

769-139
OCT 10 1973
INSECTICIDE
FORMULATED AND REGISTERED AS

SECURITY

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DUTOX COTTON SPRAY

CONTAINS .75 lb. AZINPHOS-METHYL and 3 lbs. METHYL PARATHION PER GALLON

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

O, O-Dimethyl S-((4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3(4H)-yl) methyl) phosphorodithioate)*	8.67%
O, O-Dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate	33.04%
Aromatic petroleum distillate	53.08%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	5.21%
E. P. A. Reg. No. 769-439	TOTAL 100.00%
*U. S. Patent No. 2,758,115	

**NOT FOR HOME USE
DO NOT USE, POUR, SPILL, OR STORE
NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME**



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. Bureau of Mines 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. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. 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 in 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 10 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 and Azinphos-Methyl are cholinesterase inhibitors 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 and Azinphos-Methyl poisoning include weakness, tightness in chest, blurred vision, non-reactive pinpoint pupils, salivation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Morphine and its derivatives are contraindicated where poisoning is caused by Methyl Parathion or a combination of Methyl Parathion and Azinphos-Methyl. 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 Azinphos-Methyl 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: This product is toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife. Birds feeding on treated areas may be killed. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Shrimp and crab may be killed at application rates recommended on this label. Do not apply where these are important resources. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

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 24 hours after application should be protected. Do not contaminate food or feed products. Do not apply to cotton within 7 days of hand picking or harvest or to soybeans within 45 days of harvest. Do not apply to soybeans more than 2 times per growing season. Do not pasture animals in treated fields. Do not feed treated plants or ensilage 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, Cotton Leafworm, Aphids, Plant Bugs, Cotton Fleahopper, Flea Beetle, Fall Armyworm, Garden Webworm, Cabbage Looper, 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 3/4 to 1 pint 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 to 1 1/2 pints per acre, using 3 nozzles per row. Any-time 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 2-2/3 to 4 pints per acre depending upon the size of cotton and severity of infestation. Bollworm, cabbage looper, saltmarsh caterpillar and cotton leaf perforator are controlled by late-season rates only.

SOYBEANS: Mexican Bean Beetle, Bean Leaf Beetle, Stink Bugs, Velvetbean Caterpillar, Loopers, Green Cloverworm, Corn Earworm, and Fall Armyworm. Apply at the rate of 2-2/3 pints per acre diluted with sufficient water for coverage, usually 3 to 5 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.

WOOLFOLK CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.

MANUFACTURERS

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FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA