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SOYBEANS (20 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—To control webworms, use ¼ pint per acre. To control velvet bean caterpillars, grasshoppers, green cloverworms, two-spotted mites and stink bugs, use ½ pint per acre. To control corn earworms and fall armyworms, use ½ to ¾ pints per acre. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast ½ 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.

SUGAR BEETS (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—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 ½ pint per acre. For false celery leaf tiers, use ¾ pints per acre. For beet crown borers, use ¾ pint per acre, ground application over the row during seeding stage. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast ½ gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil.

SUGARCANE (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—To control wireworms, use 1 quart in 10 to 12 inch band in the open furrow at time of planting.

MISCELLANEOUS

CABBAGE—For application to cabbage grown for seed only to control cabbage seed pod weevils, use ½ quart per acre.

CHRISTMAS TREES—To control aphids and mites, use ¼ pint per 100 gallons of water.

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HOPS—For control of hop aphids, use ¼ to ½ pints per acre. For spider mites, use ¾ pints per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

SUNFLOWER—To control aphids, Lygus bugs and grasshoppers, use ½ pint per acre. Do not use parathion after flowering.

SUNFLOWERS (30)—To control sunflower moth, use ½ 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.

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 —strate 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.

FORMULATED FOR
PLATTE CHEMICAL CO., INC.
150 S. MAIN ST.
FREMONT, NE 68025

20805

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12/110

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

Keep all insects and persons and children away from treated area or where there is danger of drift. Do not rub eyes or mouth with hands. If you feel sick in any way, STOP work and get help right away. Call a doctor (physician) clinic or hospital, morning, day, or night. Explain that the victim has been exposed to Parathion and describe the condition. After first aid is given (see Statement of Practical Treatment Section) and if a doctor cannot come take victim to clinic or hospital.

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

USE CARE WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT DURING MIXING, CARRYING, APPLICATION, REPAIR AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT, DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDE, AND EARLY RE-ENTRY INTO TREATED FIELDS.

Waterproof pants and a long heavy duty chemical resistant gloves, rubber boots or rubber overboots, head or face (forward) hat, safety goggles or face shield, NIOSH approved respirator. In addition, overboots must wear a chemical resistant apron when using the concentrated product. During aerial application or spraying, use a helmet with a visor may be substituted for the head or a wide brimmed hat and safety goggles or face shield requirements.

IF MIXING/CARRYING 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 sleeves and trousers or short sleeve shirt and long legged pants, shoes and socks.

Safety goggles or a face shield must be worn when the system is under pressure. All other protective clothing and equipment required for use with open systems must be available nearby.

IF APPLICATION IS PERFORMED USING AN ENCLOSED CAB OR COUCH, 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. Cab may be treated areas. If used by the operator, 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 FROM THE HAZARD OF EARLY RE-ENTRY INTO TREATED AREAS. EARLY RE-ENTRY REFER TO THE INSTRUCTIONS UNDER ACTIVE.

HUMAN FLAMMERS ARE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING AERIAL APPLICATIONS.

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 wearing, eating, drinking, or smoking.

AFTER WORK: Wash gloves with soap and water before removing. Take off all work clothes and shoes. Store protective clothing separately from general clothing. Change 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/carrying, application, repair and cleaning of application equipment, disposal of product, and early re-entry into treated fields must be stored and disposed of separately from household articles. Clothing and equipment that is contaminated or discolored with parathion must be disposed according to state and local regulations.

HEAVY CONTAMINATED OR DIRTY PROTECTIVE CLOTHING CANNOT BE IMMEDIATELY DECONTAMINATED.

Decontamination should be completed and a separate report according to instructions included with registrant. Replace gloves frequently.

POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)

Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body on contact with all skin surfaces and eyes. Clothing and work clothes must be removed immediately. Exposed persons must receive prompt medical treatment as 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, swelling of the eyes, drooping or twitching of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and convulsions.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

Call a doctor (physician) clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition.

If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor comes on scene.

If swallowed, drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger or thumb object. Do not do anything by mouth in an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. See doctor immediately.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Antidote: administer atropine sulfate in 10 to 20 mg doses. TWO TO FOUR mg intravenously or intramuscularly as soon as symptoms are observed. Repeat at 15 to 30 minute intervals until signs of atropine have disappeared. At 15 to 30 minute intervals give 100 mg of sodium or potassium permanganate solution. DO NOT GIVE SODIUM OR POTASSIUM BICARBONATE. Parathion is a strong cholinergic inhibitor affecting the control and peripheral nervous systems and paralyzing central and respiratory depression. At first signs of pulmonary edema, the patient should be given supplemental oxygen and treated symptomatically. Good medical supervision of the patient may occur and fatal relapses have been reported after initial improvement. VERY CLOSE SUPERVISION OF THE PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR AT LEAST 48 HOURS.

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 (example: marshes, bays, and wetlands) unless otherwise permitted in the Department For Use, Fish and other aquatic organisms may be killed by the concentrated application rates. Run off and drift from target areas may be toxic to aquatic organisms in edge and riparian areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow to drift in blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL HAZARDS

COMBUSTIBLE
DO NOT USE OR STORE NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME
DO NOT USE IN UNDILUTED FORM
NOT FOR USE OR STORAGE IN OR AROUND THE HOME

POST TREATED AREA

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner not consistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift injure or kill any other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unexposed persons.

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

No 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.



PARA

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Parathion (O,O diethyl-O-p-n
phosphorothioate)
Related Products of Parathion
INERT INGREDIENTS:

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER
PELIGRO**

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO (Spanish)
This product can be very dangerous if used in a way not intended by the manufacturer.



CAN KILL YOU IF SWALLOWED
This product can be very dangerous if used in a way not intended by the manufacturer.

