

SECURITY

# MOTOX 63

## COTTON SPRAY

REGISTERED  
JUL 28, 1969  
769-394  
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE  
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT

**CONTAINS 6 POUNDS TOXAPHENE AND  
3 POUNDS METHYL PARATHION PER GALLON**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

*Toxaphene .....	53.2%
O, O-dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate .....	26.6%
Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent .....	14.9%

**INERT INGREDIENTS:**

.....	5.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

U. S. D. A. Reg. No. 769-394

\*Technical Chlorinated Camphene, Chlorine content 67-69%



### POISON



**ANTIDOTE AND FIRST AID TREATMENT**

**DANGER! KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. POISONOUS IF SWALLOWED, INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.**

Rapidly Absorbed Through Skin. Repeated Inhalation or Skin Contact May, Without Symptoms, Progressively Increase Susceptibility to Methyl Parathion Poisoning. Do not swallow or get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe mist or vapors. Wear clean natural rubber gloves; clean waterproof protective clothing, and goggles. Replace gloves frequently and destroy used gloves. Wear a mask or respirator of a type passed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Methyl Parathion protection. 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 ten 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 a concentrated solution of alkali and detergent and rinse with water.

**ATROPINE IS THE EMERGENCY ANTIDOTE FOR METHYL PARATHION POISONING.** Consult your physician about obtaining an adequate supply of 1/100 grain atropine tablets for emergency use. **CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY 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 Methyl Parathion, remove 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:** Administer two 1 100 grain atropine tablets immediately. **NEVER ADMINISTER ATROPINE UNLESS WARNING SYMPTOMS APPEAR** (See Warning Symptoms). Keep patient prone and quiet. Start artificial respiration immediately if patient is not breathing. Transport the patient immediately to the nearest physician.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Methyl Parathion is a cholinesterase inhibitor and treatment of poisoning should include the use of atropine in large doses to produce full atropinization. If there are signs of parasympathetic stimulation, atropine sulphate should be injected at 10-minute intervals, in doses of 1 to 2 milligrams, until complete atropinization has occurred. Administer artificial respiration and oxygen if necessary. Clear chest by postural drainage. Symptoms of methyl parathion poisoning include weakness, headache, tightness in chest, blurred vision, non-reactive pin-point pupils, salivation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Toxaphene produces central nervous system excitation which responds to the barbituric acid derivatives. Morphine and its derivatives are contraindicated where poisoning is caused by methyl parathion or a combination of methyl parathion and toxaphene. The critical acute period following methyl parathion poisoning lasts 36 to 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 time for cholinesterase regeneration has been allowed as determined by blood tests. Additional information on treatment of patients suffering from Methyl parathion or toxaphene poisoning is contained in the booklet entitled "Clinical Memoranda on Economic Poisons", a publication of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

**PROTECT WILDLIFE:** Highly toxic to fish and wildlife. Do not contaminate any body of water nor apply when conditions favor runoff from the crop area treated nor apply to any area not specified on the label. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed.

**PROTECT BEES:** 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.

### DIRECTIONS

**WARNING:** Do not apply or allow to drift to areas occupied by unprotected humans or beneficial animals. Vacated areas should not be re-entered until drifting insecticide and volatile residues have dissipated.

Workers entering treated fields within 5 days after application should be protected. Do not contaminate food or feed products. Do not apply to cotton within 15 days of hand picking or to soybeans within 3 weeks of harvest. Do not pasture animals in treated fields. Do not feed treated plants or ensilage made from treated plants to poultry, dairy animals or any other animals. Do not feed soybean mill trash to livestock or poultry.

**COTTON:** Boll Weevil, Bollworm, Budworm, Cotton Leafworm, Aphids, Plant Bugs, Cotton Fleahopper, Flea Beetle, Fall Armyworm, Garden Webworm, Cabbage Looper, Cutworms, Grasshoppers, Saltmarsh Caterpillar, Cotton Leaf Perforator, Thrips and certain Spider Mites. Dilute the recommended amount of this material in sufficient water for coverage. In most low gallonage ground equipment, results have been most satisfactory when operating pressure was 60 pounds and approximately 6 gallons of dilute spray was applied per acre using 3 nozzles per row. Airplane applications should be at the rate of 3 to 4 gallons per acre. Early season control should begin when the cotton reaches the 4-leaf stage or earlier if thrips begin to cause injury. Make 2 to 4 applications at 7 to 10-day intervals. Apply at the rate of 1 gallon to 12 acres using 1 nozzle per row for thrips, aphids and overwintering weevils. Mid-season control should begin when insect injury is seen or when punctured squares approach 10%. Make mid-season applications at 5-day intervals until 4 have been made. Repeat applications at 5-day intervals when the infestation reaches 10%. Mid-season applications should be at the rate of 1 3 gallon per acre, using 3 nozzles per row. Anytime bollworm eggs and 4 or 5 small worms are found per 100 terminals examined, apply this product on a 5-day schedule until control is obtained. Late season control is a continuation of the mid-season program and is for the purpose of protecting bolls already set from damage by the boll weevil and bollworm. Bolls must be 21 days old to be safe from boll weevil attack and almost mature to be safe from bollworms. Applications should be on a 4 to 5-day schedule at the rate of 1 3 to 1 2 gallon per acre depending upon the size of cotton and severity of infestation.

**SOYBEANS:** Mexican Bean Beetle, Bean Leaf Beetle, Stink Bugs, Velvetbean Caterpillar, Loopers, Green Clover Worm, Corn Earworm and Fall Armyworm. Apply at the rate of 1 3 gallon per acre diluted with sufficient water for coverage, usually 3 to 6 gallons with ground equipment and 3 to 4 gallons with aerial equipment.

**DISPOSAL WARNING:** Dispose of waste pesticide and spillage by burying in non-crop land away from water supplies. Containers should be perforated or crushed and buried with waste.

### NOTICE

The seller makes no implied warranty of merchantability nor any other warranties which extend beyond the description on this label. 960602

Manufacturers

# WOOLFOLK CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD. Fort Valley, Ga.