

DEC 10 1987

Ms. Dawn A. Smith
Micro-Flo Company
Route 1, Box 190
Sparks, GA 31647

Dear Ms. Smith:

Subject: Parathion Reregistration
Parathion Emulsion 4
EPA Registration No. 51036-35
Your Submission Dated April 7, 1987

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under section 3(c)(7)(A) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), is acceptable provided that you:

1. Submit/cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:
 - a. Please delete the endangered species labeling as proposed in the Registration Standard and, if applicable, use the ones appearing in PR Notices 87-4 and 87-5.
 - b. By now you should have received a letter from Cheminova re: reentry changes in the reentry intervals as follows:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Reentry Interval</u>	<u>States</u>
1) Citrus and grapes	21 days (less than 4 lb ai/A)	CA, AZ, NV, NM, OK, TX, and UT
	35 days (between 4 and 8 lb ai/A)	CA, AZ, NV, NM, OK, TX, and UT
	45 days (greater than 8 lb ai/A)	CA, AZ, NV, OK, TX, and UT
	5 days (All labeled rates)	All other States

15843-I: Edwards: E-2: KENCO: 11/25/87: 12/4/87: tg: vo: ek: tg

SYMBOL							
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2/31

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Reentry Interval</u>	<u>State(s)</u>
2) Apples, peaches, corn, olives, tree fruits, and tree nuts	6 days (All labeled rates)	All States
3) Cotton and all other crops	3 days (All labeled rates)	All States

Reentry intervals above must be on the labeling no later than January 1, 1988. Endangered species labeling must be on the label no later than February 1, 1988. Please refer to the above-mentioned PR Notices and the Cheminova letter for further details.

- 3. Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure

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ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
by EPA Letter Date

01 010 1987

Approved under Section 240
of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

51036-35

Updated March 1987 to reflect registration standard
changes.

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.

PARATHION EMULSION

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ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Parathion (O,O-dimethyl O-p nitrophenyl dithiophosphate)	43.6%
INERT INGREDIENTS	56.4%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 4 pounds actual Parathion per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

P O I S O N

DANGER PELIGRO

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

NOT FOR HOME USE

FIRST AID TREATMENT

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

Call a doctor, physician, clinic or hospital immediately. Explain
that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condi-
tion. If you cannot reach, take victim to clinic or hospital.
Move victim immediately from the area where parathion is present.

IF INHALED, remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, immediately
give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, and maintain
until doctor sees victim. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

IF IN EYES OR ON SKIN, immediately flush with plenty of water for at
least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and
shoes to avoid continued toxic exposure to victim or persons in
attendance.

IF SWALLOWED, induce vomiting immediately by giving two glasses of
water and by touching back of throat with finger. **DO NOT INDUCE
VOMITING OR GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.** Have
victim lie on left side if possible.

See label for additional precautionary statements.

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EPA REG. NO. 21000-10

EPA Est. No. 21000-GA-1

MANUFACTURED BY
MICRO-FLO COMPANY
ROUTE 1 BOX 190
MARIETTA, GEORGIA 31047

NET CONTENTS:

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Left Panel

PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS
Hazardous to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER

POISONOUS IF SWALLOWED, INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. RAPIDLY ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY, WITHOUT SYMPTOMS, BE INCREASINGLY HAZARDOUS. Do not breathe vapors or dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

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

POISON

ATROPINE IS AN ANTIDOTE

CONSULT PHYSICIAN FOR EMERGENCY SUPPLY

If symptoms or signs of poisoning include blurred vision, abdominal cramps, and tightness in the chest, do not wait for a doctor but give two atropine tablets (each 1/100 grain or 0.35 milligrams) at once. (One tablet to children under five years of age.)

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Antidote: administer atropine sulfate in large doses, TWO to FOUR mg. intravenously or intramuscularly as soon as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at 5 to 10 minute intervals until signs of atropinization appear. 2-PAM chloride is a pharmacologic antidote and may be administered as an adjunct to, but not a substitute for, atropine which is a symptomatic and often life saving antidote. DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS BECAUSE THESE ANTIDOTES MAY PRODUCE ADVERSE EFFECT ACCENTUATING THE PHARMACOLOGIC EFFECT OF THIS PRODUCT. This product 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 improvements; 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 potholes). Run-off and drift from target

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areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

BEE CAUTION

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

AQUATIC USE (Rice)

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish and wildlife. Fish and other aquatic organisms may be killed at recommended application rates. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS

The Agency informs the pesticide applicator of these risks through the use of the EPA Endangered Species Bulletins. The pesticide applicator must consult both the bulletin and endangered species labeling that follows in order to reduce the risk of exposure to endangered species.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

CROP USES

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered or threatened species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal laws. The use of this product is controlled to prevent death or harm to endangered or threatened species that occur in the following counties or elsewhere in their range.

Where using this pesticide in the following counties you must obtain the EPA Crossed Endangered Species Bulletin. The use of this pesticide is prohibited in these counties unless specified otherwise in the Bulletin. The EPA Bulletin is available from either your County Agricultural Extension Agent, the Endangered Species Specialist in your State Wildlife Agency Headquarters or the appropriate Regional Office of either the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. **THIS BULLETIN MUST BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO PESTICIDE USE.**

STATE (Regional Office FWS Species)	COUNTY
ALABAMA Alabama, Ala. Slackwater darters	Blount Cherokee Madison
Alabama cavities	Madison
Freshwater mussel	Colbert

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	Jackson Marshall Morgan
ARIZONA (Arizona, Ariz.) Round tail	Mohave
Northern	Mohave
Gila topminnow	Granah Santa Cruz
ARKANSAS (Arkansas, Ark.) Freshwater mussels	Clay Clark Cross Lawrence Randolph Sharp St. Francis
Ozark cavefish	Benton
Leopard darter	Sevier
CALIFORNIA (California, Calif.) Delta green ground beetle	Solano
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	Merced Sacramento
Aleutian Canada goose	Colusa Merced Stanislaus Sutter
Kern primrose aphid moth	Kern
Bruno woven longhorn flycatcher	Fresno Kern Kings Madera Merced Monterey San Luis Obispo Santa Barbara Stanislaus Tulare
Santa Cruz	Monterey Santa Cruz
Unarmored three spine stickleback	Los Angeles Santa Barbara

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COLORADO (Denver, CO.)
Colorado squawfish

Bianco
Delta
Garfield
Mesa
Hot fat
Rio
Routa

Humpback chub

Mesa

FLORIDA (Atlanta, GA.)
Everglade kite

Stoward
Dade
Glades
Falm Beach

KENTUCKY (Atlanta, GA.)
Freshwater mussels

ballard
Edmundson
Jackson
Laurel
Marshall
McCracken
Fulaski
Rockcastle
Warren
Wayne

MARYLAND (Newton Corners, MA.)
Maryland darter

Harford

MISSISSIPPI (Atlanta, GA.)
Bayou darter

Copiah

MISSOURI (Twin Cities, MN.)
Ozark caverfish

Christian
Greene
Jasper
Lawrence
Newton
Barry
Stone

NEVADA (Pahransgat, NV.)
Woundin

Clark

Pahransgat

Lincoln

Cui-ai

Nashoe

Pahransgat

Clark
White Pine

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NEW MEXICO (Albuquerque, N.M.)
Fecos gambusia

Chaves
Eddy

NORTH CAROLINA (Atlanta, GA.)
Spotfin chub

Macon
Swain

Two Twin Hills, N.C.
Spotted warbler

Champagne
Franklin
Logan
Madison
Pickaway
Union

OKLAHOMA (Albuquerque, N.M.)
Leopard carter

LeFlore
McCurtain

Ozark cavelist

Delaware

TENNESSEE (Atlanta, GA.)
Slackwater carter

Lawrence
Wayne

Slender chub

Claiborne
Hancock

Spotfin chub

Lumberland
Ventress
Morgan

Freshwater muskie

Blount
Clairborne
Decatur
Franklin
Hancock
Hardin
Lincoln
Loudon
Marshall
Maury
Rhea
Roane
Scott
Sequatchie
Smith
Sullivan

TEXAS (Albuquerque, N.M.)
Allwater's headwater muskie
chub

Aransas
Austin

	Colorado Fort Bend Goliad Refugio Victoria
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Comanche Springs pupfish	Jeff Davis
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Pecos gambusia	Jeff Davis Pecos Leeves
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Texas blind salamander	Hays
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San Marcos salamander	Hays
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San Marcos gambusia	Hays
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Houston toad	Bastrop Burleson
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Fountain darter	Hays
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UTAH (Denver, CO.) Woundfin	Washington
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Humpback chub	Grand
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Bonytail chub	Grand Uintah
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Colorado squawfish	Carbon Luchesse Emery Garfield Grand Kane San Juan Uintah Wayne
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VIRGINIA (Newton Corners, N.A.) Spotfin chub	Scott Washington
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Freshwater mussel	Lee Russell Scott Smyth Tazewell Washington Wise
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ENDANGERED SPECIES

