

PHI-12 9779-136 1/7

JUN 3 1987

Ms. Beverley P. Neale
Riverside/Terra Corporation
P.O. Box 171376
Memphis, TN 38187

Dear Ms. Neale:

Subject: Riverside Parathion 8
EPA Registration No. 9779-136
Your Application Dated March 12, 1987

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under section 3(c)(7)(A) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), is acceptable provided that you:

1. Submit/cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. The endangered species statements on your label must be deleted at this time. PR Notices 87-4 and 87-5 will be issued shortly regarding the endangered species language that will be required for labeling.
3. Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

92625:L:Edwards:E-11;KENCO:5/28/87;6/6/87;dej;VO:SJH;EK:BJP

CONCURRENCES

MBOL	ORIGINATOR							
ME								

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Dennis Edwards
Acting Product Manager (12)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (TS-767C)

Enclosure

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's 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.



Parathion

An emulsifiable concentrate containing 8 pounds of ethyl parathion per gallon

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Parathion* (O,O-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate)	80.6%
Aromatic Petroleum Solvent	10.2%
INERT INGREDIENTS	9.2%

TOTAL 100.0%

*Also known as Ethyl Parathion.
Product contains 8 pounds of Parathion per gallon.

STOP-READ LABEL BEFORE USING.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

**DANGER
PELIGRO
POISON
VENENO**



PRECAUCION AL USUARIO
Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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: Call a physician or poison control center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger, or, if available, by administering syrup of ipecac. **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING OR GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.**

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.

See left side panel for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.




EPA REG. NO. 9779-136

EPA EST. NOS. 9779-AL-1^M, 9779-TX

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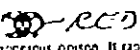
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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER**

		
<p>CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED This product can kill you if swallowed even in small amounts. Spray mist may be fatal if swallowed.</p>	<p>CAN KILL BY SKIN CONTACT This product can kill you if touched by hairs or spots or splashed on skin, in eyes or on clothing (liquid goes through clothes).</p>	<p>CAN KILL IF BREATHED This product can kill you if vapors or spray mist are breathed.</p>

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WORK SAFETY RULES: The National Pesticide Telecommunication Network is available for recommendations regarding pesticide management, emergency treatment, and other information regarding the toxicity of 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 (First Aid Treatment) section. **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:** Waterproof suit of one or two pieces covering all parts of the body except the head, hands, and feet; heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves; chemical resistant shoes for chemical resistant shoe coverings or chemical resistant boots; goggles or face shield (a helmet with a visor may be substituted during aerial application in non-enclosed cockpits); hood or wide brimmed hat; NIOSH approved respirator. In addition, mixer/loaders must wear a chemical resistant apron when using the concentrate product. **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 the 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 parathion-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.**

POISON SIGNS (Symptoms) 
Parathion-EPN combination is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body on 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, pinpoint pupils, tightness in chest, labored breathing, drowsiness, sweating, watering of eyes, drooping or foisting of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and coma.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN
Atropine—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. 2-5% chloride is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. **DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS.** Parathion-EPN combination is a strong cholinesterase inhibitor affecting the central and peripheral nervous systems and producing cardiac and respiratory depression. All first signs 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.**

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

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS
Do not use, pour, spill, or store near heat or open flame.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and wildlife. Birds in treated areas may be killed. Shrimp and other aquatic organisms may be killed at recommended application rates. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bays, marshes, and potholes). Runoff and drift from target areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. 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 it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

HAZARDS TO ENDANGERED SPECIES

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. Before using any pesticide in the following counties you must obtain the EPA Bulletin specific to your area. The use of parathion is prohibited in the following named counties unless specified otherwise in the Bulletins. The EPA Bulletins are available from either your County Agricultural Extension Agent, the Endangered Species Specialist in your State Wildlife Agency Headquarters or the appropriate Regional Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **THIS BULLETIN MUST BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO PESTICIDE USE.** The use of parathion is controlled to prevent death or harm to endangered or threatened species that occur in the following counties or elsewhere in their range:

