

JUN 24 1993

Mr. J. Allen Dunlap III
Platte Chemical Company
P.O. Box 667
Greeley, Colorado 80632

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

Subject: Revision of Ingredients Statement
Clean Crop Methyl Parathion 7.5
EPA Registration No. 34704-72
Your Application Dated April 12, 1993

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable subject to the comments listed below.

1. Revise the Environmental Hazards statement to reflect PR Notice 93-3 by replacing the sentence which begins "Do not apply directly to water..." with the following:

"For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark."

2. Additionally, in the Environmental Hazards statement, replace the phrase "disposal of wastes" with "disposal of equipment washwaters."

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records.

This acceptance of your label does not relieve you of any obligation to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). Under the WPS labeling regulations at 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, § 156.200 (c) (3), you are prohibited from distributing or selling any product within the scope of the WPS requirements after April 21, 1994, without amended labeling accepted by the Agency. If you have any questions regarding the WPS, you may call 1-800-777-2185.

We have also reviewed the Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF), dated December 31, 1992, which utilizes the nominal method

for calculation of the upper and lower certified limits. The nominal value (N), which is also the label claim, has been correctly calculated for the active ingredient, methyl parathion, and for the related compounds. You have also correctly calculated the upper and lower certified limits for methyl parathion, based on $\pm 3\%N$. The limits for the related compounds, however, should not be calculated from $\pm 3\%N$. Please refer to §158.175 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and the Table of Standard Certified Limits. According to the formula in the table, the limits for the related compounds should be calculated from $\pm 5\%N$. Please note also, that the total weight of the formulation, Block 17 on the CSF, should be 10,000 lbs., and not 2,000 lbs. We have made these corrections on our copy of the CSF, there is no need for you to resubmit it at this time.

Sincerely,

DHE

Dennis H. Edwards, Jr.
 Product Manager 19
 Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
 Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

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.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter dated

JUN 24 1993

Responsible,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
34704-72



METHYL PARATHION 7.5

Emulsifiable Liquid An Agricultural Insecticide

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

O, O-dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate*	71.38%
Related Active Isomers of O, O-dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl Phosphorothioate	2.78%
INERT INGREDIENTS:**	25.84%
TOTAL	100.00%

*Equivalent 7.5 lbs. of methyl parathion per gallon.
**This product contains xylene range aromatics.

NOT FOR HOME USE

Keep Out Of Reach Of Children

DANGER—POISON—PRECAUTIONS

DANGER PELIGRO POISON

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

See Below For Statement of Practical Treatment and Additional Precautionary Statements.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-72

EPA EST. NO. _____

NET CONTENTS _____ GALLONS

ATTENTION

Do not use in any manner other than recommended on this label. To avoid excessive residues of methyl parathion on food or forage crops, always observe the statements found under "Directions for Use," limiting the time before harvest when methyl parathion may be applied.

EPA 049 93



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 (liquid goes 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 & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

WORK SAFETY RULES

The National Pesticide Telecommunication Network is available for recommendations regarding poisoning management, emergency treat-

ment, and other information regarding the toxicity of methyl parathion. The toll free number for the National Pesticide Telecommunication Network is 1-800-858-7378.

If handled indoors provide mechanical exhaust ventilation. Keep all unprotected persons, children, livestock, and pets 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. See First Aid (Statement of Practical Treatment) section.

HANDLE THE CONCENTRATE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT:

Wear a protective suit of one or two pieces that covers all parts of the body except the head, hands, and feet. Wear chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant apron, and chemical resistant shoes, shoe coverings, or boots. Wear goggles or a face shield. Wear a pesticide respirator approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health under the provisions of 30 CFR part 11.

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 AREAS: protective suit of one or two pieces covering all parts of the body except the head, hands, and feet; chemical resistant gloves; chemical resistant shoes (or chemical resistant shoe coverings or chemical resistant boots); goggles or face shield; hood or wide brimmed hat; NIOSH approved respirator.

IF MIXING/LOADING IS PERFORMED USING A CLOSED SYSTEM, THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT MAY BE WORN AS AN ALTERNATIVE: long-sleeve shirt; long-legged pants; chemical resistant gloves; chemical resistant apron; shoes and socks. Goggles or 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: long-sleeved shirt and long-legged pants; shoes and socks. Chemical resistant gloves must be available in the cab or cockpit and must be worn during entry to and exit from the application vehicle. 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 area. When 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 INADEQUATE TO PROTECT YOU DURING REPAIR AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND EARLY REENTRY TO TREATED AREAS! REFER TO PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS ABOVE.

