

FEB 23 1988

Ms. C.D. Campbell  
Drexel Chemical Company  
P.O. Box 9306  
Memphis, TN 38109

Dear Ms. Campbell:

Subject: Added Sites and Pests  
Drexel Parathion 8  
EPA Registration No. 19713-38  
Your Application Dated November 2, 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. Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

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 H. Edwards, Jr.  
Product Manager (12)  
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch  
Registration Division (TS-767C)

Enclosure

10393:I:Edwards:E-12:KENCO:2/18/89:2/26/88:CB:vo:ek

CONCURRENCES								
SYMBOL	ORIGINATOR							
SURNAME								
DATE								

**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.

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

**Drexel  
PARATHION - 8**

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
EPA Letter Dated:

FEB 23 1968

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
EPA Reg. No.  
19713-38

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:</b>	
Parathion* (O, O-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate)	80.6%
Aromatic Petroleum Solvent	10.2%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS:</b>	
Total	9.2%
	100.0%

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

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**DANGER  
Peligro**



**POISON**

**PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que le etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente.**

**SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

EPA REG. NO. 19713-38

EPA EST. 19713-MS-1

Manufactured by  
**Drexel Chemical Company**  
P.O. Box 9306, Memphis, Tenn. 38108-0306

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(Front Panel Continued)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If On Skin: Immediately wash with plenty of soap and water. See a doctor immediately.

If Inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention immediately.

If In Eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Call a physician.

POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)

Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body on contact with 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.

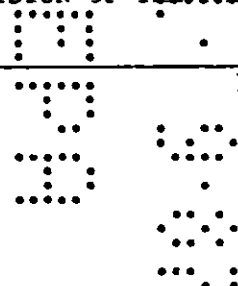
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS  
AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER



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Fatal if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Do not breathe vapor or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. 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.

THIS PRODUCT MAY BE FATAL IS SWALLOWED, INHALED, OR IF ALLOWED TO CONTACT SKIN. FAILURE TO PROPERLY FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT WILL INCREASE YOUR RISK.

USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT DURING MIXING/LOADING, APPLICATION, REPAIR AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT, DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDE, AND EARLY REENTRY INTO TREATED FIELDS:

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

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

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

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

HUMAN FLAGGERS ARE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING AERIAL APPLICATION.

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

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

HEAVILY CONTAMINATED OR DRENCHED CLOTHING CANNOT BE ADEQUATELY DECONTAMINATED.

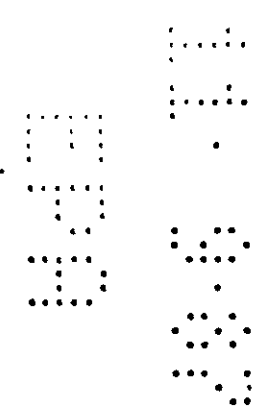
Respirators should be cleaned and cartridges replaced according to instructions included with respirators. Replace gloves frequently.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds in treated areas may be killed. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, marshes, bogs and pot-holes).

Run-off and drit 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 crips or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.



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ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS

The following restrictions apply to use of this product after February 1, 1988.

Before using this pesticide on corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, oats, barley, rye or cotton in the counties listed below, you must obtain the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES for the county in which the product is to be used. The bulletin is available from your County Extension Agent, State Fish and Game Office, or your pesticide dealer. Use of this product in manner inconsistent with the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES is a violation of Federal laws.

**Alabama**

Colbert, Green, Jackson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, Pickens and Sumter

**Arizona**

Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal and Santa Cruz

**Arkansas**

Benton, Clay, Clark, Cross, Lawrence, Lee, Poinsette, Polk, Randolph, Sharp and St. Francis

**California**

Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Imperial, Kern, Merced, Modoc, Inyo, Los Angeles, Modoc, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo and Ventura

**Florida**

Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Columbia, Dade, DeSoto, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Leon, Levy, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Monroe, Nassau, Orange, Okeechobee, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Sarasota, Seminole, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Volusia and Wakulla

**Georgia**

Brantley, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Camden, Candler, Charlton, Chatham, Effingham, Emanuel, Evans, Glascock, Glynn, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Liberty, Long, McIntosh, Pierce, Richmond, Screven, Ware, Washington and Wayne

**KANSAS**

Clark, Comanche, Meade and Stafford

**Kentucky**

Ballard, Butler, Edmundson, Green, Hart, Jackson, Laurel, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken, McCreary, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Taylor, Warren and Wayne

**Mississippi**

Clayborne, Copiah, Hinds, Itawamba, Lowndes, Monroe and Noxubee

**Missouri**

Barry, Benton, Camden, Christian, Dallas, Greene, Hickory, Jasper, Lawrence, Miller, Newton, Osage, Polk, St. Clair, Stone and Webster

Montana

Garfield, McCone, Sheridan and Valley

Nebraska

Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, butler, Cass, Cedar, Colfax, Dawson, Dodge, Douglas, Hall, Hamilton, Holt, Howard, Kearney, Keys Paha, Knox, Merrick, Nance, Phelps, Platte, Polk, Rock, Sarpy and Saunders

Nevada

Clark

New Mexico

Chaves, DeBaca and Eddy

North Carolina

Edgecombe, Nash and Pitt

North Dakota

Banson, Bottineau, Burke, Burleigh, Divide, Durn, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Kidder, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, Nelson, Olivr, Pierce, Ramsey, Ranville, Kolette, Sheridan, Sious, Stutsman, Towner, Ward, Wells and Williams

Ohio

Pickaway

Oklahoma

Delaware, McCurtain and Pushmataha

Oregon

Lake

South Carolina

Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkely, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Hampton, Horry, Jasper and Marion

South Dakota

Clay, Haakon, Hughs, Potter, Stanley, Sully, Union, Walworth, Yankton and Ziebach

Tennessee

Bedford, Blount, Claiborne, Decatur, Franklin, Hancock, Harbin, Hawkins, Hickman, Knox, Lawrence, Lincoln, Loudon, Marshall, Maury, Meigs, Monroe, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sequatchie, Smith, Sullivan, Trousdale and Wayne

Texas

Aransas, Austin, Bastrop, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comal, Fort Bend, Goliad, Harris, Hays, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Reeves, Refugio and Victoria

Utah

Utah and Washington

Virginia

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

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**ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS**

Before using this product to control or eradicate mosquito larvae in a county listed below, you must contact the Endangered Species Specialist in the Regional/Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) indicated below. You must provide FWS with your name and phone number, the product you intend to use, and the specific location in which you intend to use it. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will inform you whether your proposed use is in the range of endangered species. Use of this product in the range of endangered species, as defined for you by FWS, is prohibited.

