

DANGER POISON—PRECAUTIONS

READ LABEL BEFORE USING



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 area. Do not apply when runoff is likely to occur.

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, pinpoint 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.

FORM PARA 100

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.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Do NOT re-use the container. Completely empty the contents and bury the unused chemical at least 18 inches deep in an isolated location away from water supplies. Burn all empty bags, fiber drums, carton and/or boxes completely and stay out of smoke.

E.P.A. Reg. No. 2342-515

See Antidote and Precautions on this label



CAN CAUSE DEATH

Keep Out of Reach of Children

NET CONTENTS POUNDS

PRODUCT NO. 20-76079

PEACH SPRAY CAPTAN-PARATHION 2-2

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	By Wt.
*Captan (N-Trichloromethylthio-4-cyclohexene-1, 2-dicarboximide)	25.00%
Parathion (O,O-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate)	7.50%
INERT INGREDIENTS	67.50%
TOTAL	100.00%

*U. S. Pat. No.'s, 2-553,770—2,553,771

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

FASCO Peach Spray Captan-Parathion 2-2 is a combination wettable spray material containing Captan and Parathion. It is designed for control of certain insects and diseases attacking peaches. This product is not for use in State of California.

DIRECTIONS

PEACHES — Brown Rot, Plum curculio, Aphids, Oriental Fruit Moth, Thrips, Red Spider Mites, Catfacing insects. Mix 4 pounds per 100 gallons of water. First Application (Petal-fall) should be made when all petals are off and before peach is showing. Second Application (Shuck-fall) should be made at shuck-fall when three fourths of shucks are off. Third Application should be applied 7-10 days after second. Fourth Application 12-14 days after third. Fifth Application 14 days after fourth. Continue cover sprays every 14 days. Do not apply to peaches within 14 days of harvest. Avoid use during flowering and pollination periods. (If Captan is not used throughout the season wait until 6 weeks before harvest to start using it). Do not apply more than 5 lbs. actual Parathion per acre per year.

NOTE — Crops having residues in excess of their permitted tolerances should not be marketed and to do so may violate State law and will violate Federal law when sold in interstate commerce. Such crops should not be marketed without removal of such excess residues.

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.

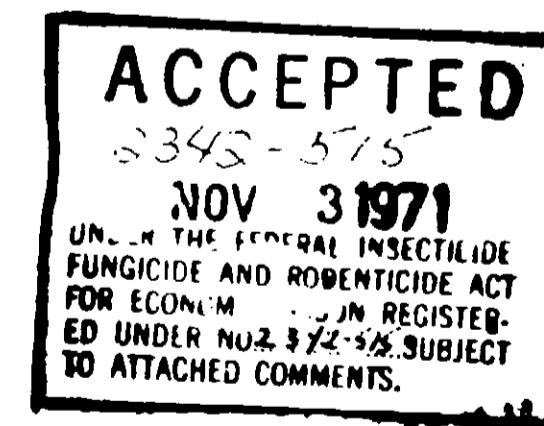
Do not rub eyes or mouth with hands. If you feel sick in any way, STOP work and get help right away. Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition. After first aid is given (see First Aid Treatment Section) 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.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

All statements concerning the use of this product apply only when used as directed. The manufacturer makes no warranties, expressed or implied, concerning this product or its use, which extend beyond the description on the label. Read all directions carefully.



DRAFT G

71-7838

Manufactured by **KERR-MCGEE CHEMICAL CORP.** Jacksonville, Florida, U.S.A. General Offices: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

FASCO

NOT FOR HOME USE

ARCADIAN

VEGETABLE INSECT CONTROL (Continued)

CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER AND KALE

Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles and harlequin bug.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, cabbage caterpillars, and corn earworm.

