

DANGER



POISON

DANGER

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear a mask or respirator of a type passed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for Methyl Parathion protection. Wear natural rubber gloves, overshoes, protective clothing and goggles.

Do not contaminate food and feed.

Wash with soap and water after handling and before drinking, eating or smoking. Wash all contaminated clothing with soap and hot water before re-use.

Take bath or shower using plenty of soap and water after work. Keep all unprotected persons out of operational area or vicinity where there may be danger of drift until one hour after spraying is completed.

POISON SYMPTOMS

METHYL PARATHION is a highly toxic cholinesterase inhibitor. Symptoms include: Headache, blurred vision, weakness, nausea, discomfort in chest, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, salivation, sweating and pinpoint pupils.

ALWAYS CALL A PHYSICIAN IN CASES OF SUSPECTED POISONING.

ATROPINE IS ANTIDOTAL

FIRST AID TREATMENT: If victim has stopped breathing, immediately remove from contaminated area and start artificial respiration, preferably by medical means.

IF SWALLOWED, give water immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water with water. Repeat until vomit is clear. If necessary, give activated charcoal. If necessary, give milk or water. Do not give anything else.

soap and water, avoid abrasions. When skin appears clean, bathe or swab with ethyl alcohol.

EYES: In case of contact, flush immediately with water for at least 15 minutes.

INFORMATION FOR PHYSICIAN:

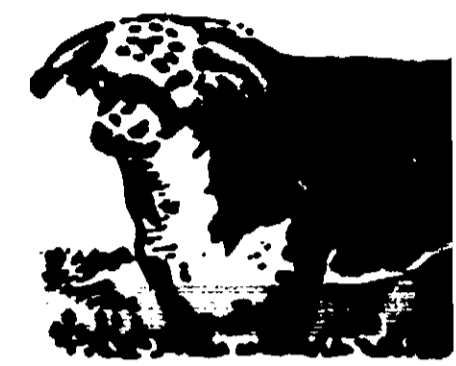
Parathion is a cholinesterase inhibitor and treatment of severe poisoning should include the use of atropine. Toxaphene produces central nervous system excitation which responds to the barbituric acid derivatives. Initial measures include removal of secretions, maintenance of a patent airway and, if necessary, artificial respiration. When cyanosis has been relieved, atropine may be administered in large therapeutic doses, repeated as necessary to the point of tolerance. If symptoms warrant further treatment, Protopam chloride (Pralidoxime chloride, 2-PAM chloride) has shown utility as adjunctive therapy. Never use morphine. 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 48-72 hours.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Application should be made only by trained personnel using approved protective equipment. Do not apply with hand equipment. Pour specified amount of this product into nearly filled spray tank. Add balance of water to fill tank. Keep agitator running during filling and spraying operations. If mixture does not mix readily, but tends to separate as in laboratory, do not use as mixture to be sprayed. If desired, combine with water in proportion of 1 part of this product to 100 parts of water. Do not spray directly on people or animals. Do not spray on food crops or ornamentals. Do not spray on lawns or gardens. Do not spray on clothing or other articles.

Hereford

Methyl Parathion To



Do Not Use On Live

ORGANOPHOSPHORUS INSECTICIDE

Contains 3 lbs. Methyl Parathion and 6 ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

O, O-dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl pho Toxaphene™

Xylene Range Aromatic Solvent

INERT INGREDIENTS:

Methyl Parathion

Technical Chlorinated Camphene Chi

See antidote statement and other warnin



POISON DANG

Keep Out of R

EXTREMELY POISONOUS LIQUID. RAPIDLY ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN A POISONOUS IF SWALLOWED, INHALED THE SKIN, EYES, OR THROUGH CO

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. DO NOT USE IF CONTAINER IS OPENED.

MADE BY

CHEMICAL INDUS

BORGER, TEXAS

4746-410

ACCEPTED  
JAN 22 1971  
THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE  
AND ROENTICIDE ACT  
ECONOMIC POISON REGISTER  
NO 4746-410 SUBJECT  
FACHED COMMENTS