Contact FWS Field Offices at the following numbers:

- ALABAMA** (Jackson, Mississippi, 601-965-4900)  
Colbert, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, Pickens and Sumter
- ARIZONA** (Phoenix, Arizona, 602-261-4720)  
Graham, Lapaz, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz and Yuma
- ARKANSAS** (Jackson, Mississippi, 601-965-4900)  
Benton, Clark, Clay, Cross, Lawrence, Lee, Poinsette, Polk, Randolph, Sharp and St. Francis
- CALIFORNIA** (Sacramento, California, 916-978-4613)  
Alameda, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare and Ventura
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** (Annapolis, Maryland, 301-269-5448)  
Rock Creek Park
- FLORIDA** (Jacksonville, Florida, 904-791-2580)  
Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Columbia, Dade, DeSoto, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Leon, Levy, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Monroe, Nassau, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Sarasota, Seminole, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Volusia, Wakulla and Walton
- GEORGIA** (Jacksonville, Florida, 904-791-2580)  
Brantley, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Camden, Candler, Catoosa, Charlton, Chatham, Effingham, Emanuel, Evans, Glascock, Glynn, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Liberty, Long, McIntosh, Pierce, Richmond, Screven, Ware, Washington and Wayne
- HAWAII** (Honolulu, Hawaii, 808-546-5608)  
Islands of Hawaii, Kauai, Maui, Molokai, Niihau and Oahu
- IDAHO** (Boise, Idaho, 208-334-1806, Ext. 16)  
Caribou, Bear Lake and Bonneville
- ILLINOIS** (Rock Island, Illinois, 309-793-5800)  
Gallatin, Henderson, Jo Daviess, Massac, Mercer, Pike, Pulaski, Rock Island, and White
- INDIANA** (Bloomington, Indiana, 812-334-4261)  
DeKalb and Posey
- IOWA** (St. Paul, Minnesota, 612-725-7131)  
Allamakee, Clayton, Clinton, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fayette, Jackson, Louisa, Muscatine and Scott
- KENTUCKY** (Asheville, North Carolina, 704-259-0321)  
Ballard, Butler, Edmundson, Green, Hart, Jackson, Laurel, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken, McCreary, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Taylor, Warren and Wayne



MARYLAND (Annapolis, Maryland, 301-269-5448)  
Harford

MINNESOTA (St. Paul, Minnesota, 612-725-7131)  
Houston and Washington

MISSISSIPPI (Jackson, Mississippi, 601-965-4900)  
Claiborne, Copiah, Hinds, Itawamba, Jackson, Lowndes, Monroe and Noxubee

MISSOURI (Columbia, Missouri, 314-875-5374)  
Barry, Benton, Bollinger, Butler, Camden, Cedar, Christian, Cole, Dallas, Franklin, Gasconade, Greene, Hawamba, Hickory, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lowndes, Massac, Miller, Monroe, Newton, Noxubee, Osage, Polk, Ralls, Ripley, St. Clair, St. Louis, Stone, Wayne and Webster

NEVADA (Reno, Nevada, 702-784-5227)  
Clark, Lincoln, Nye and White Pine

NEW MEXICO (Albuquerque, New Mexico, 505-566-2323)  
Chaves, Eddy and Socorro

NORTH CAROLINA (Asheville, North Carolina, 704-259-0321)  
Edgecombe, Macon, Nash, Pitt and Swain

NORTH DAKOTA (Grand Island, Nebraska, 308-381-5571)  
Burleigh, emmons, Macon, McKensie, McLean, Mercer, Morton and Oliver

OHIO (Columbus, Ohio, 614-231-3416)  
Pickaway, Washington and Williams

OKLAHOMA (Tulsa, Oklahoma, 918-581-7458)  
McCurtain and Pushmataha

OREGON (Olympia, Washington, 206-753-9444)  
Lake

SOUTH CAROLINA (Asheville, South Carolina, 704-259-0321)  
Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkely, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Hampton, Horry, Jasper and Marion

SOUTH DAKOTA (Pierre, South Dakota, 605-224-8692)  
Hughes and Yankton

TENNESSEE (Asheville, North Carolina, 704-259-0321)  
Bedford, Blount, Bradley, Claiborne, Cumberland, Davison, Decatur, Franklin, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Hawkins, Hickman, Knox, Lawrence, Lincoln, Loudon, Marion, Marshall, Maury, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sequatchie, Smith, Sullivan, Trousdale, Wayne and Williamson

TEXAS (Texas, 713-229-3681 or 817-334-2961)  
Brewster, Comal, Hays, Jeff Davis, Menard, Pecos and Reeves

UTAH (Salt Lake City, Utah, 801-524-4430)  
Utah and Washington

VIRGINIA (Annapolis, Maryland, 301-269-5448)  
Augusta, Lee, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington and Wise

WISCONSIN (Green Bay, Wisconsin, 414-465-2682)  
Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Pierce, Polk, Richland, St. Croix and Vernon

WYOMING (Helena, Montana, 406-449-5225)  
Lincoln and Sublette

## PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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Do not use, pour, spill, 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.

### CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move, irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Continuous agitation of the pesticide supply tank for the duration of the application period is recommended.

The pesticide is to be applied continuously for the duration of the water application.

**Mixing Instructions:**

Prepare mixture with a minimum of 1 part water to 1 part product.

**SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION**

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Pre-emergence or post-emergence: Apply this product alone, or in tank mixtures with other herbicides on this label which are registered for center pivot application, with irrigation water. Apply either after planting before crop and weeds emerge, or after crop emergence, but before lay-by (20-30 inches) and before weeds exceed 1.5 inches in height. Apply at rates recommended on this label. Prepare mixture with a minimum of 1 part water to 1 part product. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute slurry per hour will assure more accurate calibration of metering equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep herbicide in suspension. Meter slurry into irrigation water during entire period. Apply in  $\frac{1}{2}$  - 1 inch of water. Use the lower water volume on coarser textured soils, the higher volume on finer textured soils. More than 1 inch of water may reduce weed control by moving herbicide below the effective zone in the soil. Inject dilute slurry into system through a positive displacement pump.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

1. Apply only through irrigation systems containing anti-siphon and check valves to prevent contamination of well during shutdown and overflow of solution.
2. Inject ahead of any right angle turn in the main line to insure adequate mixing.
3. Chemical injection pumps and water pumps must have interlocking controls to insure simultaneous shutoff.

