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1000  
7234-26

PENTACHLOROPHENOL  
PRESSURE TREATMENT USE

RESTRICTED USE

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

Product name: PRE-CARE

Ingredient statement:

	ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	93.0%
	Sodium Pentachlorophenate	55.3%
	Sodium Salts of other Chlorophenols	7.7%
	Borax-Sodium Tetraborate Decahydrate	30.0%
	Inert Ingredients	7.0%

\*Equivalent to 70% Technical Sodium Pentachlorophenate

Keep Out of Reach of Children  
Danger

Statement of Practical Treatments

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.

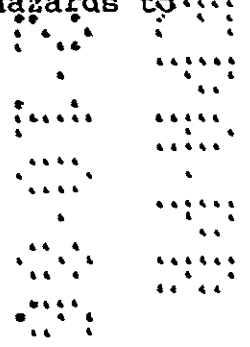
Refer to additional precautionary information elsewhere on the label under the heading "Precautionary Statements: Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals".

Forshaw Chemicals, Inc.  
650 State Street  
Charlotte, NC 28208  
EPA registration number: 7234-26  
Establishment number: 7234-NC-2  
Net Contents:

**ACCEPTED**

MAR 11 1986

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7234-26



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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 defects in the offspring of laboratory animals. Exposure to pentachlorophenol during pregnancy should be avoided.

For prilled or flaked formulations of pentachlorophenol:

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 that release of incidental amounts of chemical during equipment loading and periodic clean-out or maintenance operations shall not be deemed a breach of containment.

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 (e.g., manually opening/closing cylinder doors, moving trams out of cylinders, mixing chemicals, and handling freshly treated wood).

Applicators must wear gloves impervious to the wood treatment formulations in all situations where dermal contact is expected (e.g., handling freshly treated wood and manually opening cylinder doors).

Individuals who manually open cylinder doors must wear gloves and a respirator.

Individuals who enter pressure treatment cylinders and other related equipment that is contaminated with wood treatment formulation (e.g., cylinders that are in operation or are not free of the treatment solution) must wear protective clothing (including overalls, jackets, gloves, and boots) impervious to the wood treatment formulation, and a respirator.

Protective clothing must be changed when it shows signs of contamination. Launder non-disposable protective clothing separately from other household clothing. Worn-out protective clothing and workshoes or boots must be left at the treatment plant and disposed of in any general landfill, in the trash, or in any

other manner approved for pesticide disposal.

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

#### 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 or disposal of wastes.

#### Physical and Chemical Hazards

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

#### Directions for Use

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

Dissolve the contents of this package in 750 U.S. Gallons of water to prepare a solution containing 0.5 percent by weight of sodium pentachlorophenate, technical.

Measure the water accurately, using a calibrated measuring tank or a meter. Provide mechanical stirring or circulate water through the chemical to assure complete solution. Mix thoroughly after each new batch of make-up solution is added.

Apply Pre-Care solution as soon as possible after the timber is cut. Use the full-cell pressure process and treat to refusal.

Green timber will usually require steaming or other conditioning to assure adequate penetration of Pre-Care solution. Adjust treating conditions and/or the concentration of Pre-Care pounds of sodium pentachlorophenate per cubic foot of wood that is penetrated. For long seasoning periods or unusually hazardous conditions, increase the retention of preservative accordingly.

#### Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Storage: Store as a pesticide. Prevent container from becoming

moist or wet. This product should be stored in a secure, waterproof environment.

**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: FIBER DRUMS:** Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom 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 is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner.

**PAPER/PLASTIC BAGS:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

## CONSUMER INFORMATION SHEET

### CONSUMER INFORMATION

This wood has been preserved by pressure treatment with an EPA-registered pesticide containing pentachlorophenol to protect it from insect attack and decay. Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should be used only where such protection is important.

Pentachlorophenol penetrates deeply into and remains in the pressure-treated wood for a long time. Exposure to pentachlorophenol may present certain hazards. Therefore, the following precautions should be taken when handling the treated wood and in determining where to use or dispose of the treated wood.

### USE SITE PRECAUTIONS FOR PENTACHLOROPHENOL PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD

Logs treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used for log homes.

Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used where it will be in frequent or prolonged contact with bare skin (for example, chairs and other outdoor furniture), unless an effective sealer has been applied.

Pentachlorophenol-treated wood should not be used in residential, industrial, or commercial interiors except for laminated beams or building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation where two coats of an appropriate sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used in the interiors of farm buildings where there may be direct contact with domestic animals or livestock which may crib (bite) or lick the wood.

In interiors of farm buildings where domestic animals or livestock are unlikely to crib (bite) or lick the wood, pentachlorophenol-treated wood may be used for building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation if two coats of an effective sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Do not use pentachlorophenol-treated wood for farrowing or brooding facilities.

Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food or animal feed. Examples of such sites would be structures or containers for storing silage or food.

Do not use treated wood for cutting-boards or countertops.

Only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used for patios, decks and walkways.

Do not use treated wood for construction of those portions of beehives which may come into contact with the honey.

Treated wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with public drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

Do not use pentachlorophenol-treated wood where it may come into direct or indirect contact with drinking water for domestic animals or livestock, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

#### HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR PENTACHLOROPHENOL PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD

Dispose of treated wood by ordinary trash collection or burial. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires or in stoves, fireplaces, and residential boilers because toxic chemicals may be produced as part of the smoke and ashes. Treated wood from commercial or industrial use (e.g., construction sites) may be burned only in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers rated at 20 million BTU/hour or greater heat input or its equivalent in accordance with state and federal regulations.

Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations of airborne sawdust from treated wood.

Avoid frequent or prolonged skin contact with pentachlorophenol-treated wood; when handling the treated wood, wear long sleeved shirts and long pants and use gloves impervious to the chemicals (for example, gloves that are vinyl-coated).

When power-sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles.

After working with the wood, and before eating, drinking, and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly.

If oily preservative or sawdust accumulate on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

Urethane, latex epoxy enamel, shellac, and varnish are acceptable sealers for all pentachlorophenol-treated wood.