RANGE AND PASTURELAND USES

STATE (Regional Office No.)	County	
ALABAMA (Atlanta, GA.)	Alabama cavefish	Lauderdale
	Blackwater darter	Lauderdale Limestone Madison
	Snail darter	Jackson Madison
	Waterbuck darter	Jefferson
	Freshwater mussels	Colbert Jackson Marshall Monroe Morgan
ARIZONA (Albuquerque, N.M.)	Arizona (Apache) trout	Apache Graham Greenlee
	Bonytail chub	Mohave
	Woundfin	Mohave
	Gila and Yaqui topminnow	Cochise Graham Pima Pinal Santa Cruz
Masked darters	Pima	
ARKANSAS (Atlanta, GA.)	Freshwater mussels	Clark Clay Cross Lawrence Randolph Sharp St. Francis
	Owens River pupfish	Inyo Mono

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Unarmored threespine
stickleback

Los Angeles
Santa Barbara

Aleutian Canada goose

Colusa
Merced
Stanislaus
Sutter

California condor

Fresno
Kern
Kings
Los Angeles
Monterey
San Benito
San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara
Tulare
Ventura

Blunt-nosed leopard
lizard

Kern
Kings
Fresno
Madera
Merced
Monterey
San Luis
Obispo
Santa Barbara
Stanislaus
Tulare

Paiute cutthroat trout

Alpine
Madera
Mono

Little Kern golden trout

Tulare

Santa Cruz long-toed
salamander

Monterey
Santa Cruz

Delta green ground beetle

Solano

Valley elderberry longhorn
beetle

Merced

Kern Primrose sparrow moth

Kern

COLORADO (Denver, Colo.)

Greenback cutthroat trout

Boulder
Fremont
Gilpin
Larimer
Park

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Colorado sparrow hawk,
Bonetail hawk,
Humpback crane

Bianco
Delta
Garfield
Rio
Routt

FLORIDA (Atlanta, GA.)
Okechobee warbler

Ocala
Walton

Eastern indigo snake

Statewide

GEORGIA (Atlanta, GA.)
Snail darter

Catoosa

Eastern indigo snake

S.E. Georgia

HAWAII (Portland, OR.)
Hawaiian goose

Islands of Maui
and Hawaii

OHIO (Portland, OR.)
Whooping crane

Caribou
Bear Lake
Bonneville

KENTUCKY (Atlanta, GA.)
Freshwater mussels

Ballard
Edmundson
Jackson
Laurel
Marshall
McCracken
Pulaski
Rockcastle
Warren
Wayne

Kentucky cave shrimp

Edmundson
Hart

MARYLAND (Newton Corners, Pa.)
Maryland warbler

Harford

MISSISSIPPI (Atlanta, GA.)
Bayou warbler

Craigborne
Coplan

Mississippi sandhill crane

Jackson

NEVADA (Portland, OR.)
Ash Meadows speckled dace

Nye

Ash Meadows largescale pupfish

Nye

(	Cui-ui	Nashoe
	Devils Hole pupfish	Nye
	Pahrump killifish	Clark White Pine
	Warm Springs pupfish	Nye
	Pahranaqat bonetail	Lincoln
	NEW MEXICO (Albuquerque, N.M.)	
	Socorro isopod	Socorro
	Pecos gambusia	Chaves Oddy
(	Gila trout	Catron Grant
	Chihuahua chub	Grant
	New Mexican ridge-nosed rattlesnake	Hidalgo
(	NORTH CAROLINA (Atlanta, GA.)	
	Spotfin chub	Macon Swain
	OHIO (Twin Cities, MN.)	
	Scioto Madtom	Champagne Franklin Logan Madison Pickway Union
(	OKLAHOMA (Albuquerque, N.M.)	
	Leopard darter	Pushmataha McCurtain
	OREGON (Portland, OR.)	
	Borax lake chub	Harney
	TENNESSEE (Atlanta, GA.)	
	Slender chub	Haizorne Hancock
(	Spotfin chub	Cumberland Kentress Morgan
	Slackwater darter	Lawrence

(		Wayne
	Snail cutter	Bradley Hamilton Knox Loudon Marion Meigs Polk
	Yellowish saddles	Claiborne Hancock Kemper
	Freshwater mussels	Blount Claiborne Decatur Franklin Hancock Hardin Hawkins Lincoln Loudon Marshall Maury Rhea Roane Scott Sequatchie Smith Sullivan
(	TEXAS (Arbuzetque, N.M.) Fountain cutter	Cosair Hays
	Pecos gambusia	Jeff Davis Pecos Reeves
	San Marcos salamanders	Hays
	Comanche spring pupfish	Jeff Davis Reeves
	Leon Springs pupfish	Pecos
	Clear Creek gambusia	Menard
(San Marcos salamander	Hays
	Houston toad	Bastrop Burleson