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4. Application when drift may occur from windy conditions, when system joints and connections are leaking, or when nozzles are not providing uniform distribution may cause crop injury.
  5. Where sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable weed control may result. Where sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, crop injury may result.

#### RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

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

#### FARMWORKER SAFETY:

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. (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 on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing and equipment for (expiration of re-entry interval). In case of accidental exposure, see Statement of Practical Treatment on front panel of this label.

This product may not be used against any pests not named on this label.

Unless otherwise indicated, dosage recommendations are given in terms of the amount of this material to use per 100 gallons of water. To mix, slowly add the required amount of this material to the partly-filled tank with agitator running. Finish filling tank. Continue agitation while applying.

For aircraft application, mix required amount of product in 3 to 10 gallons of water for applications to one acre.

Unless otherwise indicated, application should be made when insects first appear to be repeated as required. Observe intervals between last application and harvest, specified under LIMITATION CAUTIONS.

APPLE: For codling moth, plum curculio, orange tortrix, San Jose, Forbes and scurfy scales, red-banded leaf roller (second and third broods), wooly aphid and mealybug, use 5 ozs. For bud moth, red bug, fruit tree leaf roller, rosy and green aphids, leafhoppers, red-banded leaf roller (first brood), grasshoppers, European red, two-spotted Pacific, Schoenii, Willamete and clover mites,

use 3 ozs. For certain mites such as two-spotted and Williamete, repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals during summer months. For European Sawfly, use 6 ozs at petal fall. Re-entry interval - 6 days.

Application may cause injury to fruit and foliage of McIntosh and related varieties of apples. For greater safety, the use of as low dosages as possible is recommended on apples.

BLUEBERRY: For maggot and thrips, use 5 ozs. Apply only before fruit sets or after harvest. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

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. Re-entry - 3 days. PHI - 15 days.

CHERRIES: 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, Pandemia moths, bud moths, cankerworms, rose chafers, San Jose scale crawlers, fruit flies and tortix. 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; for Oriental fruit moths, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water at 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. Re-entry interval - 3 days. PHI - 14 days.

CITRUS: (Oranges, Lemons, Grapefruit): Use full coverage sprays as indicated.

FLORIDA - For purple, Florida red, cottony-cushion and snow scales and mealybug, use 5 to 6 ozs between June and September, or use 3 ozs in two sprays, the first in the Spring with mealanose and scab treatments and a second between June and September. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Re-entry interval (CA, AZ, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT) - 21 days. All other states - 5 days.

CRANBERRIES: For cranberry tipworm, blackheaded fireworm, leafhoppers (including blunt-nosed cranberry leafhopper), and Lecanium Scales. Apply 12 oz. (3/4 pt) of this product per acre as a foliage application. For Lecanium Scales, apply when crawlers emerge.

For Cranberry Fruitworm and Sparganotus Fruitworm - apply 8 to 16 oz. (1/2 to 1 pt) of this product in 100 gals of water per acre as a foliage application.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL - 15 days.

RE-ENTRY INTERVAL - 3 days.

GRAPES: For mites, aphids, mealybugs and berry moths, use 3/16 pint per 100 gallons of water. For leaf roller, 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 3/4 quarts per acre. For grape leafhoppers, use 3/4 to 1 1/2 quarts per acre. For black vine weevils, use 1 1/2 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 stage of plant growth. Re-entry interval - 21 days. PHI - 14 days.

**PEACH:** For fruit tree leaf roller, cottony peach scale, green peach aphid, spider mites and shot-hole borer, use 3 ozs. For shot-hole borer apply during peak of adult beetles activity. Consult State Agricultural Authorities for proper timing. For red-banded leaf roller, use 4 ozs. For plum curculio, Oriental fruit moth, San Jose scale, peach tree borer and cat-facing insects, use 5 ozs. For Leconium scale, use 6 ozs and apply after all eggs have hatched. Re-entry interval - 6 days.

**NECTARINES:** (Areas other than California): For control of green peach aphids, use 3/16 pint in 100 gallons of water. For peach tree borers, leaf rollers, mites, catfacing 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 20 days apart, beginning at shuck-off. For lesser peach tree and American plum borers and grasshopper, 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 1/2 quarts per acre per year. Re-entry interval - 6 days.

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

**PEARS:** 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 blister mites, pear slugs, green fruitworms and plant bugs, use 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water in 2 to 4 cover sprays, 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 Bosc pears, under some conditions. Do not use more than 1 3/4 quarts of this product per acre. Re-entry interval - 6 days. PHI - 14 days.

**PINEAPPLE:** Before planting - for mealybug, dip plants in a mixture of 3 ozs per 100 gallons of water. Prepare new dip after treating 600 plants. Wear full length rubber gloves to prevent contact of dip with skin. **TREATMENT OF BEDS** - For mealybugs and crickets, use 3 ozs and use not more than 266 gallons of prepared spray per acre. When handling treated plants wear rubber gloves and protective clothing to prevent skin contact with residual poison. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**PLUMS AND PRUNES:** Apply 1/4 to 5/16 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. Re-entry interval - 6 days, PHI - 14 days.

**STRAWBERRIES:** For red spider mites and leaf roller, use 3 to 5 ozs. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

NUTS

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

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 gridlers, use 1/2 quart per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 5 1/2 pints of this product per acre. Re-entry interval - 6 days, PHI - 15 days.

COTTON: For aphids, spider mites and leafworm, use 3 to 9 ozs per acre in sufficient amount of water to cover. Do not apply within 5 days of hand picking. Do not feed treated cotton trash to dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

LEGUMES: (alfalfa, clover, vetch): SMALL GRAINS (barley, oats, wheat): For aphids armyworms and grasshoppers, use 5 ozs per acre in sufficient water to cover. Re-entry intervals - 3 days.

PEANUTS: To control fall armyworms, climbing cutworm, corn earworm, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, red-necked peanutworms, saltmarsh caterpillar, three-cornered alfalfa hopper and webworm, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control lesser cornstalk borers, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre, direct spray to soil surface and base of plants. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 15 days.

RICE: To control rice leaf miners and tadpole shrimp, use 1/10 pint per acre. Shrimp, crabs and crayfish may be killed. Do not apply where these are important resources. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 15 days.

SORGHUM: To control sorghum midge, apply at rate of 1/2 pint to 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 corn leaf aphids and mites, use 1/4 pint per acre. For sorghum webworms, fall armyworms, armyworms up to third instar, and corn earworms, use 3/8 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 3/4 pint per acre. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties of sorghum. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects on plants. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 12 days.

SOYBEANS: To control webworms, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control velvet bean caterpillars, grasshoppers, green cloverworms, two-spotted mites and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control corn earworms and fall armyworms, use 1/2 to 4/5 pints per acre. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast 1/2 gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil. Do not apply more than twice per growing season. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 20 days.

SUGAR BEETS: For alfalfa loopers, aphids, armyworms up to third instar, leafhoppers, lister beetles, flea beetles, leaf miners, Lygus bugs, stink bugs, webworms, climbing cutworms and grasshoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. For false celery leaf tiers, use 3/4 pints per acre. For beet crown borers, use 3/4 pint per acre, ground application over the row during seedling stage. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast 1/2 gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 15 days.

SUGARCANE: To control wireworms, use 1 quart in 10 to 12 inch band in the open furrow at time of planting. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 15 days.

BEANS: For Mexican bean beetle, fleahopper, aphids, red spider mite, armyworms, leaf roller and leaf miner, use 3 ozs. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as required. (266 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**BLACKEYED PEAS:** For aphids and leaf miner, use 3 ozs (266 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Consult State Agricultural Authorities for proper timing. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**CARROTS:** For aphids, use 3 ozs (500 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, COLLARDS, KALE, MUSTARD, TURNIPS:** For diamond-back moth, imported cabbageworm and armyworms, use 5 ozs (160 gallons of maximum spray per acre). For aphids and thrips, use 3 ozs (266 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**CELERY:** For celeryworms and aphids, use 3 ozs (266 maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**CORN:** For European corn borer, use 9 ozs per acre in sufficient water to cover. For armyworms, use 5 ozs. For budworm and fall armyworm, use 6 ozs. Do not apply within 12 days of picking, cutting for forage. Re-entry interval - 6 days.

**CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS, SQUASH:** For cucumber beetle, melonworm, pickleworm, serpentine leaf miner, aphids, stink bugs and vine borer, use 3 ozs (266 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Consult State Agricultural Authorities for timing of application for vine borer. Do not apply before plants start to vine and unless plants are dry. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**ESCAROLE, ENDIVE, LETTUCE:** For aphid and leafhopper, use 3 ozs. (266 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**GARLIC:** to control onion thrips, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control leaf miners and petrobria mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 15 days.

**MANGOES:** For thrips use 3 ozs. Consult State Agricultural Authorities for proper timing (1,000 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 6 days.

**ONIONS:** For thrips, use 3 ozs. Repeat weekly as required. (400 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**PEA:** For aphids and pea weevil use 4 ozs. per acre in sufficient water to cover. Consult State Agricultural Authorities for proper timing. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**PEPPER:** For aphids and serpentine leaf miner, use 3 ozs. (400 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**POTATOES, TOMATOES:** For Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle, leafhopper, serpentine leaf miner, grasshoppers, whitefly and aphids, use 3 ozs. in regular fungicide program. (500 gallons maximum of spray per acre). For armyworms, use 5 ozs. (300 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**SPINACH, SWISS CHARD:** For aphids, use 3 ozs. (266 gallons maximum of spray per acre for Spinach, 400 gallons for Swiss Chard). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**SWEET POTATOES:** To control aphids, spider mites, leafhoppers and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control serpentine leaf miners and morningglory leaf miners, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 15 days.

**TOBACCO (Field):** For aphids and scukfly, use 3 ozs. No applications within 5 days of priming or 15 days of cutting. Re-entry interval - 3 days.



**LIMITATION CAUTIONS:**

Do not apply within 5 days of harvest on potatoes; within 7 days of harvest on broccoli, brussels sprouts, melons, pineapples; within 10 days of harvest on cabbage, collards, kale, mustard, turnips, pumpkins, tomatoes; within 14 days of harvest on blueberries, apples, citrus, grapes, peaches, strawberries; within 15 days of harvest on alfalfa, barley, beans, blackeyed peas, carrots, clover, cucumber, oats, onions, peppers, squash, vetch, wheat; within 21 days of harvest on endive, escarole, lettuce, mangoes, swiss chard, celery.

FOR AREAS OTHER THAN CALIFORNIA, DO NOT APPLY MORE THAN 5 POUNDS OF ACTUAL PARATHION PER ACRE PER YEAR ON PEACHES.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**CHRISTMAS TREES:** To control aphids and mites, use 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**HOPS:** For control of hop aphids, use 1/2 to 4/5 pints per acre. for spider mites use 4/5 pints per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**SAFFLOWER:** To control aphids, Lygus bugs and grasshoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. Do not use parathion after flowering. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**SUNFLOWERS:** To control sunflower moth, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre with 2 to 3 repeat applications at 5 day intervals. Hybrid sunflowers completely bloom in 12 to 15 days thus the initial application should be made at onset of flowering or before 10% of plants begin to flower and moth and young larvae are present. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 30 days.

**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 Propanil. 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.

**USAGE CAUTIONS:**

DO NOT ALLOW THIS MATERIAL TO DRIFT ONTO NEIGHBORING CROP OR NON-CROP AREAS OR USE IN A MANNER OR AT A TIME OTHER THAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIRECTIONS, BECAUSE PLANT INJURY, EXCESSIVE RESIDUES OR OTHER UNDESIRABLE RESULTS MAY OCCUR.

DEALERS MUST SELL IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES ONLY.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

#### STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

Storage should be under lock and key and secure from access by unauthorized persons and children. Storage should be in cool dry area away from any heat or ignition source. Do not stack over 4 pallets high. Move containers by handles. Do not move containers from one area to another unless they are securely sealed. Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Keep away from any puncture source. Avoid storage near water supplies, food, feed and fertilizer to avoid contamination. Store in original containers only. If the contents are leaking or material is spilled, follow these steps while wearing protective equipment:

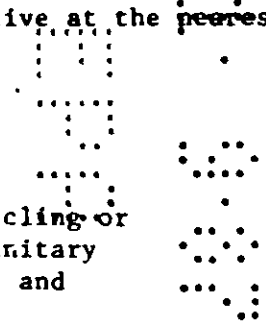
1. Rope off contaminated area and notify consignor.
2. Keep people up wind as far as possible to prevent vapor inhalation.
3. Contain spill, absorb with a material such as saw dust, clay granules and soda ash.
4. Collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.
5. Wash area with caustic or soda ash slurry until yellow stains cease.
6. Wood and other absorbent surfaces must be replaced.
7. Do not allow run off to enter sewer or contaminate water supply.
8. Dispose of waste as indicated below:

#### 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.



WARRANTY—CONDITION OF SALE:

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE of this product are based upon test believed reliable. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage and handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

In no case shall Drexel or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product when such use and/or handling is not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. The foregoing is a condition of sale by Drexel Chemical Company and is accepted as such by the Buyer.

DREXEL

**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.

**Drexel  
PARATHION - 8**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

Parathion\* (O, O-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate) ..... 80.0%  
Aromatic Petroleum Solvent ..... 10.2%

**INERT INGREDIENTS:**

Total ..... 9.2%  
..... 100.0%

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

ACCEPTED  
WITH COMMENTS  
In EPA Label Draft

FEB 23 1988

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

Under Insecticide  
Fungicide and  
Plant Growth Regulator  
Act  
EPA Reg. No.

19713-38

**DANGER  
Peligro**



**POISON**

**PRECAUCION AL USUARIO:** Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que le etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente.

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

EPA REG. NO. 19713-38

EPA EST. 19713-MS-1

Manufactured by  
**Drexel Chemical Company**  
P.O. Box 9306, Memphis, Tenn. 38108-0306

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If On Skin: Immediately wash with plenty of soap and water. See a doctor immediately.

If Inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention immediately.

If In Eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Call a physician.

POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)

Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body on contact with 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.

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.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS  
AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**DANGER**

P. 2  
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Fatal if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Do not breathe vapor or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. 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.

THIS PRODUCT MAY BE FATAL IS SWALLOWED, INHALED, OR IF ALLOWED TO CONTACT SKIN. FAILURE TO PROPERLY FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT WILL INCREASE YOUR RISK.

USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT DURING MIXING/LOADING, APPLICATION, REPAIR AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT, DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDE, AND EARLY REENTRY INTO TREATED FIELDS:

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

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

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

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

HUMAN FLAGGERS ARE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING AERIAL APPLICATION.

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

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

HEAVILY CONTAMINATED OR DRENCHED CLOTHING CANNOT BE ADEQUATELY DECONTAMINATED.

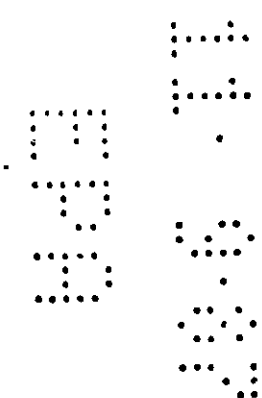
Respirators should be cleaned and cartridges replaced according to instructions included with respirators. Replace gloves frequently.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds in treated areas may be killed. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, marshes, bogs and pot-holes).

Run-off 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 to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.



ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS

The following restrictions apply to use of this product after February 1, 1988.

Before using this pesticide on corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, oats, barley, rye or cotton in the counties listed below, you must obtain the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES for the county in which the product is to be used. The bulletin is available from your County Extension Agent, State Fish and Game Office, or your pesticide dealer. Use of this product in manner inconsistent with the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES is a violation of Federal laws.

**Alabama**

Colbert, Green, Jackson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, Pickens and Sumter

**Arizona**

Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal and Santa Cruz

**Arkansas**

Benton, Clay, Clark, Cross, Lawrence, Lee, Poinsette, Polk, Randolph, Sharp and St. Francis

**California**

Butte, Colusa, glenn, Imperial, Kern, Merced, Modoc, Inyo, Los Angeles, Modoc, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehema, Yolo and Ventura

**Florida**

Alachua, Baker, bradford, Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Columbia, Dade, DeSoto, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Gadsden, Gilchrest, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Leon, Levy, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Monroe, Nassau, Orange, Okeechobee, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, St. Johns, St Lucie, Sarasota, Seminole, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Volusia and Wakulla

**Georgia**

brantley, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Camden, Candler, Charlton, Chatham, Effingham, Emanuel, Evans, Glascock, Glynn, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Liberty, Long, McIntosh, Pierce, Richmond, Screven, Ware, Washington and Wayne.

**KANSAS**

Clark, Comanche, Meade and Stafford

**Kentucky**

Ballard, Butler, Edmundson, Green, Hart, Jackson, Laurel, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken, McCreary, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Taylor, Warren and Wayne

**Mississippi**

Claiborne, Copiah, Hinds, Itawamba, Lowndes, Monroe and Noxubee

**Missouri**

Barry, Benton, Camden, Christian, Dallas, Greene, Hickory, Jasper, Lawrence, Miller, Newton, Osage, Polk, St. Clair, Stone and Webster



Montana

Garfield, McCone, Sheridan and Valley

Nebraska

Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, butler, Cass, Cedar, Colfax, Dawson, Dodge, Douglas, Hall, Hamilton, Holt, Howard, Kearney, Keya Faha, Knox, Merrick, Nance, Phelps, Platte, Polk, Rock, Sarpy and Saunders

Nevada

Clark

New Mexico

Chaves, Debaca and Eddy

North Carolina

Edgecombe, Nash and Pitt

North Dakota

Banson, Bottineau, Burke, Burleigh, Divide, Dunn, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Kidder, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, Nelson, Olivr, Pierce, Ramsey, Ranville, Rolette, Sheridan, Sious, Stutsman, Towner, Ward, Wells and Williams

Ohio

Pickaway

Oklahoma

Delaware, McCurtain and Pushmataha

Oregon

Lake

South Carolina

Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkely, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Hampton, Horry, Jasper and Marion

South Dakota

Clay, Haakon, Hughs, Potter, Stanley, Sully, Union, Walworth, Yankton and Ziebach

Tennessee

Bedford, Blount, Claiborne, Decatur, Franklin, Hancock, Harbin, Hawkins, Hickman, Knox, Lawrence, Lincoln, Loudon, Marshall, Maury, Meigs, Monroe, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sequatchie, Smith, Sullivan, Trousdale and Wayne

Texas

Aransas, Austin, Bastrop, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comal, Fort Bend, Goliad, Harris, Hays, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Reeves, Refugio and Victoria

Utah

Utah and Washington

Virginia

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

**ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS**

Before using this product to control or eradicate mosquito larvae in a county listed below, you must contact the Endangered Species Specialist in the Regional/Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) indicated below. You must provide FWS with your name and phone number, the product you intend to use, and the specific location in which you intend to use it. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will inform you whether your proposed use is in the range of endangered species. Use of this product in the range of endangered species, as defined for you by FWS, is prohibited.

