



Trademark

EPN 5 EC

Contains 5 lbs. EPN per gallon

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

O-Ethyl O-(*p*-nitrophenyl) phenylphosphonothioate
Xylene Range Aromatic Solvent

INERT INGREDIENTS

TOTAL

*EPN

EPA Reg. No. 3442-690

STOP—READ LABEL BEFORE USING!

POISON

See Side Panels
for Antidote &
Precautions



FOUR IN SIXTY FIVE

EPN 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.

Net Contents



Manufactured for
Agri-Chemicals

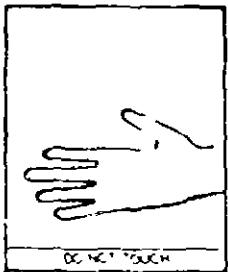
Division of United States Steel Corporation
P. O. Box 1685
Atlanta, Georgia

DANGER—POISON—*



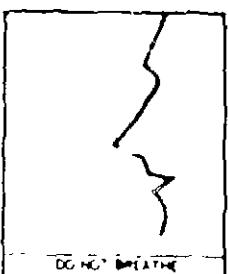
CAN KILL YOU IF SWALLOWED

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.

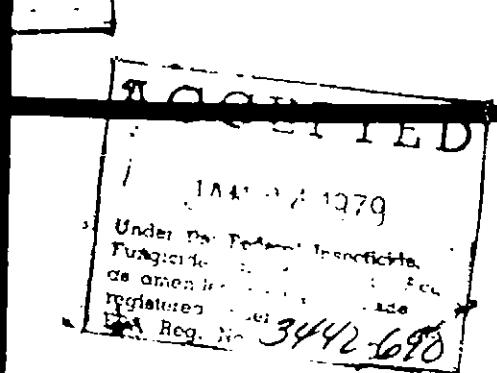
Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of water. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

PROTECT BIRDS

This product is highly toxic to birds 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.

NOT FOR HOME USE



By Weight

phenothioate*	55.3%
	35.5%
	9.2%
	100.0%

EPA Est. 3442-MS-1

DANGER
Keep Out of
Reach of
Children
Gal



AUSE
TM

Corporation
ita, 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 antidote 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 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 is 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: U.S. 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 puncturing 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.

COTTON: Cotton leafworm, Thrips and Yellow-striped armyworm—Use 1 gal. per 10 acres ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. active ingredient per acre). Boll Weevil and Bollworm—Use 1 gal. per 5 acres (1 lb. active ingredient per acre), beginning applications when 10% of squares are punctured or other insect damage is seen or anytime boll worm eggs or 4 to 5 small worms per 100 terminals are found. Apply on a 5-day schedule until control is established. Do not apply within 3 days of hand-picking or harvest.

PEACHES: Plum Curculio and Oriental Fruit Moth—Use 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts in 500 gals. of water and apply 150 to 200 gals. per acre. In concentrate sprayers or by airplane, use 1/3 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts in 500 gals. of water per acre. In concentrate sprayers or by airplane, use 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.