See Side Panels to Antidote and Add
EPA REG. NO. 34784-9
NET CONTENTS 5 GALLON

Crop	Re-entry interval	State(s)
1 Citrus	21 days (less than 4 lbs ash)	CA, AZ, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT
	36 days (between 4 and 8 lbs ash)	CA, AZ, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT
	45 days (more than 8 lbs ash)	CA, AZ, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT
	5 days	All other states
2 Apples	6 days	All states
3 Peaches	6 days	All states
4 Grapes	Same as 1 above	
5 Corn	6 days	All states
6 Olives	6 days	All states
7 Tree fruits	6 days	All states
8 Tree nuts	6 days	All states
9 Cotton	3 days	All states
10 All other crops	3 days	All states

Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers.

Written or oral warnings must include the following information:

DANGER

(insert area or field description) treated with Parathion on (insert date of application). Reentry into treated area is prohibited for (insert appropriate time, depending upon crop treated and state, as indicated above) after the end of application, unless all protective clothing and equipment required for early reentry is worn. In case of accidental exposure: Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to (insert chemical) and describe his condition. For further information see "STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT" portion of the pesticide label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

DEALERS SHOULD SELL IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES ONLY.

USAGE CAUTION:

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.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

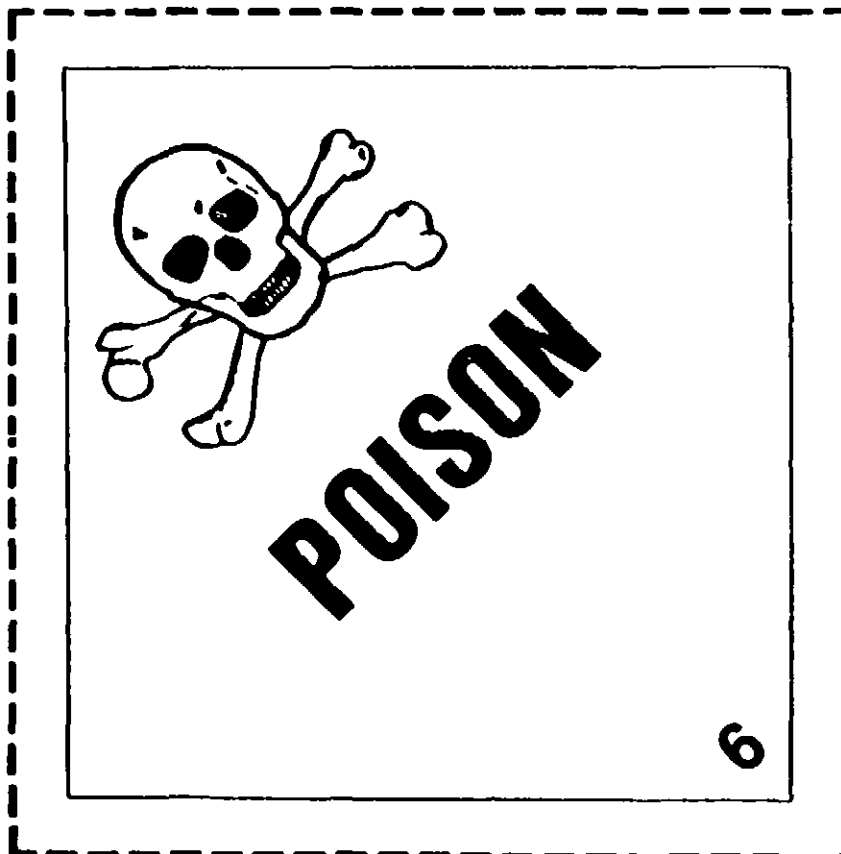
USE ONLY ACCORDING TO ATTACHED LABEL BOOKLET INSTRUCTIONS

Do not apply this product through any type of sprig-on system except for use on cranberries. Refer to cranberry section of label for details to chemotherapy directions.

NOTICE

BUYER ASSUMES ALL RISKS OF USE, STORAGE OR HANDLING OF THIS MATERIAL NOT IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH DIRECTIONS GIVEN HEREWITH.

FORMULATED FOR
PLATTE CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
156 SO. MAIN STREET FREMONT, NEBRASKA 68025



PAPATHION MIXTURE, LIQUID RQ NA 783



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PARATHION 8-E

NOT FOR HOME USE

COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE

EPA REG. NO. 34704-9

Use Only According To These Label Instructions

DANGER—POISON—PRECAUTIONS Keep Out of Reach of Children



DANGER



POISON

PELIGRO

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Se usará no los niños, no use este producto donde que lo alcance lo haya sido espaldas empalmados.



CAN KILL YOU IF SWALLOWED

This product can kill you if swallowed even in small amounts. Spray mist or dust may be fatal if swallowed.



CAN KILL YOU BY SKIN CONTACT

This product can kill you if touched by hands or spilled or splashed on skin, in eyes or on clothing if dust goes through clothes.



CAN KILL YOU IF BREATHED

This product can kill you if vapors spray mist or dust are breathed.

IF MIXING/LOADING IS PERFORMED USING A CLOSED SYSTEM THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT MAY BE WORN AS AN ALTERNATIVE

Wear heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant apron, long-sleeved shirt for garments and short sleeve shirt and long-legged pants, shoes and socks.

Safety goggles or a face shield must be worn when the system is under pressure. All other protective clothing and equipment required for use with open systems must be available nearby.

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

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

REMEMBER—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 sleeping.

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APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS—CHEMIGATION



PARATHION 8-E

EPA REG. NO. 34704-8

This product may be applied through irrigation systems—chemigation—for application to CRANBERRIES only. Apply this product only through solid set sprinkler irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any 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.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to the following requirements: Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the least sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The posted side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Note: Platte Chemical Company does not encourage connecting chemigation systems to public water supplies. The following information is provided for users who have diligently considered all other application and water supply options before electing to make such a connection.

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, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from the supply tank when the irrigation system is electrically manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls that shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water is to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and contain a system interlock.

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

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum breaker and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation system 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, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from the supply tank when the irrigation system is electrically manually shut down.

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

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

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

Mix in clean supply tank the recommended amount of pesticide to be covered, and needed quantity of water. Provide constant mechanical agitation in supply tank throughout application operations.

Use sufficient gallonage of water to obtain thorough coverage but not cause runoff or excessive leaching. This will vary with soil type, pest problem and stage of crop growth. Application of less than optimal quantity of water may result in decreased crop yield or crop injury or illegal pesticide residues.

Meter this product into the irrigation water uniformly throughout application operation.

Do not overlap application. Follow recommended labeling directions, and other directions and precautions for crop protection.

FORMULATED FOR

PLATTE CHEMICAL COMPANY,
150 SO. MAIN STREET, FREMONT, NEBRASKA

* CLEAN CROP is a Registered T.M. of United Agr. Products

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4/0/12

PHASE 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.**

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

The 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), unless otherwise permitted in the Directions For Use. Fish and other aquatic organisms may be killed at recommended application rates. Run-off and drift from target areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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.

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.

Crop	Re-entry Interval	States
¹ Citrus	21 days (less than 4 lbs a/A)	CA AZ NV NM OK TX UT
	35 days (between 4 and 8 lbs a/A)	CA AZ NV NM OK TX UT
	45 days (more than 8 lbs a/A)	CA AZ NV NM OK TX UT
	5 days	All other states
² Apples	6 days	All states
² Peaches	6 days	All states
² Grapes	Same as above	
³ Corn	6 days	All states
⁴ Olives	6 days	All states
² Tree fruits	6 days	All states
² Tree nuts	6 days	All states
⁶ Cotton	3 days	All states
¹⁰ All other crops	3 days	All states

Storage and Disposal, cont'd.

containers. **SPILLED MATERIAL:** block or dune to prevent spreading of spill. Cover with absorbent material such as lime, clay or sand. Scoop and sweep into a disposable container. Wash area with strong lye solution, absorb and place into a disposable container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

DEALERS SHOULD SELL IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES ONLY.

USAGE CAUTION:

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.

DIRECTIONS

Be sure to read the precautionary statements before using! This product is designed for application after dilution with water and for use by trained operators using airplane or power ground equipment. The hazards and precautions for handling the product in this container are equally applicable to 4 other dilutions with water for

Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers.

Written or oral warnings must include the following information:

DANGER

(Insert area or field description) treated with Parathion on (insert date of application). Reentry into treated area is prohibited for (insert appropriate time depending upon crop treated and state as indicated above) after the end of application, unless all protective clothing and equipment required for entry reentry is worn.

In case of accidental exposure: Call a doctor (physician), clinic, or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to (insert chemical) and describe his condition. For further information see "STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT" portion of the pesticide label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Do not store below temperature of 0°F. If frozen, warm to 70°F and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking the container. Store in safe manner. Store in original container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can effect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment listed under "PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT" when handling open

spray application. Add the concentrate to the spray tank while filling with water, and mix thoroughly either by means of a tank agitator or pump-by-pass. For best results, thoroughly cover all surfaces to be treated with spray. Rates of application given below should not be exceeded. Never apply later than indicated to assure residue levels at harvest are below tolerances established by the Food and Drug Administration.

Consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station for specific recommendations regarding application, dosage and timing of sprays. For application by ground equipment, add the desired amount of concentrate to sufficient water to apply at least 3 gallons of water per acre. For application by aircraft, add the amount of concentrate desired per acre to 1/2 to 3 gallons of water, consistent with crop growth and good coverage. Greater quantities of water may be required to give sufficient coverage of orchard trees.

Observe days interval between last application and harvest indicated in () following crop.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system, except for use on cranberries. Refer to cranberry section of label for detailed to chemigation directions.

FRUIT

APRICOTS (14)—To control aphid, mites, bud moths, peach tree borers, Japanese beetles and leaf rollers, use 3/4 pint per 100 gallons of water. Control of codling moth, lesser peach tree borer, grasshoppers, and tortrix requires 1/2 to 3/4 pint per 100 gallons. To control Oriental fruit moths, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per 100 gallons of water at shuck split 10 to 15 day later, and if needed 3 to 6 weeks before harvest. For peach tree borers and lesser peach tree borer, apply 2 to 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth emergence. Use 3/4 pint in 100 gallons of water for control of Panopis moths. Avoid injury to bees by delaying

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spray till after full bloom. Do not use more than 1 1/2 quarts of this product per acre per application.

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

AVOCADO (21)—To control banded cucumber beetles, grasshoppers, citrus root weevils, red-banded thrips, avocado lace bugs, pyraliform scales, webbing worms, blossom antraxia little fire ants, greenhouse thrips and tortricids, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control whiteflies, use 1/2 pint with 1 gallon of emulsive oil concentrate in 100 gallons of water. To control Florida red scales, Florida wax scales, dictyospermum scales and avocado

leafhoppers, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. 1/2 pint per acre and weekly, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint in 100 gal. To control island scales, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons. Do not use more than 1 1/2 quarts of this product per application.

BLUBERRIES (14)—For thrips, maggots, curculio, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. For lecanium scale, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. Use before fruit sets or. Use from 100 to 300 gallons of diluted spray per acre. Do not use more than 1/2 pint of this product to one acre at any application.

CANEBERRIES (14)—(Raspberries, Loganberries, and Blackberries)—For control of two-spotted spider mite, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. For control of obscure and woods mite, use 1/2 pint per acre as a post harvest application to the cover over roots of plants. For crown borers, use 1/2 pint per acre to crown area and lower canopy.

CHERRIES (14)—For aphids and weevils, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. For sawflies, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint in 100 gal. Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons for thrips, cherry fruitworm, Panormus mites, bud mites, cankerworms, rose chink scale crawlers, fruit flies and tortrix. For fruit tree leaf rollers, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall or shuck-off curculio, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water, 2 or 3 times 8 to 10 days apart, beginning at petal fall or shuck-off. For leaf miners, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water, 2 or 3 times 8 to 10 days later. For Japanese beetles, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons. Do not use more than 1 quart of this product per application.