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(UTAH (Denver, CO.)
Roundfin

Washington

Colorado squawfish,
Bonytail chub,
Humpback chub

Carbon
Cochise
Emery
Garfield
Grand
Kane
San Juan
Uintah
Wayne

Desert tortoise

Washington

(VIRGINIA (Newton Corners, VA.)
Slender chub

Lee
Scott

(Spotfin chub

Scott
Washington

(Yellowfin marmor

Lee
Russell
Scott

(Freshwater mussels

Lee
Russell
Scott
Smyth
Tazewell
Washington
Wise

(WYOMING (Denver, CO.)
Kendall Warm Springs dace

Sublette

Wyoming toad

Albany

Whooping crane

Lincoln
Sublette

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

In case of:

FIRE - Use water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO2.
SPILL or LEAK, keep all unprotected persons away. Cover with absorbent such as soda ash, lime, clay or saw dust. Sweep up and bury. Wash area thoroughly with strong eye solution.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING STATEMENTS

(THIS PRODUCT MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED, INHALED, OR IF ALLOWED TO

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CONTACT SKIN. FAILURE TO PROPERLY FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT WILL INCREASE YOUR RISK.

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

Waterproof pants and coat; heavy duty chemical resistant gloves; rubber boots or rubber overshoes; hood or wide brimmed hat; safety goggles or face shield; NIOSH approved respirator. In addition, mixer/loaders must wear a chemical resistant apron when using the concentrated product. During aerial application in nonenclosed cockpits, a helmet with a visor may be substituted for the hood or wide-brimmed hat and safety goggles or face shield requirements.

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

Heavy-duty chemical resistant gloves; chemical resistant apron, long-sleeved shirt (or gauntlets and short sleeve shirt) and long legged pants; shoes and socks.

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

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

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

REMEMBER THE 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 collecting.

AFTER WORK: Wash gloves with soap and water before removing. Take off all work clothes and shoes. Store protective clothing separately from personal clothing. Launder protective clothing after each use. Shower using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Personal clothing worn during mixing/loading, application, repair and cleaning of application equip-

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ment, disposal of pesticides, and early reentry into treated fields must be stored and laundered separately from household articles. Clothing and equipment heavily contaminated or drenched with parathion must be destroyed according to state and local regulations.

HEAVILY CONTAMINATED OR DRENCHED CLOTHING CANNOT BE ADEQUATELY DECONTAMINATED.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

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. Do not enter treated areas for 48 hours unless appropriate protective clothing is worn. 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.

Reentry into apple, citrus, peach, nectarine or grape fields in the states of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah is prohibited for seven days after the end of application, unless all protective clothing and equipment required for early reentry as described elsewhere on the label is worn. Reentry into all other treated areas is prohibited for 48 hours after end of application, unless all required protective clothing and equipment is worn.

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 shall inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered, without protective equipment and clothing specified on this label, during treatment or for 48 hours following treatment. Follow First Aid Treatment instructions shown on this label in case of accidental exposure.

When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers.

WRITTEN WARNINGS must include the following information.

DANGER - Area treated with parathion on ____ (date) _____. Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing for 48 hours. Follow First Aid Treatment instructions shown on this product label in case of accidental exposure.

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ATTENTION

To avoid excessive residues of parathion on food or forage crops always observe the statements found under "Directions for Use," limiting the time before harvest when parathion may be applied.

Because this material is poisonous by skin contact, inhalation or swallowing it should not be used in such a manner or under weather conditions as will permit drift of the spray onto areas not intended to be treated. Do not apply or allow drift to areas occupied by unprotected humans or beneficial animals.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE AND HANDLING:

1. Handle container carefully so as to avoid damage and prevent spills.
2. Do not use or store in or around the home.
3. Store container in a well ventilated place.
4. Empty container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed.
5. Keep out of reach of children and domestic animals.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Wastes of this pesticide are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label use 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 incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

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Kilant Panel:

RECOMMENDED USES

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 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 Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

CEREAL

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 15 DAYS OF HARVEST, CUTTING OR FORAGE USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS.

