

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
7.5 LB.
METHYL PARATHION
EMULSIFIABLE INSECTICIDE CONCENTRATE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

(By Weight)

Methyl Parathion (0,0-Dimethyl 0-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate)..... 90.84%
Related Compounds..... 2.76%

INERT INGREDIENTS..... 26.40%

TOTAL..... 100.00%

1 gallon of HELENA 7.5 METHYL PARATHION contains 7 1/2 lbs. of METHYL PARATHION

POISON

See Side Panels
for Antidote &
Precautions

**CAN KILL YOU****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. 5905-414

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 5 1987

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 5905-414

Net Content:

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans And Domestic Animals

DANGER—POISON



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.

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.

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

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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 aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Shrimp and other aquatic organisms may be killed at recommended application rates. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

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

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 counties or elsewhere in their range.

Before using this pesticide in the following counties you must obtain the 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. THIS BULLETIN MUST BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO PESTICIDE USE.

STATE (Regional Office FWS) Species	COUNTY	
CALIFORNIA (Portland, OR.) Aleutian Canada goose	COLUSA MERCED	SUTTER STANISLAUS
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard	FRESNO KERN KINGS MADERA MERCED	MONTEREY SAN LUIS OBISPO SANTA BARBARA STANISLAUS TULARE
Delta green ground beetle	SOLANO	
Kern primrose sphinx moth	KERN	
Santa Cruz long-toed salamander	MONTEREY	SANTA CRUZ
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	MERCED SACRAMENTO	
FLORIDA (Atlanta, GA.) Everglade kite	DADE GLADES	PALM BEACH BROWARD
TEXAS (Albuquerque, N.M.) Attwater's greater prairie chicken	ARANSAS AUSTIN COLORADO FORT BEND	GOLIAD REFUGIO VICTORIA
Houston toad	BASTROP	SURLESON
San Marcos salamander	HAYS	
Texas blind salamander	HAYS	

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Before using this pesticide in the following counties you must first contact the Endangered Species Specialist in the appropriate Regional/Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) indicated below. Specific information describing the locations of areas to be treated must be provided to FWS. Use of this product in the range of endangered species, as described by FWS, is prohibited.

Contact FWS Field Offices at the following numbers:

ALABAMA (Jackson, MS, 601-960-4900)

Red-cockaded woodpecker

Baldwin, Bibb, Calhoun, Chilton, Clay
Cleburne, Covington, Escambia, Dale,
Jefferson, Lawrence, Macon, Perry, Shelby,
St. Clair, Talladega, Tuscaloosa and Winston

ARKANSAS (Jackson, MS, 601-960-4900)

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Red-cockaded woodpecker

Ashley, Calhoun, Clark, Columbia, Hempstead, Lafayette, Monroe, Ouachita, Polk, Scott and Union

FLORIDA (Jacksonville, FL, 904-791-2580)

Red-cockaded woodpecker

Alachua, Baker, Bay, Brevard, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Duval, Franklin, Glades, Gulf, Hernando, Highlands, Lee, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Marion, Martin, Okaloosa, Osceola, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, St. Johns, Santa Rosa, Wakulla and Walton

GEORGIA (Jacksonville, FL, 904-791-2580)

Red-cockaded woodpecker

Appling, Baldwin, Brantley, Charlton, Chattahoochee, Clarke, Clinch, Decatur, Floyd, Glynn, Grady, Harris, Jasper, Jenkins, Jones, Pierce, Putnam, Screven, Tattnall, Telfair, Thomas, Toombs, Turner, Ware, Washington and Wilkes

KENTUCKY (Asheville, NC, 704-259-0321)

Red-cockaded woodpecker

Laurel and McCreary

LOUISIANA (Jackson, MS, 601-960-4900)

Red-cockaded woodpecker

Allen, Beauregard, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Catahoula, Claiborne, Grant, La Salle, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Rapides, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Union, Vernon and Washington

MARYLAND (Annapolis, MD, 301-269-5448)

Red-cockaded woodpecker

Dorchester

MICHIGAN (E. Lansing, MI, 517-337-6650)

Kirtland's warbler

Crawford, Kalkaska, Oscoda, Ogemaw, Roscommon and Wexford

MISSISSIPPI (Jackson, MS, 601-960-4900)

