

Code 66

Net Weight

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.

Phoskil® Spray Insecticide Contains 15% Parathion

EPA Reg. No. 279-336

EPA Est., 279-

| | |
|--|---------|
| Active Ingredient: | By Wt. |
| Parathion (O,O-diethyl-O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)..... | 15.0% |
| Inert Ingredients:..... | 85.0% |
| | 100.00% |

STOP! READ THE LABEL



CAN KILL YOU

DANGER

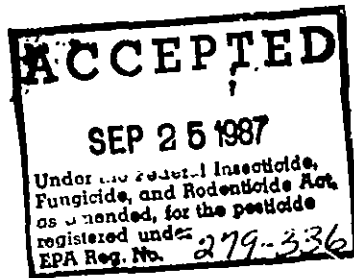
Keep out of reach of children

POISON

See side panels for antidote and precautions

PELIGRO

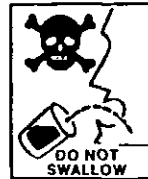
PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicado ampliamente.



FMC

FMC Corporation
Agricultural Chemical Group
Philadelphia PA 19103

5/87



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.

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 wide-brimmed hat and safety goggles or face shield requirements.

POISONOUS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE

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.

WORK SAFETY RULES

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.

be desirable starting when the first damage appears. Bud Moth—Use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water in an application ahead of bloom where bud moth is a serious problem and satisfactory control is not resulting from the use of a regular program. Red-banded Leafroller—Use 2 pounds per 100 gallons applied in the calyx and 10 days later for control of first brood larvae. For later broods, use 2 pounds per 100 gallons in 2 or 3 cover sprays when the larvae are present.

CAUTION: For greater safety the use of as low dosages as possible is advised. Slow drying weather increases the danger of injury. Russeting has been reported on Jonathans. Applications of this product may cause injury to fruit and foliage of McIntosh and related varieties.

Pears (14): Mites—Use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water. Apply in 2 or 3 applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Make first application when mites first become troublesome. Mealybugs—Use 1 to 1½ pounds per 100 gallons of water in 1 or 2 applications when necessary. Pear Psylla—Use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water early in the season and later if needed when Psylla becomes troublesome. More than one application may be needed.

Peaches (Except California) (14), Plums (14), Prunes (14): Plum Curculio—Use 1½ to 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water in 2 or more applications at 8 to 10 day intervals. Begin when adults are present and continue throughout the period when overwintering Curculio are active. Additional applications will be necessary for later broods. Do not apply more than 5 pounds actual Parathion per acre per year on peaches.

Peaches (Except California) (14): Oriental Fruit Moth—Use 1½ to 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Time the applications with egg hatch of the broods. Mites—Use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water in 2 or 3 applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Make applications when mites become troublesome. Cottony Cushion Scale—Use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water in two applications 10 days apart beginning when the crawlers first appear. Do not apply more than 5 pounds actual parathion per acre per year on peaches.

Citrus (14): Including Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangelos, Tangerines: Florida Red and Purple Scale, Mealybugs, Aphids, Cottony Cushion Scale—Use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water. Begin when insects first appear and repeat as needed. Do not make more than 3 applications per season. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not exceed 1300 gallons of water per acre at listed rate.

Grapes (14): Grape Berry Moth, Hoplia Beetle, Mealybug, Mites, Thrips—Use 3½ pounds per acre. Leafroller—Use 1½ pounds per acre. For Grape Berry Moth, apply just before bloom, at petal fall, 7 to 14 days after petal fall, 35 to 45 days after bloom and 14 days later. Apply 200 gallons of water per acre with ground equipment only.

Dormant Application: Use 10 pounds plus 2 gallons Dormant Oil Emulsion per 100 gallons of water. Apply 200 gallons per acre as a dormant spray.

Tobacco: Aphids—Use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water as needed. Make no applications within 5 days of priming or 15 days of cutting. Avoid getting wet with plant juices when cutting. Gloves should be worn while transplanting plants or harvesting leaves if an application has been made within 30 days.

Tomatoes (10): Aphids—Use 2 pounds per acre in sufficient water to cover. Begin when aphids first appear and repeat as needed.

Cabbage (10), Broccoli (7), Brussels Sprouts (7), Cauliflower (7): Aphids, Diamond-back Moth Larvae, Imported Cabbageworm, Cabbage Loopers, Armyworms—Use 2 to 3 pounds per acre in sufficient water to cover. Begin when insects first appear, and repeat as needed.

Carrots (15): Leaf Miner, Leafhoppers, Vegetable Weevils—Use 2 to 3 pounds per acre in sufficient water to cover. Aphids, Stink Bugs—Use 3½ pounds per acre. Do not use treated carrot tops for food or feed.

