



IE LABEL



DANGER
Keep Out of
Reach of
Children

YOU



**DO NOT GET ON OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.
EXPECTED METHYL PARATHION POISONING.**

KIL

INSECTICIDE SPRAY

BY WEIGHT
26.8%
5.2%
13.4%
7.0%

ounds Actual Methyl Parathion per gallon.

HOME USE

GALLONS
20-77971

**TURED BY
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CITY, OKLAHOMA**

DANGER! POISON!

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Rapidly absorbed through skin. Do not breathe dust. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. If handled indoors, provide mechanical exhaust ventilation. Avoid contamination of, or storage near feed or food products. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame. 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.

**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 methyl 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 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.

POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)

Methyl 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: Head ache, 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 methyl 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 milligrams 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.** Methyl 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 24 HOURS.** Trioxaphene produces central nervous system excitation which responds to barbituric acid derivatives. Treat symptomatically.



METHYL PARATHION MIXTURE, LIQUID