

DANGER — POISON — PRECAUTIONS



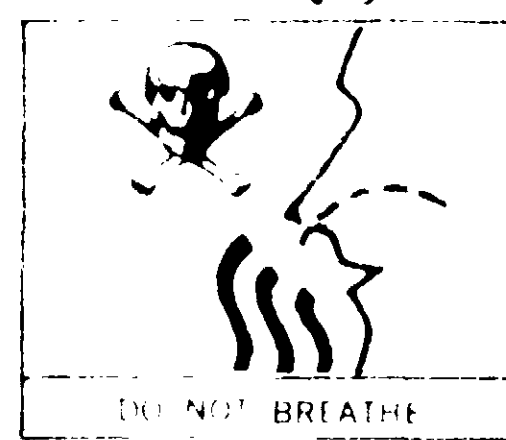
POISONOUS IF SWALLOWED

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.

DANGER

Poisonous if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Rapidly absorbed through the skin or eyes. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe the spray mist or vapor. Repeated exposure may, without symptoms, progressively increase susceptibility to methyl parathion poisoning. Clothing wet with this material must be removed immediately. Exposed persons must receive prompt medical attention or they may die. Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs. KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT AND OPEN FLAME.

POISONOUS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds feeding on treated areas may be killed. Keep out of any body of water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. APPLY THIS PRODUCT ONLY AS SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL. 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.

USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

Wear clean natural rubber gloves, waterproof pants, coat, hat, rubber boots or rubber overshoes and safety goggles when handling, mixing or applying this product. Wear a pesticide respirator jointly approved by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (formerly the U.S. Bureau of Mines) and by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11.

WORK SAFETY RULES

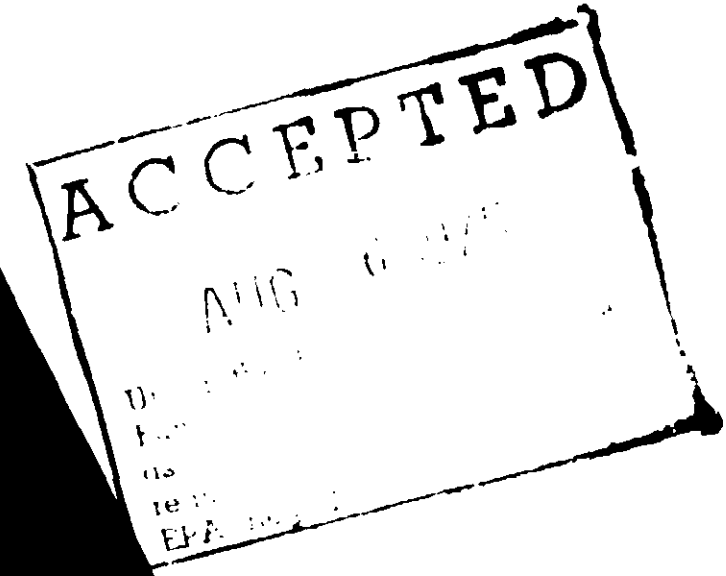
Keep all unprotected persons and children away from treated area where there is danger of drift. Do not rub eyes or mouth with hands. If you feel sick in any way STOP work and get help right away. Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital—immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to methyl 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.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Do not reuse empty containers. Decontaminate empty containers by rinsing with a solution prepared by mixing 5 gallons of water, 2 pounds of caustic soda (household lye) and 1 cup detergent. Close container openings and rotate container repeatedly until all inner surfaces are thoroughly wet. Bury rinse solution at least 18 inches deep in isolated areas of noncropland away from water surfaces. Crush or perforate container to prevent further use and dispose of by burying with wastes or by burning. (Keep out of smoke.)

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Seller warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, expressed or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to the seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.



TRI-9
ULV

STOP — READ LABEL BEFORE USING

POISON DANGER



Keep Out Of Reach
Of Children

See Side Panels
for Antidote &
Precautions

NOT FOR
HOME
USE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*Toxaphene.....	54.11%
**Malathion.....	13.53%
***O, O-dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate.....	13.53%
Xylene.....	14.73%
INERT INGREDIENTS	4.10%
	100.00%

*Technical Chlorinated Camphene (67%-80% Chlorine)
**O, O-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate
***Methyl Parathion

Contains
6 Pounds Toxaphene and
1 1/2 Pounds Methyl P
1 1/2 Pounds Malathion
Per Gallon

Net Contents

EPA Est. No. 1842-Ga.-1
EPA Reg. No. 1842-274

Manufactured by **TRIANGLE CHEMICAL COMPANY** Macon, Ga.

