

(Center Panel)

Net Contents: Gallons

USDA Reg. No. 9126-A

TOP-CROP
BRAND

TOXON 81

An Emulsifiable Concentrate useful for the control of certain insects attacking cotton, certain small grains, and soybeans.

Contains 8 Lbs. Toxaphene, plus 1 Lb. Methyl Parathion per gallon.

READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Toxaphene *	68.8%
O,O-dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate	8.6%
Aromatic Petroleum Solvent	17.6%

INERT INGREDIENTS:

	<u>5.0%</u>
Total:	100.0%

* Technical Chlorinated Camphene (Chlorine Content 67-69%)

Skull and
Crossbones

POISON

Skull and
Crossbones

SEE ANTIDOTE AND WARNING STATEMENTS IN RIGHT PANEL

DANGER

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

477-1-174

ACCEPTED

APR 8 1968

UNDER THE F. I. C. A. INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED UNDER NO. 9126-A SUBJECT TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.

Manufactured By
Harnden-Thornton and Company
Memphis, Tennessee

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GENERAL INFORMATION

TOXON 81 is useful for the control of certain insect pests of cotton, certain small grains (barley, oats, rye, wheat), and soybeans.

TOXON 81 may be applied by ground sprayers or by airplanes, mixing the TOXON 81 in water to form an emulsion spray solution. To make the spray solution, half fill the spray tank with water, agitate, add the proper amount of TOXON 81, and then fill the spray tank with water while still agitating. Continue to agitate during use.

When applying with ground sprayers, calibrate so as to apply the recommended amount of TOXON 81 in not less than 3 gallons of water per acre. Airplanes should apply the recommended amount of TOXON 81 in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Always use sufficient water for adequate coverage of the crop foliage.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

COTTON - When applying TOXON 81 by ground sprayers to cotton use as follows:

Early Season - For control of Cutworms, inspect cotton daily when cotton emerges and make one application of 2 pints of TOXON 81 per acre directly over each row as soon as damage is noticed. For control of Thrips, make two to three applications of 0.75 to 1 pint of TOXON 81 per acre per application, starting when the cotton comes to a stand or when inspection shows these insects to be present. For control of Plant Bug and Fleahoppers, use 1.5 pints of TOXON 81 per acre.

Mid-Season - Start mid season applications when the cotton starts squaring. Apply 2 to 3 pints of TOXON 81 per acre per application for control of Boll Weevils, Aphids, Cotton Leafworms, and Plant Bugs, making four or five applications at weekly intervals.

Late Season - Start treatments when Boll Weevil infestations reach 10% or more, or when infestations of other damaging insects controlled by TOXON 81, such as the Bollworm, are noticed. Apply 3 to 5 pints of TOXON 81 per acre per application at 5 to 7 day intervals until the infestation is brought under control. Late season insects controlled by TOXON 81 include Boll Weevils, Bollworms, and Aphids.

When applying TOXON 81 by airplanes, make the applications on the same time schedule as for ground machines, but always apply 3 to 5 pints per acre.

CAUTION: Do not apply within 5 days of hand picking. (Workers entering fields within 2 1/2 hours after application should wear protective clothing.) Do not graze dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter in treated fields. Do not apply any dosage of 1/2 pints or more per acre after bolls open.

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SMALL GRAINS (Barley, Oats, Rye and Wheat) - For control of Armyworms, apply 2 to 3 pints of TOXON 81 per acre per application.

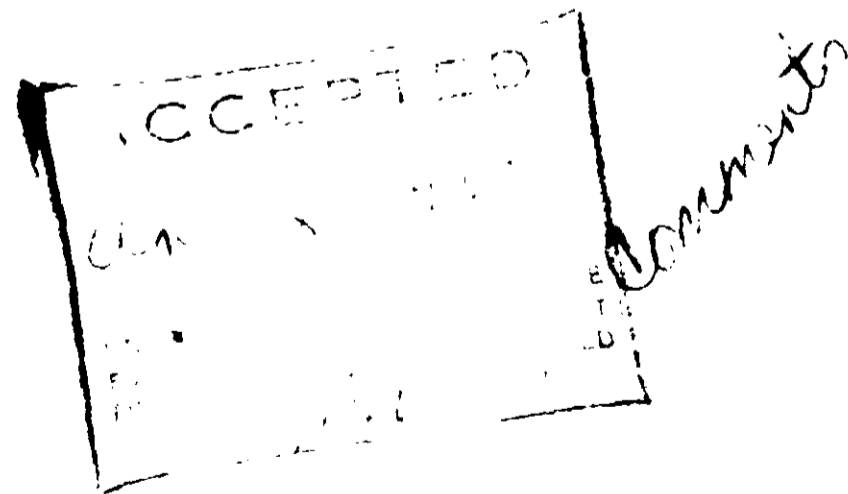
Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

Do not feed treated forage to dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter.

SOYBEANS - For control of Aphids, Armyworms, Stink Bugs, Bean Leaf Beetle, Green Clover Worm, Velvet Bean Caterpillar and Corn Earworm, apply 2 to 3 pints of TOXON 81 per acre per application, depending upon the severity of infestation. Repeat applications as necessary.

CAUTION: Avoid spray drift. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Do not feed treated plants or ensilage made from treated plants to poultry, dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter. Do not feed soybean mill trash to livestock or poultry.

Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed.



(Right Panel)

POISON

April 8, 1968
M. J. ...

ANTIDOTE - If Swallowed: Give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have victim lie down and keep quiet.

CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY !

If on skin: In case of contact, remove contaminated clothing and immediately wash skin with soap and water.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Methyl Parathion is a cholinesterase inhibitor, and treatment of severe poisoning should include the use of Atropine in large doses to produce full atropinization, and artificial respiration, if necessary.

WARNING

Poisonous by Swallowing, Inhalation, or Skin Contact! Rapidly Absorbed Through Skin! Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe spray mist. In case of contact, immediately remove all contaminated clothing and flush skin or eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes; for eyes, get medical attention. Wear natural rubber gloves, protective clothing and goggles, and a mask or respirator of a type passed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Methyl Parathion protection. Keep all unprotected persons out of operating areas or vicinity where there may be danger of drift. Vacated areas should not be re-entered until drifting insecticide and volatile residues have dissipated. Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs. Wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating or smoking; wear clean clothing. Wash all contaminated clothing with soap and hot water before reuse.

Methyl Parathion is a cholinesterase inhibitor and treatment of poisoning should include the use of atropine.

Toxaphene produces central nervous system excitation which responds to the barbituric acid derivatives. We would feel that these treatments do not conflict with one another but that a physician with the information listed above, and especially if he has the information contained in the booklet entitled "Clinical Handbook on Economic Poisons", should be able to treat a patient suffering simultaneously from both Methyl Parathion and Toxaphene poisoning. This booklet was prepared by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Keep out of lakes, ponds, and

PROLIFER
RED-1-CAT
READY MIXED BAIT
KILLS RATS-MICE

ACCEPTED
728-24
NOV 26 1974
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT
POISON REGISTER
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOV 26 1974

DISPENSE

DATE

BY

RECEIVED
NOV 26 1974
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT
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The active ingredient (a combination of warfarin and diphacinone) is a coumatral rodenticide, the action of which reduces the clotting power of blood, therefore resulting in either internal or external hemorrhaging.

ANTIDOTE: Induce vomiting and call a Physician immediately or call your local Poison Control Center listed in your telephone directory. Treatment by a Physician, after making appropriate tests, should include both oral and intravenous dosages of Vitamin K. If condition becomes critical, transfusion with fresh, whole blood should be made.