

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

**Due to very high acute toxicity to
Humans and Birds**

For retail sale to and use only by certified applicator or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the certified applicator's certification. Direct supervision for this product is defined as the certified applicator being physically present during application, mixing, loading, repair and cleaning of application equipment. Commercial certified applicators must also ensure that all persons involved in these activities are informed of the precautionary statements.

**HELENA
PARATHION-METHYL PARATHION 6-3 INSECTICIDE**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

(By Weight)

Parathion (0,0-diethyl 0-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate)	55.72%
Related Compounds.....	1.76%
Methyl Parathion (0,0-Dimethyl 0-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate).....	27.94%
Related Compounds.....	1.09%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	13.49%
TOTAL	100.00%

One gallon of Helena Parathion-Methyl Parathion 6-3 Insecticide contains 6 pounds of Ethyl Parathion and 3 pounds of Methyl Parathion

POISON

See Side Panels
for Antidote &
Precautions



DANGER

Keep Out of
Reach of
Children

PELIGRO: AL USARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta la haya sido explicado ampliamente.

E.P.A. REG. NO. 5905-225

First letter of Product batch code indicates producing establishment.

5905-FL-1=TF • 5905-GA-1=CG • 5905-AR-1=WA • 5905-OK-1=AO • 5905-TX-2=AT
5905-CA-1=KC • 5905-LA-3=DL

Manufactured by HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY
Memphis, Tn. 38137

ACCEPTED

NOV 9 1987

Under Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 5905-225

Net Content:

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Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans And Domestic Animals

DANGER—POISON



DO NOT SWALLOW

POISONOUS IF SWALLOWED

IF SWALLOWED - Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger or blunt object. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.



DO NOT TOUCH

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.



DO NOT BREATHE

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

POISONING SYMPTOMS

Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body by 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.

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

✚ 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, drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

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

Since any symptoms from absorption of this combination product are likely to be those of parathion intoxication, treatment should be directed towards the relief of cholinesterase inhibition.

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.**

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds in treated areas may be killed. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, marshes, bogs, and potholes). Run-off and drift from target area may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste.

This product is extremely toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

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ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered or threatened species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal laws. The use of this product is controlled to prevent death or harm to endangered or threatened species that occur in the following countries or elsewhere in their range.

Before using this pesticide in these countries you must first obtain the Rangeland Endangered Species Bulletin and/or EPA Cropland Endangered Species Bulletin. The use of this pesticide is prohibited in these counties unless specified otherwise in the Bulletin. The EPA Bulletin is available from either your County Agricultural Extension Agent, the Endangered Species Specialist in your State Wildlife Agency Headquarters or the appropriate Regional Office of either the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

THIS BULLETIN MUST BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO PESTICIDE USE.

STATE (Regional office FWS) Species	County (unless otherwise specified)
ALABAMA (Atlanta, Ga.) Slackwater darter Alabama cavefish Freshwater mussels Snail darter Watercress darter	Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison Lauderdale Colbert, Jackson, Marshall, Morgan, Monroe Jackson, Madison Jefferson
ARIZONA (Albuquerque, N.M.) Arizona (Apache) trout Woundfin Bonytail chub Gila and Yaqui topminnow Masked bobwhite	Apache, Graham, Greenlee Mohave Mohave Cochise, Graham, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz Pima
ARKANSAS (Atlanta, Ga.) Freshwater mussels Ozark cavefish Leopard darter	Clark, Clay, Cross, Lawrence, Randolph, Sharp, St. Francis Benton Sevier
CALIFORNIA (Portland, Or.) Delta green ground beetle Valley elderberry long-horn beetle Aleutian Canada goose Kern primrose sphinx moth Blunt-nose leopard lizard Santa Cruz long-toed salamander Unarmored three-spine stickelback	Solano Merced, Sacramento Colusa, Merced, Sutter, Stanislaus Kern Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, Tulare Monterey, Santa Cruz Los Angeles, Santa Barbara

(Calif. cont.)