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: before removing gloves, wash them with soap and water. Take off all work clothes and shoes. Shower using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job—do not wear contaminated clothing. Personal clothing worn during work must be stored and laundered separately from protective clothing and household articles. Store protective clothing separately from personal clothing. Clean or launder protective clothing after each use. Respirators must be cleaned and filters replaced according to instructions included with the respirators. Protective clothing and protective equipment heavily contaminated or drenched with methyl parathion must be destroyed according to state and local regulations. HEAVILY CONTAMINATED OR DRENCHED CLOTHING CANNOT BE ADEQUATELY DECONTAMINATED. DURING AERIAL APPLICATION, HUMAN FLAGGERS ARE PROHIBITED.

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METHYL PARATHION 7.5

EPA REG. NO. 34704-72

POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)

Methyl 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, nausea, vomiting, cramps, weakness, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, tightness in chest, labored breathing, nervousness, sweating, watering of the eyes, drooling or frothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and coma.

STATEMENT OF

+ PRACTICAL TREATMENT +

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

If swallowed—Drink 1 to 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. 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 large dose.

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. Methyl 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

This pesticide is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Birds in treated areas may be killed. Shrimp and other aquatic organisms may be killed at recommended application rates. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes and potholes), unless otherwise permitted in Directions For Use. Runoff 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 highly 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

KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT AND OPEN FLAME
NOT FOR USE IN OR AROUND THE HOME

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

REENTRY STATEMENT

Reentry into treated fields is prohibited for 48 hours after application, unless all protective clothing and equipment required for early reentry as described elsewhere on the label are worn.

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. 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 impecable persons.

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 the 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: **BE CAREFUL**
DANGER

(Insert area or field description) treated with Methyl Parathion on (insert date of application). Reentry into treated fields is prohibited for 48 hours after application, unless all protective clothing and equipment required for early reentry are worn.

In case of accidental exposure: Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to Methyl

Parathion and describe his condition. For further information see the "STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT" portion of this label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: 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 (55°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 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.

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 airplanes or power ground equipment. The hazards and precautions for handling the product in this container are equally applicable to it after 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-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.

Do not use in undiluted form.

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 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.

ALFALFA (15)—Alfalfa Weevil (larvae), Aphids (including Pea Aphid and Spotted Alfalfa Aphid), Armyworms, Cutworms (Climbing), Flea Beetles, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers and Thrips— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Alfalfa Caterpillars, Alfalfa Weevil (adult) (Refer also to Egyptian Weevil), Clover Leaf Weevil and Webworms— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Lygus Bugs, Mites and Stink Bugs— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Alfalfa Seed Chalcid— $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest.) Do not apply if the crop or weeds in the treatment area are in bloom.

ARTICHOKES (7)—Aphids, Armyworms and Plant Bugs— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Artichoke Plume Moth—1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. If plants are cut in April and May, begin applications after September and repeat at 14- to 21-day intervals as needed through December; 30-day intervals through January and February; 14-day intervals from March through the end of picking season. Workers should not re-enter fields for 7 days following treatment.) Cutworms (including climbing and surface feeding species) and Imported Cabbageworm—1 pint per acre.

BARLEY, OATS, RYE, AND WHEAT (15)—Barley Thrips— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pints per acre. Aphids (including Green bug), Black Grass Bugs, Stink Bugs and Winter Grain Mites— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Climbing Cutworms and Grasshoppers— $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Armyworms and Leafhoppers— $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre. Chinch Bugs, False Chinch Bugs and Say's Plant Bugs— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Western or Brown Wheat Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Do not use more than $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre within 15 days of harvest.

BEANS (DRY AND GREEN) (15)—Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, Lygus Bugs, and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Cowpea Curculio, Surface Feeding and Climbing Cutworms (except Cabbage Looper), and Stink Bugs—1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Dry Beans rates through $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre, do not apply closer than 15 days before harvest. Green Bean rates through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre, do not apply closer than 15 days before harvest and for rates through $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre, do not apply closer than 21 days before harvest. Do not apply if the crop or weeds in the treatment area are in bloom.

