



DANGER—POISON—PRECAUTIONS ☠

CAN KILL YOU IF SWALLOWED

This product can kill you if swallowed even in small amounts: spray mist or dust may be fatal if swallowed.



CAN KILL YOU BY SKIN CONTACT

This product can kill you if touched by hands or spilled or splashed on skin, in eyes or on clothing (liquid goes through clothes).



CAN KILL YOU IF BREATHED

This product can kill you if vapors, spray mist or dust are breathed.

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.

EPA Reg. No. 524-27 AA

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

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.

POISON

ACCEPTED

JUN 5 1975

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 524-27

MINIATURE FACSIMILE
Smallest Type size on package 10 point.

STOP! READ THE LABEL



DANGER
Keep out of reach of children

PARATHION Technical

ETHYL PARATHION Technical

NOT FOR HOME USE

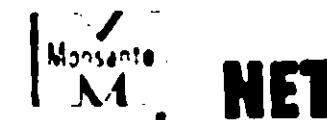
FOR FORMULATING INSECTICIDES AND MITICIDES ACCORDING TO REGISTERED LABELING.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Parathion 98.5%

INERT INGREDIENT:

*O,O diethyl O p nitrophenyl phosphorothioate 1.5%



☠ POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)
Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It enters the body on contact with all skin surfaces, eyes. Clothing wet with this material should be removed immediately. Exposed persons should receive prompt medical treatment or they may die.
Some of the signs and symptoms of poisoning are: Headache, nausea, vomiting, cramps, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, tightness in chest, labored breathing, nervousness, sweating, drooling or frothing of mouth, muscle spasms and coma.

➕ FIRST AID TREATMENT

Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been poisoned with parathion and describe his condition.

If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor arrives. If swallowed and victim is awake (conscious), induce vomiting by striking the back of the throat or by giving soap or strong salt water to drink. Repeat until vomit is clear. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Lay victim down and keep quiet. See doctor immediately.

In case of contact, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, removing contaminated clothing and shoes as soon as possible.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Antidote—administer atropine sulfate in 1:100 to FOUR mg. intravenously or intramuscularly as soon as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at 15 to 30 minute intervals until signs of atropinization appear. 2-PAM chloride is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. DO NOT USE MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS. Parathion is a strong cholinesterase inhibitor affecting central and peripheral nervous systems and producing cardiac and respiratory depression. At 100 mg. pulmonary edema, the patient should be placed on supplemental oxygen and treated symptomatically. Inhaled absorption of the poison may occur. RELAXATION HAVE BEEN REPORTED AFTER INITIAL TREATMENT. VERY CLOSE SUPERVISION OF THE PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR AT LEAST 48 HOURS.

LOT NO.

STOP! READ THE LABEL



DANGER
Keep out of reach
of children

PARATHION Technical

Technical

NOT FOR HOME USE

CONFORMING TO REGISTERED LABELING

98.5%

1.5%



NET

phosphorothioate

123

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.

NOTE: DO NOT HEAT ABOVE 200°F.

EPA Est. 524-AL-1

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

See instructions painted on drum.

IN CASE OF SPILL OR LEAK, keep all unprotected persons away. Cover with absorbent such as soda ash, lime, clay or saw dust. Sweep up and bury. Wash area thoroughly with strong lye solution.

896.04-000-2753

MONSANTO COMPANY • AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS • ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63166, U.S.A.



PARATHION, LIQUID

In case of any evidence of damaged or leaking containers telephone collect, (205) 236-6381 Monsanto, Anniston, Alabama

LOT NO.

PACKER