Owen River pupfish
Paiute cutthroat trout
Little Kern golden trout
California Condor

Invo, Mono
Alpine, Madera, Mono
Tulare

[Fresno, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles,
< Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo,
[Santa Barbara, Tulare, Ventura

COLORADO (Denver, Co.)
Colorado squawfish
Humpback chub
Bonytail chub
Greenback cutthroat trout



[Blanco, Delta, Garfield, Mesa, Moffat,
[Rio, Routt, Mesa

Boulder, Larimer, Gilpin, Park, Fremont

FLORIDA (Atlanta, Ga.)
Okaloosa darter
Eastern indigo snake
Everglade kite

Okaloosa, Walton
Statewide
Broward, Dade, Glades, Palm Beach

GEORGIA (Atlanta, Ga.)
Snail darter
Eastern indigo snake

Catoosa
S.E. Georgia

HAWAII (Portland, Or.)
Hawaiian goose

Islands of Maui, Hawaii

IDAHO (Portland, Or.)
Whooping crane

Caribou, Bear Lake, Borneville

KENTUCKY (Atlanta, Ga.)
Kentucky cave shrimp
Freshwater mussels

Edmundson, Hart
[Ballard, Edmundson, Jackson, Laurel,
< Marshall, McCracken, Pulaski, Rock-
[castle, Warren, Wayne

MARYLAND (Newton Corners, Ma.)
Maryland darter

Harford

MISSISSIPPI (Atlanta, Ga.)
Bayou darter
Mississippi sand crane

Claiborne, Copiah
Jackson

MISSOURI (Twin Cities, Mn.)
Ozark cavefish

Christian, Greene, Jasper, Lawrence,
Newton, Barry, Stone

NEVADA (Portland, Or.)
Ash Meadows speckled dace
Ash Meadows amargosa pupfish
Devils Hole pupfish
Warm Springs pupfish
Woundfin
Pahrnagat bonytail
Chi-ui
Pahrump killifish

Nye
Nye
Nye
Nye
Clark
Lincoln
Washoe
Clark, White Pine

NEW MEXICO (Albuquerque, N.M.)

Pecos gambusia
Socorro isopod
Gila trout
Chihuahua chub
New Mexican ridge-nose rattlesnake

Chaves, Eddy
Socorro
Catron, Grant
Grant

Hidalgo

NORTH CAROLINA (Atlanta, Ga.)

Spotfin chub

Macon, Swain

OHIO (Twin Cities, Mn.)

Scioto Madtom

Champagne, Franklin, Logan, Madison, Pickway, Union

OKLAHOMA (Albuquerque N.M.)

Leopard darter
Ozark cavefish

Leflore, Mccurtain, Pushmataha
Deleware

OREGON (Portland, Or.)

Borax lake chub

Harney

Slackwater darter
Slender chub
Spotfin chub
Snail darter

Lawrence, Wayne
Clairborne, Hancock
Cumberland, Fentress, Morgan
Bradley, Hamilton, Knox, Loudon,
Marion, Meigs, Polk
Blount, Clairborne, Decatur, Franklin,
Hancock, Hardin, Lincoln, Loudon,
Marshall, Maury, Phea, Poane, Scott
Sequatchie, Smith, Sullivan
Clairborne, Hancock, Monroe

Freshwater mussels

Yellowfin Madtom

TEXAS (Albuquerque, N.M.)