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BEETS (15)—Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Imported Cabbageworm, Plant Bugs (including Lygus Bugs) and Stink Bugs—1 pint per acre. Aphids— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. The preharvest interval is 15 days when applied at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint and only the roots are to be used for food or feed. The preharvest interval is 21 days when applied at rates above $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through 1 pint and the roots and tops are to be used for food or feed.

BROCCOLI (21)—Thrips— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Imported Cabbageworm, and Stink Bugs—1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Plant Bugs— $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre. Rates through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint should not be applied closer than 7 days before harvest. Rates greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints should not be applied closer than 21 days before harvest.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS (21)—Aphids, Armyworms, Thrips, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Imported Cabbageworms and Stink Bugs—1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre. Plant Bugs— $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre. Rates through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint should not be applied closer than 7 days before harvest. Rates greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints should not be applied closer than 21 days before harvest.

CABBAGE (10)—Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Imported Cabbageworm, Stink Bugs—1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Rates above $\frac{1}{2}$ pint should not be applied within 21 days of harvest.

CARROTS (15)—Aphids, Armyworms, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Do not use treated carrot tops for food or feed. Cutworms, Imported Cabbageworm, and Plant Bugs—1 pint per acre. Do not use treated carrot tops for food or feed.

CAULIFLOWER (21)—Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Imported Cabbageworm and Stink Bugs—1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Plant Bugs— $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Rates through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint should not be applied closer than 7 days before harvest. Rates greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints should not be applied closer than 21 days before harvest.

CELERY (15)—Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Plant Bugs, Lygus Bugs, and Stink Bugs—1 pint per acre.

CLOVER (15)—Alfalfa Weevil (larvae), Aphids (including Spotted Alfalfa Aphid), Armyworms, and Leafhoppers— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Lygus Bugs and Mites— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Clover Seed Chalcid and Climbing Cutworms— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest.) (Clover Seed Chalcid—for use on seed crops only.) Alfalfa Weevil (adults), Clover Leaf Weevil and Webworms— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Thrips— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest.)

COLLARDS, KALE, AND MUSTARD GREENS (10)—Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Imported Cabbageworm and Stink Bugs—1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Rates above $\frac{1}{2}$ pint should not be applied within 21 days of harvest.

CORN (12)—Aphids (including Corn Leaf Aphid), Armyworms, Fall Armyworms, Corn Rootworms (including Western Corn Rootworm—adults), Climbing Cutworms, Flea Beetles, Mites, Stink Bugs and Grasshoppers— $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. Do not apply to corn during the pollen shed period.

COTTON (7)—Flea-hoppers (including Cotton Fleahopper) and Thrips— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (For Thrips—Apply before or during the 4-leaf stage and repeat 1 to 3 times at 7 to 10-day intervals.) Grasshoppers— $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. Cotton Leafworm and Garden Webworm— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Lygus Bugs, Mites, Spider (including Desert Spider Mites and Two-Spotted Spider Mites)— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. False Chinch Bug and Southern Green Stink Bug— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Aphids (including Cotton Aphid), Fall Armyworms, Cotton Leafperforator, Cutworms— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (For Aphids (including Cotton Aphid): Apply when Aphids appear in buds and on leaves of seedlings or when honeydew appears on older plants.) Boll Weevil— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pints per acre. (For early season control of over-wintering Boll Weevils, apply as early as the 2- to 4-leaf stage and repeat 1 to 3 times at 7 to 10-day intervals. For mid-season control, apply at the start of squaring or after 10 to 25% of the first squares are punctured and repeat at 3- to 8-day intervals as needed or until the top bolls are full grown. Repeat at 3-day intervals during the major fruiting season, and periods of heavy weevil migration.) Saltmarsh Caterpillars, Stink Bugs and Leafrollers—1 pint per acre. Bollworms—1 to 3 pints per acre. Armyworms—1 to 2 pints per acre. At rates of $\frac{1}{4}$ pint through 1 pint, application can be made up to the day before harvest, if harvest will be with mechanical pickers and if hand picking there is a 5 day interval. Mechanical pickers must be used with a 1 day preharvest interval at rates above 1 pint through 3 pints.