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STATE (Regional office FWS)	COUNTY	
ALABAMA (Atlanta, GA.)	LAURELDALE	HADISON
Striped darter	LIBERTY	
Black crappie	LAURELDALE	
Freshwater mussels	COLBERT	MARSHALL
	JACKSON	MORGAN
ARIZONA (Albuquerque, N.M.)		
Roundfin	MOHAVE	
Bonetail chub	MOHAVE	
Gila topminnow	GRAND	SANTA CRUZ
ARKANSAS (Atlanta, GA.)	CLAY	RAHDOLPH
Freshwater mussels	CLARK	SHARP
	CROSS	ST. FRANCIS
Oriskany darter	LAMAR	
Leopard darter	REYNOLDS	
	SEVIER	
CALIFORNIA (Portland, OR.)		
Delta silverside	SOLANO	
Valley elderberry	MERCED	
Longhorn sculpin	SACRAMENTO	
Aleutian Canada goose	COLUSA	SUTTER
	YUBA	STANISLAUS
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard	FRESNO	MONTEREY
	KERN	SAN LUIS OBISPO
	KINGS	SANTA BARBARA
	MADEIRA	STANISLAUS
	MERCED	YUBA
Santa Cruz long-toed salamander	MONTEREY	SANTA CRUZ
Unadorned three-spine stickleback	LOS ANGELES	SANTA BARBARA
COLOMADO (Denver, CO.)	BLANCO	HOLLADAY
Colorado squawfish	DELTA	RIO
	CARLETON	ROUIT
	WYOMING	
Florida (Atlanta, GA.)	FLORIDA	GLADES
Everglades flycatcher	DADE	PAINE BEACH
SPAWNS		
KENTUCKY (Atlanta, GA.)	BALLARD	HOPKINSON
Freshwater mussels	EDMONSON	FULASKI
	JACKSON	ROCKCASTLE
	LAUREL	MADISON
	MARSHALL	WARREN
MARYLAND (Newton Corners, MA.)	MARYLAND	
Bluegill darter		
MISSISSIPPI (Atlanta, GA.)	MISSISSIPPI	
Pine darter	COCHISE	DEWITT
MISSOURI (Twin Cities, MN.)	CHRISTIAN	DEWITT
Ozark cavefish	GREENE	BARRY
	JACKSON	STONE
	LAWRENCE	
NEVADA (Portland, OR.)		
Roundfin	CLAY	
Eschscholtz bonetail	LINCOLN	
Cyprinid	MUSKOGEE	
Oriskany darter	CLAY	WHITE PINE
PECOS (Albuquerque, N.M.)	CHAVES	
Pecos gambusia	EBBY	
NORTH CAROLINA (Atlanta, GA.)		
Spotfin chub	MACON	SWAIN
OHIO (Twin Cities, MN.)	CHAMBERLAIN	HADISON
Scioto madtom	FRANKLIN	PICKAWAY
	LOGAN	WYOMING
OKLAHOMA (Albuquerque, N.M.)		
Largehead sucker	MCCURTAIN	
Oriskany darter	DEKALB	
TEHNASSEE (Atlanta, GA.)	LAWRENCE	
Black darter	WAYNE	
Spotfin chub	CLAYTON	HANCOCK
Spotfin chub	CUMBERLAND	MORGAN
Freshwater mussels	ITTSUMPS	
	DEKALB	MARSHALL
	CLAYTON	HAURY
	DEKALB	HEAR
	FRANKLIN	BOYD
	HANCOCK	SCOTT
	HARDEN	SEQUOCHIE
	LINCOLN	SMITH
	WYOMING	SMITH
TEXAS (Albuquerque, N.M.)	ANDREWS	SULLIVAN
Arkater's greater prairie chicken	AUSTIN	COLLINGS
	COLFACD	PERDUE
Cerrillos Springs pupfish	JEFF DAVIS	VICTORIA
	JEFF DAVIS	
Texas (con't)		
Pecos gambusia	JEFF DAVIS	PEEVES
Largehead sucker	FRANKLIN	
San Antonio pupfish	WAYS	
San Antonio pupfish	WAYS	
Houston darter	DEKALB	BURLESON
Spotfin chub	WAYS	
UTAH (Denver, CO.)		
Roundfin	WASHINGTON	
Roundfin chub	SPRING	
Roundfin chub	SPRING	VIRGINIA
Colorado squawfish	CARROLL	YANE
	DUNCAN	SAN JUAN
	EMERY	UTAH
	CARLETON	WAYNE
	SPRING	
VIRGINIA (Newton Corners, MA.)		
Spotfin chub	SCOTT	WASHINGTON
Freshwater mussels	LIE	TATELL
	RUSSELL	WASHINGTON
	SCOTT	WISE
	SMITH	

