

# PROFUME<sup>®</sup>

FOR USE ONLY BY PROFESSIONAL FUMIGATORS

Active Ingredients: Methyl Bromide  
Chloropicrin

98%  
2%

E.P.A. Reg. Label No. 2242-755

For the control of structural insect pests such as drywood termites, Lyctus or powder post beetles, old house borer, death watch beetles; household pests such as roaches, bedbugs, spiders, ants, millipedes, carpet beetles and 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. Oper 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 masonry 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 and water "snakes".

**DOSAGE AND EXPOSURE TIME:** For general fumigation under ideal conditions at temperatures of 70 F. and above use 2½ to 3 pounds of Profume per 1000 cubic feet for 24 hours exposure time. Under adverse conditions increase dosage to 3½ to 3¾ pounds per 1000 cubic feet.

**RELEASING THE FUMIGANT:** Release the fumigant from outside 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 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 as to ensure even distribution of the gas. To prevent corrosion, avoid applying gas directly to metal surfaces.

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

**NOTICE:** Seller warrants that the product conforms to its label and is suitable for the uses described 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, expressed or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to the instructions on the label, or when used in a manner not reasonably foreseeable by the seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

## FUMIGANT METHYL BROMIDE ODORIZED WITH CHLOROPICRIN

### DANGER POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
HIGHLY VOLATILE • CAUSES BURNS  
VAPOR EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS

Do Not Breathe Vapor • Keep Away from Heat  
Do Not Get in Eyes, on Skin, on Clothing

Remove all clothing immediately if you have been in contact with the gas. Wash immediately with soap and water. Do not use adhesive or other band-aids. Do not use any ointment or anything else on the skin. Wash your face, neck, hands, arms, and feet with soap and water. Wash your eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. If contact with the gas causes dizziness or other symptoms, get medical attention immediately.

#### SEND FOR DOCTOR IN CASE OF ACCIDENT

**FIRST AID:** First aid is to get patient in fresh air. Move downwind with head to wind. If the victim is unconscious, keep him lying down. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Oxygen inhalation and stimulation of caffeine or other factors advised.

### POISONOUS LIQUID AND VAPOR

**GAS MASKS:** A gas mask is not a safety device. It does not remove any possibility of exposure to fumigant. It is not a substitute for the use of proper fumigation techniques. It is not a substitute for the use of proper fumigation techniques. It is not a substitute for the use of proper fumigation techniques.

#### SUGGESTED MAXIMUM TIME (IN MINUTES) THAT CANISTERS SHOULD BE USED IN PROFUME FUMIGATIONS

| Type of Canister  | Concentrations of Methyl Bromide in lb. per 1000 cu. ft. |            |            |            |
|---|--|------------|------------|------------|
|   | 1 lb. or less  | 1 to 2 lb. | 2 to 3 lb. | 3 to 4 lb. |
| Supersize Black<br>(For organic vapors)                   | 120 min.   | 60 min.    | 45 min.    | 30 min.    |
| Regular Size Black<br>(For organic vapors)                | 75   | 30         | 20         | 15         |
| Supersize Yellow<br>(For inorganic and organic vapors)    | 75   | 30         | 20         | 15         |
| Regular Size Yellow<br>(For inorganic and organic vapors) | 45   | 15         | 10         | 7          |
| Red (All purposes)  | 15   | 10         | 7          | 5          |

**NOTE:** Destroy all used canisters by crushing outlet, use canisters so that they cannot be mistaken for fresh canisters.

**HALIDE GAS DETECTOR:** This detector is the most useful means for determining the presence or absence of harmful concentrations of Profume 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

#### USE PRECAUTIONS

These instructions apply to both methyl bromide and Profume fumigant (methyl bromide odorized with chloropicrin). Care should be taken to avoid using Profume 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 normally be exposed to Profume. This list is not necessarily complete but may be used as a guide.