Red-cockaded woodpecker

Choctaw, Copiah, Franklin, Harrison, Hinds, Jackson, Jones, Lauderdale, Leake, Madison, Marion, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Pearl River, Scott, Smith, Stone, Wayne, Wilkinson and Winston

NORTH CAROLINA (Asheville, NC, 704-259-0321)

Red-cockaded woodpecker

Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Cumberland, Gates, Harnett, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Jones, Montgomery, Moore, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Perquimans, Pitt, Richmond, Wake and Wayne

OKLAHOMA (Tulsa, OK, 918-581-7458)

Red-cockaded woodpecker

Bryan, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, Pittsburg and Pushmataha

SOUTH CAROLINA (Asheville, NC, 704-259-0321)

Red-cockaded woodpecker

Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Calhoun, Charleston, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dillon, Dorchester, Edgefield, Florence, Georgetown, Hampton, Horry, Laurens, Lee, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland, Sumter and Williamsburg

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REPRODUCTION
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Red-cockaded woodpecker

Blount, Campbell, Cumberland and Morgan

TEXAS (Houston, TX, 713-229-3681)

Red-cockaded woodpecker

Angelina, Cass, Cherokee, Hardin, Houston, Jasper, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Newton, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Shelby, Trinity, Tyler and Walker.

VIRGINIA (Annapolis, MD, 301-269-5448)

Red-cockaded woodpecker

Prince George, Southampton, Surry and Sussex

Before using this pesticide in these counties you must obtain the EPA Rangeland Endangered Species Bulletin. The use of this pesticide is prohibited in the below named counties unless specified otherwise in the Bulletin. The Rangeland 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 or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. THIS BULLETIN MUST BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO PESTICIDE USE.

STATE (Regional Office FWS/EPA)

Species

COUNTY (unless specified otherwise)

ARIZONA (Albuquerque, N.M./San Francisco, CA.)

Masked bobwhite

Pima, Santa Cruz

CALIFORNIA (Portland, OR./San Francisco, CA.)

Santa Cruz long-toed salamander

Santa Cruz, Monterey

Delta green ground beetle

Solano

Valley elderberry longhorn beetle

Merced

Kern primrose sphinx moth

Kern

Aleutian Canada goose

Colusa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus

California condor

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

Blunt-nosed leopard lizard

Kern, Kings, Fresno, Madera, Merced, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, Tulare

FLORIDA (Atlanta, GA.)

Eastern indigo snake

Statewide

6920

STATE (Regional Office FWS/EPA)
Species

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County (unless specified statewide)

GEORGIA (Atlanta, GA.)
Eastern indigo snake

S.E. Georgia

HAWAII (Portland, OR./Seattle, WA.)
Hawaiian goose

Islands of Maui and Hawaii

IDAHO (Portland, OR./Seattle, WA.)
Whooping crane

Caribou, Bear Lake and Bonneville

MISSISSIPPI (Atlanta, GA.)
Mississippi sandhill crane

Jackson

NEW MEXICO (Albuquerque, N.M./Dallas, TX.)
Socorro isopod

Socorro

New Mexican ridge-nosed rattlesnake

Hidalgo

TEXAS (Albuquerque, N.M./Dallas, TX.)
San Marcos salamander

Hays

Houston toad

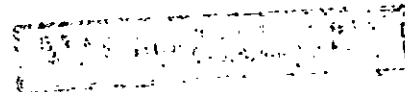
Bastrop, Burleson

UTAH (Denver, CO.)
Desert tortoise

Washington

WYOMING (Denver, CO.)
Whooping crane

Lincoln and Sublette



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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.

Sign or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in 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 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 treated fields is prohibited for 48 hours after application, unless all protective clothing and equipment required for early reentry as described elsewhere on the label are worn.

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WORK SAFETY RULES

The National Pesticide Telecommunication Network is available for recommendations regarding poisoning management, emergency treatment, and other information regarding the toxicity of methyl parathion. The toll free number for the National Pesticide Telecommunication Network is 1-800-858-7378.

If handled indoors provide mechanical exhaust ventilation. Keep all unprotected persons, children, livestock, and pets 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, See First Aid (Practical Treatment) section.