Contact FWS Field Offices at the following numbers:

- ALABAMA** (Jackson, Mississippi, 601-965-4900)  
Colbert, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, Pickens and Sumter
- ARIZONA** (Phoenix, Arizona, 602-261-4720)  
Graham, Lapaz, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz and Yuma
- ARKANSAS** (Jackson, Mississippi, 601-965-4900)  
Benton, Clark, Clay, Cross, Lawrence, Lee, Poinsette, Polk, Randolph, Sharp and St. Francis
- CALIFORNIA** (Sacramento, California, 916-978-4613)  
Alameda, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare and Ventura
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** (Annapolis, Maryland, 301-269-5448)  
Rock Creek Park
- FLORIDA** (Jacksonville, Florida, 904-791-2580)  
Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Columbia, Dade, DeSoto, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Leon, Levy, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Monroe, Nassau, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Sarasota, Seminole, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Volusia, Wakulla and Walton
- GEORGIA** (Jacksonville, Florida, 904-791-2580)  
Brantley, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Camden, Candler, Catoosa, Charlton, Chatham, Effingham, Emanuel, Evans, Glascock, Glynn, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Liberty, Long, McIntosh, Pierce, Richmond, Screven, Ware, Washington and Wayne
- HAWAII** (Honolulu, Hawaii, 808-546-5608)  
Islands of Hawaii, Kauai, Maui, Molokai, Niihau and Oahu
- IDAHO** (Boise, Idaho, 208-334-1806, Ext. 16)  
Caribou, Bear Lake and Bonneville
- ILLINOIS** (Rock Island, Illinois, 309-793-5800)  
Gallatin, Henderson, Jo Daviess, Massac, Mercer, Pike, Pulaski, Rock Island, and White
- INDIANA** (Bloomington, Indiana, 812-334-4261)  
DeKalb and Posey
- IOWA** (St. Paul, Minnesota, 612-725-7131)  
Allamakee, Clayton, Clinton, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fayette, Jackson, Louisa, Muscatine and Scott
- KENTUCKY** (Asheville, North Carolina, 704-259-0321)  
Ballard, Butler, Edmundson, Green, Hart, Jackson, Laurel, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken, McCreary, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Taylor, Warren and Wayne

- MARYLAND (Annapolis, Maryland, 301-269-5448)  
Harford
- MINNESOTA (St. Paul, Minnesota, 612-725-7131)  
Houston and Washington
- MISSISSIPPI (Jackson, Mississippi, 601-965-4900)  
Claiborne, Copiah, Hinds, Itawamba, Jackson, Lowndes, Monroe and Noxubee
- MISSOURI (Columbia, Missouri, 314-875-5374)  
Barry, Benton, Bollinger, Butler, Camden, Cedar, Christian, Cole, Dallas, Franklin, Gasconade, Greene, Hawamba, Hickory, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lowndes, Massac, Miller, Monroe, Newton, Noxubee, Osage, Polk, Ralls, Ripley, St. Clair, St. Louis, Stone, Wayne and Webster
- NEVADA (Reno, Nevada, 702-784-5227)  
Clark, Lincoln, Nye and White Pine
- NEW MEXICO (Albuquerque, New Mexico, 505-566-2323)  
Chaves, Eddy and Socorro
- NORTH CAROLINA (Asheville, North Carolina, 704-259-0321)  
Edgecombe, Macon, Nash, Pitt and Swain
- NORTH DAKOTA (Grand Island, Nebraska, 308-381-5571)  
Burleigh, emmons, Macon, McKensie, McLean, Mercer, Morton and Oliver
- OHIO (Columbus, Ohio, 614-231-3416)  
Pickaway, Washington and Williams
- LAHOMA (Tulsa, Oklahoma, 918-581-7458)  
McCurtain and Pushmataha
- OREGON (Olympia, Washington, 206-753-9444)  
Lake
- SOUTH CAROLINA (Asheville, South Carolina, 704-259-0321)  
Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkely, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Hampton, Horry, Jasper and Marion
- SOUTH DAKOTA (Pierre, South Dakota, 605-224-8692)  
Hughes and Yankton
- TENNESSEE (Asheville, North Carolina, 704-259-0321)  
Bedford, Blount, Bradley, Claiborne, Cumberland, Davison, Decatur, Franklin, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Hawkins, Hickman, Knox, Lawrence, Lincoln, Loudon, Marion, Marshall, Maury, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sequatchie, Smith, Sullivan, Trousdale, Wayne and Williamson
- TEXAS (Texas, 713-229-3681 or 817-334-2961)  
Brewster, Comal, Hays, Jeff Davis, Menard, Pecos and Reeves
- UTAH (Salt Lake City, Utah, 801-524-4430)  
Utah and Washington
- VIRGINIA (Annapolis, Maryland, 301-269-5448)  
Augusta, Lee, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington and Wise
- WISCONSIN (Green Bay, Wisconsin, 414-465-2682)  
Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Pierce, Polk, Richland, St. Croix and Vernon
- WYOMING (Helena, Montana, 406-449-5225)  
Lincoln and Sublette

## PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use, pour, spill, 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.

### CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move, irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Continuous agitation of the pesticide supply tank for the duration of the application period is recommended.

The pesticide is to be applied continuously for the duration of the water application.

#### Mixing Instructions:

Prepare mixture with a minimum of 1 part water to 1 part product.

#### SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Pre-emergence or post-emergence: Apply this product alone, or in tank mixtures with other herbicides on this label which are registered for center pivot application, with irrigation water. Apply either after planting before crop and weeds emerge, or after crop emergence, but before lay-by (20-30 inches) and before weeds exceed 1.5 inches in height. Apply at rates recommended on this label. Prepare mixture with a minimum of 1 part water to 1 part product. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute slurry per hour will assure more accurate calibration of metering equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep herbicide in suspension. Meter slurry into irrigation water during entire period. Apply in  $\frac{1}{2}$  - 1 inch of water. Use the lower water volume on coarser textured soils, the higher volume on finer textured soils. More than 1 inch of water may reduce weed control by moving herbicide below the effective zone in the soil. Inject dilute slurry into system through a positive displacement pump.

#### PRECAUTIONS:

1. Apply only through irrigation systems containing anti-siphon and check valves to prevent contamination of well during shutdown and overflow of solution.
2. Inject ahead of any right angle turn in the main line to insure adequate mixing.
3. Chemical injection pumps and water pumps must have interlocking controls to insure simultaneous shutoff.