RICE (California): To control rice leaf miners and tadpole shrimp, 1/16 pint per acre. Shrimp, crabs and crayfish may be killed. Do not apply where these are important resources.

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

CORN: For control of European corn borers, use 1 pint per acre. Apply the first spray when 75% of the corn plants show shot-hole feeding and follow with two additional sprays at 5 to 7 day intervals. Use sufficient water per acre to provide complete coverage and be certain whorls of plant are well treated. For corn leaf aphids and grasshoppers, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. For fall armyworms, corn earworms, corn rootworm adults, armyworms, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and Japanese beetles, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control stink bugs and spider mites, use 1 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 1 1/2 pints per acre.

SORGHUM: To control sorghum midge, apply at rate of 1 pint to 1 quart per acre, 2 applications 3 to 5 days apart when approximately 50% of the heads have completely emerged from the boot or not later than start of blooming. For corn leaf aphids, grasshoppers, greenbugs and mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. For sorghum webworms, fall armyworms,

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armyworms, and corn earworms, use 3/4 to 1 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 1 pint per acre. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties of sorghum. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects on plants.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 1 DAY OF HARVEST, CUTTING OR FORAGE USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS.

SMALL GRAIN. Wheat, Oats, Barley,: To control armyworms, aphids (greenbugs) and winter grain mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. For thrips, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre. For Say's plant bugs, use 3/4 pint per acre. For black grass bugs, stink bugs, white spider mites, leafhoppers, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and brown wheat mites, use 1 pint per acre. For chinch bugs, false chinch bugs and bank grass mites, use 1 pint per acre.

FIELD AND FORAGE CROPS

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 30 DAYS OF HARVEST, CUTTING OR FORAGE USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS.

SOYBEANS: To control webworms, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control velvet bean caterpillars, grasshoppers, green cloverworms, two-spotted mites and stink bugs, use 1 pint per acre. To control corn earworms and fall armyworms, use 1 to 1-1/4 pints per acre. To control lesser cornstalk borer, use 1 to 3 pints per acre. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast 1 gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 15 DAYS OF HARVEST, CUTTING OR FORAGE USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS.

ALFALFA, CLOVER, VETCH AND GRASS: For sweet clover aphids, three-cornered alfalfa hoppers, alfalfa caterpillars, and spittlebugs, use 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 tortricid moths, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. For control of range caterpillar, use 1 pint per acre. For alfalfa seed chalcids control on alfalfa grown for seed, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. California and Nevada regulations limit the use of this material to not more than 1/2 pint per acre. For clover head weevils, spider mites, blister beetle, Asiatic garden beetles, sweet clover weevils, and green June beetles, use 1 pint per acre. For beet armyworms and corn earworms use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. Do not spray legumes during bloom period to avoid injury to honey bees.

PEANUTS: To control fall armyworms, climbing cutworms, corn earworm, grasshoppers, leafhoppers and red-necked peanutworms, saltmarsh caterpillar, three cornered alfalfa hopper, and webworm, use 1 pint per acre. To control lesser cornstalk borers, use 1 pint to 1 quart per acre, direct spray to soil surface and base of plants.

SUGAR BEETS: For alfalfa loopers, aphids, armyworms, leafhoppers,

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blister beetles, flea beetles, leaf miners, Lygus bugs, stink bugs, webworms, climbing cutworms and grasshoppers, use 1 pint per acre. For false celery leaf tiers, use 1-1/2 pints per acre. For beet crown borers, use 1-1/3 pints per acre, ground application over the row during seedling stage. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast 1 gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil.

SUGARCANE: To control wireworms, use 2 quarts in 10 to 12 inch band in the open furrow at time of planting.

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

COTTON: To control aphids, mites, cotton leafworms, cotton fleahoppers, garden webworms and thrips, use 1/2 pint per acre. For some spider mites, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. For cabbage looppers, use 1/4 to 1 pint per acre. For boll weevils and stink bugs, use 1 to 1-1/2 pints per acre. For salt-marsh caterpillars, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. For bollworms, cotton leaf perforators, Lygus bugs, false chinch bugs, serpentine leaf miners and southern garden leafhoppers, use 1 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.

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

TOBACCO: For control of aphids, stink bugs and tobacco suckflies, use 1/2 pint per acre. Do not apply within 5 days of priming or 15 days of cutting. Avoid plant juices coming in contact with the skin or other parts of the body of those who are engaged in cutting the crop.

FRUIT

DO NOT USE TREATED CITRUS PEEL FOR FOOD PURPOSES.

CITRUS (California): Grapefruits, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangeloes and Tangerines.