HANDLE THE CONCENTRATE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT:

Wear a protective suit of one or two pieces that covers all parts of the body except the head, hands, and feet. Wear chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant apron, and chemical resistant shoes, shoe coverings, or boots. Wear goggles or a face shield. Wear a pesticide respirator approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health under the provisions of 30 CFR part II.

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 AREAS: protective suit of one or two pieces covering all parts of the body except the head, hands, and feet; chemical resistant gloves; chemical resistant shoes (or chemical resistant shoe coverings or chemical resistant boots); goggles or face shield; hood or wide brimmed hat; NIOSH approved respirator.

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IF MIXING/LOADING IS PERFORMED USING A CLOSED SYSTEM, THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT MAY BE WORN AS AN ALTERNATIVE: long-sleeve shirt; long-legged pants; chemical resistant gloves; chemical resistant apron; shoes and socks. Goggles or face shield 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: long-sleeve shirt and long-legged pants; shoes and socks. Chemical resistant gloves must be available in the cab or cockpit and must be worn during entry to and exit from the application vehicle. 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 area. When 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 INADEQUATE TO PROTECT YOU DURING REPAIR AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND EARLY REENTRY TO TREATED AREAS! REFER TO PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS ABOVE.

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: before removing gloves, wash them with soap and water. Take off all work clothes and shoes. Shower using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job--do not wear contaminated clothing. Personal clothing worn during work must be stored and laundered separately from protective clothing and household articles. Store protective clothing separately from personal clothing. Clean or launder protective clothing after each use. Respirators must be cleaned and filters replaced according to instructions included with the respirators. Protective clothing and protective equipment heavily contaminated or drenched with methyl parathion must be destroyed according to state and local regulations. HEAVILY CONTAMINATED OR DRENCHED CLOTHING CANNOT BE ADEQUATELY DECONTAMINATED. DURING AERIAL APPLICATION, HUMAN FLAGGERS ARE PROHIBITED.

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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 lid 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, cover surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay 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.

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MIXING AND SPRAYING

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Mix in water with agitation; agitate while spraying. Apply to row and filed crops in 3 to 10 gals. (California only: use 20 to 100 gals.) of water per acre by ground spray rig or 1 to 3 gals. (California only: use 5 to 15 gals.) of water by airplane.

COMPATIBILITY - Avoid combinations containing highly alkaline materials such as lime-sulfur solutions or lime. Alkaline compounds will reduce the effectiveness of Parathion.

ALFALFA: Alfalfa Weevil (larvae) - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Apply when 75% terminals show feeding, when buds and shoots appear ragged, or when the larvae count reaches 25 per sweep. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Aphids (including Pea Aphid and Spotted Alfalfa Aphid) - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (For Spotted Alfalfa Aphid, apply early in spring. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Armyworms, Cutworms (Climbing), Flea Beetles, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers and Thrips - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Alfalfa Caterpillars, Alfalfa Weevil (adult) (Refer also to Egyptian weevil), Clover Leaf Weevil and Webworms - $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Lygus Bugs, Mites and Stink Bugs - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Alfalfa Seed Chalcid - $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest.)

APPLES: Aphids (including Apple, Rosy Apple and Woolly Apple Aphid) and Mites (European Red) - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (per 100 gallons of water) (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Codling Moth and Plum Curculio - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre (per 100 gallons of water) (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved.) Leafroller (Redbanded) and Scales - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre (per 100 gallons of water) (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.)

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

APRICOTS: Aphids (including Green Peach Aphid) and European Red Mite - $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre (per 100 gallons of water) (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.)

ARTICHOKES: Aphids, Armyworms (to 3rd instar) and Plant Bugs - $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.) Artichoke Plume Moth - 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. If plants are cut in April and May, begin applications after September, and repeat at 14 to 21-day intervals as needed through December; 30-day intervals through January and February; 14-day intervals from March through the end of picking season. Workers should not re-enter fields for 7 days following treatment.) Cutworms (including Climbing and Surface feeding species) and Cabbage Looper - 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.)

BARLEY: Thrips (Barley) - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Cutworms (Climbing), False Chinch Bug, Leafhopper, Mites (Brown Wheat) and (Winter Grain) - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Aphids (including Greenbug) - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Apply in early spring for Greenbug control.) Armyworms (to 3rd instar), Black Grass Bugs and Stink bugs - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Chinch Bugs and Say Stink Bugs - $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.)