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GENERAL INFORMATION: REVERSE SIDE PARATHION is useful for the control of certain pests of alfalfa, clover, vetch and grass, beans, cabbage and other cruciferous vegetables, corn, citrus fruits, eggplants, grapes, lima and muscadine grapes, lima, common bean, melons, muskmelons, pumpkins, cucumbers, watermelons, squash, sweet potatoes, soybeans, sugar corn, sunflowers, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and tomatoes.

REVERSE SIDE PARATHION may be applied by ground sprayers or by airplane, using the **REVERSE SIDE PARATHION** as water to form an emulsible spray solution. To make the spray solution, add the spray tank with water, agitate, add the proper amount of **REVERSE SIDE PARATHION** and then fill the spray tank with water while still agitating. Continue to agitate during use.

When applying with ground sprayers calculate to 25. To apply the recommended amount of **REVERSE SIDE PARATHION** in an area

Run 3 gallons of water per acre. Airplanes should apply the recommended amount of **REVERSE SIDE PARATHION** in not less than 1 gallon of water per acre. Always use sufficient water for adequate coverage of the crop being treated.

When a dosage label is given use the amount on small or young plants or on light insect infestations. Use the higher rate on large or mature plants or on heavy insect infestations.

The amounts given to use are the amount of **REVERSE SIDE PARATHION** to apply per acre per application. Repeat applications as necessary unless stated otherwise.

The hazards and precautions for handling **REVERSE SIDE PARATHION** in this container are equally applicable to other solutions with water for spray application.

READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT Use of this product in a manner not in accordance with the information on this label may cause or result in human domestic animals, wildlife, aquatic life, desirable plants, create excessive and unreasonable residues, or produce other undesirable results.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product's label inconsistent with its labeling.

Treatment of certain fields is prohibited for 48 hours after application, unless all protective clothing and equipment required for early reentry are described elsewhere on this label, and soon, before certain states may require more restrictive measures for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS: Warnings on this container must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area in an area about to be treated with this product. In case of accident or exposure follow the information given under **STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT** and first aid measures immediately. Where warnings are given, a warning may be given in a language commonly understood by workers. On a warning must be given if there is a reason to believe that such warnings cannot be understood by workers. Warnings must include the following information:

DANGER: Area treated with parathion is toxic. Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing for 48 hours in case of accidental exposure immediately remove contaminated clothing, wash the treated area, contact your supervisor and have him take you to the doctor.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD, OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL.

STORAGE

Store in a dry location away from children, animals, foods, feeds, seeds, and other agricultural chemicals. Keep container closed when not using. Do not allow water into container as it may cause deterioration of product. Handle in accordance with information given under **PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**. Do not store under conditions where temperatures may exceed 120°F or below 45°F. Keep storage area locked when not in use. In the event of spillage or leakage, seal container with absorbent dry sand, diatomaceous earth or other absorbent material. Storage and disposal of in accordance with information given under **RESTRICTED DISPOSAL**. Recharge and relabel reusable products in a sound container of a type approved by the U.S. Department of Transportation. In case of fire or other emergency report at once by toll free telephone to 800-424-9300.

DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or residue 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.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: 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. 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.

General Warnings and Limitations: Do not plant any food or feed crop in parathion treated soils other than those with registered parathion uses. Consult your State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station regarding planting treated areas. If crop is intended for canning, consult your canner fieldmen prior to application.

