

AUG 1 1973

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
ED UNDER NO. 2498-79

MEVINPHOS

Insecticide

(Organic phosphate compound liquid, N. O. S.)

FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES ONLY

Active Ingredients:

Alpha isomer of 2-Carbomethoxy-1-methylvinyl
dimethyl phosphate

60%*

Related Compounds

40%*

*(Equivalent to 100% Mevinphos Insecticide)

TOTAL

100%*



POISON



DANGER!

Keep Out of Reach of Children

Poisonous if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin and eyes. Rapidly absorbed through skin. Repeated inhalation or skin contact may, without symptoms, progressively increase susceptibility to Mevinphos insecticide poisoning.

Do not swallow or get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Do not breathe vapor.

Do not contaminate food or feed products.

Keep away from heat and open flame.

This product is poisonous to fish and wildlife. Birds feeding on treated areas may be killed. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Wear clean rubber gloves, clean waterproof protective clothing and goggles or face shield. Replace gloves frequently and destroy used gloves.

Wear a mask or respirator of a type passed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for Mevinphos protection. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating or smoking. If the chemical gets in the eyes, immediately flush with water for at least 10 minutes and get medical attention. In case of accidental contact, remove all contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water; wash clothing before reuse. In case of spillage, wash down with large amounts of water. Decontaminate areas and equipment by washing with a concentrated solution of alkali and detergent and rinse with water.

Container Disposal: Decontaminate and destroy used containers. Do not reuse for any purpose. Decontaminate containers by washing with a strong alkaline detergent solution and rinsing with water. Dispose of rinsings in a way so as not to constitute a hazard to or contaminate water supplies. Destroy containers by crushing or puncturing; then bury or burn; if burned, stay out of smoke.

NOTE: CAUTION! Avoid skin and eye contamination when handling strong caustic solutions.

EPA Reg. No. 2498-79

BLACKHAWK CHEMICAL CORPORATION
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90023

Made in U.S.A.

ANTIDOTE AND FIRST AID TREATMENT

ATROPINE IS THE EMERGENCY ANTIDOTE FOR ~~MEVINPHOS~~ INSECTICIDE POISONING. CALL A PHYSICIAN IN ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED POISONING.

Internal: If the material has been swallowed, induce vomiting immediately. This may be done by introducing a finger into the throat or by giving warm salt water (1 tablespoon of salt to a glass of water). Repeat warm salt water until vomit fluid is clear. Have victim lie down and keep quiet. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

External: If the material has been spilled on the skin, immediately remove patient from the vicinity of the insecticide, remove all contaminated clothing, and wash skin with soap and running water. If the material gets into the eyes, wash immediately with running water for at least ten minutes.

If Warning Symptoms Appear: (See Warning Symptoms below.) Keep patient prone and quiet. Start artificial respiration immediately if patient is not breathing. Transport the patient immediately to the nearest hospital.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Warning Symptoms: Symptoms include weakness, headache, tightness in chest, blurred vision, non-reactive pin-point pupils, salivation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

Treatment: Atropine is the specific therapeutic antagonist of choice against parasympathetic nervous stimulation. If there are signs of parasympathetic stimulation, atropine sulfate should be injected at 10 minute intervals, in doses of 1 to 2 milligrams, until complete atropinization has occurred.

Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM chloride) may also be used as an effective antidote in addition to and while maintaining full atropinization. In adults, an initial dose of 1 gram of 2-PAM should be injected, preferably as an infusion in 250 cc of saline over 15 to 30 minute period. If this is not practical, 2-PAM may be administered slowly by intravenous injection as a 5 percent solution in water over not less than two minutes. After about an hour, a second dose of 1 gram of 2-PAM will be indicated if muscle weakness has not been relieved. For infants and children the dose of 2-PAM is 0.25 grams.

Morphine is an improper treatment.

Clear chest by postural drainage. Oxygen administration may be necessary. Observe patient continuously for 48 hours. Repeated exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors may, without warning, cause prolonged susceptibility to very small doses of any cholinesterase inhibitor. Allow no further exposure until cholinesterase regeneration has been attained as determined by blood test.

NOTICE: Blackhawk Chemical Corporation makes no warranty, express or implied, including the warranties of merchantability and/or fitness or any particular purpose, concerning this material, except those which are contained on Blackhawk's label.