CITRUS (California) (14)—Grapefruits, Kumquats, Limes, Oranges, Tangelos, and Tangerines.

Scales—For purple, black, brown soft, California colony-cushion and yellow scales, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint in 100 gallons of water applied at petal fall to prevent fruit scarring.

Other insects—Use 1/2 to 1 quart in 100 gallons of water for control of the following additional insects infesting citrus: climbing cutworms, fruit tree leaf rollers, leydids, omnivorous leaf rollers, Fuller rose beetles, pink scavenger caterpillars, orange tortrix, orangeworms and Western tussock moths. Do not use more than 1 1/2 gallons of this product per acre up to 30 days of harvest. Do not use more than 1/2 gallon of this product per acre from 30 days up to 15 days of harvest. Consult agricultural experimental authorities for specific recommendations in your area.

DO NOT USE TREATED CITRUS PEEL FOR FOOD PURPOSES.

CITRUS (Areas other than California) (14)—Grapefruits, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangelos and Tangerines.

Treat for mealybugs, chaff, colony-cushion, Glovers, purple Florida red, yellow, snow scales, aphids, orange dog and plant bugs using 1/2 to 3/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. For control of mites and eriophyes, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint with 1 gallon of emulsive oil concentrate in 100 gallons of water. For controlling grasshoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. Thorough coverage is essential for best results. Do not use more than 1 1/2 gallons of this product per acre up to 30 days of harvest. Do not use more than 1/2 gallon of this product per acre from 30 days up to 15 days of harvest.

DO NOT USE TREATED CITRUS PEEL FOR FOOD PURPOSES.

CRANBERRIES (15)—For control of fireworms, trunkworms, lecanium scales, use 1/2 pint per acre. This product may be applied through irrigation systems—chemigation—for application to cranberries only. Refer to supplemental labeling entitled "APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS—CHEMIGATION" for use directions for chemigation. Do not apply this product through any irrigation systems unless the supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed.

CURRENTS (20)—For control of currant aphids, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre. For control of two-spotted spider mites, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre. For currant borers, use 1/2 pint per acre.

FIGS (20)—For two-spotted and Pacific mites, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For fig scales, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 1 1/2 quarts of this product per application.

GOOSEBERRIES (15)—For control of currant aphid, use 1/2 pint per acre. For control of two-spotted spider mite, use 1/2 pint per acre. For currant borers, use 1/2 pint per acre.

GRAPES (14)—For mites, aphids, mealybugs and leafhoppers, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For leaf rollers, beetles and leaf folders, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For large chinch bugs, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. For ground equipment or in 10 gallons of water by aircraft, use 1/2 pint per acre. For grape vine weevils, use 1/2 to 3/4 quarts per acre. For black vine weevils, use 1/2 to 3/4 quarts per acre. For black vine weevils, use 1/2 to 3/4 quarts per acre. Do not use more than 1/2 quart of this product after the fruit is the size of buckshot. Use 300 to 500 gallons of water per acre depending on age of vineyard and size of vines.

OLIVES—For black, oleander and parasitic scales, use 1/2 gallon light-medium grade summer oil emulsion. For medium grade summer emulsive oil in 100 gallons of water.

DO NOT USE PARATHION ON OLIVES AFTER AUGUST 15.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES (Areas other than California) (14)—For control of green peach aphids, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. For peach tree borers, leaf rollers, mites of insects, tarnished plant bugs, shot-hole borers, peach bark beetles and bud mites, mix 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water with 1/2 pint of emulsion or 2 1/2 gallons of water. Repeat if re-infestation occurs. For Oriental fruit moths, apply 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For plum curculio, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. In the South, treat at petal fall, 10 days later and repeat 10 day intervals up to 3 weeks before harvest. In the North, 3 to 4 times, 7 to 10 days apart, beginning at shuck-off. For peach tree and American plum borers and grasshoppers,

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.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES (California) (21)—Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not apply more than once after bloom. Do not apply more than 1 1/2 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 (14)—For control of leaf miners, aphids, leaf rollers, grasshoppers, scales, mealybugs and certain mites, use the dosage described for those insects on apples. For pear psyllid, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For pear blister mites, pear slugs, green fruitworms and plant bugs, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water in 2 to 4 cover sprays, beginning with the first cover. For plum curculio, apply 1/2 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 1/2 quarts of this product per acre per application.

PLUMS AND PRUNES (14)—Apply 1/2 to 3/4 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of these insects: near trunk, lower trunk, mites, aphids, leafhoppers, leaf rollers, peach tree borers, shot-hole borers, bud mites, tortrix, mealybugs and scales. Apply scale treatment when crawlers emerge. For plum curculio, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per 100 gallons of water in 2 to 4 cover sprays, beginning at petal fall, at rate of 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use 1/2 to 3/4 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 application.

STRAWBERRIES (14)—To control flower thrips, cranberry red spider mites, aphids, Lygus bugs, leaf whiteflies and leaf rollers, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. To control weevils, crown borers and leaf beetles, use 1/2 pint in 100 to 150 gallons of water. As a foliar treatment, do not use more than 1/2 pint of this product per acre per application. To control garden symphylan, use 1/2 quart in 40 gallons of water per acre as a preplant soil

NUTS

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

ALMONDS—To control fruit tree leaf rollers, tent caterpillars, peach twig borers, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For mite spray for parasitoids and San Jose scales, use 1/2 to 3/4 gallons dormant oil emulsion or 2 1/2 gallons dormant oil in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 1 1/2 quarts of this product per acre per application.

ALBERRIES—For apple mealybugs, horned aphids, bud scale, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 1 1/2 quarts of this product per acre per application.

