



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 use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

Manufactured for
TECHNE CORPORATION

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

SEE BELOW

4 LB. PARATHION EMULSIFIABLE must be diluted with water before using. Dilute at the rate shown. Add the required amount of Parathion to only a small quantity of water and agitate well before adding the remainder of water required.

AIRPLANE SPRAYING (Greenbug on wheat, oats and barley only). Application should be made before heads of wheat, oats and barley begin to form. Use from 1/4 to 1/2 pint mixed in 2 gallons of water and apply at the rate of 2 gallons per acre.

CITRUS FRUITS For Purple Scale, Florida Red Scale, Cottony Cushion Scale, Snow Scale and Mealybugs, use 8 to 10 ounces 4 LB. Parathion per 100 gallons of water in full coverage spray. For Aphids use 6 to 8 ounces 4 LB. Parathion per 100 gallons of water. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. The peel of citrus fruits treated with Parathion should not be used for food. Under conditions of low vigor, Parathion sprays may cause some injury to foliage of citrus trees.

Crop	Pest	Amt. Per Acre	Days Before Harvest
Sugar Beet	Beet Leafhopper — Young		
	Plants (Seed Crop)	12 oz.	15
Eggplant	Leaf Miner, Lygus Bugs	12 oz.	15
	White Flies	14 oz.	15
Melons	Beet Leafhopper	1 Pint	7
	Cucumber Beetle, Leaf Miner, Thrips	8 oz.	7
Peppers	Flea Beetle	12 oz.	15
Potatoes	Blister Beetle	8 oz.	5
Spinach	Leaf Miner	12 oz.	21
Tomatoes	Spider Mites, Russet Mites	1 Pint	15
Peas	Pea Aphids	8 oz.	15
Wheat, Oats, Barley	Winter Mites	8 oz.	15

Apply the above dosages in sufficient water for full coverage. Repeat when necessary but not after days indicated before harvest.

For aerial applications mix in 2 to 5 gallons of water per acre.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

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

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.

+ 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.

POST TREATED AREA

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

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.

DANGER

Vacated areas should not be re-entered until drifting insecticides and volatile residues have dissipated. Do not contaminate food or feed products. Keep away from heat and open flame; store at temperatures above 65°. To be used only by trained operators. Bury spillage; clean up areas with a strong alkali solution.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

SEE BELOW

Rinse equipment and containers with alkali and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Do not reuse empty container. Containers should be disposed of by perforating or crushing and burying with wastes.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE