

10107-24 1311190 112
PM 12

Precautionary Statement

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.

WORK SAFETY RULES

REPEATED EXPOSURES TO CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS SUCH AS ARE CONTAINED IN THIS PRODUCT MAY, WITHOUT WARNING, CAUSE PROLONGED SUSCEPTIBILITY TO VERY SMALL DOSES OF ANY CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITOR. Persons working with this product should have frequent blood tests of their cholinesterase levels. If the cholinesterase level falls below a certain point, no further exposure should be allowed until it has been determined by means of blood tests that the cholinesterase level has returned to normal. Before using this product, consult the Agricultural Extension Service or Experimental Station for specific recommendations regarding such blood tests. If handled indoors, provide mechanical exhaust ventilation. Keep all unprotected persons and animals away from treated area or where there is danger of drift. Do not rub in 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.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING STATEMENTS

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 RE-ENTRY INTO TREATED FIELDS:

Waterproof 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 enclosed 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 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:

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! - THE CLOTHING IS NOT INTENDED TO PROTECT YOU DURING REPAIR AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT OR DURING EARLY RE-ENTRY. REFER TO THE INSTRUCTION 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 talking.

AFTER WORK: Wash gloves with soap and water before removing. Take off all work clothing and shoes. Store protective clothing separately from personal clothing. Launder protective clothing after each use. Shower using soap and water.

Wear only clean clothing when leaving job. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Personal clothing worn during mixing/application, repair and cleaning of application equipment, disposal of pesticide, and early re-entry into treated areas must be stored and laundered separately from household articles. Clothing and equipment heavily contaminated with Parathion must be destroyed according to State and Local authorities.

HEAVILY CONTAMINATED OR DRENCHED CLOTHING CANNOT BE ADEQUATELY DECONTAMINATED. Containers should be cleaned and cartridges replaced according to instructions included with respirators. Replace frequently.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

RE-ENTRY & WORKER SAFETY STATEMENT

Re-entry into treated fields before expiration of the re-entry interval as specified on this label is prohibited, unless the protective clothing and equipment specified on this label are used.

CROP	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL	STATES
Citrus and Grapes	21 days if less than 4 lb. ai/acre	AZ, CA, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT
	35 days if 4 to 8 lb. ai/acre	AZ, CA, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT
	45 days if more than 8 lb. ai/acre	AZ, CA, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT
Apples	6 days	All States
Peaches	6 days	All States
Corn	6 days	All States
Tree Fruits	6 days	All States
Tree Nuts	6 days	All States
Cotton	3 days	All States
All Other Crops	3 days	All States

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to Very High Acute Toxicity to Humans and Birds.
 For retail sale to, and use only by certified applicators, 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.

STOP-READ LABEL BEFORE USING!

POISON See Side Panels for Antidote & Precautions
DANGER Keep Out of Reach of Children



Parathion E8

Emulsifiable Insecticide Concentrate
 Contains 8 Pounds Parathion per gallon

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
 Parathion [O,O-Diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate] 80.20%
 INERT INGREDIENTS 19.80%
 TOTAL 100.00%

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Induce vomiting immediately by giving two glasses of water and sticking finger down throat. Call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
 IF INHALED: Call a doctor, clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to Parathion and describe victim's condition. If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor sees victim.
 IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water.
 IF ON SKIN: Immediately wash with soap and water and flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Clothing wet with this material must be removed immediately.

NOT FOR HOME USE
STOP! READ THE LABEL

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER—POISON
PELIGRO
 PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente.

EPA Reg. No. 10107-24
 EPA Est. No. 2737-KS-1
 Manufactured For:
CORN BELT CHEMICAL CO.
 P. O. Box 410, McCook, NE 69001

Do Not Re-Use This Container For Any Purpose
 Net Contents _____

DIRECTIONS FOR USE (cont)

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The areas being treated must be vacated by or protected persons. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until re-entry time has elapsed. Because certain States may require more restrictive re-entry 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 treated areas or in an area to be treated with this product. (Indicate specific oral warnings which 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.) 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 Parathion E8 on Date _____. Do not enter treated areas for _____ days unless appropriate protective clothing is worn. In case of accidental exposure, see Statement of Practical Treatment on product label."

Poisoning symptoms

Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body 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 victim's condition.

If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor sees victim.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

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. Treat symptomatically.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Birds in treated areas may be killed. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, marshes, bogs, and sloughs). Runoff and drift from target areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment or washwaters. This product is extremely toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply to areas where bees are visiting the treatment area.

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT USE, POUR, SPILL, OR STORE NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly. NOT FOR USE OR STORAGE IN OR AROUND THE HOME.

STORAGE: Do not store below temperature of 0°F. If frozen, warm to 70°F. and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking the container. Store in safe manner. Store in original container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can effect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment listed under "PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT" when handling open containers. SPILLED MATERIAL: block or dike to prevent spreading of spill. Cover with absorbent material such as lime, clay or sawdust. Scoop and sweep into a disposable container. Wash area with strong lye solution, absorb and place into a disposable container.

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: 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.

POST TREATED AREA

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL... USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH DANGER STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. KEEP PESTICIDE IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER.

MIXING & SPRAYING

Mix in water with agitation, agitate while spraying. Apply to row and field crops in 5 to 20 gals. (California only, use 20 to 100 gals.) of water per acre by ground spraying or 1/2 to 5 gal. (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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE BEFORE USE READ WARNING AND NOTICE STATEMENTS CAREFULLY

Parathion E8 is an emulsifiable concentrate containing 8 pounds of Parathion to the gallon, for use upon dilution as a spray in the control of various insects and mites infesting agricultural crops. Parathion is for use only by thoroughly trained operators familiar with the handling of hazardous insecticides and is to be applied only by power sprayers or by aircraft. Aerial application use 1/2 to 5 gallons of water per acre. Ground application use 5 to 20 gallons per acre.

Greater quantities of water may be required to give a sufficient coverage of orchard trees.

Apply as a full coverage (dense) spray when insects first appear and repeat as required to maintain control. Do not use in diluted form. Observe re-entry interval between last application and harvest in following crop.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FRUIT

DO NOT USE TREATED CITRUS PEEL FOR GOOD PURPOSES.
CITRUS (California) 14 - Grapefruit, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangelos and Tangerines. Scale - For purple, black brown soft, California red, citricola, cottony cushion and yellow scales, use $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint in 100 gallons of water applied at petal fall to prevent fruit scattering. Other insects - Use $1/2$ to 1 quart in 100 gallons of water for control of the following additional insects infesting citrus: climbing cutworms, fruit tree leaf rollers, katydids, omnivorous leaf rollers, Fuller rose beetles, pink scavenger caterpillars, orange tortrix orangeworms and Western tussock moths. Do not use more than $1/4$ gallons of this product per acre. Do not use more than $1/2$ gallon of this product per acre from 30-15 days of harvest. Consult agricultural experimental authorities for specific recommendations in your area.

CITRUS (Areas other than California) (14) - Grapefruit, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangelos and Tangerines. Treat for mealybugs, chaff, cottony cushion, Clover's purple, Florida red, yellow snow scales, aphids, orange dog and plant bugs, using $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For controlling grasshoppers, use $1/2$ pint per acre. Thorough coverage is essential for best results. Do not use more than $1/4$ gallon of this product per acre up to 30 days of harvest. Do not use more than $1/2$ gallon of this product per acre.

DO NOT APPLY TO CURRANTS AND FIGS WITHIN 30 DAYS OF HARVEST.

CURRENTS (30) - For control of currant aphids, use $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint per acre. For control of two-spotted spider mites, use $1/2$ to $1/3$ pint per acre.
FIGS (30) - For two-spotted and Pacific mites, use $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint per 100 gallons of water. For fig scales, use $1/2$ pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than $1/4$ quarts of this product per acre.

DO NOT APPLY TO AVOCADO WITHIN 21 DAYS OF HARVEST

AVOCADO (21) - To control banded cucumber beetles, grasshoppers, citrus root weevils, red-banded thrips, avocado face bugs, pynform scales, webbing worms, blossom anostoma, little fire ants, greenhouse thrips and tortricides, use $3/16$ pint with 1 gallon of emulsive oil concentrate in 100 gallons of water. To control Florida wax scales, dictyospermum scales and avocado leafhoppers, use $1/4$ pint in 100 gallons of water. To control pumpkin bugs and mealybugs, use $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint in 100 gallons of water. To control latania scales, use $3/8$ pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than $1/4$ quarts of this product per acre.

DO NOT APPLY TO THE FRUITS LISTED BELOW WITHIN 15 DAYS OF HARVEST.

CANE BERRIES (Raspberries, Loganberries, Boysenberries, and Blackberries) - For control of two-spotted spider mites use $3/8$ pint per acre. For control of obscure and woods weevils, use at $1/2$ quart per acre as a post harvest application to the soil or ground cover over roots of plants. For crown borers, use at $1/2$ quart per acre, but apply to crown area and lower canes.

CRANBERRIES - For control of fireworms, fruitworms, upworms and lecanium scales, use $3/4$ pints per acre.

GOOSEBERRIES - For control of currant aphids, use $1/4$ to $1/2$ pints per acre. For control of two spotted spider mites, use $1/2$ to $1/3$ pints per acre.

DO NOT APPLY TO THE FRUITS LISTED BELOW WITHIN 14 DAYS OF HARVEST.

APPLES (14) - For control of, European sawflies, San Jose, Forbes or scurfy scales, mealybugs, European red and two-spotted mites, bagworms, Japanese beetles, shot-hole borers, orange tortrix and apple lace bugs, dilute $1/4$ pint in 100 gallons of water and spray to cover foliage thoroughly. For codling moths, use $1/4$ pint in 100 gallons of water, 3 to 4 applications, 10 to 14 days apart, starting 10 to 14 days after petal fall; for second and third broods, spray 1 to 3 times at 10 to 14 day intervals. For fruit tree leaf rollers, use $1/4$ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and for red-banded leaf rollers, apply $1/4$ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall at first, fifth and sixth cover spray. For plum curculio, apply at $1/4$ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and 1 or 2 additional times each 7 to 10 days apart. For grasshoppers, use $3/8$ pint in 100 gallons. For the following insects, $3/16$ pint per 100 gallons of water is adequate; bud moths; clover, Pacific, Willamette or Schoenii mites; fleas weevils; rosy, wooly and green apple aphids; leafhoppers, leaf miners, and red bugs. Certain insects, such as two-spotted Willamette mites, may require repeat treatments at 7 to 10 day intervals during the summer months. Parathion sprays may injure the foliage and fruit of McIntosh apples and related varieties, such as Cortland, Kendall, Macoun, Meba, etc., and Golden Delicious or Jonathan. Consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station for advise on possibility of injury and safening the spray by using activated carbon. Do not use more than $1/4$ gallons of this product per acre.

APRICOTS (14) - To control aphids, mites, bud moths, peach tree borers, Japanese beetles and leaf rollers, use $3/8$ pint per 100 gallons of water. Control of codling moths, lesser peach tree borers, grasshoppers, and tortrix requires $1/4$ to $3/16$ pint per 100 gallons of water at shuck split, 10 to 12 days later and if needed 6 and 3 weeks before harvest. For peach tree borers and lesser peach tree borers, apply 2 or 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth emergence. Use $3/16$ pint in 100 gallons of water for control of Pandemis moths. Avoid injury to bees by delaying spray till after full bloom. Do not use more than $1/4$ quarts of this product per acre.

BLUEBERRIES (14) - For thrips, maggots, curculio and tip borers, use $1/4$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For lecanium scales, use $1/2$ pint per 100 gallons of water. Use before fruit sets or after harvest. Use from 100 to 300 gallons of diluted spray per acre, but do not apply more than $1/2$ pints of this product to one acre of blueberries at any application.

CHERRIES (14) - For aphids and mites, mix $3/16$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For sawflies, use $3/16$ to $1/4$ pint in 100 gallons of water. Use $1/4$ pint per 100 gallons for thrips, cherry fruitworms, pear slugs, Pandemis moths, bud moths, cankerworms, rose chafers, San Jose scale crawlers, fruit flies and tortrix. For fruit tree leaf rollers, use $1/4$ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall or shuck split; for plum curculio, use $1/4$ pint per 100 gallons of water, 2 or 3 applications, 8 to 10 days apart, beginning at petal fall or shuck split and 10 to 12 days later. For Japanese beetles, use $3/8$ to $1/2$ pint per 100 gallons. Do not use more than 1 quart of this product per acre.

GRAPES (14) - For mites, aphids, mealybugs and berry moths, use $3/16$ pint per 100 gallons of water. For leaf rollers, Japanese beetles and leaf folders, use $1/4$ pint per 100 gallons of water. For false chinch bugs, use $1/2$ pint in 100 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment or in 10 gallons of water by aircraft. For consperse stink bugs, use $1/4$ quarts per acre. For grape leafhoppers, use $3/4$ to $1/4$ quarts per acre. For black vine weevils, use $1/4$ quarts per acre. Do not use more than $3/4$ quarts 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 state of plant growth.

PEACHES (Areas other than California) (14) - For control of green peach aphids, use $3/16$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For peach tree borers, leaf rollers, mites, canfacing insects, tarnished plant bugs, shot-hole borers, peach bark beetles, scales and bud moths, mix $1/4$ pint per 100 gallons of water, and repeat if re-infestation occurs. For Oriental fruit moths, see under apricots. For plum curculio, use $1/4$ pint per 100 gallons of water. In the South, treat at petal fall, 10 days later and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals up to 3 weeks before harvest. In the North, treat 3 to 4 times, 7 to 10 days apart, beginning at shuck-off. For lesser peach tree and American plum borers and grasshoppers, use $3/8$ to $1/2$ pint per 100 gallons. For peach tree borers and lesser peach tree borers, apply 2 or 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs, timed with moth emergence. Do not apply more than 2 quarts of this material per acre at any application, and do not use more than $2/2$ quarts per acre per year.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES (California) (21) - Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not apply more than once after bloom. Do not apply more than $1/4$ quarts of this product per acre at any application, and do not use more than $2/2$ quarts per acre between January 1 and harvest.

PEARS (14) - For control of leaf miners, aphids, leaf rollers, grasshoppers, scales, mealybugs and certain mites, use the dosage described for those insects on apples. For pear psylla, use $3/16$ pint per 100 gallons of water. For pear blaster mites, pear slugs, green fruitworms and plant bugs, use $1/4$ pint per 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use $1/4$ pint in 100 gallons of water in 2 to 4 coversprays, beginning with the first cover. For plum curculio, apply $1/4$ pint in 100 gallons of water at petal fall and 10 days later. Some injury may occur on Bose pears, under some conditions. Do not use more than $1/4$ quarts of this product per acre.

PINEAPPLES (14) - For control of crickets and mealybugs, use $1/4$ pint per 100 gallons of water, and apply 300 gallons of spray per acre.

PLUMS AND PRUNES (14) - Apply $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint per 100 gallons of water for control of these insects: pear thrips, flower thrips, mites, aphids, leafhoppers, leaf rollers, peach tree borers, shot-hole borers, bud moths, tortrix, mealy plum lice and scales. Apply scale treatment when crawlers emerge. For plum curculio make 3 to 4 applications, beginning at petal fall, at rate of $1/4$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and a summer application timed with moth emergence. For peach twig borers, use $1/2$ pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 2 quarts of this product per acre.

STRAWBERRIES (14) - To control flower thrips, crickets, flea beetles, red spider mites, aphids, Lygus bugs, leafhoppers, whiteflies and leaf rollers, use $3/4$ to $1/2$ pint in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. To control weevils, crown borers and strawberry leaf beetles, use $3/8$ pint in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. As a foliar treatment, do not use more than $1/2$ pints of this product per acre. To control garden symphylans, use

$2/2$ quarts in 40 gallons of water per acre as a preplant soil treatment.

DO NOT USE PARATHION ON OLIVES AFTER AUGUST 1.

OLIVES (14) - For black oleaster and parlatoria scales, use $1/2$ pint in $1/2$ gallons light-medium grade summer oil in 100 gallons of water post bloom. medium grade summer emulsive oil in 100 gallons of water post bloom.

NUTS

DO NOT APPLY AFTER HULLS OR HUSKS BEGIN TO OPEN. DO NOT FEED TREATED HULLS OR HUSKS TO LIVESTOCK.

ALMONDS - For control of fruit tree leaf rollers, tent caterpillars and peach twig borers, use $1/2$ pint per 100 gallons of water. As a dormant spray for parlatoria and San Jose scales, use $1/2$ pint with 3 gallons dormant oil emulsion or $2/2$ gallons dormant emulsive oil in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than $1/2$ quarts of this product per acre.

FILBERTS - For apple mealybugs, filbert aphids, bud moths and spider mites, use $1/4$ pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than $1/2$ quarts of this product per acre.

PECANS - For control of aphids, use $1/4$ to $3/8$ pint in 100 gallons of water. To control mites, pecan nut casebearers and pecan leaf casebearers, use $3/8$ pint in 100 gallons of water. To control black and yellow pecan aphids, fall webworms and twig girdlers, use $1/2$ quart per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than $5/8$ pints of this product per acre.

WALNUTS - To control aphids, lecanium scales and walnut huck flies, use $1/4$ pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than $1/4$ gallons of this product per acre.

VEGETABLES

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 21 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

CELERY (21) - To control aphids, mites, celery worms and tarnished plant bugs, use $1/2$ pint per acre. To control leaf miners, whiteflies and leafhoppers, use $3/4$ pints per acre.

ENDIVE (21) - To control green peach aphids and alfalfa loopers, use $1/2$ pint per acre.

LETTUCE (Leaf and Bibb) (21) - For aphids, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, imported cabbage worms, banded cucumber beetles and Lygus bugs, use $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint per acre. To control six-spotted leafhoppers, use $3/8$ pint per acre. For harlequin bugs and vegetable weevils, use $1/2$ pint per acre. At the $1/4$ pint rate, harvest can be made within 14 days of application.

OKRA (21) - To control leaf miners and spider mites, use $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint per acre. For aphids and stink bugs, use $1/2$ pint per acre.

SWISS CHARD (21) - To control aphids and serpentine leaf miners, use $1/2$ pint per acre.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 15 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

BEANS (15) - For control of bean leaf beetles and two-spotted mites, use $1/4$ pint per acre. Use $1/4$ to $3/8$ pint per acre to control thrips and lima pod borers. To control stink bugs, plant bugs, Mexican bean beetles, leafrollers, leaf miners, leafhoppers, aphids, red spider mites and armyworms up to third instar, use $1/2$ pint per acre.

BEETS (15) - To control flea beetles and leaf miners, use $3/16$ pint per acre. For aphids, blister beetles and webworms, use $1/2$ pint per acre. If greens are used for food, do not use within 21 days of harvest.

BLACKKEYED PEAS (15) - To control aphids, leaf miners, bean leaf rollers and stink bugs, use $1/4$ pint per acre.

CARROTS (15) - To control leaf miners, use $1/4$ to $3/8$ pint per acre. To control leafhoppers, use $3/8$ pint per acre. Use $1/2$ pint per acre to control aphids, vegetable weevils, stink bugs, and petrobis mites. To control rust fly maggots (first brood), mix $1/2$ pint with 100 gallons per acre and dribble into furrow at planting time. To control rust fly maggots (second brood), use $1/2$ pint per acre as a foliage spray. Do not feed tops.

CUCUMBERS (15) - For squash vine borers, aphids, cucumber beetles, leaf miners, pickleworms, mites and thrips, use $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint per acre. For squash bugs, stink bugs, flea beetles and leafhoppers, use $1/2$ pint per acre. Do not apply prior to vining.

EGGPLANT (15) - To control thrips, leaf miners, blister beetles, and flea beetles, use $1/4$ to $3/8$ pint per acre. To control Colorado potato beetles, use $3/8$ pint per acre. To control spider mites and lace bugs, use $3/8$ to $1/2$ pint per acre. To control aphids, whiteflies and stink bugs, use $1/2$ pint per acre.

GARLIC (15) - To control onion thrips, use $1/4$ pint per acre. To control leaf miners and petrobis mites, use $1/2$ pint per acre.

ONIONS (15) - To control onion thrips, use $1/4$ pint per acre. To control onion maggot flies, use $3/8$ pint per acre. To control aphids, stink bugs, leaf miners, and petrobis mites, use $1/2$ pint per acre. To control brown wheat mites, use $3/8$ pints per acre.

PEPPERS (15) - To control thrips, use $1/2$ to $1/4$ pint per acre. To control aphids, leaf miners and western potato flea beetles, use $1/2$ pint per acre.

RADISHES (15) - To control aphids, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers and diamondback moths, use $1/2$ pint per acre.

SPINACH, COLLARDS, KALE AND MUSTARD GREENS (15) - To control aphids, leaf miners, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, vegetable weevils, harlequin bugs, seed corn maggots, crown mites and leafhoppers, use $1/2$ pint per acre.

SQUASH (15) - To control cucumber beetles, aphids, stink bugs, melonworms, pickleworms, climbing cutworms, serpentine leaf miners and squash vine borers, use $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint per acre. To control squash bugs, flea beetles and leafhoppers, use $1/2$ pint per acre.

SWEET POTATOES (15) - To control aphids, spider mites, leafhoppers, and stink bugs, use $1/2$ pint per acre. To control serpentine leaf miners and morning glory leaf miners, use $1/2$ to $3/4$ pints per acre.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 12 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS.

SWEET CORN (12) - To control corn earworms feeding in the bud, fall armyworms, aphids and silklies, use $1/4$ pint per acre. To control sap beetles and spider mites, use $1/2$ pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use $1/4$ pints per acre.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 10 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

PEAS (10) - To control aphids, pea weevils, spider mites, stink bugs, thrips, armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms, leaf miners, alfalfa loopers and celery loopers, use $1/2$ pint per acre. If vines are to be used for forage, do not harvest for 15 days after treatment.

PUMPKINS (10) - To control aphids, cucumber beetles, climbing cutworms, squash bugs, and squash vine borers, use $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint per acre.

TOMATOES (10) - To control blister beetles, use $1/4$ pint per acre. To control hornworms, leafhoppers and psyllids, use $3/8$ pint per acre. For aphids, leaf miners, whiteflies, armyworms up to third instar, grasshoppers, mites, tomato russet mites, leaf footed bugs, stink bugs, loopers and plant bugs, use $1/2$ pint per acre.

TURNIPS (10) - To control aphids, cabbage webworms, climbing cutworms, vegetable weevils, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers, use $1/2$ pint per acre. If greens are used for food, do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 7 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

ARTICHOKE (7) - to control artichoke plume moths, use $1/2$ quart per acre.

CABBAGE AND COLE CROPS (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower) (7) - To control aphids, thrips, diamondback moth larvae, imported cabbage worms, cabbage loopers and armyworms up to third instar, use $1/4$ to $1/2$ pint per acre. To control harlequin bugs, vegetable weevils, climbing cutworms and flea beetle use $1/2$ pint per acre. Rates above $3/4$ pint should not be applied to cabbage closer than 10 days until harvest.

NEST AVAILABLE COPY

KOHLRABI(7) - To control aphids, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

LETTUCE (7) - To control aphids, cabbage loopers, imported cabbageworms, banded cucumber beetles, Lygus bugs, webworms and armyworms up to third instar, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control six spotted leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For harlequin bugs, vegetable weevils and leaf miners, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control garden symphylana, broadcast $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 6 to 9 inches of soil.

MELONS (7) - For squash vine borers, leaf miners, and false chinch bugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. For aphids, leafhoppers, cucumber beetles, pickleworms and mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control thrips, squash bugs and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

RUTABAGA (7) - To control aphids, cabbage loopers, and climbing cutworms, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 5 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROP.

POTATOES (5) - To control aphids, blister beetles, Colorado potato beetle, leaf miners, mites, plant bugs, potato psyllid, thrips, vegetable weevils and grasshoppers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, and climbing cutworms, use $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. For leafhoppers, stink bugs, and flea beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

DO NOT APPLY PARATHION UNTIL AFTER THE FOLLOWING CROP IS HARVESTED.

ASPARAGUS - To control asparagus beetles, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. For aphids and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

FIELD & FORAGE CROPS

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 15 DAYS OF HARVEST, CUTTING OR FORAGE USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS; SOYBEANS (20) DAYS TO HARVESTING, CUTTING AND FORAGE.

ALFALFA, CLOVER, VETCH AND GRASS (15) - For aphids, alfalfa weevil larvae, and adult weevils, alfalfa caterpillars, armyworms up to third instar, clover leaf weevils, climbing cutworms, webworms, grasshoppers, crickets and tortricid moths, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. For alfalfa seed chalcids control on alfalfa grown for seed, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. For clover head weevils, spider mites, blister beetles, Asiatic garden beetles and green June beetles, use $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Do not spray legumes during the bloom period to avoid injury to honey bees. California and Nevada regulations limit the use of this material to not more than $\frac{3}{8}$ pint per acre.

PEANUTS (15) - To control fall armyworms and rednecked peanut worms, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control lesser cornstalk borers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre, direct spray to soil surface and base of plants.

RICE (15) - To control rice leaf miners and tadpole shrimp, use $\frac{1}{10}$ pint per acre. Shrimp, crabs, and crayfish may be killed. Do not apply where these are important resources.

