



**DANGER—POISON—
PRECAUTIONS**

CAN KILL YOU IF SWALLOWED

This product can kill you if swallowed even in small amounts: spray mist or dust may be fatal if swallowed.



CAN KILL YOU BY SKIN CONTACT

This product can kill you if touched by hands or spilled or splashed on skin, in eyes or on clothing (liquid goes through clothes).



CAN KILL YOU IF BREATHED

This product can kill you if vapors, spray mist or dust are breathed.

FOISONOUS 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 contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

PROTECT BEES

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residue on crops. Protective information may be obtained from your Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service.

DO NOT USE, POUR, SPILL, OR STORE NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME.

POST TREATED AREA

Contact your State Zoning and Extension Service or Experiment Station regarding post-treatment areas.

NOTICE—USS Agri-Chemicals, Inc. accepts no responsibility for injury to persons or animals or for loss or damage to crops, soil, or other property resulting from failure to follow directions for use or to observe warnings printed on this label.

**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 the 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: 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 methyl parathion and describe his condition.

If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor gives order.

If swallowed and victim is awake, force him to 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.



Trademark

Methyl Parathion-Toxaphene 4-4 EC

Contains 4 lbs. Methyl Parathion and 4 lbs. Toxaphene per gal.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	By Weight
O, O-dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate*	36.9%
Toxaphene**	36.9%
Xylene Range Aromatic Petroleum Derivative Solvent	19.6%
INERT INGREDIENTS	6.6%
TOTAL	100.0%

*Methyl Parathion

ACC

**Technical Chlorinated Camphene (Chlorine content 67% to 69%)

EPA Reg. No. 3442-684

EPA EST. 3412-MS-1

STOP—READ LABEL BEFORE USING!

NOT FOR HOME USE

POISON

See Side Panels
for Antidote &
Precautions



DANGER

Keep Out of
Reach of
Children

Net Contents

Gal.



Agri-Chemicals

Division of United States Steel Corporation
P. O. Box 1685 Atlanta, Georgia



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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. Toxaphene produces central nervous system excitation which responds rather well to barbituric acid derivatives, but this drug should be considered only if complete atropinization fails to relieve symptoms. 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 48 HOURS.

For additional information on treatment of patients suffering from methyl parathion or toxaphene poisoning, refer to booklet entitled "Clinical Memoranda on Economic Poisons", a publication of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia. This booklet also available thru the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

DIRECTIONS

WARNING: Do not apply or allow to drift to areas occupied by unprotected humans or beneficial animals. Vacated areas should not be re-entered until drifting insecticide and volatile residues have dissipated. Workers entering treated fields within 24 hours after application should wear protective clothing. Do not contaminate food or feed products.

Equipment should be cleaned before changing products or going into new crops.

DISPOSAL: Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of waste and spillage by burying in non-crop land away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed of by punching holes in them and burying with waste.

GROUND APPLICATION: Use amount of product indicated in sufficient water for adequate coverage.

AIR APPLICATION: Do not use less than 3 gallons of dilute solution per acre.

APPLICATION ON COTTON: For ground or air application on cotton of less than 10 gals. of dilute solution per acre, see directions for Low Volume Application on Cotton in right panel.

COTTON: Aphid, Boll Weevil, Bollworm, Budworm, Cabbage Looper, Cotton Leafworm, Cotton Leaf Perforator, Cutworm, Fall Armyworm, Flea Beetle, Fleahopper, Garden Webworm, Grass Hopper, Spider Mite, Saltmarsh Caterpillar, and Thrips.

Early Season Control: Aphid, Fleahopper, Overwintering Bollworm, and Thrip. Use 1 pint of concentrate per acre, making 2 to 4 applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Apply when cotton reaches 4 leaf stage or earlier if thrips are causing injury.

Midseason Control: Use 1/2 gallon of concentrate per acre. Begin when 10% of squares are punctured or other insect damage is seen, applying at 5 day intervals and making 4 applications. Repeat applications at 5 day intervals when insect infestations reach 10%. Anytime bollworm eggs or 4 to 5 small worms per 100 terminals are found, apply on a 5 day schedule until control is obtained.

Late Season Control: Continue midseason program to protect bolls already set from damage by boll weevils and bollworms. Bolls must be 21 days old before they are safe from boll weevil attack and almost mature to be safe from bollworms.

The frequency and number of applications will vary in different cotton producing areas. Growers should make infestation counts in their own fields and consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or State Extension Service Specialists for timing of application.

Do not graze dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter in fields treated late in the season. Do not hand pick or harvest within 7 days of application.

LOW VOLUME APPLICATION ON COTTON

When using less than 10 but at least 3 gals. of dilute solution per acre on cotton, follow directions shown below.

GROUND EQUIPMENT: Use conventional low volume spray equipment with sufficient nozzles and spray pressure to give adequate coverage. Pump should have sufficient capacity to give good by-pass to keep spray mix agitated. Equipment should have a positive cut-off valve, to cut off boom.

AIRPLANE EQUIPMENT (Conventional Spray Equipment): Conventional aerial equipment may be used to apply this LV concentrate with the following suggestions and modifications:

Height — 6' - 8' or crop height

Pumps — Use pumps capable of producing 40 to 50 p.s.i. A bleed line (1/8 to 1/4 inch diameter) should be installed on the high point of the impeller chambers to release air that may be trapped in the chamber. The other end of this line should go into the spray tank.

Nozzles — Use 15 - 37 nozzles with flat spray tips for small aircraft such as Piper Pawnees or Steermans. Spraying systems 8001, 8005 or 8002 with 100 mesh screens are satisfactory. Nozzles should be pointed down. Do not use full or hollow cone nozzles. A large volume 50 mesh screen should be used in the spray system.

Boom and Nozzle Placement — Distance between the left and right outboard nozzles should be approximately 3/4 of the wing span. An asymmetrical nozzle arrangement may be needed at low altitudes. A 1/8 to 1/4 inch bleed line should be attached to both outboard ends of the boom and led back to the spray tank. This line will bleed off boom pressure and permit a sharp cutoff at end of swath.

By-Pass — Use a by-pass system connecting the spray pump outlet with the pump inlet. This by-pass system should be adjusted to the pump inlet pressure and should be closed when the pump is in operation. The by-pass should be used to circulate the pesticide in the spray tank and should be closed to avoid aeration of the concentrate.

SOYBEANS: Bean Leaf Beetle, Corn Earworm, Fall Armyworm, Green Clover Worm, Cabbage Looper, Mexican Bean Beetle, Stink Bug, and Yellowish Caterpillar. Use 1/2 gallon of concentrate per acre.

Do not feed treated plants or ensilage made from treated plants to poultry, dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter. Do not feed soybean mill trash to livestock or poultry. Do not apply more than twice per growing season. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.



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