PM-12 19713-38 12 31 84

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* (0,0-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate)....80.6%
INERT INGREDIENTS:.....19.4%
TOTAL.....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

Reviewed.

Manufactured by:
Drexel Chemical Company
P.O. Box 8366, Memphis, Tenn. 38108-0366

(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, preferrably 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

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 potholes).

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

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.

SPRINKLER 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 of 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 reservior 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 reservior 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.

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.

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

Maintain sufficient agitation in the pesticide supply tank to keep the pesticide in suspension. Meter the pesticide into the irrigation water continuosly for the duration of the water application. Mix pesticide in a sufficient amount of water to maintain a uniform suspension.

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 onthis 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 give, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be give if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understoody 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 equipmetn 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 Willamete, 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 McIntos. 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.

CANEBERRIES: (Raspberries, Loganberries, Boysenberries nad Blackberries) - For control of two-spotted spider mites, use 3/8 pint per acre. For contorl 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 spilt; for plum curculio, use 1/4 pint per 100 gallons fo 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. (½ 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 1½ quarts per acre. For black vine weevils, use 1½ 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 lasser 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 5½ pints of this product per acre. Re-entry interval - 6 days, PHI - 15 dyas.

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 cotnrol 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 sorhum 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 thrid 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, broadcase 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 inthe 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, melonworn, pickleworn, 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 petrobia 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 contorl 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 respeat 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 larvas 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 preven 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 inthe 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.

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