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BEANS: Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, Mites and Plant Bugs (including Lygus Bugs) $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Cabbage Looper - 1 pint per acre. Cowpea Curculio, Cutworm (including Climbing and surface feeding species) and Stink Bugs - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Dry Beans - Preharvest Interval is 15 days through $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Green and Lima - Preharvest Interval is 15 days through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre and 21 days from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre.

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

BEETS: Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Do not apply within 21 days if tops are to be used for food or feed.) Cabbage Looper, Plant Bugs (including Lygus Bugs) and Stink Bugs - 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Do not apply within 21 if tops are to be used for food or feed.) Aphids - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Do not apply within 21 if tops are to be used for food or feed.)

BROCCOLI: Thrips - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Aphids and Armyworms - $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Imported Cabbageworms, Cabbage Loopers and Stink Bugs - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Plant Bugs - $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.)

BRUSSELS SPROUTS: Aphids, Armyworms and Thrips - $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Imported Cabbageworms, Cabbage Loopers and Stink Bugs - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Plant Bugs - $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.)

CABBAGE: Aphids, Armyworms and Thrips - $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Imported Cabbageworms, Cabbage Loopers and Stink Bugs - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Plant Bugs - $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.)

CARROTS: Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Do not use treated carrot tops for food or feed.) Cutworms, Cabbage Loopers and Plant Bugs - 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Do not use treated carrot tops for food or feed.)

CAULIFLOWER: Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Imported Cabbageworms, Cabbage Loopers and Stink Bugs - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Plant bugs - $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.)

CELERY: Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Cabbage Loopers, Plant Bugs and Stink Bugs - 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.)

PEST AVAILABILITY

CHEERRIES: Black Cherry, Aphids and European Red Mites - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint (per 100 gallons of water). Preharvest interval is 14 days.

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

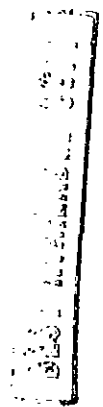
CLOVER: Alfalfa Weevil (larvae), Aphids (including Spotted Alfalfa Aphid), Armyworms, and Leafhoppers - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) [For Aphids (including Spotted Alfalfa Aphid) Apply early in the spring.] [For Alfalfa Weevil (larvae) - Apply when 75% of terminals show feeding, when buds and shoots appear ragged, or when the larval count reaches 25 per sweep.] Lygus Bugs and Mites - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Clover Seed Chalcid and Climbing Cutworms - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest.) (Clover Seed Chalcid - For use on seed crops only.) Alfalfa Weevil (adults), Clover Leaf Weevil and Webworms - $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Thrips - $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil - $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest.)

COLLARDS: Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Imported Cabbageworms, Cabbage Loopers, Stink Bugs and Thrips - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Plant Bugs - $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.)

CORN: Aphids (including Corn Leaf Aphid), Armyworms, Fall Armyworms, Corn Rootworms (including Western Corn Rootworm - adults), Climbing Cutworms, Flea Beetles, Mites and Stink Bugs - $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 12 days of harvest. Workers entering treated fields within 24 hours after application should wear protective clothing.)

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

COTTON: Fleahoppers (including Cotton Fleahopper) and Thrips - $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking.) (For Thrips - Apply before or during the 4-leaf stage and repeat 1 to 3 times at 7- to 10-day intervals.) Grasshoppers - $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking.) Cotton Leafworm and Garden Webworm - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking.) Lygus Bugs, Mites, Spider (including Desert Spider Mites & Two-Spotted Spider Mites) - $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking.) False Chinch Bug and Southern Green Stink Bug - $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.) Aphids (including Cotton Aphid), Fall Armyworms (to 3rd instar), Cotton Leafperforator, Cutworms, and Cabbage Loopers - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking. Workers entering fields within 24 hours after application should wear protective clothing.) [For Aphids (including Cotton Aphid) Apply when Aphids appear in buds and on leaves of seedlings or when honeydew appears on older plants.] Boll Weevil - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pints per acre. (For early season control of over-wintering Boll Weevils, apply as early as the 2- to 4- leaf stage and repeat 1 to 3 times at 7 to 10-day intervals.)