Fountain darter
Pecos gambusia
Leon Springs pupfish
Clear Creek gambusia
Texas blind salamander
San Marcos salamander
San Marcos gambusia
Houston toad
Attwater's greater prairie
chicken
Comanche Springs pupfish

Comal, Hays
Jeff Davis, Pecos, Reeves
Pecos
Menard
Hays
Hays
Hays
Bastrop, Burleson
Aransas, Austin, Colorado, Fort-
Bend, Jeff Davis, Goliad, Refugio,
Reeves, Victoria, Pecos

UTAH (Denver, Co.)
Woundfin
Humpback chub
Bonytail chub
Colorado squawfish

Washington
Grand
Grand, Uintah
Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield,
Grand, Kane, San Juan, Uintah,
Wayne
Washington

Desert Tortoise

VIRGINIA (Newton Corners, Ma.)
Slender chub
Spotfin chub
Yellowfin madtom
Freshwater mussels

Lee, Scott
Scott, Washington
Lee, Russell, Scott
Lee, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell,
Washington, Wise

WYOMING (Denver, Co.)
Kendall Warm Springs dace
Wyoming toad
Whooping crane

Sublette
Albany
Lincoln, Sublette

(<

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not enter treated areas for 48 hours unless appropriate protective clothing is worn.

Protective clothing means, at least, a hat or other suitable head covering, a long sleeved shirt and long legged trousers or a coverall type garment (all of closely woven fabric covering the body, including the arms and legs), shoes and socks.

Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing, period of time field must be vacated and appropriate actions to take in case of accidental exposure. An example of such information is given under written warnings. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information:

DANGER

Area treated with Ethyl Parathion/Methyl Parathion on (insert date). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing for 48 hours (insert State Department of Agriculture's re-entry interval, if more restrictive).

In case of accidental exposure to pesticide spray or dust, wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. If inhaled, go to an area where the pesticide has not been applied. Get medical attention if needed.

"Reentry into apple, citrus, peach, nectarine or grape fields in the states of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah is prohibited for seven days after the end of application, unless all protective clothing and equipment required for early reentry as described elsewhere on the label is worn. Reentry into all other treated areas is prohibited for 48 hours after end of application, unless all required protective clothing and equipment is worn."

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WORK SAFETY RULES

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 DURING MIXING/LOADING, APPLICATION, REPAIR AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT, DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDE, AND EARLY REENTRY INTO TREATED FIELDS:

Water proof pants and coat; heavy-duty chemical-resistant gloves; rubber boots or rubber overshoes; hood or wide-brimmed hat; safety goggles or face shield; NIOSH approved respirator. In addition, mixer/loaders must wear a chemical resistant apron when using the concentrated product. During aerial application in nonenclosed cockpits, a helmet with a visor may be substituted for the hood or wide-brimmed hat and safety goggles or face shield requirements.

IF MIXING/LOADING IS PERFORMED USING A CLOSED SYSTEM, THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT MAY BE WORN AS AN ALTERNATIVE:

Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves; chemical resistant apron, long-sleeved shirt (or gauntlets and short sleeve shirt) and long-legged pants; shoes and socks.

Safety goggles or a faceshield must be worn when the system is under pressure. All other protective clothing and equipment required for use with open systems must be available nearby.

IF APPLICATION IS PERFORMED USING AN ENCLOSED CAB OR COCKPIT, THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT MAY BE WORN AS AN ALTERNATIVE:

Clean long-sleeved shirt and long-legged pants. All other protective clothing and equipment required for use during application must be available in the cab and must be worn when exiting the cab into treated areas. If used for this purpose, contaminated clothing may not be brought back into the cab unless in an enclosure such as a plastic bag.

REMEMBER- THIS CLOTHING IS NOT INTENDED TO PROTECT YOU DURING REPAIR AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT OR DURING EARLY REENTRY! REFER TO THE INSTRUCTIONS ABOVE.

HUMAN FLAGGERS ARE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING AERIAL APPLICATION.

IMPORTANT! If pesticide comes in contact with skin, wash off with soap and water, and contact a physician immediately. Always wash hands, face, and arms with soap and water before smoking, eating, drinking, or toileting.

AFTER WORK: Wash gloves with soap and water before removing. Take off all work clothes and shoes. Store protective clothing separately from personal clothing. Launder protective clothing after each use. Shower using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Personal clothing worn during mixing/loading, application, repair and cleaning of application equipment, disposal of pesticide, and early reentry into treated fields must be stored and laundered separately from household articles. Clothing and equipment heavily contaminated or drenched with parathion must be destroyed according to state and local regulations.