PECANS (15)—For control of aphids, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per 100 gallons of water. To control mites, pecan nut casebearer, pecan leaf casebearer, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. For control of black and yellow pecan aphids, fall webworms, grasshoppers, use 1/2 quart per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 5/8 pint of this product per acre per application.

WALNUTS—To control aphids, lecanium scales and weevils, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 1 1/2 gallons of this product per acre per application.

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VEGETABLES

ARTICHOKES (7)—To control artichoke plume moths, use $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per acre.

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

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

BLACKEYED PEAS (15)—To control aphids, leaf miners, bean rollers and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

CABBAGE AND COLE CROPS (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower)—To control aphids, thrips, diamondback moth larvae, imported cabbageworms, cabbage loopers and armyworms up to third instar, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control harlequin bugs, leafminer vegetable weevils, climbing cutworms and flea beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Rates above $\frac{1}{2}$ pint should not be applied to cabbage closer than 10 days until harvest. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest on Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts and Cauliflower.

CARROTS (15)—To control leaf miners, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre to control aphids, vegetable weevils, stink bugs and potato mites. To control cut fly maggots (first brood), use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint with 100 gallons per acre and enable into furrow at planting time. To control root fly maggots (second brood), use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre as a foliage spray. Do not feed tops.

MELONS (7)—Do not apply before vining. For squash vine borers, leaf miners and false chinch bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For aphids, melonworms, leafhoppers, cucumber beetles, pickleworms and spider mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control thrips, squash bugs and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

OKRA (21)—To control leaf miners and spider mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For aphids, blister beetles and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

ONIONS (15)—To control onion thrips, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control onion maggot flies, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control aphids, stink bugs, leaf miners and potato mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control brown wheat mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre.

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

PEPPERS (15)—To control thrips use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control aphids, leaf miners and western potato flea beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

POTATOES (15)—To control aphids, potato beetles, Colorado potato beetles, leaf miners, mites, plant bugs, potato psyllid, thrips, vegetable weevils and grasshoppers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, and climbing cutworms, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For leafhoppers, stink bugs and flea beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

PUMPKINS (10)—To control aphids, cucumber beetles, climbing cutworms, squash bugs and squash vine borers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

RADISHES (15)—To control aphids, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers and diamondback moths, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

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

FIELD AND FORAGE CROPS

ALFALFA, CLOVER, VETCH AND GRASS (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—For green clover aphids, three-cornered alfalfa hoppers, alfalfa caterpillars and aphidbugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For aphids, alfalfa weevil larvae and adult weevils, armyworms, clover leaf weevils, climbing cutworms, webworms, grasshoppers, crickets, spotted alfalfa aphids, leafhoppers, Lygus bugs, thrips and fornicid moths, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For control of range caterpillar, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For alfalfa seed chalcids, control on alfalfa grown for seed, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. California and Nevada regulations limit the use of this material to not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For clover head weevils, spider mites, blister beetles, Asiatic garden beetles, sweet clover weevils and green June beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For beet, armyworms and corn earworms, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. Do not spray legumes during bloom period to avoid injury to honey bees.

CORN (12 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—For control of European corn borers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Apply the first spray when 75% of the corn plants show shot-hole feeding and follow with two additional sprays at 5 to 7 day intervals. Use sufficient water per acre to provide complete coverage and be certain whorls of plants are well treated. For corn leaf aphids and grasshoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For leaf armyworms, corn earworms, corn rootworm adults, armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms and Japanese beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control stink bugs and spider mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

COTTON (7)—To control aphids, mites, cotton leafworms, cotton fleahoppers, garden cutworms and thrips, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For some spider mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For cabbage loopers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For pea weevils and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For saw-moth caterpillars, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For borers, cotton leaf perforators, Lygus bugs,

CELERY (10)—To control aphids, spider mites, celery leaf miner and tarnished plant bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control leaf miners, whiteflies and leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre, but do not use within 20 days of harvest.

CUCUMBERS (10)—For squash vine borers, aphids, cucumber beetles, leaf miners, pickleworms, mites and thrips, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For squash bugs, stink bugs, flea beetles and leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Do not apply prior to vining.

EGGPLANT (15)—To control thrips, leafminers, blister beetles and flea beetles, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control Colorado potato beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control spider mites and lace bugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control aphids, whiteflies and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

ENDIVE (11)—To control green peach aphids and alfalfa loopers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

GARLIC (10)—To control onion thrips, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control leaf miners and potato mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

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

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

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

SPINACH, COLLARDS, KALE AND MUSTARD GREENS (15)—To control aphids, leaf miners, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, vegetable weevils, harlequin bugs, seed corn maggot, cream mites and leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

SQUASH (15)—Do not apply before vining. To control beetles, aphids, spider mites, stink bugs, melonworms, pickleworms, and climbing cutworms, serpentine leaf miners and squash vine borers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control squash bugs, flea beetles and leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

SWEET CORN (12)—To control corn earworms, leaf armyworms, aphids and silkworms, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control sap beetles and spider mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

SWEET POTATOES (15)—To control aphids, spider mites, leafhoppers and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control serpentine leaf miners and morning glory leaf miners, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

SWISS CHARD (21)—To control aphids and serpentine leaf miners, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

TOMATOES (10)—To control blister beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control hornworms, leafhoppers and psyllids, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For aphids, leaf miners, whiteflies, armyworms up to third instar, grasshoppers, spider mites, tomato russet mites, leaf footed bugs, stink bugs, loopers and plant bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

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

false chinch bugs, serpentine leaf miners and southern garden leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per acre. Use enough water for complete coverage. Make first application when insects appear and repeat at 7 day intervals if required. If desired, this formulation may be combined with other insecticides in a complete cotton spray program.

PEANUTS (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—To control fall armyworms, climbing cutworm, corn earworm, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, red-necked beanworm, meadow katydid, caterpillar, three-cornered alfalfa hopper and webworm, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control lesser cornstalk borer, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre, direct spray to soil surface and base of plants.

