

ACCEPTED
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 UNDER THE FEDERAL FUNGICIDE
 FUNGICIDE AND ROBOTICIDE ACT
 FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
 UNDER NO. 4 64212

SPECIMEN LABEL



PROFUME* A

FUMIGANT
 METHYL BROMIDE ODOR
 WITH CHLOROPICRIN

FOR USE ONLY BY PROFESSIONAL FUMIGATORS
 Aerially Applied Methyl Bromide
 FUMIGANT

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
 FUMIGANT

Aerial Application

BEFORE USING READ SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATIONS, DOW FORM NO 132-4 73R

DANGER POISON ☠
 KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS LIQUID AND VAPOR UNDER PRESSURE • INHALATION MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE DELAYED LUNG INJURY • LIQUID AND VAPOR CAUSE BURNS WHICH MAY BE DELAYED.

Do Not Breathe Vapor • Use Only With Adequate Ventilation • Do Not Get in Eyes, on Skin, on Clothing • Do Not Use Ordinary Rubber Protective Clothing Including Gloves and Boots • Keep Away from Heat • Send For a Doctor Immediately in Case of Exposure.

FIRST AID
IF INHALED Carry patient to fresh air. Call a physician at once. Make sure patient can breathe freely. Keep patient lying down and warm. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Oxygen should be administered only by qualified personnel.

IN CASE OF CONTACT Immediately remove all contaminated skin covering including shoes, clothing and adhesive or other bandages. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation or blisters develop get medical attention. For eyes flush immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. Do not reuse shoes or clothing until free of all contamination.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Keep patient at rest and under observation for 24 to 48 hours.

DO NOT SPILL OR DISCHARGE CONTENTS OUTSIDE OF AREAS CONFINED FOR TREATMENT. KEEP CHILDREN AND ANIMALS AWAY FROM AREAS UNDER TREATMENT.

BEFORE USING READ SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR METHYL BROMIDE FUMIGATIONS, DOW FORM NO 132-4 73R



POISON

MIXTURE
 CHLOROPICRIN
 METHYL

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

86-1169 PRINTED IN U.S.A. IN JUNE, 1974

REPLACES SPECIMEN LABEL 86-1169 PRINTED IN NOVEMBER, 1972

REVISIONS INCLUDE: (1) PRECAUTIONARY SECTION REVISED



PROFUME A

SPECIMEN LABEL

FUMIGANT
METHYL BROMIDE
WITH CHLOROPICRIN

FOR USE ONLY BY PROFESSIONAL FUMIGATORS

Active Ingredients: Methyl Bromide 99.75%
Chloropicrin 0.25%

E.P.A. Registration No. 464-212-AA

For the control of structural insect pests: drywood termites, Lyctus or powder post beetles, old house borer, death watch beetles, household pests, roaches, bedbugs, spiders, ants, millipedes, carpet beetles, clothes moths in dwellings, garages, barns, storage buildings and other structures infested with these pests.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

PREPARATION FOR FUMIGATION: Remove from the structure to be fumigated all persons, domestic animals, pets, including fish, and growing plants. Also remove all foods and medicinals or place in polyethylene bags of 4 mil or greater thickness and seal with masking tape or clamps. Extinguish all flames, including pilot lights. Open closet doors and doors between rooms and off hallways and openings into crawl spaces of attics and sub-floors. For control of fabric pests, open storage chests, drawers and closets. Provide for forced air circulation of the fumigant during the application period.

For brick or metal structures, seal all cracks and other air leaks with caulking material or tape, and seal cracks around doors, windows, vents and other openings. Wooden structures and others that cannot be readily sealed may be completely enveloped with an impervious tarpaulin material such as a 4 mil polyethylene sheeting. To prevent escape of gas through the soil and to avoid injury to nearby plants, wet the soil to a depth of six inches for a distance of one foot outward from the edge of the cover. Seal securely all sheeting seams, and seal the lower edges of the cover to the ground with moist soil or with sand or water snakes.

DOSAGE AND EXPOSURE TIME: For general fumigation under ideal conditions at temperatures of 70 F. and above use 2 to 3 pounds of Profume A per 1000 cubic feet for 24 hours exposure time. Under adverse conditions increase dosage to 3 to 3½ pounds per 1000 cubic feet.

