

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ACCEPTED

Jun-25-1971
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
ED UNDER NO. 5797-104
TO ATTACHED COMMENTS
REMARKS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

CROP	INSECTS	RATE	REMARKS
Tobacco	Hornworms Flea Beetles	2 Qts. per acre.	Apply in 20-25 Gallons of water per acre. Do not use within 5 days of priming or 15 days of cutting.

Use of this material in a manner or at a time other than in accordance with the directions may produce plant injury, excessive residues or other undesirable results.

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed by punching holes in them and burying with wastes.

NOTICE:

Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

**SUPER FLASH
TOBACCO INSECTICIDE**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

O,O-Dimethyl S-4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3 (4H)
ylmethyl phosphorodithioate* 2.37*
Xylene 8 63

INERT INGREDIENTS: 4. 74
TOTAL 100.00

*U. S. Patent No. 2,758,115



POISON



DANGER: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

(See side panels for warnings and antidote)

STOP--READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING.

Manufactured By
CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORP.

Net Contents 1 gal. Wilson, N. C. USDA Reg. No. 5797-104

SUPER FLASH TOBACCO INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

O,O-Dimethyl S-4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3 (4H)
ylmethyl phosphorodithioate* 12.37%

Xylene 83.63%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 4.00%

TOTAL 100.00%

*U. S. Patent No. 2,758,115



POISON



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DANGER

Not for use or storage in or around the home.

Do not use on household pets, animals or humans.

Poisonous by skin contact, inhalation or swallowing.

Rapidly absorbed through skin.

Repeated exposure may, without symptoms, be increasingly hazardous.

If spilled on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.

Wash hands, arms, and face thoroughly with soap and warm water before eating or smoking. Wash

all contaminated clothing before re-use with soap and hot water.

Wear natural rubber gloves, protective clothing and goggles.

Wear a mask or respirator effective for protection against Guthion.

Do not breathe fumes or spray mist.

Bathe immediately after work and change all clothing.

Keep all unprotected persons out of operating area or vicinity where there may be danger of drift.

Vacated area should not be re-entered until the drifting insecticides and volatile residues have dissipated.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not contaminate feed or foodstuffs.

Birds feeding on treated areas may be killed.

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife.

Keep out of lakes, streams, and ponds.

This product is toxic to bees and should not be applied when bees are actively visiting the area.

Do not use on dairy cattle or in dairy barns.

Do not use on forage crops to be fed to dairy animals or those being finished for slaughter.

Do not use in store near heat or open flame.

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

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



POISON



POISONING SYMPTOMS: Headache, blurred vision, weakness, nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and discomfort in the chest.

ANTIDOTE: Atropine and 2-PAM are the antidotes.

CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY if persons handling or working with Guthion develops poisoning symptoms.

IF SWALLOWED induce vomiting by giving a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water.

Administer milk or water freely and again induce vomiting until vomit fluid is clear.

IF ON SKIN remove contaminated clothing and wash skin immediately with soap and warm water.

IF EYES ARE CONTAMINATED wash with flowing water for at least 15 minutes.

INFORMATION TO PHYSICIAN: Administer atropine sulfate in large therapeutic doses. Repeat

as necessary to the point of tolerance. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be administered in

conjunction with atropine. Compound inhibits cholinesterase resulting in stimulation of the

central nervous system and the somatic motor nerves. Do not give morphine. Watch for

pulmonary edema, which may develop in serious cases of poisoning even after 12 hours. A

first sign of pulmonary edema, the patient should be placed in an oxygen tent and treated

symptomatically.