- Foodstuffs: (a) Iodized salt, (b) Full fat soya 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 bottle necks, (d) Fresh fruits and vegetables.
- Certain rubber goods: (a) Sponged rubber, (b) Foam rubber as in rug padding, pillows, cushions, mattresses, (c) Rubber stamps and other small items of neoprene rubber.
- Fur, horsehair and pillows (especially feather pillows).
- Leather goods — particularly white kits or any other leather goods treated with sulfur processes.
- Woolens — extreme caution should be used in the fumigation of any Angora wools and if an adverse effect has been noted in the fumigation of wools, suit coats, blankets, hand knit, sport, suit, sweaters, sweats, and woolen yarn.
- Certain resins — those resins processed or used in the production of which has been bisulphide in color.
- Paints: (a) Silver polishing papers, (b) Certain waxing papers used by sulphide processes.
- Photographic chemicals — (This does not mean camera film, but photographic chemicals used in dark rooms).
- Explosives.
- Gravel blocks or mixed concrete and under blocks, occasionally pick up coors.
- Any materials that may contain reactive sulfur compounds.
- Charcoal materials — charcoal absorbs the methyl bromide and thereby not only neutralizes the charcoal but also reduces the gas concentration to a point where an adequate fumigation job might not be obtained.
- Plants and Bulbs that are to be used for planting.
- Pets, fish and birds.
- Living plants or any soil.

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**FUMIGANT  
METHYL BROMIDE ODORIZED  
WITH CHLOROPICRIN**

**DANGER POISON**

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
HIGHLY VOLATILE • CAUSES BURNS  
VAPOR EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS**

**Do Not Breathe Vapor • Keep Away from Heat  
Do Not Get in Eyes, on Skin, on Clothing**

In case of contact, immediately remove all contaminated skin covering, including shoes, clothing, gloves or other padding. Do not use shoes or clothing until they have all contaminants washed from skin. Wash with soap and water, and flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or blisters develop get medical attention.

**SEND FOR DOCTOR IN CASE OF ACCIDENT**

**FIRST AID:** From patient in fresh air. If inhaled, with head slightly below level of lungs. Keep warm. Give mouth to mouth respiration if breathing has stopped. Oxygen inhalation and stimulants if no return of normal respiration.

**POISONOUS LIQUID AND VAPOR**

**GAS MASKS:** A gas mask should always be used whenever there is any possibility of exposure to Profume. Before entering an atmosphere containing Profume be sure to check the masks for leaks. This may be done by blowing the hard rubber bellows bottom of the canister and watching if properly fitted the gas mask will collapse.

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| Supersize Black<br>(For organic vapors)                    | 120 min.  | 60 min.   | 45 min.   | 30 min.   |
| Regular Size Black<br>(For organic vapors)                 | 60  | 30        | 22        | 15        |
| Supersize Yellow<br>(For acid gases and organic vapors)    | 18  | 13        | 10        | 5         |
| Regular Size Yellow<br>(For acid gases and organic vapors) | 18  | 13        | 10        | 5         |
| Red (All purpose)  | 18  | 13        | 10        | 5         |

**NOTE:** Destroy all used canisters by crushing outlet hose connection so that these cannot be mistaken for fresh canisters.