RELEASING THE FUMIGANT: Release the fumigant from outside never inside the structure. Lead it from the shipping cylinder into an open space in the building through a suitable leak proof tube. One quarter inch copper or polyethylene tubing is satisfactory. The outlet of the tubing should be fastened to an evaporating pan to prevent the liquid Profume A from dripping or splashing on furniture, rugs, walls, etc. To accelerate distribution of the gas, run a spark proof electric fan during application and for 30 minutes after application is finished. For an average structure, the entire amount may be released in one place, but for large or complex structures, release it at two or more locations so chosen as to ensure even distribution of the gas. To prevent corrosion, avoid applying gas directly to metal surfaces.

AERATION: At the end of the exposure period, remove all seals and open all doors and windows. Use ventilation fans to remove fumigant from dead air pockets. Allow 4 hours for ventilation, then check for completeness of aeration with a suitable fumigant monitoring apparatus such as a Halide Gas Detector.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Application of PROFUME A from outside the structure often eliminates the need for a gas mask during application. However, a mask should always be at hand for emergency use. A full face self contained breathing apparatus, full face air supplied respirator or full face gas mask equipped with a fresh black canister meeting specifications of the U.S. Bureau of Mines for organic vapors should always be worn when ever there is any possibility of exposure to PROFUME A. Chloropicrin must never be depended upon as a warning agent when a gas mask is being worn. When a gas mask is used, be sure to check for leaks before entering an atmosphere containing PROFUME A. Place hand over hole in bottom of canister and inhale. If perfectly tight, the face mask will collapse.

NOTE: Destroy all canisters immediately after use by crushing outlet hose connection so they cannot be mistaken for fresh canisters. Read and follow canisters' recommendations and limitations on canister use life.

THE HALIDE GAS DETECTOR: This detector is the most useful means for determining the presence or absence of harmful concentrations of Profume A gas. The following tabulation gives the approximate methyl bromide concentration associated with color intensity in the flame.

Methyl Bromide Present Parts per Million	Pounds per 1000 cu. ft.	Flame Color in Daylight
0	0	No color
25	0.00625	Faint fringe of green
50	0.0125	Moderate green
125	0.031	Green
250	0.0625	Strong Green
500	0.125	Strong green blue fringe
800	0.20	Strong blue green
1000	0.25	Blue

*Note that in using the gas detector at night, the flame has a bluish cast which has to be taken into consideration, otherwise the color changes are the same.

COMPLY WITH LOCAL ORDINANCES OR REGULATIONS

DANGER POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS FLAME AND VAPOR UNDER PRESSURE • INHALATION MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE DELAYED LUNG INJURY • LIQUID AND VAPOR CAUSE BURNS WHICH MAY BE DELAYED

DO NOT BREATHE VAPOR OR LIQUID. WITH AN AIR SUPPLY, ventilate eyes, nose, mouth, and throat. If inhaled, get fresh air immediately. If on skin, wash with soap and water. If on clothing, remove and wash separately.

USE PRECAUTIONS

These instructions apply to both methyl bromide and Profume A fumigant (methyl bromide odorized with chloropicrin). Do not use Profume A in dairy cheese or meat plants or to fumigate living plants, fresh fruits or vegetables.

The following is a list of materials that should not be exposed to Profume A. This list is not necessarily complete but may be used as a guide.

- (1) Foodstuffs: (a) Iodized salt; (b) Full fat sava flour; (c) Any kind of material that may contain reactive sulfur compounds such as some soap powders, some baking sodas and some salt blocks used for cattle licks; (d) Fresh fruits and vegetables.
- (2) Certain rubber goods: (a) Sponge rubber; (b) Foam rubber as in rug padding, pillows, cushions and mattresses; (c) Rubber stamps and other similar forms of reclaimed rubber.
- (3) Furs, horsehair and pillows, especially leather pillows.
- (4) Leather goods, particularly white kid or any other leather goods tanned with sulfur processes.
- (5) Woolens: extreme caution should be used in the fumigation of any Angora woolens, and some adverse effect has been noted on the fumigation of woolen suits, coats, blankets, hand knit woolen socks, sweaters, shawls and woolen yarn.
- (6) Viscose rayons: those rayons processed or manufactured by a process in which carbon bisulphide is used.
- (7) Paper: (a) Silver polishing papers; (b) Certain writing papers cured by sulphide processes; (c) Photograph prints and blueprints stored in quantity.
- (8) Photographic chemicals. This does not mean camera or film but photographic chemicals used in dark rooms.
- (9) Rug padding.
- (10) Cinder blocks.
- (11) Mixed concrete blocks (trial necessary).
- (12) Charcoal materials: charcoal absorbs the methyl bromide and thereby not only contaminates the charcoal but also reduces the gas concentration to a point where an adequate fumigation job might not be obtained.
- (13) Seeds and bulbs that are to be used for planting.
- (14) Pets, fish and birds.
- (15) Living plants or nursery stock.
- (16) Cellophane (trial suggested).