Scale: For purple, black, brown soft, California red citricola, cottony-cushion and yellow scales, use 1/3 to 2/3 pint in 100 gallons of water applied at petal fall to prevent fruit scattering.

Other insects: Use 1 to 2 quarts in 100 gallons of water for control of the following additional insects infesting citrus: climbing cutworms, fruit tree leaf rollers, katyids, ambivorous leaf rollers, Furler rose beetles, pink and white caterpillars, orange tortrix, orangeworms and West Indian tobacco 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 gallon of this product per acre from 30 days up to 15 days of harvest. Consult agronomical and experimental authorities for specific recommendations in your area.

CITRUS (Areas other than California): Grapefruits, Kumquats, Lemons,

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Limes, Oranges, Tangerines and Tangerines.

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

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

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

FIGS: For two-spotted and Pacific mites, use 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. For fig scales, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 2-1/2 quarts of this product per acre.

DO NOT APPLY TO AVOCADO WITHIN 21 DAYS OF HARVEST.

AVOCADO: To control banded cucumber beetles, grasshoppers, citrus root weevils, red-banded thrips, avocado lace bugs, pyriform scales, webbing worms, blossom anemala, little fire ants, greenhouse thrips and tortricids, use 1-1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control whiteflies, use 1/4 pint with 1 gallon of emulsive oil concentrate in 100 gallons of water. To control Florida red scales, Florida wax scales, diptyosperimum scales and avocado leafhoppers, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control pumpkin bugs and mealybugs, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control latania scales, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 2-1/2 quarts of this product per acre.

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

CANEberries (Raspberries, Loganberries, Boysenberries and Blackberries): For control of two-spotted spider mites, use 1/4 pint per acre. For control of obscure and wood weevils, use at 1 quart per acre as a post harvest application to the soil or ground cover over roots of plants. For crown borers, use at 1 quart per acre but apply to crown area and lower canes.

CRANBERRIES: For control of fireworms, fruitworms, tipworms and Lecanium scales, use 1-1/2 pints per acre.

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

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

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APPLES: For control of European sawflies, San Jose, Forbes or scurfy scales, mealybugs, European red and two-spotted mites, bagworms, Japanese beetles, shot-hole borers, orange tortrix and apple lace bugs, dilute 1/2 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 1/4 pint per 100 gallons. For the following insects, 1/8 pint per 100 gallons of water is adequate: bud moths, clover, Pacific, Willamette or Schoenii mites, flea weevils, rosy, wooly and green apple aphids, leafhoppers, leaf miners, and red bugs. Certain insects, such as two-spotted and Willamette mites, may require repeat treatments at 7 to 10 day intervals during the summer months.

Parathion sprays may injure the foliage and fruit of McIntosh apples and related varieties, such as Cortland, Kendall, Macoun, Melba, etc., and Golden Delicious or Jonathan. Consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station for advice on possibility of injury and safening the spray by using activated carbon. Do not use more than 1-1/2 gallons of this product per acre.

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

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

CHERRIES: For aphids and mites, mix 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. For sawflies, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons for thrips, cherry fruitworms, pear slugs, Pandemis moths, bud moths, cankerworms, rose chafers, San Jose scale crawlers, fruit flies and tortrix. For fruit tree leaf rollers, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall or shuck split; for plum curculio, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water, 2 or 3 applications, 2 to 10 days apart, beginning at petal fall or shuck

split; for Oriental fruit moths, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water at shuck split and 1 to 15 days later. For Japanese beetles, use 3/4 to 1 pint per 100 gallons. Do not use more than 2-1/4 quarts of this product per acre.

GRAPES: For grapes, aphids, mealybugs and berry moths, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For leaf rollers, Japanese beetles and leaf folders, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For false chinch bugs use 1 pint in 100 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment or in 10 gallons of water by aircraft. For consperse stink bugs, use 1-1/2 quarts per acre. For grape leafhoppers, use 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 quarts per acre. For black vine weevils, use 2-1/2 quarts per acre. Do not use more than 1-1/2 quarts of this product per acre after the fruit is the size of buckshot. Use 500 to 500 gallons of water per acre depending on age of vineyard and stage of plant growth.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES (Areas other than California): For control of green peach aphids, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. For peach tree borers, leaf rollers, mites, catfacing insects, tarnished plant bugs, shot hole borers, peach bark beetles, scales and bud moths, mix 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water, and repeat if re-infestation occurs. For Oriental fruit moths, see under apricots. For plum curculio, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. In the South, treat at petal fall, 10 days later and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals up to 3 weeks before harvest. In the North, treat 3 to 4 times, 7 to 10 days apart, beginning at shuck-off. For lesser peach tree and American plum borers and grasshoppers, use 1/4 to 1 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 4 quarts of this material per acre at any application, and do not use more than 5 quarts per acre per year.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES (California): Use as shown for other areas except do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not apply more than once after bloom. Do not apply more than 2 1/2 quarts of this product per acre at any application, and do not use more than 5 quarts per acre between January 1 and harvest.

