## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND ANIMALS

## DANGER

Causes severe eye and skin damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. MAY BE HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. Do not breathe spray mist. May produce delayed chemical burns. When using this product long rubber gloves and safety goggles should be worn. Caution should be taken in using this product in paint which will be used in the vicinity of growing plants since many plants are highly sensitive to mercurials.

### DO NOT USE IN GREENHOUSE PAINTS

### **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife. Do not contaminate waters by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes.

This product must not be used in any connection with feed, food or drinking water.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. See Technical Information Sheet No. 103A for use directions

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

#### 1. PROHIBITIONS

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

- Open burning and dumping is prohibited.
- Do not reuse empty container

#### 2. PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of according to procedures approved by Federal, State, or Local Disposal authorities.

### 3. CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Consult Federal, State or Local Disposal authorities for approved procedures.

SOLD FOR MANUFACTURING USE ONLY
TO THE COATINGS INDUSTRY AS AN
INDUSTRIAL PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
BACTERIA AND FUNGI

# COSAN PMA-100

### **ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

Phenylmercuric Acetate . . . . . . . . . 100% (Mercury Calculated as Metal, 59.6%)

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN



DANGER - POISON



### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED:

-Give milk or white of egg beaten with water, then a tablespoon of salt in a glass of warm water, and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Repeat milk or white of egg beaten with water. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY!

IF ON SKIN:

Wash immediately with soap and warm water.

IF IN EYES:

Flush with water for at least 15 minutes, and get medical attention.

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS





## COSAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

481 RIVER ROAD . CLIFTON, N. J. . 07014 . 472-4400 . CODE 201

### COSAN PMA-100

Phenylmercuric Acetate

E.P.A. Reg. No. 8489-5

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190.50°	ed under

PRODUCT: COSAN PMA-100 is dry phenylmercuric acetate of uniform high quality containing 59.6% mercury, expressed as metal. It is compatible with polyvinyl acetate, acrylic and butadiene's styrene systems and will not adversely affect treeze-thaw stability or color of whites and light tints.

NFFD: In the preparation and handling of emulsion systems, three basic microbiological problems may exist.

- 1. Viscosity loss in the finished system as a result of inadequately protected raw materials or interne hates. Dispersed colors, lances, dispersents, thickening solutions and the like are all susceptible.
- 2 Package stability of liquid system. Unprotected or inadequately protected aqueous systems are highly susceptible to attack by bacteria and or fungi. The presence of these microorganisms for even a short time may result in viscosity loss, emulsion break, gas formation, puttiefaction, excessive settling, e<sup>\*</sup>c
- 3 Mildow susceptibility of the dry film. In geographic areas other than desert, adequate moisture is usually available to support tungal (mildew) growth. Unsightly discoloration, premature or excessive chalking and the like can result.

Adequate protection of finished product and of the susceptible raw materials in all stages of production is absolutely essential.

- 1 SE a) For PACKAGE STABILITY of most aqueous systems including paint and for the protection of CARBO-HYDRATE type thickener solutions use 2 to 4 oz. COSAN PMA-100 per 100 gallons.
  - b) For all *PROTEIN* colloids and systems containing protein colloids use 4 to 8 oz. **COSAN PMA-100** per 100 gallons.
  - (c) For MILDEW RESISTANCE of most dry films use 1 to 3 pounds COSAN PMA-100 per 100 gallons.

HOW TO USE. For all uses, the preferred point of addition is to the water in the mixing tank just prior to the addition of the attendance maximum distribution throughout the formulation.

When colloid thickeners are separately prepared, they must also be protected by the use of the specific amount of COSAN PMA-100 which is added to the make-up water with sufficient continued agitation to insure maximum dispersion. In the finished paint, when the mildew resistance level of COSAN PMA-100 is used, can stability is automatically assured.

CAUTION: Do not use COSAN PN 10c in pair is containing lithopone. The antimicrobial effectiveness of mercury compounds may be reduced destroyed. I stande pigments such as hthopone.

Do not use COSAN PMA-100 in greenhouse paints. Small amounts of mercury compounds are toxic to some plants.

All mercury compounds are toxic and irritant COSPAN PMA-100 is a mercury compound and should be handled with respect. When handling the concentrate, rubber gloves, zoggles, apron and ether protective garments should be worn. In case of contact, flush copiously with water and follow instruction in label

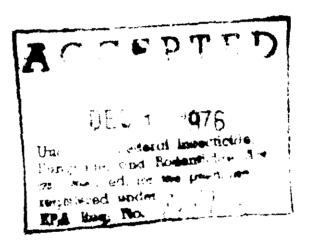
FOR SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS PLEASE CONTACT COSAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION, MICROBICLOGICAL ASSAY CAN DETERMINE THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR YOUR PARTICULAR FORMULA AND DESIRED END USE THE COSAN LABORATORIES ARE READY TO SUPPLY THIS GUIDANCE.

