

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.

Manufactured For

WOODBURY CHEMICAL COMPANY

Division of TECHNE CORP.

ST. JOSEPH, MO. 64502; DENVER, COLO.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

AIRPARA-MISCIBLE must be diluted with water before using. Dilute at the rate shown. Add the required amount of Parathion to only a small quantity of water and agitate well before adding the remainder of water required.

AIRPLANE SPRAYING: (Greenbug on wheat, oats and barley only) Application should be made before heads of wheat, oats and barley begin to form. Use from 1/8 to 1/4 pint dissolved in 2 gallons of water and apply at the rate of 2 gallons per acre.

CITRUS FRUITS: For Purple Scale, Florida Red Scale, Cottony Cushion Scale, Snow Scale and Mealybugs, use 4 to 5 ounces Airpara-Miscible per 100 gallons of water in full coverage spray. For Aphids use 3 to 4 ounces per 100 gallons of water. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. The peel of citrus fruits treated with Airpara-Miscible should not be used for food. Under conditions of low vigor, Parathion sprays may cause some injury to foliage of citrus trees.

STOP - READ LABEL BEFORE USING!

POISON

See Side Panels for Antidote & Precautions



DANGER

Keep Out of Reach of Children

ACCEPTED
Aug 19, 1971
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED UNDER NO. 449-97

AIRPARA-MISCIBLE

Active Ingredient:

Parathion: O, O-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate 84.0%

Inert Ingredients: 16.0%

GALLONS NET

NOT FOR HOME USE

Crop	Pest	Amt. Per Acre	Days Before Harvest
<u>Sugar Beet</u>	<u>Beet Leafhopper</u> — Young Plants	6 oz.	15
	(Seed Crop)		
	<u>Leaf Miner, Lygus Bugs</u>	6 oz.	15
<u>Eggplant</u>	<u>White Flies</u>	7 oz.	15
<u>Melons</u>	<u>Beet Leafhopper</u>	8 oz.	7
	<u>Cucumber Beetle, Leaf Miner,</u>		
	<u>Thrips</u>	4 oz.	7
<u>Peppers</u>	<u>Flea Beetle</u>	6 oz.	15
<u>Potatoes</u>	<u>Blister Beetle</u>	4 oz.	5
<u>Spinach</u>	<u>Leaf Miner</u>	6 oz.	21
<u>Tomatoes</u>	<u>Spider Mites, Russet Mites</u>	8 oz.	15
<u>Peas</u>	<u>Pea Aphids</u>	4 oz.	15
<u>Wheat, Oats, Barley</u>	<u>Winter Mites</u>	4 oz.	15

Apply the above dosages in sufficient water for full coverage. Repeat when necessary but not after days indicated before harvest.

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 glasses.
- (3) Wear mask or respirator approved by the Bureau of Mines for parathion protection.
- (4) Wear heavy-duty, natural rubber gloves.

WORK SAFETY RULES

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

Do not rub eyes or mouth with hands. If in any way, STOP work and get help right away from a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition. After first aid given (see First Aid Treatment Section), if a doctor cannot come, take victim to clinic or hospital.

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

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

EPA Reg. No. 449-97

READ BEFORE USING!



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A-MISCIBLE

phenyl phosphorothioate 84.0%
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ALLONS NET

OR HOME USE

Post	Amt. Per Acre	Days Before Harvest
Beet Leafhopper — Young Plants (Seed Crop)	6 oz.	15
Leaf Miner, Lygus Bugs	6 oz.	15
White Flies	7 oz.	15
Beet Leafhopper	8 oz.	7
Cucumber Beetle, Leaf Miner, Thrips	4 oz.	7
Flea Beetle	6 oz.	15
Blister Beetle	4 oz.	5
Leaf Miner	6 oz.	21
Spider Mites, Russet Mites	8 oz.	15
Pea Aphids	4 oz.	15
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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.

EPA Reg. No. 449-97

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 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.

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.

DANGER

Vacated areas should not be re-entered until drifting insecticides and volatile residues have dissipated. Do not contaminate food or feed products. Keep away from heat and open flame, store at temperatures above 65°. To be used only by trained operators. Bury spillage; clean up areas with a strong alkali solution.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Rinse equipment and containers with alkali and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Do not reuse empty container. Containers should be disposed of by perforating or crushing and burying with wastes.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all risk of use and storage or handling not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

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.

POST TREATED AREA

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


CONTAINER DISPOSAL

See Below.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

See Below.



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DANGER

Keep Out of Reach of Children

ACCEPTED
July 19, 1971
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED UNDER NO. 100000 SUBJECT TO ATTACHED COMMENTS

AIRPARA-MISCIBLE

Active Ingredient:

Parathion: O, O-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate ... 84.0%

Inert Ingredients: ... 16.0%

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USE ONLY WHEN PROTECTIVE EQ

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WORK

Keep all unprotected treated area or when

Do not rub eyes or mouth in any way. STOP work a doctor (physician). Explain that the victim has been given (see First Aid Instructions) if doctor cannot come, take

IMPORTANT! Before work with soap and water on arms with soap and drinking.

AFTER WORK, take shower, using soap on clothes when leaving work. Wash protective equipment with soap. Respirator should be cleaned according to instructions in

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DANGER

Keep Out of Reach of Children

SCIBLE

ACCEPTED
Aug 19 1971
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EPA Reg. No. 449-97

	<u>Amt. Per Acre</u>	<u>Days Before Harvest</u>
opper — Young Plants	6 oz.	15
Lygus Bugs	6 oz.	15
	7 oz.	15
opper	8 oz.	7
Beetle, Leaf Miner,	4 oz.	7
	6 oz.	15
	4 oz.	5
	6 oz.	21
s, Russet Mite,	8 oz.	15
	4 oz.	15
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water for full coverage. Repeat when necessary but not after days

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