PEARS: For control of leaf miners, aphids, leaf rollers, grasshoppers, scales, mealybugs and certain mites, use the dosage described for those insects on apples. For pear psylla, use 1/4 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 3-1/2 quarts of this product per acre.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Apply 1/2 to 3/4 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of these insects: pear thrips, flower thrips, mites, aphids, leafhoppers, leaf rollers, peach tree borers, shot hole borers, bud moths, tortrix, mealy plum lice and scales. Apply scale treatment when crawlers emerge. For plum curculio make 3 to 4 applications, begin-

ning at petal fall, at rate of 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and a summer application timed with moth emergence. For peach twig borers, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 4 quarts of this product per acre.

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

DO NOT APPLY TO THE FRUITS LISTED BELOW WITHIN 7 DAYS OF HARVEST.

PINEAPPLES: For control of crickets and mealybugs, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water and apply 300 gallons of spray per acre.

DO NOT USE PARATHION ON OLIVES AFTER AUGUST 1.

OLIVES: For black, oleander and parlatoria scales, use 1 pint in 1-1/2 gallons light-medium grade summer oil emulsion, or 1 gallon light-medium grade summer emulsive oil in 100 gallons of water, post-bloom.

NUTS

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

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

FILBERTS: For apple mealybugs, filbert aphids, bud moths and spider mites, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 3 quarts of this product per acre.

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

WALNUTS: To control aphids, lecanium scales and walnut husk flies, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 2-1/2 gallons of this product per acre.

VEGETABLES

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

CELERY: To control aphids, mites, celery worms and tarnished plant bugs, use 1 pint per acre. To control leaf miners, whiteflies and leafhoppers, use 1-1/2 pints per acre, but do not use within 30 days of harvest.

ENDIVE: To control green peach aphids and alfalfa loopers, use 1 pint per acre.

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

OKRA: To control leaf miners and spider mites, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. For aphids and stink bugs, use 1 pint per acre.

SWISS CHARD: To control aphids and serpentine leaf miners, use 1 pint per acre.

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

BEANS: For control of bean leaf beetles and two-spotted mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. Use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre to control thrips and lima pod borers. To control stink bugs, plant bugs, Mexican bean beetles, leaf rollers, leaf miners, leafhoppers, aphids, red spider mites and armyworms, use 1 pint per acre.

BEETS: To control flea beetles and leaf miners, use 1/4 pint per acre. For aphids, blister beetles and webworms, use 1 pint per acre. If greens are used for food, do not use within 21 days of harvest.

BLACKEYED PEAS: To control aphids, leaf miners, bean leaf rollers and stink bugs, use 1 pint per acre.

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

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

EGGPLANT: To control thrips, leaf miners, blister beetles, and flea

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beetles, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre. To control Colorado potato beetles, use 3/4 pint per acre. To control spider mites and lace bugs, use 3/4 to 1 pint per acre. To control aphids, whiteflies and stink bugs, use 1 pint per acre.

GARLIC: To control onion thrips, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control leaf miners and petrobia mites, use 1 pint per acre.

ONIONS: To control onion thrips, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control onion maggot flies, use 3/4 pint per acre. To control aphids, stink bugs, leaf miners, and petrobia mites, use 1 pint per acre. To control brown wheat mites, use 1-1/4 pints per acre.

PEPPERS: To control thrips, use 1/16 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control aphids, leaf miners and western potato flea beetles, use 1 pint per acre.

RADISHES: To control aphids, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers and diamondback moths, use 1 pint per acre.

SPINACH: To control aphids, leaf miners, armyworms, cabbage loopers, vegetable weevils, harlequin bugs, seed corn maggots, crown mites and leafhoppers, use 1 pint per acre.

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

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

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

SWEET CORN: To control corn earworms feeding in the bud, fall armyworms, aphids, and silkflies, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control sap beetles and spider mites, use 1 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 1-1/2 pints per acre.