For mid-season control, apply at the start of squaring or after 10 to 25% of the first squares are punctured and repeat at 3 to 8-day intervals as needed or until the top balls are full grown. Repeat at 3-day intervals during the major fruiting season, and periods of heavy weevil migration.) Saltmarsh Caterpillars, Stink Bugs and Leafrollers - 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking.) Bollworms - 1 to 3 pints per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking.) Armyworms - 1 to 2 pints per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking. Workers entering fields within 24 hours after application should wear protective clothing.)

CUCUMBERS: Aphids and Spider Mites (including Two-spotted and Desert Spider Mite) - $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply before vining. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.)

GOOSEBERRIES: Aphids - $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.)

GRAPES: Aphids, Grape Leafroller and Grape Leafhoppers $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. (per 100 gals. of water) (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.) Mites and Thrips - $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.)

GRASS (Hay, Pasture): Armyworms (to 3rd instar), Black Grass Bugs (including Irbisia), False Chinch Bugs, Grasshoppers and Leafhoppers - $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.)

HOPS: Aphids, Armyworms, Leafhoppers and Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.)

KALE AND MUSTARD GREENS: Aphids and Armyworms - $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Imported Cabbageworms, Cabbage Loopers and Stink Bugs - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Plant Bugs - $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ through $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre.

KOHLCRABI: Aphids and Armyworms - $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through 1 pint.) Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through 1 pint.) Imported Cabbageworms, Cabbage Loopers and Stink Bugs - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest from 1 pint through $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.) Plant Bugs - $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest from 1 pint through $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.)

LETTUCE: Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Imported Cabbageworms, Leafhoppers and Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Cabbage Loopers and Plant Bugs - 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.)

MUSTARD GREENS: See Kale and Mustard Greens.

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ONIONS AND RYE: Brown Wheat Mites - 1/8 to 1/2 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from 1/4 pint through 3/4 pint.) Aphids (including Greenbug) and Black Grass Bugs (including Irbisia) - 1/8 to 1/2 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from 1/4 pint through 3/4 pint.) Barley Thrips - 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from 1/4 through 3/4 pint.) Leafhoppers - 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from 1/4 through 3/4 pint.) Armyworm (to 3rd instar) and Wintergrain Mites - 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from 1/4 through 3/4 pint.) Climbing Cutworms - 3/8 to 1/2 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from 1/4 pint through 3/4 pint.) Chinch Bugs, False Chinch bugs and Say Stink Bugs - 1/2 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from 1/4 pint through 3/4 pint.) Stink Bugs - 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from 1/4 pint through 3/4 pint.)

ONIONS: Thrips (including Onion Thrips) - 0.9 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.)

PASTURE (Irrigated (Refer also to grass)): Mosquitoes (larvae) - 1/10 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Broadcast application.)

PEACHES: Aphids (including Green Peach Aphid and Mealy Plum Aphid) and European Red Mites - 1/8 to 1/2 pint per acre. (per 100 gals. of water) (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Apply in early cover treatment or apply twice within 5-day intervals as needed.) Oriental Fruit Moth, Peachtree Borer and Plum Curculio - 1/4 to 1 pint per acre. (per 100 gals. of water) (Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved. Make applications during appearance of moths in early to late summer. Apply 2 to 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth flight. Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved.)

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

PEANUTS: Aphids, Thrips and Velvetbean Caterpillar - 3/8 pint per acre. (Formulated with copper oxide and sulfur.)

PEAS: Aphids, Armyworms (to 3rd instar), Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, Mites and Plant Bugs (including Lygus Bugs) 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 10 days of harvest through 1/2 pint. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from 1/2 pint through 1 pint.) Cowpea Curculio, Cutworms (including Climbing and Surface Feeding species), Cabbage Loopers and Stink Bugs - 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest through 1 pint.)

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

PEARS: Aphids 1/8 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water (apply with a 5-day interval). European Red Mite - 1/8 pint per 100 gallons of water (apply twice with a 5-day interval). Preharvest interval is 14 days.

PEPPERS: Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites - 1/4 to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Cutworms (including Climbing and Surface feeding species), Cabbage Loopers and Plant Bugs - 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.)