4. Application when drift may occur from windy conditions, when system joints and connections are leaking, or when nozzles are not providing uniform distribution may cause crop injury.
5. Where sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable weed control may result. Where sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, crop injury may result.

#### RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

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

#### FARMWORKER SAFETY:

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. (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 on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing and equipment for (expiration of re-entry interval). In case of accidental exposure, see Statement of Practical Treatment on front panel of this label.

This product may not be used against any pests not named on this label. . . . .

Unless otherwise indicated, dosage recommendations are given in terms of the amount of this material to use per 100 gallons of water. To mix, slowly add the required amount of this material to the partly-filled tank with agitator running. Finish filling tank. Continue agitation while applying. . . . .

For aircraft application, mix required amount of product in 3 to 10 gallons of water for applications to one acre. . . . .

Unless otherwise indicated, application should be made when insects first appear to be repeated as required. Observe intervals between last application and harvest, specified under LIMITATION CAUTIONS. . . . .

APPLE: For codling moth, plum curculio, orange tortrix, San Jose, Forbes and scurfy scales, red-banded leaf roller (second and third broods), woolly aphid and mealybug, use 5 ozs. For bud moth, red bug, fruit tree leaf roller, rosy and green aphids, leafhoppers, red-banded leaf roller (first brood), grasshoppers, European red, two-spotted Pacific, Schoenii, Willamete and clover mites,

use 3 ozs. For certain mites such as two-spotted and Williamete, repeat applications at 7 to 10 day intervals during summer months. For European Sawfly, use 6 ozs at petal fall. Re-entry interval - 6 days.

Application may cause injury to fruit and foliage of McIntosh and related varieties of apples. For greater safety, the use of as low dosages as possible is recommended on apples.

**BLUEBERRY:** For maggot and thrips, use 5 ozs. Apply only before fruit sets or after harvest. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**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. Re-entry - 3 days. PHI - 15 days.

**CHERRIES:** 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, Pandemia moths, bud moths, cankerworms, rose chafers, San Jose scale crawlers, fruit flies and tortix. 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; for Oriental fruit moths, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water at 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. Re-entry interval - 3 days. PHI - 14 days.

**CITRUS:** (Oranges, Lemons, Grapefruit): Use full coverage sprays as indicated.

**FLORIDA** - For purple, Florida red, cottony-cushion and snow scales and mealybug, use 5 to 6 ozs between June and September, or use 3 ozs in two sprays, the first in the Spring with mealanose and scab treatments and a second between June and September. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Re-entry interval (CA, AZ, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT) - 21 days. All other states - 5 days.

**CRANBERRIES:** For cranberry tipworm, blackheaded fireworm, leafhoppers (including blunt-nosed cranberry leafhopper), and Lecanium Scales. Apply 12 oz. (3/4 pt) of this product per acre as a foliage application. For Lecanium Scales, apply when crawlers emerge.

For Cranberry Fruitworm and Sparganotus Fruitworm - apply 8 to 16 oz. (1/2 to 1 pt) of this product in 100 gals of water per acre as a foliage application.

**PREHARVEST INTERVAL** - 15 days.

**RE-ENTRY INTERVAL** - 3 days.

**GRAPES:** For mites, aphids, mealybugs and berry moths, use 3/16 pint per 100 gallons of water. For leaf roller, 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 3/4 quarts per acre. For grape leafhoppers, use 3/4 to 1 1/4 quarts per acre. For black vine weevils, use 1 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 stage of plant growth. Re-entry interval - 21 days. PHI - 14 days.

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**PEACH:** For fruit tree leaf roller, cottony peach scale, green peach aphid, spider mites and shot-hole borer, use 3 ozs. For shot-hole borer apply during peak of adult beetles activity. Consult State Agricultural Authorities for proper timing. For red-banded leaf roller, use 4 ozs. For plum curculio, Oriental fruit moth, San Jose scale, peach tree borer and cat-facing insects, use 5 ozs. For Leconium scale, use 6 ozs and apply after all eggs have hatched. Re-entry interval - 6 days.

**NECTARINES:** (Areas other than California): For control of green peach aphids, use 3/16 pint in 100 gallons of water. For peach tree borers, leaf rollers, mites, catfacing 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 20 days apart, beginning at shuck-off. For lesser peach tree and American plum borers and grasshopper, 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 1/2 quarts per acre per year. Re-entry interval - 6 days.

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

**PEARS:** 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 blister mites, pear slugs, green fruitworms and plant bugs, use 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water in 2 to 4 cover sprays, 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 Bosc pears, under some conditions. Do not use more than 1 3/4 quarts of this product per acre. Re-entry interval - 6 days. PHI - 14 days.

**PINEAPPLE:** Before planting - for mealybug, dip plants in a mixture of 3 ozs per 100 gallons of water. Prepare new dip after treating 600 plants. Wear full length rubber gloves to prevent contact of dip with skin. **TREATMENT OF BEDS** - For mealybugs and crickets, use 3 ozs and use not more than 266 gallons of prepared spray per acre. When handling treated plants wear rubber gloves and protective clothing to prevent skin contact with residual poison. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**PLUMS AND PRUNES:** Apply 1/4 to 5/16 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. Re-entry interval - 6 days, PHI - 14 days.

**STRAWBERRIES:** For red spider mites and leaf roller, use 3 to 5 ozs. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Re-entry interval - 3 days.



## NUTS

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

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 gridlers, use 1/2 quart per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 5 1/2 pints of this product per acre. Re-entry interval - 6 days, PHI - 15 days.

COTTON: For aphids, spider mites and leafworm, use 3 to 9 ozs per acre in sufficient amount of water to cover. Do not apply within 5 days of hand picking. Do not feed treated cotton trash to dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

LEGUMES: (alfalfa, clover, vetch): SMALL GRAINS (barley, oats, wheat): For aphids armyworms and grasshoppers, use 5 ozs per acre in sufficient water to cover. Re-entry intervals - 3 days.

PEANUTS: To control fall armyworms, climbing cutworm, corn earworm, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, red-necked peanutworms, saltmarsh caterpillar, three-cornered alfalfa hopper and webworm, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control lesser cornstalk borers, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre, direct spray to soil surface and base of plants. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 15 days.

RICE: To control rice leaf miners and tadpole shrimp, use 1/10 pint per acre. Shrimp, crabs and crayfish may be killed. Do not apply where these are important resources. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 15 days.

SORGHUM: To control sorghum midge, apply at rate of 1/2 pint to 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 corn leaf aphids and mites, use 1/4 pint per acre. For sorghum webworms, fall armyworms, armyworms up to third instar, and corn earworms, use 3/8 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 3/4 pint per acre. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties of sorghum. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects on plants. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 12 days.