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

PEAS: To control aphids, pea weevils, spider mites, stink bugs, thrips, armyworms, climbing cutworms, leaf miners, alfalfa loopers and celery loopers, use 1 pint per acre. If vines are to be used for storage, do not harvest for 15 days after treatment.

PUMPKINS: To control aphids, cucumber beetles, climbing cutworms, squash bugs and squash vine borers, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre.

COLLARDS, KALE, AND MUSTARD GREENS: To control aphids, leaf miners, armyworms, cabbage loopers, vegetable weevils, harlequin bugs, seed

corn maggots, crown mites and leafhoppers, use 1 pint per acre. On fall and winter crops, do not use within 15 days of harvest.

TOMATOES: To control blister beetles use 1/2 pint per acre. To control hornworms, leafhoppers and psyllids, use 3/4 pint per acre. For aphids, leaf miners, whiteflies, armyworms, grasshoppers, mites, tomato russet mites, leaf-footed bugs, stink bugs, loopers and plant bugs, use 1 pint per acre.

TURNIPS: To control aphids, cabbage webworms, climbing cutworms, vegetable weevils, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers, use 1 pint per acre. If greens are used for food, do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

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

ARTICHOKES: To control artichoke plume moths, use 1 quart per acre.

CABBAGE AND COLE CROPS (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower): To control aphids, thrips, diamondback moth larvae, imported cabbageworms, cabbage loopers and armyworms, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. To control harlequin bugs, vegetable weevils, climbing cutworms and flea beetles, use 1 pint per acre. Rates above 1/2 pint should not be applied to cabbage closer than 10 days until harvest.

KOHLRABI: To control aphids, use 1 pint per acre.

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

MELONS: For squash vine borers, leaf miners and false chinch bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. For aphids, leafhoppers, cucumber beetles, pickleworms and mites, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. To control thrips, squash bugs and stink bugs, use 1 pint per acre.

RUTABAGAS: To control aphids, cabbage loopers and climbing cutworms, use 1 pint per acre.

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

POTATOES: To control aphids, blister beetles, Colorado potato beetles, leaf miners, mites, plant bugs, potato psyllid, thrips, vegetable weevils and grasshoppers, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. For armyworms, cabbage loopers and climbing cutworms, use 3/4 pint per acre. For leafhoppers, stink bugs and flea beetles, use 1 pint per acre.

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

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

HOPS: For control of hop aphids, use 1 to 1-1/4 pints per acre. For spider mites, use 1-1/4 pints per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

SAFFLOWER: To control aphids, Lygus bugs and grasshoppers, use 1 pint per acre. Do not use paratnon after flowering.

SOIL INSECTS

Keep all persons and animals out of treated areas for 48 hours.

WIREWORMS - To control on:

Beans	Corn	Rutabagas
Beets	Endive	Soybeans
Broccoli	Egg Plant	Sugar Beets
Brussels Sprouts	Escarole	Sugarcane
Cabbage	Kale	Sweet Corn
Cantaloupe	Lettuce	Sweet Potatoes
Carrots	Onions	Tomatoes
Cauliflower	Peas	Turnips
Celery	Peppers	Watermelon

Broadcast 3 qt. to 1 gal. per acre on soil before planting and thoroughly work into upper 4 to 9 inches.

WIREWORMS - To control on:

Tobacco

Broadcast 2 qt. per acre on soil at least 3 weeks before planting and work into top 6 to 9 inches.

WIREWORMS - To control on:

Potatoes

Broadcast 1 to 1-1/2 gal. per acre on soil before planting and thoroughly work into upper 4 to 9 inches.

CORN ROOTWORMS - To control on:

Peanuts

Apply 2 to 2-1/2 qt. per acre as a row soil treatment at planting or peaking time, work lightly into soil.

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GARDEN SYMPHYLAN - To control on:

Beans	Lettuce	Sugar Beets
Corn	Potatoes	Tomatoes

Apply 5 qt. per acre to soil surface before planting time and thoroughly work into upper 6 to 8 inches.

CUTWORMS - To control on:

Corn	Cucumbers
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Broadcast 2 qt. to 1 gal. per acre before planting and thoroughly work into upper 1 to 3 inches.

WHITE GRUBS - To control on:

Corn	Soybeans	Sugar Beets
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Broadcast 3 qt. to 1 gal. per acre before planting and thoroughly work into upper 4 to 6 inches.

NOTE: Consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station concerning specific usage, dosages and methods of application.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

All statements concerning the use of this product apply only when used as directed. THE MANUFACTURER MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THIS PRODUCT OR ITS USE, WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE DESCRIPTION ON THE LABEL. Read all directions carefully.