYSICIAN IN ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED POISONING.

INTERNAL: If the material has been swallowed, induce vomiting immediately. This may be done by introducing a finger into the throat or by giving warm salt water (1 tablespoon of salt to a glass of water). NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

EXTERNAL: If the material has been spilled on the skin, immediately remove patient from the vicinity of the insecticide, remove all contaminated clothing, and wash skin with soap and running water. If the material gets into the eyes, wash immediately with running water for at least ten minutes. IF WARNING SYMPTOMS APPEAR: (See WARNING SYMPTOMS below.) Keep patient prone and quiet. Start artificial respiration immediately if patient is not breathing. Transport the patient immediately to the nearest hospital.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

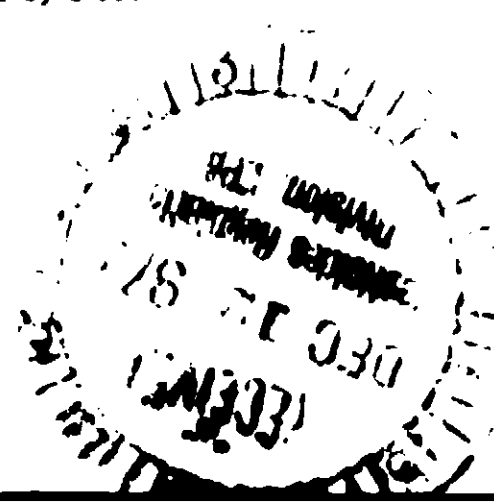
WARNING SYMPTOMS: Symptoms include weakness, headache, tightness in chest, blurred vision, non-reactive pin-point pupils, salivation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

TREATMENT: Atropine is the specific therapeutic antagonist of choice against parasympathetic nervous stimulation. If there are signs of parasympathetic stimulation, atropine sulfate should be injected at 10-minute intervals, in doses of 1 to 2 milligrams, until complete atropinization has occurred.

Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM chloride) may also be used as an effective antidote in addition to and while maintaining full atropinization. In adults, an initial dose of 1 gram of 2-PAM should be injected, preferably as an infusion in 250 cc of saline over a 15 to 30 minute period. If this is not practical, 2-PAM may be administered slowly by intravenous injection as a 5 percent solution in water over not less than two minutes. After about an hour, a second dose of 1 gram of 2-PAM will be indicated if muscle weakness has not been relieved. For infants and children the dose of 2-PAM is 0.25 grams.

Morphine is an improper treatment.

Clear chest by postural drainage. Oxygen administration may be necessary. Observe patient continuously for 48 hours. Repeated exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors may, without warning, cause prolonged susceptibility to very small doses of any cholinesterase inhibitor. Allow no further exposure until cholinesterase regeneration has been attained as determined by blood test.



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