SOYBEANS: To control webworms, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control velvet bean caterpillars, grasshoppers, green cloverworms, two-spotted mites and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control corn earworms and fall armyworms, use 1/2 to 4/5 pints per acre. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast 1/2 gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil. Do not apply more than twice per growing season. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 20 days.

SUGAR BEETS: 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 1/2 pint per acre. For false celery leaf tiers, use 3/4 pints per acre. For beet crown borers, use 3/4 pint per acre, ground application over the row during seedling stage. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast 1/2 gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 15 days.

SUGARCANE: To control wireworms, use 1 quart in 10 to 12 inch band in the open furrow at time of planting. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 15 days.

BEANS: For Mexican bean beetle, fleahopper, aphids, red spider mite, armyworms, leaf roller and leaf miner, use 3 ozs. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as required. (266 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**BLACKEYED PEAS:** For aphids and leaf miner, use 3 ozs (266 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Consult State Agricultural Authorities for proper timing. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**CARROTS:** For aphids, use 3 ozs (500 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, COLLARDS, KALE, MUSTARD, TURNIPS:** For diamond-back moth, imported cabbageworm and armyworms, use 5 ozs (160 gallons of maximum spray per acre). For aphids and thrips, use 3 ozs (266 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**CELERY:** For celeryworms and aphids, use 3 ozs (266 maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**CORN:** For European corn borer, use 9 ozs per acre in sufficient water to cover. For armyworms, use 5 ozs. For budworm and fall armyworm, use 6 ozs. Do not apply within 12 days of picking, cutting for forage. Re-entry interval - 6 days.

**CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS, SQUASH:** For cucumber beetle, melonworm, pickleworm, serpentine leaf miner, aphids, stink bugs and vine borer, use 3 ozs (266 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Consult State Agricultural Authorities for timing of application for vine borer. Do not apply before plants start to vine and unless plants are dry. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**ESCAROLE, ENDIVE, LETTUCE:** For aphid and leafhopper, use 3 ozs. (266 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**GARLIC:** to control onion thrips, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control leaf miners and petrobis mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 15 days.

**MANGOES:** For thrips use 3 ozs. Consult State Agricultural Authorities for proper timing (1,000 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 6 days.

**ONIONS:** For thrips, use 3 ozs. Repeat weekly as required. (400 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**PEA:** For aphids and pea weevil use 4 ozs. per acre in sufficient water to cover. Consult State Agricultural Authorities for proper timing. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**PEPPER:** For aphids and serpentine leaf miner, use 3 ozs. (400 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**POTATOES, TOMATOES:** For Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle, leafhopper, serpentine leaf miner, grasshoppers, whitefly and aphids, use 3 ozs. in regular fungicide program. (500 gallons maximum of spray per acre). For armyworms, use 5 ozs. (300 gallons maximum of spray per acre). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**SPINACH, SWISS CHARD:** For aphids, use 3 ozs. (266 gallons maximum of spray per acre for Spinach, 400 gallons for Swiss Chard). Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**SWEET POTATOES:** To control aphids, spider mites, leafhoppers and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control serpentine leaf miners and morningglory leaf miners, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 15 days.

**TOBACCO (Field):** For aphids and scukfly, use 3 ozs. No applications within 5 days of priming or 15 days of cutting. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

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### LIMITATION CAUTIONS:

Do not apply within 5 days of harvest on potatoes; within 7 days of harvest on broccoli, brussels sprouts, melons, pineapples; within 10 days of harvest on cabbage, collards, kale, mustard, turnips, pumpkins, tomatoes; within 14 days of harvest on blueberries, apples, citrus, grapes, peaches, strawberries; within 15 days of harvest on alfalfa, barley, beans, blackeyed peas, carrots, clover, cucumber, oats, onions, peppers, squash, vetch, wheat; within 21 days of harvest on endive, escarole, lettuce, mangoes, swiss chard, celery.

FOR AREAS OTHER THAN CALIFORNIA, DO NOT APPLY MORE THAN 5 POUNDS OF ACTUAL PARATHION PER ACRE PER YEAR ON PEACHES.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**CHRISTMAS TREES:** To control aphids and mites, use 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**HOPS:** For control of hop aphids, use 1/2 to 4/5 pints per acre. for spider mites use 4/5 pints per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**SAFFLOWER:** To control aphids, Lygus bugs and grasshoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. Do not use parathion after flowering. Re-entry interval - 3 days.

**SUNFLOWERS:** To control sunflower moth, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre with 2 to 3 repeat applications at 5 day intervals. Hybrid sunflowers completely bloom in 12 to 15 days thus the initial application should be made at onset of flowering or before 10% of plants begin to flower and moth and young larvae are present. Re-entry interval - 3 days, PHI - 30 days.

**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 Propanil. 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.

### USAGE CAUTIONS:

DO NOT ALLOW THIS MATERIAL TO DRIFT ONTO NEIGHBORING CROP OR NON-CROP AREAS OR USE IN A MANNER OR AT A TIME OTHER THAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIRECTIONS, BECAUSE PLANT INJURY, EXCESSIVE RESIDUES OR OTHER UNDESIRABLE RESULTS MAY OCCUR.

DEALERS MUST SELL IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES ONLY.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

### STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

Storage should be under lock and key and secure from access by unauthorized persons and children. Storage should be in cool dry area away from any heat or ignition source. Do not stack over 4 pallets high. Move containers by handles. Do not move containers from one area to another unless they are securely sealed. Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Keep away from any puncture source. Avoid storage near water supplies, food, feed and fertilizer to avoid contamination. Store in original containers only. If the contents are leaking or material is spilled, follow these steps while wearing protective equipment:

1. Rope off contaminated area and notify consignor.
2. Keep people up wind as far as possible to prevent vapor inhalation.
3. Contain spill, absorb with a material such as saw dust, clay granules and soda ash.
4. Collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.
5. Wash area with caustic or soda ash slurry until yellow stains cease.
6. Wood and other absorbent surfaces must be replaced.
7. Do not allow run off to enter sewer or contaminate water supply.
8. Dispose of waste as indicated below:

### 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.

WARRANTY—CONDITION OF SALE:

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE of this product are based upon test believed reliable. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage and handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

In no case shall Drexel or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product when such use and/or handling is not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. The foregoing is a condition of sale by Drexel Chemical Company and is accepted as such by the Buyer.