Trade-mark of The D. W. Chemical Company

Manufactured by  
**KERR-MCGEE CHEMICAL CORP.**

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

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**USE PRECAUTIONS**

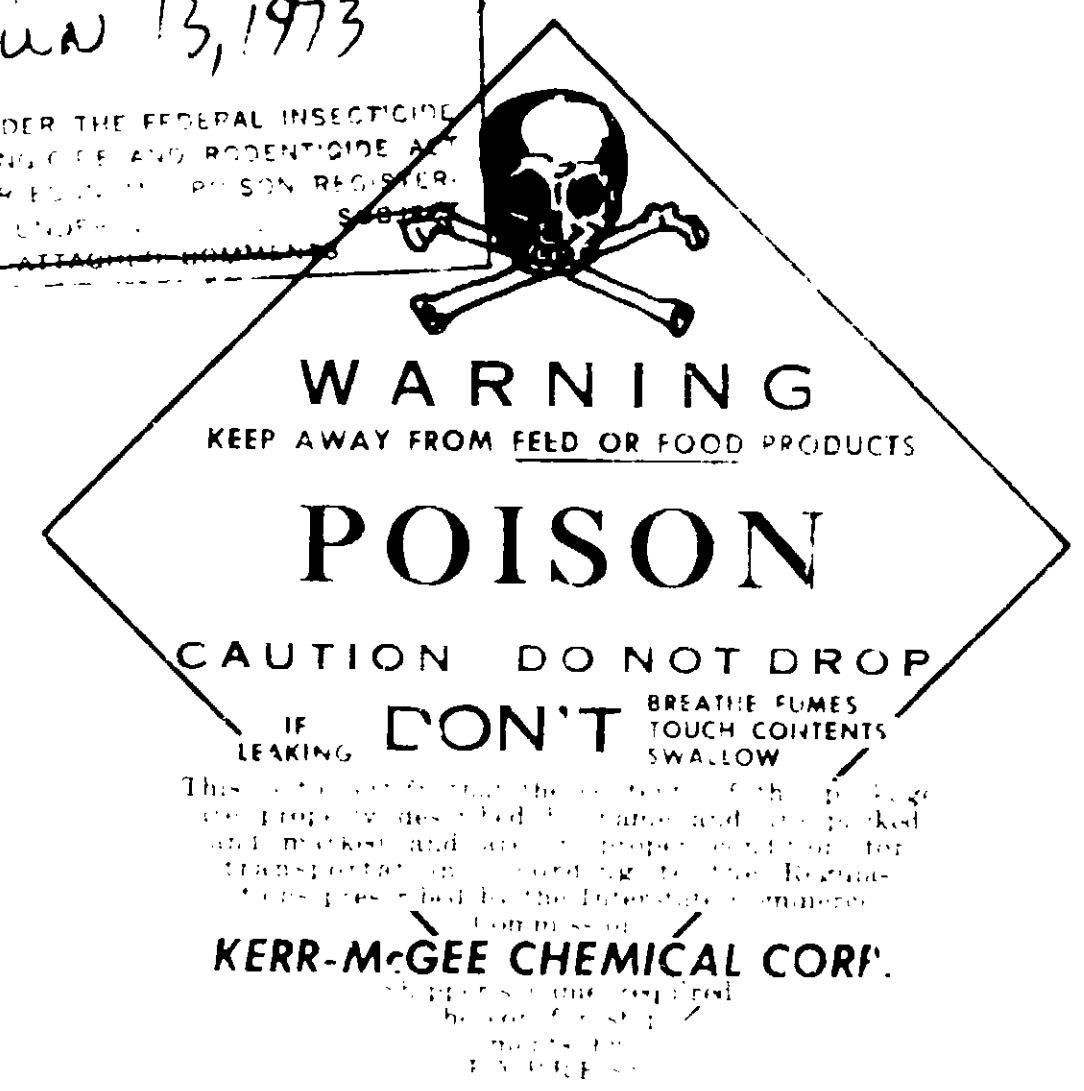
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- Certain rubber goods: (a) Sponged rubber, (b) Foam rubber as in rug padding, pillows, cushions, and mattresses, (c) Rubber stamps and other similar forms of reclaimed rubber.
- Furs, horsehair and pillows (especially feather pillows).
- Leather goods—particularly white kid or any other leather goods treated with sulfur processes.
- Woolens—extreme caution should be used in the fumigation of any Angora wools and some adverse effect has been noted in the fumigation of woolen suits, coats, blouses, hand knitted woolen socks, sweaters, shawls, and woolen yarn.
- Viscose rayon—those rayon products or men featured by a process in which arsenic bisulphide is used.
- Papers: (a) Silver polishing papers, (b) Certain writing papers cured by sulphide processes.
- Photographic chemicals—(This does not mean camera or film but photographic chemicals used in dark rooms).
- Rug padding.
- Under blocks or mixed concrete and under blocks occasionally pick up odors.
- Any materials that may contain reactive sulfur compounds.
- 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.
- Seeds and Bulbs that are to be used for planting.
- Pets, fish, and birds.
- Living plants or nursery stock.



**ACCEPTED**  
Jun 13, 1973  
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT FOR EQUIPMENT POISON REGISTERED UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE ACT

2342-765



**METHYL BROMIDE—CHLOROPICRIN  
MIXTURE, LIQUID**

Net Weight 50 Pounds

Product No. 20 764192