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Oats, Barley) (15) - To control armyworms up to third instar, aphids, greenbugs, and winter grain mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. For thrips, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pint per acre. For Say's plant bugs, use $\frac{3}{8}$ pint per acre. For black grass bugs, stink bugs, white spider mites, leafhoppers, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers, and brown wheat mites, use $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre for cinch bugs, and false cinch bugs. For bank grass mites, use $\frac{3}{4}$ pints per acre.

SOYBEANS (20) - To control webworms, use $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. To control velvet bean caterpillars, green cloverworms, two-spotted mites and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control corn earworms and fall armyworms, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pints per acre. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil.

SUGAR BEETS (15) - For alfalfa loopers, aphids, armyworms up to third instar, leafhoppers, blister beetles, flea beetles, leaf miners, Lygus bugs, stink bugs, webworms, climbing cutworms and grasshoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. For beet crown borers, use $\frac{3}{4}$ pints per acre, ground application over the row during seedling stage. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil.

SUGARCANE (15) - To control wireworms, use 1 quart in 10 to 12 inch band in the open furrow at time of planting.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 12 DAYS OF HARVEST CUTTING OR FORAGE USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS.

CORN (12) - For control of European corn borers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Apply the first spray when 75% of the 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 plant are well treated. For corn leaf aphids, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. For fall armyworms, corn earworms, corn root worm adults, armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and Japanese beetles, use $\frac{3}{8}$ pint per acre. To control stink bugs and spider mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use $\frac{3}{4}$ pints per acre.

SORGHUM (12) - To control sorghum midge, apply at rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pints to $\frac{1}{2}$ quart 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, (including corn leaf aphid and greenbug) mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to 1 pint per acre. For sorghum webworms, fall armyworms, armyworms up to third instar, and corn earworms, use $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use $\frac{3}{4}$ pints 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 on plants.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 5 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROP.

COTTON (5) - To control aphids, mites, cotton leafworms, cotton fleahoppers, garden webworms and thrips, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. For some spider mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For cabbage loopers, use $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For boll weevils and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. For salt marsh caterpillars, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. For bollworms, cotton leaf perforators, Lygus bugs, false chinch bugs, serpentine leaf miners and southern garden leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per acre. Use enough water for complete coverage. Make first application when insects appear and repeat at 7 day intervals if required. If desired, this formulation may be combined with other insecticides in a complete cotton spray program.

MISCELLANEOUS

CABBAGE (15) - For application to cabbage grown for seed only to control cabbage seed pod weevils, use $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per acre.

CHRISTMAS TREES (15) - To control aphids and mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons of water.

HOPS (15) - For control of hop aphids, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ pints per acre. For spider mites, use $\frac{4}{5}$ pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

SAFFLOWER (15) - To control aphids, Lygus bugs and grasshoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Do not use parathion after flowering.

SUNFLOWER (15) - To control stem weevil adults, Sunflower moth, Seed weevil adults, Banded sunflower moth, Sunflower maggot complex, sunflower seed midge, use 1 pint per acre as infestations or seed develops. Be sure flower heads are thoroughly covered with spray.

MOSQUITO CONTROL - Alfalfa, Rice and Irrigated Pastures. Apply 1.6 fluid ounces per acre in 1 to 3 gallons of water. Application must be done under the supervision of Mosquito Abatement Districts or other official agencies. For titration in to rice fields - titrate 1 pint per 25 acres. Do not use within 15 days after application of Properil. Do not reapply unless field dries and must be reflooded. Do not graze livestock on irrigated pastures within 7 days of application. Do not apply to water drainage areas where run-off drainage will contaminate lakes, ponds or streams.

WARNING NOTICE

CONDITIONS OF SALE: 1. Combelt Chemical Company (Combelt) warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for use as directed hereon. Combelt neither makes nor authorizes any agent or representative to make, any other warranty of FITNESS or of MERCHANTABILITY, guarantee or representation, express or implied, concerning this material.

2. Critical and unforeseeable factors beyond Combelt's control prevent it from eliminating all risks in connection with the use of chemicals. Such risks include, but are not limited to, damage to plants and crops to which the material is applied, lack of complete control, and damages caused by drift to other plants or crops. Such risks occur even though the product is reasonably fit for the uses stated hereon and even though label directions are followed. Buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks and liability (except those assumed by Combelt under 1. above) resulting from handling and use of this material.