HEAVILY CONTAMINATED OR DRENCHED CLOTHING CANNOT BE ADEQUATELY DECONTAMINATED.

Respirators should be cleaned and cartridges replaced according to instructions included with respirators. Replace gloves frequently.

Storage and Disposal

Pesticide Storage

Do not store below 20°F, (-7°C).

Do not use or store near heat, open flame or hot surfaces.

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call 901-761-0050.

To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. If dry material, cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

Pesticide 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 Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal

Metal containers- Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Plastic containers- Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Add the concentrate to the spray tank while filling with water, and mix thoroughly either by means of a tank agitator or pump by-pass. For best results, thoroughly cover all surfaces to be treated with spray.

The following dosage rates are to be used in sufficient water to cover the specified area. For application by air add the desired amount of concentrate per acre to 1 to 3 gallons of water. For application by ground equipment add the desired amount of concentrate per acre to 3 to 10 gallons of water.

FIELD AND FORAGE CROPS

ALFALFA, CLOVER, GRASS AND VETCH — For control of aphids, alfalfa weevil larvae and adult weevils, alfalfa caterpillars, armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms and grasshoppers, use 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre. For webworms and spider mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. For tortricid moths and clover leaf weevils, use 2/3 pint per acre. Do not spray legumes during bloom period to avoid injury to honey bees. California and Nevada regulations limit the use of this material to not more than 1/3 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest, pasturing, cutting or forage use.

CORN (Field, Sweet, Pop) — For control of rootworm adults, use 1/2 pint per acre. For aphids, armyworms up to third instar, fall armyworms, budworms, spider mites, and climbing cutworms, use 1/2 pint per acre. For stink bugs use 1/2 pint per acre. For European corn borer control use 3/5 pint per acre. Apply first spray when 75% of corn plants show SHOT-HOLE feeding and follow with two additional sprays at 5 to 7 day intervals. Use sufficient water per acre to provide complete coverage and be certain whorls of plants are well treated. Do not apply within 12 days of harvest, cutting, or forage use.

"Do not apply to corn during the pollen shed period."

COTTON — For control of cotton leafworms, fleahoppers, tygus bugs, red spider mites, thrips and garden webworms, use 1/2 pint per acre. For control of cabbage loopers, boll weevils and overwintered boll weevils, use 2/3 to 1-1/3 pints per acre. For bollworms, use 1-1/3 pints per acre. For aphids, cotton leaf perforators, armyworms up to third instar, stink bugs and saltmarsh caterpillar, use 1 pint per acre. For control of serpentine leaf miner, use 1/2 pint per acre. Application to cotton should be made at 4 to 5 day intervals until control is obtained. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking.

HOPS — For control of hop aphids, use 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre. For spider mites use 2/3 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest, pasturing, cutting or forage use.

HOPS — (Washington State only) — To control aphids and spider mites, use 4/5 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest, pasturing, cutting or forage use.

SMALL GRAINS (WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY) — For control of armyworms up to third instar, fall armyworms, winter grain mites, thrips, and aphids (greenbugs) use 1/3 pint per acre. For grasshoppers and brown wheat mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. For climbing cutworms, leafhoppers and Say's plant bugs, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre. For chinch bugs and false chinch bugs, use 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest, pasturing, cutting or forage use.

SORGHUM — For control of corn earworms, corn leaf aphids, false chinch bugs and sorghum webworms, use 1/3 pint per acre. For sorghum midges, use 2/3 pint per acre. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties of sorghum. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects upon plants. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest, cutting or forage use.

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SOYBEANS - For control of two-spotted mites and stink bugs use 1/2 pint per acre. For bollworms, fall armyworms, green cloverworms, velvet bean caterpillars and webworms, use 7/8 pint per acre. Do not apply more than 2 applications per growing season. Do not apply within 20 days of harvest or forage use.