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PLUMS: European Red Mites - $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (per 100 gals. of water) (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Apply in early cover treatments or twice with a 5-day interval.) Aphids - $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 pint per acre. (per 100 gals. of water). (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Apply in early cover treatments or twice with a 5-day interval.) Oriental Fruit Moth, Peachtree Borer and Plum Curculio - $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. (per 100 gals. of water) (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.) (For Peachtree Borers - Make applications during appearance of the moths in early to late summer. Apply 2 to 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth flight.) (For Oriental Fruit Moths and Plum Curculio - Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved.)

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

POTATOES: Aphids and Flea Beetles $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.) Armyworms, Leafhoppers and Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.) False Chinch Bugs, Cabbage Loopers, Plant Bugs (including Lygus Bugs) and Stink Bugs - $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.)

PRUNES: European Red Mites - $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (per 100 gals. of water) (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Apply in early cover treatments or twice with a 5-day interval.) Aphids - $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 pint per acre. (per 100 gals. of water) (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Apply in early cover treatments or twice with a 5-day interval.) Oriental Fruit Moth, Peachtree Borer and Plum Curculio - $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. (per 100 gals. of water) (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.) For Oriental Fruit Moth and Plum Curculio - Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved) (For Peachtree Borer - Make applications during appearance of the moths in early or late summer. Apply 2 to 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth flight.)

RICE: Rice Stink Bugs - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Armyworms - $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Crabs, crayfish, and shrimp may be killed. Do not apply where they are important resources.) Rice Leafminer and Tadpole Shrimp - $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Use restricted to California. Apply at first sign of infestation after planting. Apply by air in 5 to 10 gals. of water. Restrict spill from rice fields for 3 days. Do not use within 14 days of application of 3',4'-dichloropropionanilide as injury may result.)

RUTABAGAS: Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhopper, and Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Imported Cabbageworms and Cabbage Loopers - 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Plant Bugs - $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Preharvest Interval is 7 days when applying $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre and 21 days from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre.

RYE: See Oats and Rye

SAFFLOWER: Aphids and Lygus Bugs - $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (Do not apply after flowering through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre).

SORGHUM: Corn Leaf Aphids and Spider Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties. Do not use wetting agents as more severe injury may occur. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects upon plants.) Sorghum Midge - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties. Do not use wetting agents as more severe injury may occur. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects upon plants. Apply when approximately 90% of the heads have completely emerged from the boot or not later than the start of blooming.) Greenbug Aphid - $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties. Do not use wetting agents as more severe injury may occur. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects upon plants.) Aphids - 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties. Do not use wetting agents as more severe injury may occur. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects upon plants.)

SOYBEANS: Climbing Cutworms - $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.) Three Cornered Alfalfa Hoppers and Webworms (including Garden Webworms) - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.) Stink Bugs - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.) Thrips and Velvetbean Caterpillar - $\frac{3}{8}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.) Aphids, Blister Beetles, Mexican Bean Beetles and Spider Mites - $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.) Green Cloverworms and Cabbage Loopers - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.) Armyworms, Fall Armyworms (to 3rd instar), Bean Leaf Beetles, Corn Earworms and Grasshoppers - 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.)

SPINACH: Aphids, Armyworms, Mites and Seedcorn Maggot (in crown) - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Cabbage Looper and Plant Bugs - 1 pint per acre. Preharvest interval is 14 days when applying through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre and 21 days when applying from $\frac{1}{2}$ through 1 pint per acre.

STRAWBERRIES: Aphids - $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.) Mites $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.)

SUGAR BEETS: Aphids, Lygus Bugs, Stink Bugs and Webworms — $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Armyworms, Fall Armyworms, Cutworms (including Climbing Cutworms), Flea Beetle, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers, Mites and Sugarbeet Webworm — $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Preharvest interval (roots) of 20 days when applying through $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre and 60 days if tops are to be fed to livestock.

SUNFLOWERS: Sunflower Moths - 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 3 times at 5-day intervals per season.)

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ORNAMENTALS: (Woody Shrubs, Trees and Vines), Christmas Tree Plantation (Pines), European Pine Shoot Moth and Nantucket Pine Tip Moth - 1 pint per acre. (Apply in 5 to 50 gallons of water.)

PINE FORESTS: European Pine Shoot Moth and Nantucket Pine Tip Moth - 1 pint per acre. (Apply in 5 to 50 gallons of water.)

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