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3743-330

3743 330

This product is for use only on cotton, alfalfa, clover or feed dairy animals and animals being raised for slaughter or treated for other cotton pests. Do not use on other crops or animals. Do not use on animals. Workers entering field within 24 hours of application should wear protective clothing.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

EQUIPMENT

(a) Ground Equipment: Use conventional low volume spray equipment with sufficient nozzles and spray pressure to give adequate coverage. Use 4.05 to 5 pint per acre. Pump should have sufficient capacity to give good fly-past. Keep spray mix agitated. Equipment should have a positive cut-off valve to cut off boom. Equipment should be cleaned before changing products or going into new crops.

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

HEIGHT: 6 to 8 ft. crop height.

PUMPS: The pumps capable of producing 40 to 60 p.p.m. A bleed line of 1/8 to 1/4 inch diameter should be installed on the back part 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 to 30 nozzles with flat spray tips for small aircraft such as Piper Pawnee or Stearman. Spray systems 8901, 80015 or 8002 with 100 mesh screens are satisfactory. Nozzle should be pointed down. Do not use full or hollow cone nozzles. A large clearance between nozzles should be used in the spray system.

NOZZLE PLACEMENT: Nozzles should be on the left and right outboard nozzles should be approximately 1/4 inch 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 pump chamber to the spray tank. The line will bleed out foam produced and form a sharp catch at end of row.

FLY-PAST: Use fly-past system to mix the spray. Fly-past outlet with the pump outlet. Fly-past line must be connected to the pump outlet and should contain a check valve to prevent backflow. The fly-past line should be connected to the spray tank to prevent backflow and to prevent the pump from running dry.

INSECTS, TIMING & RATES

PEL USE: IN COTTON ONLY: COTTON WEEVIL, BOLLWORM, APHID, COTTON BEANWORM, SOUTHERN GREEN STINK BUG, RAPID PLANT BUG, LYGUS BUG AND SOME SPECIES OF SPIDER MITES.

The rate, area and frequency and number of applications will vary in different cotton growing areas. Growers should make a test for control in their own fields and consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or State Extension Service Specialists for timing of applications.

In general, 2 to 3 early applications at weekly intervals using 0.505 gal to 0.625 gal of this material per acre with control of overwintering weevils. Mid-season applications should be made at 4 to 5 day intervals using 0.505 gal to 0.625 gal per acre. Late season applications should be made at 4 to 5 day intervals using 0.505 gal to 0.625 gal of this material per acre. Application should not be continued longer than insect infestation warrant.



DANGER—POISON—PRECAUTIONS

POISONOUS IF SWALLOWED

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

POISONOUS BY SKIN CONTACT

Poisonous if touched by hands or spilled or splashed on skin, in eyes or on clothing (liquid goes through clothes).

POISONOUS IF BREATHED

Breathing vapors, spray mist or dust may be fatal.

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. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

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.

POST TREATED AREA

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Do not reuse empty container, destroy it by perforating or crushing. Bury or discard in a safe place away from water supplies.

STOP - READ
"Not

POISON

See side panels
for antidote
and precautions

CA

**ROYAL
TOXAPHENE-M**

(Containing 3.96
Methyl P

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

O, ODimethyl O-p-Nit

Throphosphate

Toxaphene*

Xylene

INERT INGREDIENTS

Total

*Technical Chlorinated

This product is not emul

not mix with oil. Use as

Do not use, pour, spill

NET VOLUME

Southern Agri

KI

Manufacturers name, address and net contents printed on container.

POISON PRECAUTIONS

POISONOUS IF SWALLOWED

Product can kill you if swallowed even in small amounts. Spray mist or dust may be fatal if inhaled.

POISONOUS BY SKIN CONTACT

If touched by hands or spilled or splashed on skin, wash with soap and water. Eyes or on clothing (liquid goes through clothing).

POISONOUS IF BREATHED

Vapors, spray mist or dust may be fatal if inhaled.

POISONOUS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE

Product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds and animals in treated areas may be killed. Keep away from 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 apply to water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as directed on this label.

Do not use for direct treatment of residues on crops or for disposal from your Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service.

RESTRICTED AREA
Do not use in or near residential areas. For more information, contact your Cooperative Extension Service or Experiment Station regarding this product.

PROPER DISPOSAL

Dispose of this product by perforating or crushing. Bury or incinerate in a safe place. Do not reuse water supplies.

STOP - READ LABEL BEFORE USING!
"Not For Home Use"

POISON

See side panels
for antidote
and precautions



DANGER

Keep out of reach
of children

CAN KILL YOU

**ROYAL BRAND 3.96-0.99
TOXAPHENE-METHYL PARATHION LV**

(Containing 3.96 lbs. Toxaphene and 0.99 lb.
Methyl Parathion per gallon.)

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

O, ODimethyl O-p-Nitrophenyl Thiophosphate	10.30%
Toxaphene*	41.50%
Xylene	45.90%

INERT INGREDIENTS:

Total	2.30%
	100.00%

*Technical Chlorinated Camphene (chlorine content 67-69%)

This product is not emulsifiable. Do not mix with water. Do not mix with oil. Use as is.

Do not use, pour, spill, or store near heat or open flame.

NET VOLUME

GALLON

Manufactured By

Southern Agricultural Chemicals, Inc.
KINGSTREE, S. C.

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.

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)

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 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 put 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.** Toxaphene produces central nervous system excitation which ordinarily responds to barbituric acid derivatives but this drug should be considered only if complete atropinization fails to relieve symptoms.

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