

READ LABEL BEFORE USING!



**DANGER**

**Keep Out of Reach of Children**

**4 LB.**

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# PARATHION-EMULSIFIABLE

Content:

O-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate ..... 46.5%  
Inerts: ..... 53.5%

**GALLONS NET  
NOT FOR HOME USE**

Crop	Pest	Amt. Per Acre	Days Before Harvest
Sugar Beet	Beet Leafhopper — Young Plants (Seed Crop)	12 oz.	15
	Leaf Miner, Lygus Bugs	12 oz.	15
Eggplant	White Flies	14 oz.	15
Melons	Beet Leafhoppers, Cucumber Beetle, Leaf Miner, Thrips	1 Pint	7
Peppers	Flea Beetle	8 oz.	7
Potatoes	Blister Beetle	12 oz.	15
Spinach	Leaf Miner	8 oz.	5
Tomatoes	Spider Mites, Russet Mites	12 oz.	21
Pees	Pee Aphids	1 Pint	15
Wheat, Oats, Barley	Winter Mites	8 oz.	15

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

For aerial application mix in 2 to 5 gallons of water per acre.

### 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. 449-315

### 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.

### 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.

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 insecticide 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, storage or handling not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.