DANGER—When necessary to enter treated cotton fields within 48 hours after application, protective clothing and equipment must be worn. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest if handpicking cotton.

GRASS (Hay, Pasture, Forage Grass) (15)—Armyworms, Black Grass-bugs, Crested Wheatbug, False Chinch Bugs, Grasshoppers, and Leafhoppers— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Range Caterpillar, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

KOHLRABI (7)—Aphids and Armyworms— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest through 1 pint.) Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Imported Cabbageworm and Stink Bugs—1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest through 1 pint. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest from 1 pint through 1.5 pints.) Plant Bugs— $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest through 1 pint. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest from 1 pint through 1.5 pints.)

LETTUCE (21)—Aphids, Armyworms, Imported Cabbageworm, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites—1 pint per acre.

ONIONS (15)—Thrips— $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre.

ORNAMENTALS—(Woody Shrubs, Trees and Vines), Christmas Tree Plantation (Pines), European Pine Shoot Moth and Nantucket Pine Tip Moth—1 pint per acre. (Apply in 5 to 50 gallons of water.)

PEAS—For control of Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, Lygus Bugs and Mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Imported Cabbageworm, Curculio, Surface Feeding and Climbing Cutworms and Stink Bugs, use 1 pint per acre. Make no application closer than 10 days before harvest at the $\frac{1}{2}$ pint rate and at rates above $\frac{1}{2}$ pint do not apply closer than 15 days before harvest.

To avoid injury to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when crop or weeds are in bloom.

POTATOES (5)—Aphids, Armyworms, Imported Cabbageworm, False Chinch Bugs, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, Mites and Shield Bugs— $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre.

RICE—Rice Stink Bugs— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Armyworms— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Crabs, crayfish and shrimp may be killed. Do not apply where they are important resources.) Rice Leafminer and Tadpole Shrimp— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Use restricted in California. Apply at first sign of infestation after planting. Apply by air in 5 to 10 gallons of water. Restrict spill from rice fields for 3 days. Do not use within 14 days of application of 3', 4' dichloropropionanilide as injury may result.)

RUTABAGAS (7)—Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Imported Cabbageworm, Plant Bugs—1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Rates above $\frac{1}{2}$ pint should not be applied within 21 days of harvest.

SOYBEANS (20)—Climbing Cutworms— $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. Three Cornered Alfalfa Hoppers and Webworms (including Garden Webworms)— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Thrips and Velvetbean Caterpillar— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Aphids, Blister Beetles, Mexican Bean Beetles and Spider— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Green Cloverworms— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Armyworms, Fall Armyworms, Bean Leaf Beetles, Corn Earworms and Grasshoppers—1 pint per acre. Rates through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint should not be applied closer than 15 days before harvest. Rates greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through 1 pint should not be applied closer than 20 days before harvest. Do not make more than 2 applications per growing season.

SPINACH (15)—Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, Mites, Seed Corn Maggots in Crown, Crown Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. At the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint the preharvest interval is 15 days and above $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through 1 pint the preharvest interval is 21 days.

SUGAR BEETS—Armyworms, Cutworms, Fall Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers, Mites, Sugar Beet Webworms— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Do not apply within 20 days of harvest; 60 days if tops are to be fed to animals.

SUNFLOWERS (30)—Sunflower Head Moth, Sunflower Seed Weevil and Sunflower Maggot—1 pint per acre. Do not apply more than 3 times at 5-day intervals per season. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

SWEET POTATOES (5)—Aphids, Armyworms, Surface Feeding and Climbing Cutworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre.

TURNIPS—Aphids (including Cabbage Aphid) and Armyworms— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint (roots). Do not apply within 21 days of harvest if tops are to be used as food or feed.) Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, Leafminers and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint (roots). Do not apply within 21 days of harvest if tops are to be used as food or feed.) Imported Cabbageworms and Plant Bugs— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint (roots). Do not apply within 21 days of harvest if tops are to be used as food or feed.)

VETCH (15)—Aphids, Alfalfa Weevil (larvae), Leafhoppers and Mites— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For Alfalfa Weevil (larvae)—Apply when 75% of terminals show feeding, when buds and shoots appear ragged, or when the larvae count reaches 25 per sweep. Armyworms— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest through 1 pint. Do not apply within 20 days of harvest at rates above 1 through $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints.

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METHYL PARATHION 7.5

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