In questionable cases involving commodities that may contain sulfur compounds that would react with methyl bromide to cause off odors, a trial fumigation should be run on a small amount of the material.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.



MIXTURE
CHLOROP
METHYL

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

AND SUBSIDIARIES
MIDLAND MICHIGAN 48840 USA ZURICH SWITZERLAND HONG KONG
CORAL GABLES FLORIDA 33134 USA SARNIA ONTARIO CAN.
*Trademark of THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

SPECIMEN LABEL

FUME A

FUMIGANT METHYL BROMIDE WITH CHLOROPICRIN

DANGER POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS AND VAPOR UNDER PRESSURE • INHALATION MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE DELAYED LUNG INJURY • LIQUID AND VAPOR CAUSE BURNS WHICH MAY BE DELAYED

When used in accordance with the directions on the label, this fumigant is safe for use on the materials listed below. It is not safe for use on the materials listed below.

USE PRECAUTIONS

These instructions apply to both methyl bromide and Profume A fumigant - methyl bromide odorized with chloropicrin. Do not use Profume A in dairy, cheese or meat plants or to fumigate living plants, fresh fruits or vegetables.

The following is a list of materials that should not be exposed to Profume A. This list is not necessarily complete but may be used as a guide.

- (1) Foodstuffs: (a) Iodized salt; (b) Full fat soy flour; (c) Any kind of material that may contain reactive sulfur compounds such as some soap powders, some baking sodas and some salt blocks used for cattle licks; (d) Fresh fruits and vegetables;
- (2) Certain rubber goods: (a) Sponge rubber; (b) Foam rubber as in rug padding, pillows, cushions, and mattresses; (c) Rubber stamps and other similar forms of reclaimed rubber;
- (3) Furs, horsehair and pillows, especially feather pillows;
- (4) Leather goods, particularly white kid or any other leather goods tanned with sulfur processes;
- (5) Woolens - extreme caution should be used in the fumigation of any Angora woolens and some adverse effect has been noted on the fumigation of woolen suits, coats, blankets, hand knit woolen socks, sweaters, shawls and woolen yarn;
- (6) Viscose rayons - those rayons processed or manufactured by a process in which carbon bisulphide is used;
- (7) Paper: (a) Silver polishing papers; (b) Certain writing papers cured by sulphide processes; (c) Photograph prints and blueprints stored in quantity;
- (8) Photographic chemicals (This does not mean camera or film but photographic chemicals used in dark rooms);
- (9) Rug padding;
- (10) Cinder blocks;
- (11) Mixed concrete blocks (trial necessary);
- (12) Charcoal materials - charcoal absorbs the methyl bromide and thereby not only contaminates the charcoal but also reduces the gas concentration to a point where an adequate fumigation job might not be obtained;
- (13) Seeds and bulbs that are to be used for planting;
- (14) Pets, fish and birds;
- (15) Living plants or nursery stock;
- (16) Cellophane (trial suggested);

In questionable cases involving commodities that may contain sulfur compounds that would react with methyl bromide to cause off odor, a trial fumigation should be run on a small amount of the material.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.



MIXTURE, LIQUID
CHLOROPICRIN
METHYL BROMIDE

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

AND SUBSIDIARIES

MIDLAND MICHIGAN 48640 USA ZURICH SWITZERLAND HONG KONG BCC
CORAL GABLES FLORIDA 33134 USA SARNIA ONTARIO CANADA

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1974