

4787-4  
187

# PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

## HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS



### FATAL (POISONOUS) IF SWALLOWED

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



### FATAL (POISONOUS) 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).



### FATAL (POISONOUS) IF BREATHED

This product can kill you if vapors, spray mist or dust are breathed.

### PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

This product may be fatal if swallowed, inhaled, or if allowed to contact skin. Failure to properly follow all instructions for protective clothing and equipment will increase your risk.

Use only when wearing the following protective clothing and equipment:

- (1) Waterproof pants, coat, hat, rubber boots or rubber overshoes.
- (2) Safety goggles.
- (3) NIOSH approved respirator.
- (4) Heavy duty, natural rubber gloves.

### WORK SAFETY RULES

REPEATED EXPOSURES TO CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS SUCH AS ARE CONTAINED IN THIS PRODUCT MAY, WITHOUT WARNING, CAUSE PROLONGED SUSCEPTIBILITY TO VERY SMALL DOSES OF ANY CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITOR.

Persons working with this product should have frequent blood tests of their cholinesterase levels. If the cholinesterase level falls below a critical point, no further exposure should be allowed until it has been determined by means of blood tests that the cholinesterase level has returned to normal. Before using this product, consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experimental Station for specific recommendations regarding such blood tests.

Keep all unprotected persons and children away from working area.

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 methyl parathion and describe his condition. After first aid is given (see Statement of Practical Treatment) and if a doctor cannot come, take victim to clinic or hospital.

If handled indoors, provide mechanical exhaust ventilation.

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.

(continued on other side)

NO. 27 - APRIL, 69

## POISON

See side panels  
for antidote  
and precautions

# ACCEPTED

MAR 24 1992

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 4787-4

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# METHYL PA

FOR FORM

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

INERT INGREDIENTS:

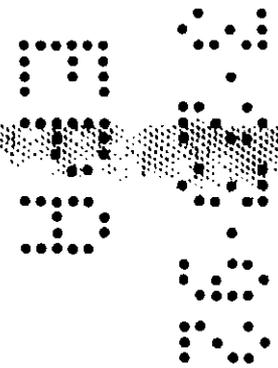
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# A/s CHEMII

PHONE: 97 83 41 00 . TELEX: 66514 . TELE

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**



208 2084



**CAN KILL YOU**

**AVISO!**

Do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you.)

**PARATHION TECHNICAL**

**MULATION OF INSECTICIDES ONLY**

EPA Reg. No.: 4787-4

O, O-Dimethyl -O-(4-nitrophenyl) phosphorothioate) ..	77%
related compounds .....	3%
Xylene .....	18%
Other Inerts .....	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CONTENT: 53 US GALLONS 4 PINTS**  
**Weight: 250 kilograms or 550 pounds)**

**PRODUCT OF DENMARK**  
**MANUFACTURED BY**

**NOVA - LEMVIG - DENMARK**

TELEPHONE: 97 83 45 55

EPA Est. No.: 4787-DN-1

**DANGER**  
**Keep out of reach**  
**of children**

**POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)**

Methyl parathion is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body on surfaces and eyes. Clothing wet with material must be removed immediately. Victims must receive prompt medical treatment or they may die.

Some of the signs and symptoms of poisoning are: Headaches, nausea, weakness, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, tightness in chest, labored breathing, sweating, watering of eyes, drooling or frothing of mouth and nose and coma.

**+ STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim is exposed to methyl parathion and describe his condition.

Move patient immediately from the area where methyl parathion is present.

If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until victim breathes.

If swallowed and victim is awake (conscious) make him vomit quickly. Have him drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. If vomit is clear. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious victim. Have victim lie down and keep quiet. Get medical attention.

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for 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. intramuscularly as soon as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at 5 to 10 minute intervals until signs of atropinization appear. 2-PAM chloride is a pharmacologic antidote and is used as an adjunct to, but not a substitute for, atropine which is a symptom relieving antidote. DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS. Morphine is a strong cholinesterase inhibitor affecting the central and peripheral nervous system, producing cardiac and respiratory depression. At first sign of pulmonary edema, the patient should be given supplemental oxygen and treated symptomatically. Continue the antidote until the patient is fully recovered. If relapse occurs, repeat initial treatment. CLOSE SUPERVISION OF THE PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR AT LEAST 24 HOURS.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not discharge this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or public water supply. Do not discharge this product into sewer systems without previously notifying the local authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Environmental Protection Agency.

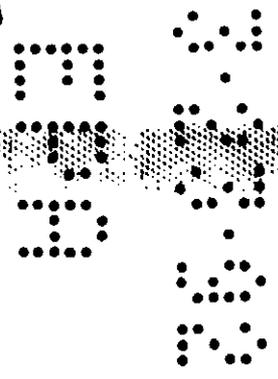
**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Storage: Methyl Parathion should be stored at temperatures not exceeding 18°C (65°F). Methyl Parathion is unstable at elevated temperatures and may under circumstances induce explosion. It should not be stored above 55°C (131°F) and also local heating above this temperature should be avoided.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of solid or liquid waste is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Office for guidance.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by local authorities.

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**



## POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)

Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body on contact with all skin and eyes. Clothing wet with material must be removed immediately. Exposed persons receive prompt medical treatment or they may die.

Early signs and symptoms of poisoning are: Headaches, nausea, vomiting, cramps, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, tightness in chest, labored breathing, nervous-trembling, watering of eyes, drooling or frothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms.

## STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

1. Call physician, clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to methyl parathion and describe his condition.

2. Remove victim immediately from the area where methyl parathion is present.

3. If victim has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor arrives.

4. If victim is awake (conscious) make him vomit quickly. Have victim drink 1 cup of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Repeat until vomit is clear. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. 5. Lie down and keep quiet. Get medical attention.

6. If contact with eyes, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes. See doctor immediately.

## NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

1. Administer atropine sulfate in large doses, TWO to FOUR mg. Intravenously or orally as soon as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at 5 to 10 minute intervals until signs of atropine poisoning appear. 2-PAM chloride is a pharmacologic antidote and may be administered in conjunction with atropine but not a substitute for atropine which is a symptomatic and often life-saving antidote. DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS. Methyl parathion is a 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 relapse have been reported after initial improvement; VERY CLOSE SUPERVISION OF THE PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR AT LEAST 48 HOURS.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Methyl parathion is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or public waters unless this product is specifically identified and addressed in an NPDES permit. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the sewage treatment authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

1. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

2. Methyl Parathion should be stored at temperatures not exceeding 25°C (77°F). To stabilize store above 15°C (65°F). Methyl Parathion is unstable when heated and temperatures may under circumstances induce explosion. It should never be heated above 55°C (135°F) and also local heating above this temperature must be avoided.

3. Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

4. Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local officials.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

## FOR MANUFACTURING OF INSECTICIDES ONLY INTO END-USE PRODUCTS FOR:

### TERRESTRIAL, NON-DOMESTIC, FOOD USES ON:

Alfalfa, almonds, apples, apricots, art chokes, barley, beans, beets, bird's foot trefoil (invertebrate), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherry, citrus (invertebrate), clover, collards, corn, cotton, cucumber, eggplant, forage grass, garlic (special local need), gooseberries, grapes, hops, kale, kohlrabi, lentils (special local need), lettuce, melons, mustard greens, nectarines, oats, onions, pasture, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, pecans, peppers, plums, potatoes, prunes, pumpkins, rangeland, rutabagas, rye, safflower, sorghum, soybeans, spinach, sweet corn, strawberries, sugar beets, sunflowers, sweet potatoes, turnips, vetch, wheat.

rapeseed/canola,

### TERRESTRIAL, NON-DOMESTIC, NON-FOOD USES ON:

Jojoba, (special local need), guayule (special local need), field grown ornamental flowering plants, chrysanthemums, daisies, marigolds, stock, forest, nonagricultural land, wastelands, forest and christmas tree plantings (pine).

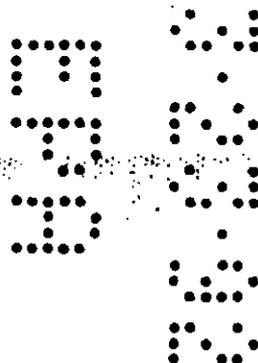
### AQUATIC FOOD CROP USES ON: Rice.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

## NOTICE

Seller's guarantee shall be limited to the terms set out on the label and subject thereto, the buyer assumes the risk to persons or property arising from the use or handling of this product and accepts the product on that condition.

TYPE 8000-8007-1000-2 (10/87)



## 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 material must be removed immediately. Exposed persons must receive prompt medical treatment or they may die.

If the signs and symptoms of poisoning are: Headaches, nausea, vomiting, cramps, dizziness, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, tightness in chest, labored breathing, nervousness, watering of eyes, drooling or frothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms, etc.

## + STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT +

Take victim to a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been poisoned by methyl parathion and describe his condition.

Remove victim immediately from the area where methyl parathion is present.

If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor arrives.

If victim is conscious and victim is awake (conscious) make him vomit quickly. Have victim drink 1 glass of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Repeat until clear. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Calm the victim down and keep quiet. Get medical attention.

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove and discard contaminated clothing and shoes. See doctor immediately.

## NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

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 a pharmacologic antidote and may be administered as an adjunct to, but not a substitute for, atropine which is a symptomatic and often life-saving antidote. DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS. Methyl parathion is a 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 SUPERVISION OF THE PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR AT LEAST 48 HOURS.

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## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Methyl Parathion should be stored at temperatures not exceeding 25°C (77°F). To stabilize store above 18°C (65°F). Methyl Parathion is unstable when heated and at temperatures may under circumstances induce explosion. It should never be heated above 86°C (131°F) and also local heating above this temperature must be avoided.

**Safe Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the user according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**Other Disposal:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or use and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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### TERRESTRIAL, NON-DOMESTIC, FOOD USES ON:

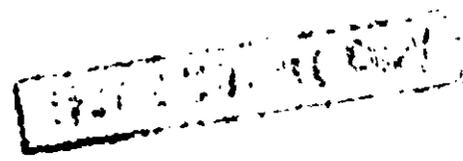
Alfalfa, almonds, artichokes, barley, beans, beets, birdfoot trefoil (intra-state), broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, collards, corn, cotton, forage grass, garlic (special local need), kale, lentils (special local need), lettuce, mustard greens, oats, onions, pasture, peas, potatoes, rangeland, rye, safflower, sorghum, soybeans, spinach, sugar beets, sunflowers, turnips, vetch, wheat.

rapeseed/canola

### TERRESTRIAL, NON-DOMESTIC, NON-FOOD USES ON:

Jojoba, (special local need), guayule (special local need), field grown ornamental flowering plants, chrysanthemums, daisies, marigolds, stock, nonagricultural land, wastelands, forest and Christmas tree plantings (pine).

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