Where cabbage looper is the principal problem, use an alternative pesticide that is specifically recommended. For control of small cabbage loopers in commercial plantings after edible portions begin to form use SEVIN in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

CARROTS, CHINESE CABBAGE, COLLARDS, DANDELION, ENDIVE, ESCAROLE, GARDEN BEETS, HORSERADISH, KALE, LETTUCE, MUSTARD GREENS, PARSLEY, PARSNIPS, RADISHES, RUTABAGA, SALSIFY, SPINACH, SWISS CHARD AND TURNIPS

Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers. To control six-spotted leafhopper (notor yellow vector) apply 2 to 3 pounds in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, cabbage caterpillars, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs. For optimum control of corn earworm after lettuce heads begin to form, use 4 pounds in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

Where cabbage looper is the principal problem, use an alternative pesticide that is specifically recommended. For control of small cabbage loopers in commercial plantings after edible portions begin to form use 2 to 4 pounds in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

TOBACCO INSECT CONTROL

ON PLANT BEDS

For tobacco flea beetle, use 4 level tablespoons per gallon OR 2 pounds per 50 gallons, and apply 5 gallons per 100 square yards.

For green June beetle grubs, use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water, when insects or their damage appear. Apply to areas that larvae have uprooted by sprinkling as a drench at 50 to 100 gallons per 100 square yards. May be applied before or after seeding.

ON FIELDS

For budworms, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, June beetle and harlequin, use 2 to 4 pounds in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Full coverage of plants is essential. Use lower rate on young plants up to knee high; higher rate on mature plants. Begin treatments when worms are small. Avoid excessive application in bud of plant as plant injury may result.

Treated fields may be entered immediately after foliage has dried. If late applications are necessary, allow three days before picking or cutting.

ACCEPTED
JUNE 9, 1971
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED UNDER NO. 1257 SUBJECT TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.

NET WEIGHT 2 POUNDS

SEVIN®

50-W INSECTICIDE
A WETTABLE POWDER FOR CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

CODE 9579

USDA REG. NO. 218-577

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Carbaryl (1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate).....50.00%

INERT INGREDIENTS:50.00%

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED. Do Not Breathe Dust. Do Not Take Internally. Avoid Prolonged or Repeated Breathing of Spray.

SKIN CONTACT MAY BE HARMFUL. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash Hands and Face Before Eating.

FORAGE AND FIELD CROP INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per acre. Use sufficient spray gallonage to obtain full coverage. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear, and repeat 7 to 14 days later if necessary. See specific directions below for grasshopper control.

ALFALFA, CLOVERS, CORNPEAS, PEANUTS AND SOYBEANS

Use 1 to 2 pounds for blister beetle and Mexican bean beetle. This rate will also control alfalfa weevil larvae in the following western states: Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon.

Use 2 pounds for alfalfa caterpillar, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetle, green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, three-cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips, and velvet bean caterpillar.

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms, corn earworms, stink bugs and webworms. ON CORNPEAS ONLY use 4 lbs. for common cutworm. Apply 4 applications beginning at first bloom and at 5 day intervals thereafter. To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next two days.

FORAGE GRASSES AND PASTURE

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms and thrips. For thrip control in grasses grown for seed, high spray pressure may help penetration into boot.

SORGHUMS (Including MILO AND GRAIN SORGHUM)

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and webworms. For optimum insect control on grain sorghum direct spray into the forming heads. Use 3 pounds for sorghum midge. Treatment for sorghum midge control should be made 3 to 4 days after heads have emerged from boot.

SUGAR BEETS

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, leafhoppers and webworms.

WHEAT

~~Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, leafhoppers and webworms. For optimum insect control on grain sorghum direct spray into the forming heads. Use 3 pounds for sorghum midge. Treatment for sorghum midge control should be made 3 to 4 days after heads have emerged from boot.~~

GRASSHOPPERS

Apply 1 to 3 pounds as often as necessary to control grasshoppers on the above crops. A 1 to 2 pound rate is suggested for nymphs on small plants or sparse vegetation in woodlands, rangelands, ditchbanks and borders. A 2 to 3 pound dosage should be used when grasshoppers are mature or material is applied to crops requiring greater coverage.

NOTE

1. Compatible with common used insecticides such as lead arsenate, DDT