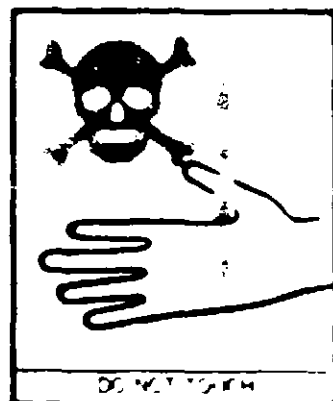


DANGER—POISON— PRECAUTIONS

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.

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.

PROTECT BEES

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues 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.

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 EPN 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 EPN 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.

EPN is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body on contact with all skin surfaces and eyes. Clothing worn 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, drooping or frothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and coma.



Trademark

EPN 5 EC

Contains 5 lbs. EPN per gallon

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

O-Ethyl O- p-nitrophenyl phenylphosphonothioate

Xylene

INERT INGREDIENTS

TOTAL

By Weight

55.3%

35.5%

9.2%

100.0%

*EPN

EPA Reg. No. 3442-690

STOP—READ LABEL BEFORE USING!

FOI b7D

See Side Panels
for Antidote &
Precautions



Keep Out of
Reach of
Children

Net Contents

Can.



Manufactured for

Agri-Chemicals

Division of United States Steel Corporation

P. O. Box 1685

Atlanta, Georgia

12 APR 1974

REGISTRATION DIVISION
PESTICIDES EPA

ACCEPTED

By Weight

55.3%

35.5%

9.2%

100.0%

DANGER

Keep Out of
Reach of
Children

Gal.

oration
Georgia

✦ FIRST AID TREATMENT ✦

Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to EPN 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 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. DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS. EPN 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 EPN 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.

POST TREATED AREA

Consult your State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station regarding posting treated areas.

NOTICE: USS Agri Chemicals can accept 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.

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. Do not contaminate food or feed products.

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 AND AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT WATER RATES PER ACRE: With conventional ground equipment, use amount of product indicated in sufficient water for adequate coverage. With concentrate sprayers or air application, do not use less than 3 gallons of dilute solution per acre.

PEACHES: Plum Curculio and Oriental Fruit Moth—Use 1 to 1½ quarts in 500 gals. of water and apply 150 to 200 gals. per acre. In concentrate sprayers or by airplane, use 1/3 to 1/2 quart per acre in water as indicated. Treatments should be made as directed by state spray schedules, usually with first spray following bloom and repeated applications as necessary for control. Peach Tree Borer and Lesser Peach Tree Borer—Use 1¼ to 2½ quarts in 500 gals. of water and apply at approximately 50 gals. of spray per acre to thoroughly wet scaffold limbs and trunk. Apply as directed by state spray schedule, usually after harvest and at 30 day intervals for 2 to 4 sprays. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

PECANS: Hickory Shuckworm—Use 2 quarts in 500 gals. of water and apply 250 to 500 gals. per acre. In concentrate sprayers or by airplane, use 1 to 2 quarts per acre in water as indicated. Make 3 late applications beginning about shell hardening time which is usually about August 10 and follow with 2 additional spray applications at 2 week intervals. Pecan Weevil—Use 2 quarts in 500 gals. of water and apply 250 to 500 gals. per acre. In concentrate sprayers or by airplane, use 1 to 2 quarts per acre in water as indicated. Applications for Hickory Shuckworm will also control Pecan Weevil. If Pecan Weevil is the only pest to be controlled, make only 2 applications; the first when a minimum of 6 weevils can be jarred from the branches of any one tree which is usually about August 1 to 10. Make second application 10 days to 2 weeks later. Pecan Nut Casebearer—Use 1½ quarts in 500 gals. of water per acre. In concentrate sprayers or by airplane, use 1 to 1½ quarts per acre in water as indicated. Make applications at the time nuts have turned brown. Leaf Casebearer—Use 2 quarts in 500 gals. of water and apply 250 to 300 gals. of water per acre. In concentrate sprayers or by airplane, use 1 to 1½ quarts per acre in water as indicated. Begin applications when insects or insect damage appears and repeat as necessary for control. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not graze livestock in treated groves.