SUGAR BEETS - For control of alfalfa loopers, aphids, armyworms up to third instar, blister beetles, flea beetles, leafhoppers, leaf miners, lygus bugs, stink bugs and webworms, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. Do not apply within 20 days of harvest or forage use. If tops of sugar beets are to be used for cattle feed, do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

TOBACCO - For Control of aphids, stink bugs and tobacco suckflies, use 7/16 pint per acre. Do not apply within 5 days of priming or 15 days of cutting. Avoid plant juices coming in contact with the skin or other parts of the body of those who are engaged in cutting the crop. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

VEGETABLES

ARTICHOKES - For control of plume moths, use 7/8 pint per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

BEANS (Dry) - For control of aphids, armyworms up to third instar, leafhoppers, leaf miners, leaf rollers, Mexican bean beetles and red spider mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

Do not apply if the crop or weed in the treatment area are in bloom."

BEETS (Red) - For control of aphids and webworms, use 1/2 pint per acre. For blister beetles and flea beetles, use 2/3 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. If tops are to be used for food or feed do not apply closer than 21 days before harvest.

BEANS (Green) - For control of aphids, armyworms up to third instar, leafhoppers, leaf miners, leaf rollers, Mexican bean beetles, red spider mites and plant bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

Do not apply if the crop or weeds in the treatment area are in bloom."

CABBAGE AND COLE CROPS (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi) - For control of aphids, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. For vegetable weevils, use 2/3 to 1/2 pint per acre. For cabbage loopers, use 2/3 pint per acre. For imported cabbageworms, armyworms up to third instar, and flea beetles, use 1/4 to 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

CARROTS - For control of aphids and petrobia mites, use 2/3 pint per acre. For vegetable weevils and leafhoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. Do not use tops for food or feed purposes. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

CELERY - For control of aphids, celery leaf tiers, celery worms, climbing cutworms, spider mites and tarnished plant bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. For leafhoppers, use 1/4 pint per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

CELERY (California only) - Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

COLLARDS, KALE, MUSTARD GREENS AND SPINACH - For control of aphids, imported cabbageworms, cabbage loopers, vegetable weevil, leafhoppers and crown mites, use 2/3 pint per acre. For control of seed corn maggot on Spinach, use 2/3 pint per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

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CUCUMBERS — For control of aphids and two-spotted mites, use 7/16 pint per acre. Do not apply prior to vining. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

LETTUCE (Leaf, Bibb, Head) — For control of aphids, armyworms up to third instar, and imported cabbageworms, use 1/3 to 1/2 pint per acre. For control of thrips, use 1/3 pint per acre. For control of vegetable weevils, use 1/2 pint per acre. For cabbage loopers, use 2/3 pint per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

LETTUCE (California only) — To control named lettuce insects, use 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

MELONS (California only) — For control of aphids and thrips, use 5/16 to 7/16 pint per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage (usually 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre by aircraft; 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment). Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

ONIONS — For control of onion thrips, use 1/3 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

ONIONS (California only) — For control of onion thrips, use 1/3 to 1/2 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

PEAS (Garden and Blackeye) — For control of aphids and pea weevils, use 1/2 pint per acre. For armyworms up to third instar and spider mites, use 2/3 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

Do not apply if the crop or weed in the treatment area are in bloom."