#### SPECIFICATIONS

Active Ingredient  Active			Phenylmercant	Acetat
			÷	100
steredity Content	Typical			. 59.6
•	i yprear		59.5	60,0
Appearance : Formula		L.	🐧	,
Molting Point			CoHsHg0	DSCCH
acting rount			149° C (	Time a

WARNING: DO NOT USE COSAN PMA 100 IN COATINGS OR COATING SYSTEMS INTENDED FOR FEED, FOOD OR THEIR PACKAGING.

THIS PRODUCT IS TOXIC TO FISH, BIRDS, AND OTHER WILD LIFE DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATERS BY CLEAN ING OF EQUIPMENT, OR DISPOSAL OF WASTES.



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### COSAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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### COSAN-PMA-100

Phenylmercuric Acetate

E.P.A. Reg. No. 8489-5

PRODUCT: COSAN PMA-100 is dry phenylmercuric acetate of uniform high quality containing 59.6% mercury, expressed as metal. It is compatible with polyvinyl acetate, acrylic and butadiene's styrene systems and will not adversely affect freeze-thaw stability or color of whites and light tints.

NEED: In the preparation and handling of emulsion systems, three basic microbiological problems may exist:

- 1. Viscosity loss in the finished system as a result of inadequately protected raw materials or intermediates. Dispersed colors, latices, dispersents, thickening solutions and the like are all susceptible.
- 2. Package stability of liquid system. Unprotected or inadequately protected aqueous systems are highly susceptible to attack by bacteria and/or fungi. The presence of these microorganisms for even a short time may result in viscosity loss, emulsion break, gas formation, puttrefaction, excessive settling, etc.
- 3. Mildew susceptibility of the dry film. In geographic areas other than desert, adequate moisture is usually available to support fungal (mildew) growth. Unsightly discoloration, premature or excessive chalking and the like can result.

Adequate protection of finished product and of the susceptible raw materials in all stages of production is absolutely essential.

- USE: a) For PACKAGE STABILITY of most aqueous systems including paint and for the protection of CARBO-HYDRATE type thickener solutions use 2 to 4 oz. COSAN PMA-100 per 100 gallons.
  - For all PROTEIN colloids and systems containing protein colloids use 4 to 8 oz. COSAN PMA-100 per 100
  - c) For MILDEW RESISTANCE of most dry films use 1 to 3 pounds COSAN PMA-100 per 100 gallons.

HOW TO USE: For all uses, the preferred point of addition is to the water in the mixing tank just prior to the addition of the other raw materials. This permits maximum distribution throughout the formulation.

When colloid thickeners are separately prepared, they must also be protected by the use of the specific amount of COSAN PMA-100 which is added to the make-up water with sufficient continued agitation to insure maximum dispersion. In the finished paint, when the mildew resistance level of COSAN PMA-100 is used, can stability is automatically assured.

CAUTION: Do not use COSAN PMA-100 in paints containing lithopone. The antimicrobial effectiveness of mercury compounds may be reduced or destroyed by sulfide pigments such as lithopone.

Do not use COSAN PMA-100 in greenhouse paints. Small amounts of mercury compounds are toxic to some plants.

All mercury compounds are toxic and irritant COSPAN PMA-100 is a mercury compound and should be handled with respect. When handling the concentrate, rubber glives, goggles, aprim and other protective garments should be worn. In case of contact, flush copiously with water and follow instruction on label

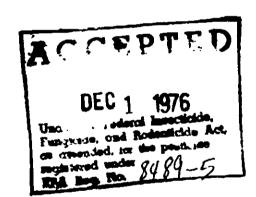
FOR SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS PLEASE CONTACT COSAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION. MICROBIOLOGICAL ASSAY CAN DETERMINE THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR YOUR PARTICULAR FORMULA AND DESIRED END USE. THE COSAN LABORATORIES ARE READY TO SUPPLY THIS GUIDANCE.

#### SPECIFICATIONS:

Active Ingredient	Phenylmercuric Acetate
% Active	
	59.6%
Typical	
Appearance	Free-flowing white powder
Formula	
Melting Point	149 <sup>o</sup> C. (Typical)

WARNING: DO NOT USE COSAN PMA-100 IN COATINGS OR COATING SYSTEMS INTENDED FOR FEED, FOOD OR THEIR PACKAGING.

THIS PRODUCT IS TOXIC TO FISH, BIRDS, AND OTHER WILD LIFE. DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATERS 6. CLEAN-ING OF EQUIPMENT, OR DISPOSAL OF WASTES.



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