Table Beets (15) (21 days if tops are to be used for food or feed): Flea Beetle, Leaf Miners, Aphids, and Webworms—Use 3 pounds per acre in sufficient water to cover. Blister Beetle—Use 3½ pounds per acre.

Turnips (10): Aphids, Cabbage Webworms, Cutworms, Vegetable Weevils, False Chinch Bugs and Harlequin Bugs—Use 3 pounds per acre in sufficient water to cover. Cabbage Loopers—Use 3½ pounds per acre. If greens are used for food, do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

Potatoes (5): Aphids—Use 2 pounds per acre in sufficient water to cover. Begin when aphids first appear and repeat as needed.

Dealers Should Sell in Original Packages Only

Terms of Sale or Use: On purchase of this product buyer and user agree to the following conditions:

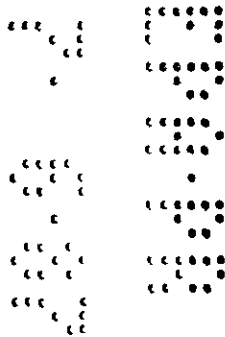
Warranty: FMC makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Except as so warranted, the product is sold as is. Buyer and user assume all risk of use and/or handling and/or storage of this material when such use and/or handling and/or storage is contrary to label instructions.

Directions and Recommendations: Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing

factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller and are assumed by buyer at his own risk.

Use of Product: FMC's recommendations for the use of this product are based upon tests believed to be reliable. The use of this product being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to the effects of such or the results to be obtained if not used in accordance with directions or established safe practice.

Damages: Buyer's or user's exclusive remedy for damages for breach of warranty or negligence shall be limited to direct damages not exceeding the purchase price paid and shall not include incidental or consequential damages.



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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.

AFTER WORK: Wash gloves with soap and water before removing. Take off all work clothes and shoes. Store protective clothing separately from personal clothing. Launder protective clothing after each use. Shower using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Personal clothing worn during mixing/loading, application, repair and cleaning of application equipment, disposal of pesticide, and early reentry into treated fields must be stored and laundered separately from household articles. Clothing and equipment heavily contaminated or drenched with parathion must be destroyed according to state and local regulations.

HEAVILY CONTAMINATED OR DRENCHED CLOTHING CANNOT BE ADEQUATELY DECONTAMINATED.

Respirators should be cleaned and cartridges replaced according to instructions included with respirators. Replace gloves frequently.

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, drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. 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.

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 central and peripheral nervous system 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 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.

FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CALL

716-735-3765

POST TREATED AREA

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds in treated areas may be killed. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, marshes, bogs, and potholes). Run-off and drift from target areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

This product is extremely toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Reentry into apple, citrus, peach, nectarine or grape fields in the states of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah is prohibited for seven days after the end of application, unless all protective clothing and equipment required for early reentry as described elsewhere on the label is worn. Reentry into all other treated areas is prohibited for 48 hours after end of application, unless all required protective clothing and equipment is worn.

Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing, period of time field must be vacated and appropriate actions to take in case of accidental exposure. An example of such information is given under written warnings. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information:

ANGER

Area treated with Phoskil® Spray Insecticide on (insert date). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing for 48 hours (insert State Department of Agriculture's re-entry interval, if more restrictive).

In case of accidental exposure to pesticide spray or dust, wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. If inhaled, go to an area where the pesticide has not been applied. Get medical attention if needed.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage

Do not store in or around the home.

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, fold and roll back bags, clamp and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call FMC collect: (716) 735-3765.

To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. If dry material, cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal

Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

DO NOT USE IN UNDILUTED FORM.

Use a knife to slit open the package containing this material. Hold the cut end of the bag closed while introducing the bag into the spray tank opening or slurry bucket to minimize the amount of powder floating in the air. Do not shake bag until it is deep within the tank opening. It is recommended that the concentrated wettable powder is emptied into water in a slurry bucket and then emptied into the tank. This procedure is preferred to dumping the dry material into the tank or onto a screen and then washing it into the tank.

Avoid use of this material in combination with strongly alkaline materials such as Bordeaux, Lime Sulfur or Hydrated Lime. OBSERVED DAYS INTERVAL BETWEEN LAST APPLICATION AND HARVEST INDICATED BY NUMBER IN () FOLLOWING CROP.

Apples (14): Mites—Use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water. Apply 2 or 3 applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Make first application when mites first become troublesome. Aphids—Use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water when aphids first appear, and make a second application if necessary. Mealybugs—Use 1 to 1½ pounds per 100 gallons of water in 1 or 2 applications when necessary. Plum Curculio—Use 1 to 1½ pounds per 100 gallons of water in the calyx and first cover spray for the control of early season injury. Where Curculio feeding later in the season causes fruit damage, one or more additional applications may