PEPPERS — For control of aphids and leaf miners, use 1/2 pint per acre. For flea beetles, use 2/3 to 1/2 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

POTATOES — For control of aphids, blister beetles, leafhoppers, leaf miners, plant bugs, potato psyllids, thrips, and vegetable weevils, use 1/2 to 1-1/3 pints per acre. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

RUTABAGAS — For control of aphids use 1/2 pint per acre, and cabbage loopers, use 2/3 pint per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

SWEET POTATOES — For control of aphids, spider mites and leafhoppers, use 2/3 to 1/2 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

TOMATOES — For control of aphids, grasshoppers, leaf miners, spider mites, whiteflies and psyllids, use 1/2 pint per acre. For armyworms up to third instar, tomato russet mites, cabbage loopers and plant bugs, use 2/3 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

TOMATOES (California only) — To control named tomato insects, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

TURNSIPS — For control of Armyworms, use 1/3 pint per acre. For control of aphids, cabbage webworms and vegetable weevils, use 1/3 to 1/2 pint per acre. For cabbage loopers, use 1/2 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. If tops are to be used for food or feed, do not apply closer than 21 days before harvest.

NOTE: For orchard pests such as codling moth, oriental fruit moth and plum curculio on listed fruits, apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter to maintain control.

ALMONDS AND PRUNES (California only) — For peach twig borer control use 2/3 pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 2-2/3 pints of this product per acre on almonds, nor more than 3 1/2 pints on prunes. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

APPLES — For control of aphids, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, plum curculio and redbanded leaf rollers, use 1/3 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. Parathion sprays may injure the foliage and fruit of McIntosh apples and related varieties, such as Cortland, Kendall, Macoun, Meiba, etc. and Golden Delicious or Jonathon. Consult State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station for specific recommendations regarding possibility of injury. In California, do not use more than 5-1/3 pints of this product per acre. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Do not apply when trees or substantial number of weeds in the orchard (grove) are in bloom."

GRAPES — For control of grape leaf folders, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For aphids, use 2/3 pint per 100 gallons of water. For grape leafhoppers, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 1 1/2 pints of this product per acre after the fruit is the size of buckshot. Use 300 to 500 gallons of water per acre depending on age of vineyard and stage of plant growth. In California, do not enter treated areas to engage in any activity requiring substantial contact with treated foliage within 32 days after application. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

PECANS: For control of aphids (including black pecan and yellow aphids), use 1/3 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water; mites, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water; pecan leaf casebearer, use 2/5 to 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. Apply when nut tips begin to turn brown. Repeat in 7 days and in subsequent cover sprays if needed. Twig girdler, use 3/5 to 1-1/3 pints per 100 gallons of water. Apply 3 to 5 times at 2- to 3-week intervals; walnut caterpillar and fall armyworm, use 2/3 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. Apply when caterpillars appear and are still small.

NOTE: Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Do not apply after husks open. Do not feed treated husks to livestock.

PEACHES — For control of aphids and Oriental fruit moths, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For peach tree borer use 2/3 pint per 100 gallons of water and apply 2 to 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth flight. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Do not apply when trees or substantial number of weeds in the orchard (grove) are in bloom."

PEACHES AND NECTARINES (California only) — For control of peach twig borers and oriental fruit moths use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest, do not apply more than once after bloom, do not apply more than 1 1/4 quarts of this product per acre at any application, and do not apply more than 2 1/4 quarts per acre between January 1 and harvest. Do not enter treated areas to engage in any activity requiring substantial contact with treated foliage within 32 days after application. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Do not apply when trees or substantial number of weeds in the orchard (grove) are in bloom."

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PLUMS — For control of aphids use ½ pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 3½ pints of this product per acre. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply when trees or substantial number of weeds in the orchard (grove) are in bloom."

STRAWBERRIES - For control of aphids, use ½ pint in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

STRAWBERRIES (California only) - For control of aphids use 5/8 pint in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

CONDITIONS OF SALE - LIMITED WARRANTY
AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions, the failure to follow the label directions, or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. Helena warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of Helena. Helena makes no other warranties or representations of any kind, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warrant shall be implied by law.

The exclusive remedy against Helena for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damage and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind against Helena exceed the price of the product which causes the alleged loss, damage, injury, or other claim. Helena shall not be liable and any and all claims against Helena are waived, for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense, of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income, whether or not based on Helena's negligence, breach of warranty, strict liability in tort or any other cause of action.

Helena and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.