ALFALFA, CLOVER, VETCH AND GRASS: For sweet clover species, three common alfalfa hoppers, alfalfa caterpillars, and some beetles, use 4 fluid ounces per acre. For alfalfa cutworm moths, alfalfa weevils, armyworms, and some grasshoppers, use 4 fluid ounces per acre. For alfalfa root miner, alfalfa root borer, alfalfa root weevil, alfalfa root fly, alfalfa root girdler, alfalfa root nematode, alfalfa root knot, alfalfa root rot, alfalfa root wilt, alfalfa root canker, alfalfa root necrosis, alfalfa root gall, alfalfa root deformity, alfalfa root distortion, alfalfa root malformation, alfalfa root abnormality, alfalfa root anomaly, alfalfa root irregularity, alfalfa root peculiarity, alfalfa root oddity, alfalfa root quirk, alfalfa root idiosyncrasy, alfalfa root neurosis, alfalfa root hysteria, alfalfa root phobia, alfalfa root paranoia, alfalfa root mania, alfalfa root melancholia, alfalfa root depression, alfalfa root anxiety, alfalfa root obsession, alfalfa root compulsions, alfalfa root phobias, alfalfa root neuroses, alfalfa root hysterias, alfalfa root phobias, alfalfa root paranoias, alfalfa root manias, alfalfa root melancholias, alfalfa root depressions, alfalfa root anxieties, alfalfa root obsessions, alfalfa root compulsions, alfalfa root phobias, alfalfa root neuroses, alfalfa root hysterias, alfalfa root phobias, alfalfa root paranoias, alfalfa root manias, alfalfa root melancholias, alfalfa root depressions, alfalfa root anxieties, alfalfa root obsessions, alfalfa root compulsions.

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

BEANS: For control of bean leaf beetles and two spotted mites, use 4 fluid ounces per acre. Use 4 to 8 fluid ounces per acre to control aphids and armyworms. For control of bean root rot, use 8 fluid ounces per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

CABBAGE AND CRUCIFEROUS CROPS: To control aphids, cabbageworms, cabbageworms, cabbage rooters, and armyworms use 4 fluid ounces per acre. To control cabbage root rot, use 8 fluid ounces per acre. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.

CORN: To control corn rootworm, use 8 fluid ounces per acre. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.



CABBAGES: To control sparrowhawk fruitworm, greater leafworms, cranberry fruitworm, fireworm, leafhopper, use 12 fluid ounces. Do not harvest within 15 days of application.

MELONS: To control aphids, cucumber beetles, false chinch bug, climbing cutworms, leafminers, melonworms, pickleworm, spider mites, squash vine borer, stink bugs, and thrips apply 4 to 8 fluid ounces per acre when insects first appear. To control army worm, flea beetles, leafhoppers, cabbage looper, squash bug, and whiteflies apply 8 fluid ounces per acre when insects first appear. Do not apply for control of the above named insects within 7 days of harvest. To control cutworms, symphylans, white grubs, and wireworms apply 3 quarts per acre as a preplant broadcast soil treatment. Incorporate into soil ~~within 14 to 21 days of application~~.

PEANUTS: To control fall armyworms and retracted peanutworms, use 8 fluid ounces per acre. To control lesser cornstalk borer, use 8 fluid ounces per acre. Spray to soil surface and base of plants. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest, cutting or forage use.

PEAS: To control aphids, pea weevils, spider mites, stink bugs, thrips, armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms, leaf miners, alfalfa looper and celery looper, use 8 fluid ounces per acre. If viciae are to be used for forage, do not harvest for 15 days after treatment. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.

PECANS: To control aphids apply 4 to 6 fluid ounces per acre. To control walnut caterpillar and fall webworm apply 4 to 6 fluid ounces per acre when caterpillars appear and are still small. To control pecan leaf casebearer apply 4 to 6 fluid ounces per acre 3 to 5 times at 2 to 3 week intervals. To control pecan nut casebearer apply 4 to 6 fluid ounces per acre when nut tips begin to turn brown, repeat in 7 days and in subsequent cover sprays if needed. To control twig girdler apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre 3 to 5 times at 2 to 3 week intervals. All applications to pecans are to be to the foliage in 100 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply later than 15 days before harvest or after husks open. Do not apply more than 5 pints per acre per crop year. Do not feed treated husks to livestock.