RICE (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—To control rice leaf miners and tadpole shrimp, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Shrimp, crabs and crayfish may be killed. Do not apply where these are important resources.

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Oats, Barley) (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—To control armyworms up to third instar, aphids (greenbug) and winter grain mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For flies, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For Saw's plant bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For black grass bugs, stink bugs, white spider mites, leafhoppers, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and brown wheat mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For chinch bugs, false chinch bugs and bank grass mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

SORGHUM (12 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—To control sorghum mites, apply at rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to 1 quart per acre. 2 applications 3 to 5 days apart when approximately 80% of the head have completely emerged from the boot or not later than start of blooming. For corn leaf aphids and mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For sorghum webworms, leaf armyworms, armyworms up to third instar, and corn earworms, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Leaf miners may occur on some hybrid varieties of sorghum. Spray a few days a week or so before anthesis to their effects on plants.

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SOYBEANS (30 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—To control weevils, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control velvet bean caterpillars, grasshoppers, green stinkbugs, two-spotted mites and pink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control corn earworms and fall armyworms, use 1/2 to 3/4 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.

SUGAR BEETS (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—For beetle leafhoppers, aphids, armyworms up to third instar, leafhoppers, potato beetles, flea beetles, leaf miners, Lygus bugs, saw bugs, webworms, climbing cutworms and grasshoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. For late colony leaf hoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. For beet armyworms, use 1/2 pint per acre, ground application over the row during feeding 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.

SUGARCANE (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—To control wireworms, use 1 quart in 10 to 12 inch band in the open furrow at time of planting.

MISCELLANEOUS

CABBAGE—For application to cabbage grown for seed only to control cabbage seed pod weevils, use 1/2 quart per acre.

CHRISTMAS TREES—To control aphids and mass, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water.

MEPS—For control of leaf aphids, use 1/2 to 3/4 pints per acre. For spider mites, use 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

RAFFLOWERS—To control aphids, Lygus bugs and grasshoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. Do not use post-bloom after flowering.

SUNFLOWERS (S)—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.

MOBILITY CONTROL — Alfalfa, Rice and Irrigated Pastures. Apply 1.5 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 Stratum in to rice fields — torate 1 pint per 25 acres. Do not use within 15 days after application of Prepond. Do not reapply unless field dries and must be reseeded. 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.

FORMULATED FOR
PLATTE CHEMICAL CO., INC.
100 S. MAIN ST.
FREMONT, NE 68025

2000

1107 AA

8-21-72

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS—CHEMIGATION



PARATHION 8-E

EPA REG. NO. 34704-9

This product may be applied through irrigation systems—chemigation—for application to CRANBERRIES only. Apply this product only through solid set sprinkler irrigation system(s). Do not apply this product through any 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.

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

Signs must be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2½ inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Note: Platte Chemical Company does not encourage connecting chemigation systems to public water supplies. The following information is provided for users who have diligently considered all other application and water supply options before electing to make such a connection.

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, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor is shut off or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure drops 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 operation with a system interlock.

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

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum breaker or 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, automatic, quick-closing check valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being drawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

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

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure relief valve which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure drops 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 operation with a system interlock.

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

Mix in clean supply tank the recommended amount of the pesticide per acreage to be covered, and needed quantity of water.

Provide constant mechanical agitation in supply tank to keep pesticide suspended throughout application operations.

Use sufficient gallonage of water to obtain thorough and uniform coverage but not cause runoff or excessive leaching. This will vary dependent on crop, pest problem and stage of crop growth. Application of less than optimal quantity of water may result in decreased chemical effectiveness, crop injury or illegal pesticide residues.

Meter this product into the irrigation water uniformly during application operation.

Do not overlap application. Follow recommended label rate, timing, and other directions and precautions for crop being treated.

FORMULATED FOR

PLATTE CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
150 SO. MAIN STREET FREMONT, NEBRASKA

• CLEAN CROP is a Registered T.M. of United Agn Products.

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RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to very high acute toxicity to
Humans and Birds

For retail sale to and use only by certified applicator or person 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.



PARATHION 8-F

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	
Parathion (D,D dimethyl-O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate)	75.7%
Inert Ingredients	24.3%
TOTAL	100.0%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER POISON PELIGRO**



PELIGRO

See inside for antidote and precautions

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que le explique la hoja de instrucciones en español.

EPA REG. NO. 34784-85

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Antidote administration: Symptoms include in large doses TWO TO FOUR mg in lethargy or coma; muscular weakness as seen as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at 5 to 10 minute intervals until signs of atropinization appear. 2 PAM (chloride) is often successful 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 convulsions and respiratory depression. At low signs of pulmonary edema, the patient should be given supplemental oxygen and heated humidified air. 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.**

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, bays, and (freshwater) unless otherwise permitted in the Directions for Use. Fish and other aquatic organisms may be killed at recommended application rates. Run off and drift from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent and aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

This product is extremely toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL HAZARDS

(COMBUSTIBLE)

DO NOT USE ON STORE, NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME
DO NOT USE IN UNVENTILATED ROOM
DO NOT USE OR STORE
IN OR AROUND THE HOME

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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



**CAN KILL YOU
IF SWALLOWED**

This product can kill you if swallowed even in small amounts. If you swallow or spray mist or dust may be fatal if swallowed.

**CAN KILL YOU BY
SKIN CONTACT**

This product can kill you if touched by hands or applied or splashed on skin, or eyes or on clothing if you get through clothes.

**CAN KILL YOU
IF BREATHED**

This product can kill you if vapors, spray mist or dust are breathed.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER

Do not rub eyes or mouth with hands if you feel sick in any way. STOP work and get help right away. Call a doctor (Physician) clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition. If he feels sick or green (See Statement of Physical First Aid on this label) and if a doctor cannot come, take victim to clinic or hospital. THIS PRODUCT MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED INHALED (TI) IF ALLOWED TO CONTACT SKIN. FAILURE TO PROPERLY FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT WILL INCREASE YOUR RISK.

