



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. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

(1) Wear waterproof pants, coat, hat, rubber boot, 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 touch 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 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.



ACCEPTED

NOV 3 1972

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL INSECTICIDE AND ROENTICIDE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250
SUBJECT: PEE GEE COTTON SPRAY

STOP. READ LABEL BEFORE USING!

312-153

POISON

See Side Panels
for Antidote &
Precautions



DANGER

Keep Out of
Reach of
Children

PEE GEE COTTON SPRAY

6
LBS/GAL
TOXAPHENE

3
LB/GAL
METHYL PARATHION

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*Toxaphene	52.00%
**O, O-Dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate	24.00%
Xylene	15.00%
INERT INGREDIENTS	7.00%
*Technical Chlorinated Camphene—Chlorine Content 67% to 69%.	100.00%
**Methyl Parathion.	

E.P.A. Reg. No 1812-183

NOT FOR HOME USE

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.

Methyl Parathion is a cholinesterase inhibitor and treatment of severe poisoning should include the use of atropine; Toxaphene produces central nervous system excitation which responds to the barbituric acid derivatives. We would feel that these treatments do not conflict with one another, but that a physician with the information listed above, and especially if he has the information contained in the booklet entitled "Clinical Handbook on Economic Poisons," should be able to treat a patient suffering simultaneously from both M. Parathion and Toxaphene poisoning. This booklet was prepared by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare—Public Health Service, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Note—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. TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY.

POST TREATED AREA

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

CAUTION: Misuse as to quantity, timing or method of application can cause damage or injury to animals, persons, property or crops because residues in excess of official tolerances.

PARRAMORE & GRIFFIN
COMPANY INCORPORATED
VALDOSTA, GEORGIA 31601

DANGER: BEFORE USING, READ THIS LABEL CAREFULLY!

DIRECTIONS

Emulsifiable Parathion concentrates have been accepted for use solely by experienced operators using airplanes or power operated ground equipment.

MIXING: Add the amount of PEE GEE COTTON SPRAY 6-3 recommended for the control of each insect to the water necessary to treat one acre. Mix thoroughly before applying. If solution is allowed to stand several hours, agitate well before using. For application by aircraft, use from 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

USE FOR CONTROL OF BOLL WEEVIL, THRIPS, COTTON LEAFWORM, LYGUS BUGS, CRASSHOPPERS, COTTON FLEA-HOPPERS, APHIDS, AND SEVERAL SPECIES OF SPIDER MITES ON COTTON, use 1/3 to 2/3 quarts per acre.

For control of BOLLWORM and CABBAGE LOOPER, use 2 3/4 pints per acre.

For control of CUTWORMS, use 1 1/3 pints per acre.

Use at 3 to 5 day intervals, or as necessary to keep insects under control. The rate and interval of application will depend upon the size of the cotton, degree of insect infestation, weather, and method of application. Proper timing and uniform application are essential for best results. This product is recommended for use only on cotton.

WARNING: Keep all persons out of the operating area or vicinity where there may be danger of drift. Vacated areas should not be re-entered until the drifting insecticides and volatile residues have dissipated. Do not allow fields receiving applications of this material to be grazed by dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Workers entering fields within 24 hours after application should wear protective clothing.

Do not hand pick or harvest within 7 days of application.

NOTICE: Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

Do not mix or use in combination with other organic phosphates. Not suitable for use in hand-operated or knapsack-type sprayers. This material must not be used as an insecticide without dilution.

CAUTION: 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.

DESTROY CONTAINER WHEN EMPTY

Flush out thoroughly with water in some location where flush water can be run off harmlessly. Then punch container full of holes or crush so that it cannot be used again for any purpose. Take to city dump or some other type location where no attempt will be made to salvage for any use whatsoever.

ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS



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. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

PEE GEE COTTON SPRAY

6
LBS/GAL
TOXAPHENE

3
LB/GAL
METHYL PARATHION

USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

(1) Wear waterproof 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.



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.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*Toxaphene
**O, O-Dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate
Xylene

INERT INGREDIENTS

*Technical Chlorinated Camphene—Chlorine Content 67% to 69%.
**Methyl Parathion.

52.00%
26.00%
15.00%
7.00%
100.00%

E.P.A. Reg. No. 1812-183

NOT FOR HOME USE

+ 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 soap 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.

Methyl Parathion is a cholinesterase inhibitor and treatment of severe poisoning should include the use of atropine. Toxaphene produces central nervous system excitation which responds to the barbituric acid derivatives. We would feel that these treatments do not conflict with one another, but that a physician with the information listed above, and especially if he has the information contained in the booklet entitled "Clinical Pharmacology of Insecticides" should be able to treat a patient suffering simultaneously from both M. Parathion and Toxaphene poisoning. This booklet was prepared by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Note—administer atropine sulfate in large doses, intravenously or intramuscularly as soon as cyanosis is present at 5 to 10 minute intervals until signs of recovery. 2-PAM chloride is also antidotal and may be given in conjunction with atropine. **DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE OR BARBITURATES.** Parathion is a strong cholinesterase inhibitor of central and peripheral nervous systems and produces respiratory depression. At first sign of pulmonary edema, patient should be given supplemental oxygen and treated accordingly. Continued absorption of the poison may occur even if signs have been reported after initial improvement; **PROVISION OF THE PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR 24 HOURS. TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY.**

POST TREATED AREA

Contact your State Agricultural Extension Service for information regarding posting treated areas. **CAUTION:** Misuse as to quantity, timing or method can cause damage or injury to animals, persons, property and cause residues in excess of official tolerances.

PARRAMC & GRIFFIN
COMPANY, INCORPORATED
VALDOSTA, GEORGIA 31601

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PEE GEE COTTON SPRAY

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NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Parathion is a cholinesterase inhibitor. It is highly toxic to humans and animals. It is a systemic insecticide and may be absorbed through the skin, inhaled, or ingested. It acts on the central nervous system, producing a cholinergic crisis. Symptoms include respiratory depression. At first signs of pulmonary edema, the patient should be given supplemental oxygen and treated symptomatically. Continued absorption of the poison may occur and fatal cases have been reported after initial improvement. **VERY CLOSE SUPERVISION OF THE PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR AT LEAST 24 HOURS. TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY.**

POST TREATED AREA

Notify your State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station regarding post-treatment areas.
CAUTION: Misuse as to quantity, timing or method of application can cause damage or injury to animals, persons, property or crops. Do not use residues in excess of official tolerances.

ALLOWING SOMETHING

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WORKERS
should wear protective clothing
Do not hand pick or harvest within 7 days of

Workers entering fields within 24 hours should wear protective clothing
Do not hand pick or harvest within 7 days of

NOTICE
Do not mix or use in combination with phosphates. Not suitable for use in hand-operated sprayers. This material must not be used without dilution.

CAUTION: This product is highly toxic. Do not use in direct treatment or residues on crops. It may be obtained from your Cooperative Service.

DESTROY CONTAINER WHEN
Flush out thoroughly with water in some water can be run off harmlessly. Then punch holes or crush so that it cannot be used for any purpose. Take to city dump or some other place. No attempt will be made to salvage for reuse.