ACCEPTED
 AUG 8 1975
 EPA REG. NO. 1842-274

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ITS:
 54.11%
 13.53%
 13.53%
 14.73%
 IS 4.10%
 100.00%

l Camphene
 phosphate of
 insects

Manufactured by **TRIANGLE CHEMICAL COMPANY** Macon, Ga.

POISON POISON
 CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY IN ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED POISONING.
 FIRST AID PROCEDURES, ANTIDOTES AND PHYSICIAN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)

WARNING SYMPTOMS include weakness, headache, tightness in the chest, labored respiration, blurred vision, nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, sweating, vomiting, salivation and nonreactive pinpoint pupils. Parathion poisoning may also result in central nervous system stimulation and hyperirritability, convulsions, and/or coma.

FIRST AID TREATMENT

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING A sense of "tightness" in the chest. Sweating. Contracted pupils. Stomach pains. Vomiting and diarrhea. If breathing has stopped start artificial respiration and maintain until doctor sees victim.

TREATMENT: In case of poisoning call a physician immediately. Have patient lie down and keep quiet. If swallowed, induce vomiting by giving a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water. Administer milk or water freely and again induce vomiting until vomit fluid is clear. If on skin, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin immediately with soap and warm water. If eyes are contaminated, wash with flowing water for at least 15 minutes.

PHYSICIANS NOTE: Methyl Parathion exerts muscarine-like effects—ie, stimulation of the para-sympathetic nervous system. Repeated use of a para-sympathetic depressant such as atropine to the limit of patient's tolerance, is indicated to relieve symptoms. The administration of oxygen is helpful. Never give morphine to patients suspected of Parathion poisoning. Toxaphene produces central nervous system excitation which responds to the barbituric acid derivatives, but this drug should be considered only if complete atropinization fails to relieve symptoms. Refer to "Clinical Handbook On Economic Poisons" of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. Very close supervision of the patient is indicated for at least 48 hours. Do not give tranquilizers.

EQUIPMENT:

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

(a) Ground Equipment: Use conventional low volume spray equipment with sufficient nozzles and spray pressure to give adequate coverage. Use 4.05 to 5 pints per acre. Pump should have sufficient capacity to give good by pass to keep spray-mix agitated. Equipment should have a positive cut-off valve, to cut off boom. Equipment should be cleaned before changing products or going into new crops.

(b) Airplane Equipment. (Conventional Spray Equipment): Conventional aerial equipment may be used to apply this ULV concentrate with the following suggestions and modifications:
HEIGHT 6' - 8' or crop height.

PUMPS Use pumps capable of producing 40 to 50 p.s.i. A bleed line (1/8 to 1/4 inch diameter) should be installed on the high point of the impeller chambers to release air that may be trapped in the chamber. The other end of this line should go into the spray tank.

NOZZLES Use 15 - 30 nozzles with flat spray tips for small aircraft such as Piper Pawnees or Stearmans. Spraying systems 8001, 80015 or 8002 with 100 mesh screens are satisfactory. Nozzles should be pointed down. Do not use full or hollow cone nozzles. A large volume 50-mesh screen should be used in the spray system.

BOOM and NOZZLE PLACEMENT Distance between the left and right outboard nozzles should be approximately 3/4 of the wing span. An asymmetrical nozzle arrangement may be needed at low altitudes. A 1/8 to 1/4 inch bleed line should be attached to both outer ends of the boom and routed back to the spray tank. This line will bleed off boom pressure and permit a sharp cutoff at end of swath.

BY-PASS Use a by-pass system connecting the spray pump outlet with the pump inlet. This by-pass line must be equal in size to the pump outlet and should contain a valve controllable from the cockpit. The by-pass commonly used to circulate the pesticide in the spray tank must be closed to avoid aerating the insecticide.

INSECTS, TIMING & RATES:

FOR USE ON COTTON ONLY: BOLL WEEVIL, BOLLWORM, APHID, COTTON LEAFWORM, SOUTHERN GREEN STINK BUG, RAPID PLANT BUG, LYGUS BUG AND SOME SPECIES OF SPIDER MITES:

"Do not hand pick within 7 days of application. Workers should not enter fields within 24 hours after application. Workers entering fields within 5 days after application should wear protective clothing." The frequency and number of applications will vary in different cotton producing areas. Growers should make infestation counts in their own fields and consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or State Extension Service Specialists for timing of applications.