



**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 (fluid goes through clothes).



**CAN KILL YOU IF BREATHED**

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

**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 areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur.

Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste. Apply this product only as directed on this label.

**PROTECT BEES**

This product is highly toxic to bees. Exposure to this product may result in crop loss. Protective information should 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 Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station regarding posting treated areas.

**NOTICE** USS Agri-Chemicals, Inc. accepts no responsibility for injury to persons or animals or for loss or damage to crops 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.

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, increased sweating, watering of eyes, drooling or frothing of mouth, and loss of reflexes, spasms and coma.

**FIRST AID TREATMENT**

If inhaled, get person into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. If necessary, give mouth-to-mouth respiration.

If breathing has stopped, stop respiration and get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give person 1-2 glasses of water. If vomiting occurs, do not give more water. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth. If person is conscious, give 1-2 glasses of water. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth. If person is conscious, give 1-2 glasses of water. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth.

In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. See doctor immediately.



**Methyl Parathion-Toxaphene 3-6 EC**

Contains 3 lbs. Methyl Parathion and 6 lbs. Toxaphene per gallon

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	By Weight
O, O-dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate*	26.3%
Toxaphene**	52.6%
Xylene Range Aromatic Petroleum Derivative Solvent	17.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS	4.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Methyl Parathion

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

EPA Reg. No. 3442-687

EPA Est. 3442-MS-1

**STOP—READ LABEL BEFORE USING!**

**NOT FOR HOME USE**

See Side Panels  
for Antidote &  
Precautions



Keep Out of  
Reach of  
Children

Net Contents

Gal.



**Agri-Chemicals**  
Division of United States Steel Corporation  
P. O. Box 1685 Atlanta, Georgia



Trademark

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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 details on application on cotton of this formulation, refer to label on product or directions for low volume application on Cotton in this label.

**COTTON:** Aphid, Boll Weevil, Bollworm, Blackworm, Crabapple, Cotton Fleahopper, Cotton Leaf Perforator, Cottonworm, Fall Armyworm, Fleahopper, Fleahopper, Green Wireworm, Grasshopper, Spider Mite, Stink Bug, Cotton Flea, and Flea.

**Early Season Control:** Aphid, Fleahopper, Overwintering Boll Weevil and Trioxys. 2-3 pint of concentrate per acre, making 2 to 4 applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Apply when cotton reaches 4 1/2 leaf stage or earlier if bolls are causing injury.

**Midseason Control:** Use 1-3 gal. of concentrate per acre. Begin when 10% of squares are pink and/or other insect damage is seen, applying at 5 day intervals and making 4 applications. Repeat application at 5 day intervals when insect infestations reach 10%. Against 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. Use 1-3 to 1-2 gal. of concentrate per acre depending on size of cotton and severity of infestation. Apply on a 4 to 5 day schedule.

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 gal. of dilute solution per acre on cotton, follow directions shown below.

**GROUND EQUIPMENT:** Use conventional low volume spray equipment with efficient nozzles and spray pressure to give adequate coverage. Pump should have sufficient capacity to give good bypass 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 EC concentrate with the following suggestions and modifications.

**Height —** 6' - 8' or crop height

**Pumps —** Use pump capable of producing 40 to 50 p.s.i. A bleed line 1/4" to 1/2" in diameter should be attached to the high point of the impeller chamber to release air that may be trapped in the chamber. The other end of this line should go into the spray tank.

**Nozzles —** Use 15-30 nozzle with flat spray tip for minimum draft. Use either Tee, Fawcett, or Streamline. Spray systems 801, 801A or 802 with 100 mesh screens are satisfactory. Nozzles should be pointed down. Do not use fan or hollow cone nozzle. A large volume 50 mesh screen should be used in the spray system.

**Boom and Nozzle Placement —** Distance between the left and right nozzle nozzles should be approximately 75% of the wing span. A constant nozzle arrangement may be needed at low flight. A 1/2" to 3/4" mesh bleed line should be attached to both ends of the boom and routed back to the spray tank. This line will bleed off boom pressure and prevent pump start at end of boom.

**By-Pass —** Provide by-pass system venting the spray pump outlet with the pump inlet. This by-pass system may be used to size the pump to the spray system. The by-pass should be closed when the spray tank is being pumped to prevent the pump from starting.

**SOYBEANS:** Bean Leaf Beetle, Corn Earworm, Fall Armyworm, Green Clover Worm, Cabbage Looper, Mexican Bean Beetle, Stink Bug and Velvetbean Caterpillar. Use 1-3 gal. of concentrate per acre.

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