

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

May be fatal if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes skin and eye irritation. Causes delayed chemical burns. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, spray mist or dust. Use with adequate ventilation. Do not take internally. Wash thoroughly after skin contact, before eating, drinking, use of tobacco products, or using restrooms.

The U.S. EPA has determined that pentachlorophenol can produce birth defects in the offspring of laboratory animals. Exposure to pentachlorophenol during pregnancy should be avoided.

FOR POWDER FORMULATIONS OF PENTACHLOROPHENATE: Until August 31, 1987, a closed emptying and mixing system must be used or protective clothing (including respirator, gloves, and long sleeved shirts and long pants or disposable coveralls) must be worn when emptying and mixing powder formulations of pentachlorophenolate. After September 1, 1987, a closed system must be used when emptying and mixing powder formulations of pentachlorophenolate. A closed system is defined as any containment which prevents the release of subject chemicals into the surrounding external environment, except the release of incidental amounts of chemical during equipment loading and periodic clean-out or maintenance operations shall not be deemed a breach of containment.

FOR THE SPRAY METHOD OF APPLICATION: Spray apparatus must (1) be operated so as to minimize overspray (i.e., no visible mist) and (2) be free of leaks in the system. Should there be a visible mist, spray applicators in the vicinity of the spray apparatus (the zone in which the mist is visible must wear a respirator and protective clothing, (including overalls, jacket, gloves, boots, and head covering) impervious to the wood treatment formulation, and goggles.

Individuals who enter, clean, or repair vats, tanks or related equipment that is contaminated with the treatment solution must wear overalls, jackets, boots, head covering impervious to the wood treatment formulation, and goggles.

Applicators must wear gloves impervious to the wood treatment formulation in all situations where dermal contact is expected (for example, during the actual application process and when handling freshly treated wood). Protective clothing must be changed when it shows signs of contamination. Launder separately from other household clothing. Dispose of worn-out protective clothing and workshoes or boots in any general landfill, in the trash, or in any other manner approved for pesticide disposal.

Applicators must not eat, drink, or use tobacco products during those parts of the application process that may expose them to the wood treatment formulation.

NOTE TO USER: As used on this label, the term "respirator" means properly fitting, well maintained, half-mask canister or cartridge respirators which are MSHA/NIOSH approved for polynuclear and organic vapors. Examples of acceptable materials for protective clothing (e.g., gloves, overalls, jackets, and boots) required during application and handling of pentachlorophenolate are polyvinyl acetate (PVA), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), neoprene, and NBR (Buna-N).

RESTRICTED USE

For sale to and use only by certified applicators or by persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the certified applicators certification.

**QUANCIDE-2
FUNGICIDE CONCENTRATE
Controls Sapstain and Mold in Fresh Cut
Lumber and Other Wood Products
FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY**

INGREDIENT STATEMENT

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Sodium Pentachlorophenate.....	45.1%
Sodium Salts of Other Chlorophenols..	6.3%
Sodium Tetraborate, Anhydrous.....	42.9%
INERT INGREDIENTS..... 5.7%	
TOTAL.....	100.0%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER**

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. Get medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: This product is a metabolic stimulant.

Causes hyperthermia. Treat symptomatically.

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

MANUFACTURED BY

CHAPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38109

EPA Reg. No. 1022-509

EPA Est. No. 1022-TN-1

ACCEPTED

MAR 1 4 1986

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 1022-509

NET CONTENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Close container after each use.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

QUANCIDE-2 must be diluted with water for use. Mixed as directed, the ready-to-use solution controls stain and mold fungi that infect lumber and wood products.

DIRECTIONS

See BULLETIN #2 for general directions for use including proper dilution with water, application methods and factors that influence the amount of fungicide needed for stain and mold control.

For best at least cost, specific recommendations should be obtained from CHAPMAN based on analysis of the on-site facilities and operating conditions.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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: Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, if allowed by state and local authorities. If drum cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner.

NOTICE

Neither Chapman Chemical Company nor the seller makes any representation of warranty, express or implied, concerning this material, other than indicated on the label. Neither shall be held responsible in any manner for any personal injury or property damage or other type of loss resulting from the improper handling, storage or use of this material. The buyer accepts and uses material on these conditions.