PEPPERS: To control thrips, use 4 fluid ounces per acre. To control aphids, leaf miners and western potato flea beetles, use 8 fluid ounces per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

POTATOES: To control aphids, blister beetles, Colorado potato beetles, leaf miners, mites, plant bugs, potato psyllid, thrips, vegetable weevils and grasshoppers, use 4 to 8 fluid ounces per acre. For armyworms up to third instar, cabbage looper, and climbing cutworms, use 6 fluid ounces per acre. For leafhoppers, stink bugs and flea beetles, use 8 fluid ounces per acre. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

RADISHES: To control aphids, leafminers, thrips, use 1/2 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Oats, Barley): To control armyworms up to third instar, aphids (greenbugs) and winter grain mites, use 4 fluid ounces per acre. For thrips, use 4 to 6 fluid ounces per acre. For Say's plant bugs, use 6 fluid ounces per acre. For black grass bugs, stink bugs, white spider mites, leafhoppers, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and brown wheat mites, use 8 fluid ounces per acre. For chinch bugs, false chinch bugs and bank grass mites, use 12 fluid ounces per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest or forage use.

SORGH: To control sorghum midge, apply at rate of 8 to 16 fluid ounces per acre. 2 applications 3 to 5 days apart when approximately 90% of the heads have completely emerged from the boot or not later than start of blooming. For aphids (greenbug) and mites, use 4 fluid ounces per acre. For sorghum webworms, fall armyworms, armyworms up to third instar and corn earworms, use 6 to 8 fluid ounces per acre. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties of sorghum. Spray a few rows a week or so before heading to test effects on plants. Do not apply within 12 days of harvest, cutting or forage use.

SOYBEANS: To control webworms, use 4 fluid ounces per acre. To control velvet bean caterpillars, green cloverworms, two spotted mites and stink bugs, use 8 fluid ounces per acre. To control corn earworm and fall armyworms, use 8 to 12 fluid ounces per acre. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast 2 quarts per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest, cutting or forage use.

SUGAR CANE: To control wireworms, use 1 quart in 10 to 12 inch band in the open furrow at time of planting.

SUNFLOWERS: To control sunflower moth use 8 to 16 fluid ounces per acre on a schedule of 2 to 3 applications at 5 day intervals beyond sunflowers completely bloom in 12 to 15 days. Thus the initial application should be made when 20% of the plants have begun to flower and moths and young larvae are present. Do not apply later than 30 days of harvest.

SWEET POTATOES: To control aphids, spider mites, leafhoppers and stink bugs, use 8 fluid ounces per acre. To control serpentine leafminers and morning-glory leafminers, use 8 to 12 fluid ounces per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

TOBACCO: For control of aphids, stink bugs and tobacco suckles, use 4 fluid ounces per acre. Do not apply within 5 days of pruning or 15 days of cutting. Avoid plant pieces coming in contact with the skin or other parts of the bodies of those who are engaged in cutting the crop.

TOMATOES: To control blister beetles, use 4 fluid ounces per acre. To control hornworms, leafhoppers and psyllids, use 6 fluid ounces per acre. For aphids, leafminers, whiteflies, armyworms up to third instar, grasshoppers, mites, tomato russet mites, leaf-beetled bugs, stink bugs, locoppers and plant bugs, use 8 fluid ounces per acre. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.

Add Onions: To control leafminers, thrips, brown wheat mite, use 1/2 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.



CONVERSION TABLE

For convenience, we are listing the relationships between pints and fluid ounces

1 pint = 16 fluid ounces	3/4 pint = 6 fluid ounces
1/2 pint = 8 fluid ounces	1/2 pint = 4 fluid ounces

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

**PARATHION, LIQUID
POISON B, NA2783, RQ**

MANUFACTURED FOR
RIVERSIDE/TERRA CORP.
Terra Centre • 600 Fourth Street • St. Louis, Iowa 51101
Riverside Serves Agriculture • Agriculture Serves Everyone

NET CONTENTS _____ GALLONS

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