

Trona[®] CHEMICALS

DANGER! POISON!

POISONOUS BY SKIN CONTACT, INHALATION OR SWALLOWING. RAPIDLY ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY, WITHOUT SYMPTOMS, BE INCREASINGLY HAZARDOUS. MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED EXCESSIVELY.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing.

Wear clean, heavy, natural rubber gloves and clean, waterproof or freshly-laundered, protective clothing (coveralls, caps, etc.) and goggles. Destroy and replace gloves frequently. Wash gloves with soap and water before removing.

Wash hands, face and arms thoroughly with soap and warm water before eating or smoking.

Bathe immediately after work and change all clothing. Wash clothing thoroughly with soap and hot water before re-use.

In case of contact, immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water; for eyes, flush with water for 15 minutes.

Do not breathe dust, vapor or spray mist.

Wear mask or respirator of a type passed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for methyl parathion protection.

If handled indoors provide mechanical exhaust ventilation.

Do not store near food or foodstuffs.

Bury spillage, decontaminate area with alkali solution and flush with water. Burn or bury containers; never re-use. Stay out of smoke or fumes.

Keep all unprotected persons out of operating area. Prohibit smoking or eating in operating area.

Keep all mixing and packaging equipment vapor and dust-tight. Both loading hoppers and pack-

age filling devices should be hooded and provided with adequate mechanical ventilation.

Methyl Parathion is toxic to fish and wild life. Do not contaminate any body of water, by direct application, cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes and containers.

Methyl Parathion is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on crops. Protective information may be obtained from your cooperative Agricultural Extension Service.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

FIRE FIGHTING

Use PROTECTIVE CLOTHING and BREATHING APPARATUS. Do not spread chemical by using water. Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Let large fires burn. Smoke and fumes may be harmful or fatal by breathing or by skin or eye contact. Hot drums may explode. Decontaminate area after fire is out. See SPILLAGE AND LEAKAGE and DECONTAMINATION.

SPILLAGE AND LEAKAGE

Use PROTECTIVE CLOTHING and BREATHING APPARATUS. Rope off area and dike any large spillage to prevent spreading. If spillage runs into sewers or streams, notify health and police authorities. Show them this label. Decontaminate spillage or leakage. See DECONTAMINATION.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Decontaminate "empty" container; then perforate it and crush it to prevent re-use. See DECONTAMINATION.

DECONTAMINATION

Use a strong alkali such as soda ash (washing soda) on clothing. Use soda ash or lye (caustic soda) on spillage or leakage or in "empty" containers. Use strong solutions (1 lb. per gallon of water). Use solutions in quantities approximating the quantity of spillage or leakage. Allow at least ½ hour for decontamination of spillage, leakage and "empty" containers.

STORAGE

Keep away from sparks and open flame. Keep container closed. Combustible. Decomposes above 130°F. At temperatures higher than this there is danger of explosion and fire. Crystallizes below 65°F. Decrystallize by storing at 90°F. Electric band heaters and other high temperature heaters may cause explosion.

METRON[™]

TECHNICAL METHYL PARATH

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

O,O-dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate

Aromatic Petroleum Solvent

INERT INGREDIENTS

DANGER! POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
POISONOUS BY



SKIN CONTACT



INHALATION



SWALLOWING

RAPIDLY ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN
CALL PHYSICIAN AT ONCE IN ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED
PARATHION POISONING

COMBUSTIBLE

SEE SIDE PANELS FOR ADDITIONAL FIRST AID, AND
PRECAUTIONARY INFORMATION.

FOR MANUFACTURING USE ONLY

NET WEIGHT 550 LBS.

USA

NOTICE TO DRUM HANDLERS: LEAKY OR DAMAGED DRUMS — REPORT

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif. (Area Code 213) 269-8181, or Hamilton, Miss. (Area

Code 601) 234-7111. Check these Directions for Use with your State Agricultural Experiment Station or State Agricultural Extension Service and consult U.S. Food and Drug Administration to determine maximum dosage of any patent, and no implied warranty is made that the material is fit for other than the ordinary purposes for which the material is intended.