SOLUTION STRENGTH

Adequate control of stain and mold fungi is dependent on a number of conditions at the site of fungicide application and upon subsequent conditions to which the treated wood is exposed. Among the factors affecting the fungicide requirement are:

1. Weather - temperature, humidity and air velocity. At 50° F., 30% relative humidity and a brisk breeze, for example, less fungicide is needed than at 80° F., 90% relative humidity and a dead calm.
2. Wood drying - green lumber dried in 30 days under roof needs less fungicide than wood dried in 90 days with no protection from rainfall.
3. Storage - wood open-piled and properly stickered needs less fungicide than when tightly bulk-piled.
4. Wood thickness - one inch thick lumber requires less fungicide than 2" lumber.
5. Transit conditions - dry lumber shipped weather protected on a one-week shipment requires less fungicide than bulk-piled green lumber for a 30-day voyage in a damp ship's hold.
6. Fungicide application - spray application at the rate of two gallons per 1000 board feet requires a stronger ready-to-use solution than does dip vat application wherein retention of solution is six gallons per 1000 board feet.
7. Surface smoothness - rough sawn lumber usually, but not always, picks up considerably more fungicide solution than smooth wood.

In short, the proper choice of fungicide strength -- the amount of dilution of QUANCIDE-2 with water -- is dependent not only on a number of interlocking conditions of exposure of the wood, but also on the rate of application. This latter is an often overlooked factor. Spray application at a 2-gallon per 1000 board feet rate, for example, requires a fungicide solution strength three times stronger than for dip vat application at a 6-gallon rate -- just to provide the same retention of fungicide on the lumber.

It is not practical, therefore, to present simple, hard-and-fast rules for dilution of QUANCIDE-2 to achieve the desired result, even though such over-simplified recommendations are commonly disseminated. It is urged that our Field Representative of the Home Office be consulted for specific recommendations. These will be made after on-site analysis of all the variables involved in the user's operation.

As a rough measure rather than a specific recommendation, a few general guideposts are given:

1. Base Strength - a 10-pound bag of QUANCIDE-2 is combined with 150 gallons of water. Under average conditions, a Base Strength solution provides adequate fungi control when applied to rough cut wood at the rate of seven gallons per 1000 board feet and when drying, storage and shipment are carried out in accordance with optimum industry accepted standards.
2. Stronger than Base Strength - stronger solutions are required -- for thicker than 2" lumber, for tightly bundled lumber, for severe temperature and humidity conditions, for smooth surfaced wood, for prolonged exposure to wet conditions-- these higher than Base Strength solutions usually, but not always, are in the range of 10-pounds of QUANCIDE-2 diluted with 50 to 100 gallons of water.

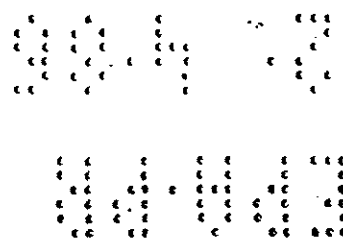
Application rates of less than seven gallons per 1000 board feet also require higher than Base Strength solutions. Smooth-surfaced lumber, for instance, normally retains only one-half as much fungicide solution as rough cut wood and hence needs a double Base Strength solution merely to deposit a given amount of fungicide on the wood.

3. Weaker than Base Strength - rarely is it good practice to go below Base Strength except under some specialized conditions. One example is application to plywood veneers to prevent mold prior to layup and pressing. For such end uses, dissolve 10 pounds of QUANCIDE-2 in not more than 200 gallons of water.

ECONOMICS

Proper fungi control at the least cost is the reason for careful analysis of fungicide solution strength, taking into account all operating and exposure factors. Otherwise, application directions could be simple indeed -- just recommend heavy over-treatment to offset almost any conceivable contingency.

Proper control always means some degree of over-treatment of the wood. No practical means exist for determining the exact amount of fungicide needed to do the job. More fungicide than needed is a waste. On the other hand, even just a little less than required can allow fungal growth and damage proportionally much greater than might be expected from the slight fungicide deficiency.



HANDLING

Special automatic equipment is available for diluting the QUANCIDE-2 with water. The equipment eliminates any need for human contact with the concentrated fungicide and assures that the ready-to-use solution strength is correct -- every time.

See your Chapman representative for details;

APPLICATION

The ready-to-use QUANCIDE-2 may be applied to the wood product by spray, dip or flowcoat. Each has certain advantages and each requires a different layout;

See your Quantex representative for details relating to choice of the optimum application system for your needs;

TOXICITY

Special mention is made to the high fish toxicity of this product. Every precaution should be taken to insure that this fungicide is kept away from streams and other water supplies.

OTHER FACTORS

Freshly cut wood should be treated within 24 hours. Otherwise, fungal attack may extend below the surface of the wood; beyond the reach of a fungicide surface treatment;

Keep the application equipment clean;

Remove sawdust and other debris daily. Sawdust and wood chips can clog up spray application systems. Sawdust also weakens the ready-to-use fungicide by soaking up the active ingredients.

CHAPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY
P.O. Box 9158
Memphis, Tennessee 38109

