

3468-18



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.

Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

POISONOUS TO 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.

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 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 parathion 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.

POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)

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.

ACCEPTED
MAY 3 1973
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE ACT
FUNGICIDE AND ROSENBERG ACT
FOR EXERCISING POISON REGULATOR
ED UNDER NO. 108-22 SUBJECT
TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.

INSECTICIDE



STOP! READ THE LABEL

POISON

See side panels for antidote and precautions



DANGER

Keep out of reach of children

CAN KILL YOU

PARATHION-METHYL PARATHION 6-3 E
AN AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDE EMULSIFIABLE LIQUID

| | | |
|---|---------|--|
| ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: | | |
| Parathion (O,O-Diethyl O-P-Nitrophenyl Phosphorothioate) | 58.3% | |
| O,O-Dimethyl O-P-Nitrophenyl Phosphorothioate* | 29.2% | |
| Xylene Range Aromatic Solvent | 6.1% | |
| INERT INGREDIENTS: | | |
| *METHYL PARATHION | 100.00% | |
| CONTENT TOXICANTS PER GALLON: 5.15% PARATHION 11.1% METHYL PARATHION | | |

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

MANUFACTURED FOR
SCHALL CHEMICAL INC.
Monte Vista, Colorado
Delta, Colorado

NOT FOR HOME USE

+ FIRST AID TREATMENT +

Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion 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.** 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.**

POST TREATED AREA

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Rinse equipment and containers and DISPOSE OF WASTES by burying at least 18 inches deep in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Do not reuse container, smash or perforate and bury with wastes. Do not burn.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

Use only according to attached label instructions.

Rev. 8/71 RMN

RECOMMENDATIONS

TERMINAL USE DATES: Unless otherwise specified, numbers shown in parentheses () indicate number of days which should be allowed between the last application and harvest or grazing.

VEGETABLE AND FIELD CROPS: Rates are given in terms of units per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage. (Usually 120 gal. water by aircraft, 20-100 gal. water by ground equipment.)

ALFALFA, CLOVER, GRASS, VETCH: Aphids (green bug), alfalfa weevil, alfalfa caterpillars, armyworms, cutworms, grasshoppers, % pt. blister beetle, flea beetle, leafhoppers, mites, spotted alfalfa aphid, alfalfa weevil larvae 1/3-2/3 pt. Tortricid moth 2/3 pt. (15 days). Note: Do not spray legumes during bloom to avoid injury to bees. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed.

COLE CROPS (Brussels, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi): Aphids, Vegetable weevil 1/2 to 1/4 pt. Cabbage looper 2/3 pt. (21)

COLLARDS, KALE, MUSTARD GREENS, SPINACH: Aphids, Leafminers, Vegetable weevils 1/2 pt. Cabbage looper 2/3 pt. (21)

CORN (Field): Aphids, budworms, European corn borer (make 1 or more applications when bore damage threatens depending on the extent of infestation and degree of control desired. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station for proper timing of treatments), spider mites 1/2 pt. Armyworms, fall armyworms, Rootworm adults 1/2 pt. Do not apply within 12 days of harvest or cutting for forage.

CORN (Sweet): Armyworms, fall armyworms, spider mites 2 1/2 pt. Do not apply within 12 days of harvest.

DRY BEANS: Aphids, armyworms, leafhoppers, leafminers, leaf rollers, Mexican bean beetle, red spider mite 1/2 pt. (15 days)

GARDEN PEAS, BLACK EYE PEAS: Aphids, pea weevils 1/2 pt. (15 days)

GREEN BEANS: Aphids, armyworms, leafhoppers, leafminers, Rootworm, Mexican bean beetle, red spider mite 1/2 pt. (15 days)

LETTUCE (Leaf, Bibb, and Head): Aphids 1/2 to 1 pt. Cabbage looper 2/3 pt. (21)

PEPPERS: Aphids, leafminers 1/2 pt. (15 days)

POTATOES: Aphids, blister beetles, leafhoppers, leafminers, plant bug, potato psyllid, thrips, vegetable weevil 7/8 pt. (15 days)

RED BEETS: Aphids, blister beetles, wireworms 1/2 pt. (15 days). (21 days) if tops are to be used for food.

SMALL GRAINS (Barley, Oats, Wheat): Fall armyworms, winter grain mites 1/2 pt. Aphids (green bug) armyworms (up to 3rd instar), Black grass bug (weevil), blister beetles, brown wheat mite (Petrolid), grasshoppers, leafhoppers, stink bugs 1/2-2/3 pt. (15 days)

SORGHUM: Corn earworms, corn leaf aphid, false chinch bug, sorghum webworms 1/3 pt. Sorghum midge 1/2 pt. (21 days). May cause injury to some varieties of sorghum.