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift or pose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

No entry into treated areas 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.

Crop	Re-entry interval	State(s)
(1) Citrus	21 days (less than 4 lbs. fruit)	CA AZ NV NM OK TX UT
	35 days (between 4 and 8 lbs. fruit)	CA AZ NV NM OK TX UT
	45 days (more than 8 lbs. fruit)	CA AZ NV NM OK TX UT
(2) Apples	5 days	All other states
(3) Peaches	5 days	All states
(4) Grapes	Same as (1) above	
(5) Corn	5 days	All states
(6) Olives	5 days	All states
(7) Tree Nuts	5 days	All states
(8) Tree nuts	5 days	All states
(9) Cotton	3 days	All states
(10) All other crops	3 days	All states

Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written or oral warnings are given; warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Written or oral warnings must include the following information:

DANGER

(Insert area or field description) treated with Parathion on (insert date of application). Reentry into treated area is prohibited for (insert appropriate time, depending upon crop treated and state, as indicated above) after the end of application, unless all protective clothing and equipment required for entry

USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT DURING MIXING, CHANGING, APPLICATION, REPAIR AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT, DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDE, AND EARLY RE-ENTRY INTO TREATED FIELDS.

Wash your hands and coat heavy duty chemical resistant gloves, rubber boots or rubber overalls, head or water brushed hat, safety goggles or face shield. MESH approved respirator in addition, manufacturer must wear a chemical resistant apron when using the concentrated product. During aerial application in warm humid climates a helmet with a visor may be substituted for the hat or a water brushed 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 blouse and short sleeve shirt and long legged pants, shoes and socks.

Safety goggles or a face shield must be worn when the system is under pressure. All air or 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 RE-ENTRY REFER TO THE INSTRUCTIONS ABOVE.

HUMAN FLAGGERS ARE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING AERIAL APPLICATION.

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

In case of accidental exposure, call a doctor (physician) clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to Parathion and describe his condition. For further information see the Statement of Physical Treatment portion of the pesticide label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PREVENTION: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

STORAGE: Do not store below temperature of 0°F. Store in safe manner. Store in original container only. Store in cool, dry place. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where fire conditions can affect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment listed under PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT when handling open containers. **SPLILLED MATERIAL:** Block or plug to prevent spreading of spill. Cover with inert material, such as lime, clay or sand. Scoop and sweep into airtight plastic container. Wash area with strong fire solution, absorb and place into a disposable container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or empty container is prohibited. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Director of Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Metal: 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. Plastic: triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

DIRECTIONS

Be sure to read the precautionary statements before using!

This product is designed for application after dilution with water and for use by trained operators using airplane or power ground equipment. The hazards and precautions for handling the product in this container are equally applicable.

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 handling, application, repair and cleaning of application equipment, disposal of pesticide and early reentry to treated fields must be stored and laundered separately from household articles. Clothing and equipment heavily contaminated or discolored with parathion must be destroyed according to state and local regulations.

HEAVILY CONTAMINATED OR OILY CLOTHING CANNOT BE IMMEDIATELY DECONTAMINATED.

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

POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)

Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body on contact with all skin surfaces and eyes. Clothing wet with this material must be removed immediately. Exposed persons must receive prompt medical treatment or they may die.

Some of the signs and symptoms of poisoning are: Headache, weakness, vomiting, cramps, weakness, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, tightness in chest, labored breathing, nervousness, sweating, watering of eyes, drooling or foaming of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and convulsions.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

Call a doctor (physician) clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition. If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor sees victim.

IF SWALLOWED: Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting if given antidote by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. See doctor immediately.

To dilute dilution with water for spray application. Add the concentrate to the spray tank, while filling with water, and mix thoroughly either by means of a tank agitator or pump by gear. For best results, thoroughly clean all surfaces to be treated with water. Rates of application given below should not be exceeded. Never apply later than indicated to assure residual levels of parathion are below tolerance as established by the Food and Drug Administration. Consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station for specific recommendations regarding application, dosage and timing of spray. For application by ground equipment, add the stated amount of concentrate to sufficient water to apply at least 3 gallons of water per acre. For application by aircraft, add the amount of concentrate desired per acre to 1 to 3 gallons of water consistent with crop growth and good coverage. Greater quantities of water may be required to give sufficient coverage of orchard trees.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system, except for use on strawberries. Refer to strawberry section of label for re-entry to champagne orchards.

USAGE PRECAUTION:

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

NOT FOR HOME USE

NOTICE

BUYER ASSUMES ALL RISKS OF USE, STORAGE OR HANDLING OF THIS MATERIAL NOT IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH DIRECTIONS GIVEN HEREWITH.

Observe days interval between last application and harvest indicated in (1) following crop.

FRUIT

APRICOTS (14): To control aphids, mealy, bud mealy, peach tree borer, Japanese beetles and leaf rollers, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. Control of codling moth, brown peach tree borer, grasshoppers and other insects requires 1/2 to 1/4 pint per 100 gallons. To control Oriental fruit moth, use 1/2 to 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water. At least 10 to 12 days later and if required 6 to 3 weeks before harvest. For peach tree borer and lesser peach tree borer, apply 2 to 3 sprays to trunk from ground to or 1/2 inch above ground.

100/11

with much emergency Use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water for control of...
Do not use more than 1 1/2 quarts of this product per acre

APPLES (14)—For control of European spruce sawfly, San Jose scale, Pear...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of European spruce sawfly...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of Pear scale...

AVOCADO (21)—To control harmful cucumber beetles, grasshoppers, citrus...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of cucumber beetles...

BLEUBERRIES (14)—To control maggot, curculio and leaf hoppers, use 1/2 pint...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of maggot...

NUTS

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

ALMONDS—To control fruit tree leaf rollers, pest caterpillars and peach twig...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of fruit tree leaf rollers...