MANUFACTURED BY
AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
A SUBSIDIARY OF

 **KERR-McGEE CORPORATION**
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

744-711

[2342-902]

na[®]
icals

ONTM-80

YL PARATHION

phate80 %
.....16.5 %
.....3.5 %

POISON!
DANGER TO CHILDREN
POISONOUS BY



TOXIC



SWALLOWING

THROUGH SKIN

CASES OF SUSPECTED METHYL
POISONING

TABLET

FOR FIRST AID, ANTIDOTE AND
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

FOR HOME USE ONLY

USDA REG NO. 744-71

DRUMS — REPORT AT ONCE BY TELEPHONE TO
Mills, Miss. (Area Code 601) 343-8318 and ask for **EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE GROUP**

to determine maximum residues allowable as these residues may be poisonous. Nothing hereon is a recommendation that this material be used in violation
for which the material is used. The manufacturer shall in no event be liable for consequential damages.

FACTURED BY
& CHEMICAL CORPORATION

E CORPORATION
CITY, OKLAHOMA

FIRST AID — ANTIDOTE

ATROPINE AND 2-PAM ARE THE ONLY ANTI-
DOTES. EMERGENCY SUPPLY OF ATROPINE MAY
BE OBTAINED ONLY UNDER MEDICAL SUPER-
VISION. 2-PAM CAN BE ADMINISTERED ONLY
BY A PHYSICIAN. CALL PHYSICIAN AT ONCE IN
ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED METHYL PARATHION
POISONING.

Symptoms of poisoning most often appear as:
headache, fatigue, giddiness, nausea, salivation,
sweating, blurred vision, tightness in chest, ab-
dominal cramps, vomiting and diarrhea. In
severe poisoning, difficult breathing, tremors,
convulsions, collapse, coma, pulmonary edema
and respiratory failure may follow.

If pesticide was inhaled, remove victim to fresh
air. If breathing is difficult or has stopped, give
mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration. Use an air-
way or clean handkerchief, after first washing
off victim's hands. If symptoms appear, on phy-
sician's advice only, give 2 atropine tablets
(each 1/100 gr.) at once if medical aid not
available within 30 minutes. Be sure to inform
physician that atropine has been taken. Remove
contaminated clothing (protect first-aiders from
contamination). Wash skin, hair, and fingernails
with soap and plenty of water to remove last
traces of Methyl Parathion. If in eyes, flush with
water for at least 15 minutes. If swallowed, in-
duce vomiting (finger down throat or tablespoon
of salt in warm water) until fluid is clear. Save
fluid for physician's examination. Keep victim
warm and quiet. Show label to physician. NEVER
GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCON-
SCIOUS PERSON. Persons significantly exposed
but not sick should be decontaminated and ob-
served by a physician for 24 hours.

PHYSICIANS NOTE: (See also first aid and anti-
dote)

Nonreactive pinpoint pupils are also symptom-
atic. In some cases pupils may be dilated. The

more advanced the poisoning the more obvious
are the typical signs of cholinesterase inhibition;
miosis or narrowed pupils, rapid asthmatic
breathing and marked weakness coupled with ex-
cessive sweat and bronchial fluids.

TREATMENT

Support respiration. Clear chest by postural
drainage. Artificial respiration or oxygen under
pressure may be necessary. Decontaminate
patient completely. After washing skin, swab
with ethyl alcohol to remove last traces. For
severe poisoning in adults, inject atropine sulfate
2 to 4 mg. (1/30 to 1/15 gr.) intravenously as
soon as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at 5 to 10
minute intervals until signs of atropinization ap-
pear. Dosage for children is proportionately less.
Repeat as necessary to maintain atropinization
This dosage is within safe limits. Victims of
phosphate ester poisoning tolerate large doses
of atropine.

In severe cases where patient does not re-
spond satisfactorily to atropine, also give 2-PAM
SLOWLY, intravenously, 1 gm. for adults and
0.25 gm. for infants. Repeat with 500 mg. in
about 30 minutes if muscle weakness is not
relieved or recurs. Take 10 cc sample of blood
before administering 2 PAM for plasma and
red cell cholinesterase test.

For less severe poisoning inject atropine sulfate
intravenously or intramuscularly 1 to 2 mg.
(1/60 to 1/30 gr.) and repeat if symptoms re-
appear.

Observe patient continuously for 48 hours. Never
give opiates. Use tranquilizers only with great
caution. Persons ill enough to require atropine
in any amount must be kept under medical ob-
servation for at least 24 hours. Repeated expo-
sure to cholinesterase inhibitors may, without
warning, cause prolonged susceptibility to very
small doses of any cholinesterase inhibitor. Al-
low no further exposure until time for cholines-
terase regeneration has been allowed as deter-
mined by blood tests.