SUGAR BEETS: Aphids, armyworms, blister beetle, cutworms, fall armyworms, flea beetle, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, leafminers, mites 1/3 pt., Sugar beet webworms 2/3 pt., Alfalfa looper, large bug, stinkbug 1/2 pt. (20 days). (60 days) if tops are to be fed to livestock.

TOMATOES: Aphids, armyworms, grasshoppers, leafminers, spider mites, Tomato russet mite, white flies 1/2 pt., Cabbage looper 2/3 pt. (15)

DANGER: Keep all persons out of the operating area or vicinity where there may be danger of drift. Vacated areas should not be re-entered until the drifting insecticides and volatile residues have dissipated.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

SELLER warrants that this material conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use and BUYER assumes the risk of any use contrary to such directions. SELLER makes no other express or implied warranty, including any other express or implied warranty of FITNESS or of MERCHANTABILITY, and no agent of SELLER is authorized to do so except in writing with a specific reference to this warranty. In no event shall SELLER'S liability for any breach of warranty exceed the purchase price of the material as to which a claim is made.

E.P.A. REG. NO. 1468-18

✦ FIRST AID TREATMENT ✦

Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion 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.

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ALFALFA, CLOVER, GRASS, VETCH: Aphids (green bug), alfalfa weevil, alfalfa caterpillars, armyworms, cutworms, grasshoppers — 1/2 pt. Blister beetle, flea beetle, leafhoppers, mites, spotted alfalfa aphid, alfalfa weevil larvae — 1/3-2/3 pt. **TORTURE MOTH** — 2/3 pt. (15 days). **NOTE:** Do not spray legumes during bloom to avoid injury to bees. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed.

COLE CROPS (Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi): Aphids, Vegetable weevil — 1/4 to 1/2 pt.; Cabbage loopers — 2/3 pt. (21)

COLLARDS, KALE, MUSTARD GREENS, SPINACH: Aphids, Leafminers, Vegetable weevils — 1/2 pt.; Cabbage loopers — 2/3 pt. (21)

CORN (Field): Aphids, budworms, European corn borer (make 1 or more applications when borer damage threatens depending on the extent of infestation and degree of control desired. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station for proper timing of treatments), spider mites — 1/2 pt. Armyworms, fall armyworms, Rootworm adults — 1/2 pt. Do not apply within 12 days of harvest or cutting for forage.

CORN (Sweet): Armyworms, fall armyworms, spider mites — 2/3 pt. Do not apply within 12 days of harvest.

DRY BEANS: Aphids, armyworms, leafhoppers, leafminers, leaf-rollers, Mexican bean beetles, red spider mites — 1/2 pt. (15 days).

GARDEN PEAS, BLACK EYE PEAS: Aphids, pea weevils — 1/2 pt. (15 days).

GREEN BEANS: Aphids, armyworms, leafhoppers, leafminers, leaf-rollers, Mexican bean beetles, red spider mites — 1/2 pt. (21 days).

LETTUCE (Leaf, Bibb, and Head): Aphids — 1/4 to 1/3 pt.; Cabbage loopers — 2/3 pt. (21)

PEPPERS: Aphids, leafminers — 1/2 pt. (15 days).

POTATOES: Aphids, blister beetles, leafhoppers, leafminers, plant bug, potato psyllids, thrips, vegetable weevils — 7/8 pt. (5 days).

RED BEETS: Aphids, blister beetles, webworms — 1/2 pt. (15 days); (21 days) if tops are to be used for food.

SMALL GRAINS (Barley, Oats, Wheat): Fall armyworms, winter grain mites — 1/4 pt. Aphids (green bug), armyworms (up to 3rd instar), black grass bug (irbisia), blister beetles, brown wheat mite (Petrobia), grasshoppers, leafhoppers, stink bugs — 1/2-2/3 pt. (15 days).

SORGHUM: Corn earworms, corn leaf aphids, false chinch bug, sorghum webworms — 1/3 pt. Sorghum midge — 1/2 pt. (21 days). May cause injury to some varieties of sorghum.

SUGAR BEETS: Aphids, armyworms, blister beetles, cutworms, fall armyworms, flea beetle, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, leafminers, mites — 1/3 pt.; Sugar beet webworms — 2/3 pt.; Alfalfa loopers, lygus bugs, stinkbugs — 1/2 pt. (20 days); (60 days if tops are to be fed to livestock.)

TOMATOES: Aphids, armyworms, grasshoppers, leafminers, spider mites, Tomato russet mites, white flies — 1/4 pt.; Cabbage loopers — 2/3 pt. (19)