FILBERTS—For apple maggot, pear scale, leaf beetles and spider mites, use...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of apple maggot...

PECANS (15)—To control aphids, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of aphids...

WALNUTS—To control aphids, pecan nut scales and walnut husk flies, use...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of aphids...

VEGETABLES

ARTICHOKES (7)—To control pea leafhopper, use 1/2 quart per acre...
Use 1/2 quart per acre for control of pea leafhopper...

BETS (15)—To control flea beetles and leaf miners, use 1/2 pint per acre...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of flea beetles...

CABBAGE AND COLE CROPS (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower)—
To control cabbage thrips, diamondback moth larvae, imported cabbage...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of cabbage thrips...

CANEBERRIES (14)—To control of European spruce sawfly, use 1/2 pint per acre...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of European spruce sawfly...

CHERRIES (14)—For aphids and scales, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of aphids...

DO NOT USE TREATED CITRUS PEEL FOR FOOD PURPOSES.

CITRUS (California)—Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lime, Orange, Tangerine, and Tangerine.

Scale—For purple, black, brown and California red, citric acid, cottony cushion...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of scale...

Other insects—Use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water for control of the following...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of other insects...

CITRUS (Areas other than California)—Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Orange, Tangerine and Tangerine.

To control—Use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water for control of...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of citrus pests...

CARROTS (16)—To control leaf miners, use 1/2 pint per acre...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of leaf miners...

CELERY (20)—To control aphids, spider mites, caterpillar leaf miner and tarantula...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of celery pests...

CUCUMBERS (15)—For squash vine borer, aphids, cucumber beetles, leaf...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of cucumber pests...

EGGPLANT (10)—To control thrips, leafminers, blister beetles, and fire beetles...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of eggplant pests...

ENRIVE (21)—To control green peach aphid and alfalfa weaver, use 1/2 pint...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of enrive pests...

GARLIC (10)—To control onion thrips, use 1/2 pint per acre...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of garlic pests...

LETTUCE (Broad)—To control aphids, cabbage looper, imported cab...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of lettuce pests...

LETTUCE (Leaf and Bibb)—To control aphids, armyworms up to third instar...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of lettuce pests...

MELONS (7)—Do not apply before vining. For squash vine borer, leaf miners...
Do not apply before vining for melon pests...

**Do not use more than 1 1/2 quarts of this product per acre up to 20...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of melon pests...**

CHAMPAGNE (10)—To control of European spruce sawfly, use 1/2 pint per acre...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of champagne pests...

CURRENTS (10)—For control of current aphids, use 1/2 to 1/4 pint per acre...
Use 1/2 to 1/4 pint per acre for control of current pests...

FIGS (10)—For two spotted and Pacific moths, use 1/2 to 1/4 pint per 100...
Use 1/2 to 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of fig pests...

GOOSEBERRIES (10)—For control of current aphids, use 1/2 to 1/4 pint per...
Use 1/2 to 1/4 pint per acre for control of gooseberry pests...

GRAPES (14)—For moths, aphids, mealybugs and berry moths, use 1/2 pint...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of grape pests...

OLIVES—For black, olive and perforated scales, use 1/2 pint in 1 1/2 gallons...
Use 1/2 pint in 1 1/2 gallons for control of olive pests...

PEACHES AND NECTARINES (Areas other than California)—For control...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of peach and nectarine pests...

PEPPERS (15)—To control thrips, use 1/2 to 1/4 pint per acre...
Use 1/2 to 1/4 pint per acre for control of pepper pests...

PUMPKINS (10)—To control aphids, cucumber beetles, climbing cutworms...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of pumpkin pests...

ONIONS (15)—To control onion thrips, use 1/2 pint per acre...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of onion pests...

PEAS (10)—To control aphids, pea weevils, spider mites, stem borer, thrips...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of pea pests...

PEPPERS (15)—To control thrips, use 1/2 to 1/4 pint per acre...
Use 1/2 to 1/4 pint per acre for control of pepper pests...

POIATOS (15)—To control aphids, blister beetles, Colorado potato beetle...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of potato pests...

RADISHES (15)—To control aphids, leafhopper, flea beetle and horseradish...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of radish pests...

RUTABAGAS (7)—To control aphids, cabbage looper, and climbing cutworms...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of rutabaga pests...

SPINACH, COLLARDS, KALE AND MUSTARD GREENS (15)—To control...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of spinach and mustard green pests...

SWEET CORN (12)—To control corn earworms, fall armyworms, aphids and...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of sweet corn pests...

SWEET POTATOES (15)—To control aphids, spider mites, leafhoppers and stem...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of sweet potato pests...

**In the South, treat at petal fall, 10 days later and repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of peach and nectarine pests...**

PEACHES AND NECTARINES (California)—Do not apply within 21 days...
Do not apply within 21 days of harvest for peach and nectarine...

PEARS (14)—For control of leaf miners, aphids, leaf rollers, grasshoppers...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of pear pests...

PLUMS AND PRUNES (14)—Apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water...
Use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of plum and prune pests...

STRAWBERRIES (14)—To control leaf thrips, cutworms, flea beetles, red spider...
Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of strawberry pests...

SWISS CHARD (21)—To control aphids and serpentine leaf miners, use 1/2...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of Swiss chard pests...

TOMATOES (10)—To control blister beetles, use 1/2 pint per acre...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of tomato pests...

TURKISH (10)—To control aphids, cabbage weevils, climbing cutworms...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of turkish pests...

FIELD AND FORAGE CROPS

ALFALFA, CLOVER, VETCH AND GRASS (10)—For control of alfalfa aphids...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of alfalfa, clover, vetch and grass pests...

CORN (12)—For control of European corn borers, use 1/2 pint per acre...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of corn pests...

COTTON (7)—To control aphids, mealybugs, cotton leaf worm, cotton leafhopper...
Use 1/2 pint per acre for control of cotton pests...

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