



FALLS CHEMICALS, INC.

ACCEPTED

AUG 15 1983

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, the pesticide registration number is 40831-6
EPA Reg. No. 40831-6

PENTA 40

1-9 CONCENTRATE

A Concentrate Penta Solution For Use In The Protection Of Wood -- Also For Use As A Defoliant

For exterior applications only.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER — POISON



See Side Panels for Antidote and additional warnings.

CONTAINS METHANOL

Methanol may cause blindness. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Vapor harmful. Avoid breathing spray mist or vapors. Avoid contact with skin.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	By Weight
Pentachlorophenol	34%
Other Chlorophenols and related compounds	6%
Aromatic Petroleum Derivatives	27%
INERT INGREDIENTS	33%
Total	100%

PROTECTS AGAINST TERMITES, WOOD ROTTING FUNGI, LYCIUS POWDER POST BEETLES AND OTHER WOOD-DEGRADING ORGANISMS

Contains 40% Technical Pentachlorophenol as defined in Federal Register 40 CFR 155.10

NET CONTENTS () () () GALLONS
1 5 30 55

EPA Reg. No. 40831-6

EPA Est. No. 40831-MT-03

FALLS CHEMICALS, INC. GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59408

12-1-6

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS: "DANGER"
Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin.
Causes skin irritation. Do not breathe vapor, fumes
or spray mist. Do not get into eyes, on skin or on
clothing. Wear protective clothing and rubber gloved
when handling freshly treated lumber. Wash thoroughly.
Keep away from children or pets and livestock.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product is toxic to fish
and wildlife. Do not apply directly to water. Do
not apply when weather conditions favor drift of
spray from areas treated. Apply this product only
as specified on this label.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARD: Do not use or store
near fire or flame. Keep container closed when not
in use.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center
immediately. If possible, vomiting should be induced
under medical supervision. Drink one or two glasses
of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of
throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give
anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If Inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air. Apply
artificial respiration if indicated.

If On Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and wash
affected areas with soap and water.

If In Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a
physician immediately.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not store near fertilizers, seed, Insecticides
or fungicides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse
water that cannot be used according to label instructions
must be disposed of according to Federal or approved state
procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation
and Recovery Act.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then
offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and
dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other approved state
and local procedures.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE AS A WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Surfaces To Be Painted: Dilute one part Penta 40 with nine parts Naphtha (sometimes called Paint and Varnish Maker's Naphtha), Oleum Spirits or Mineral Spirits. Treat the wood members as described under directions for use.

Other Uses: Dilute one part Penta 40 with nine parts Distillate Fuel Oil or Kerosene. Treat wood members as described under directions for use.

Apply As A Spray: Use a hand mist type or pressure sprayer. Two flowing coats of the diluted material are usually sufficient to protect joists, timbers and other wood from Termites, Lyctus Powder Post Beetles and Wood Rotting Organisms. Treat structures which come in contact with the soil. Spray all ends and joints of wood for a distance of 3 to 4 feet as well as sections around chimneys, cellar stairs, vent pipes and porches.

Spray equipment is best cleaned by rinsing with some of the oil used in spraying. Soapy water may also be used, since slight traces of this spray remaining in the sprayer will not be harmful.

Apply with a brush: When applying with a brush make sure that the material penetrates the wood. Make a second application to insure proper treatment. Allow the material to freely flow over the areas to be treated paying special attention to the ends and joints for a distance of 3 to 4 feet.

Dipping Or Soaking: To protect dry and well seasoned timbers, posts and other heavy wood members before construction or before placing wood in contact with the soil, dip each wood member for 12 to 48 hours to give effective penetration of the wood. Fabricated products such as doors, windows, etc., should be dipped 3 to 30 minutes.

All wood members should be free of bark before receiving treatment.

Wood should be allowed to dry between treatments to allow for maximum retention.

FOUNDATIONS - SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE CONTROL - DIRECTIONS FOR USE

ONLY FOR USE AND STORAGE BY COMMERCIAL PEST CONTROL OPERATIONS

Chemicals for soil treatment are used to establish a barrier which is repellent to termites. The chemical emulsion must be adequately dispersed in the soil to provide a barrier between the wood in the structure and the termite colonies in the soil.

It is necessary for the effective use of this product that the service technician be familiar with current control practices including trenching, rodding, subslap injection, and low pressure spray applications. These techniques must be correctly employed to prevent or control infestations by subterranean termite species of Reticulitermes, Zootermopsis, Heterotermes and Coptotermes. Choice of appropriate procedures includes consideration of such variable factors as the design of the structure, water table, soil type, soil compaction, grade conditions, and the location and type of domestic water supplies. The biology and behavior of the involved termite species are important factors to be known as well as suspected location of the colony and severity of the infestation within the structure to be protected. For advice concerning current control practices for specific local conditions, consult resources in structural pest control.

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Contamination of public and private water supplies must be avoided by following these precautions: Use antiback-flow equipment or procedures to prevent siphonage of pesticide back into water supplies. Do not treat structures that contain cisterns or wells. Do not treat soil that is water saturated or frozen. Consult state and local specifications for recommended distances of treatment areas from wells, and refer to Federal Housing Administration Specifications for further guidance.

All nonessential wood and cellulose containing materials, including scrap wood and form boards, should be removed from around foundations walls, crawl spaces, and porches. This does not include existing structural soil contact wood that either has been or needs to be treated.

PRECONSTRUCTION SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE TREATMENT

Effective preconstruction subterranean termite control requires the establishment of an unbroken vertical and/or horizontal chemical barrier between wood in the structure and the termite colonies in the soil. To meet F.H.A. termite proofing requirements, follow the test edition of the Housing and Urban Development (H.U.D.) Minimum Property Standards.

After grading is completed and prior to the pouring of the slab, slab supported/constructed porches or entrance platforms, make the following treatments. Applications shall be made by a low pressure spray for horizontal barriers over areas intended for covering floors, porches and other critical areas.

Establish a vertical barrier in areas such as around the base of foundations, plumbing, back-filled soil against foundation walls and other critical areas.

1. Where it is necessary to product a horizontal barrier, apply the emulsion (or solution) at the rate of 1 gallon per 10 square feet to fill dirt. If fill is washed gravel or other coarse material, apply at 1-1/2 gallons per 10 square feet. It is important that the emulsion (or solution) reaches the soil substrate.
 - a. If concrete slabs cannot be poured over soil the same day it has been treated, a water-proos cover, such as polyethylene sheeting, should be placed over the soil. This is not necessary if foundation walls have been installed around the treated soil.
2. To product a vertical barrier, apply the emulsion at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth.
 - a. Rodding and/or trenching applications should not be made below the top of the footing.
 - b. Trench need not be wider that 6 inches.
 - c. Rod holes should extend from the base of the trench to the top of the footing, and should be spaced (about a foot) to provide a continuous barrier.
 - d. Emulsion (or solution) should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench. Cover treated soil with a layer of untreated soil, or other suitable barrier such as polyethylene sheeting.
3. Hollow block foundations or voids of masonry should be treated to make a continuous chemical barrier in voids. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of emulsion (or solution) per 10 linear feet so it will reach the footing.

4. For crawl spaces apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion (or solution) per 10 linear feet and foot of depth from grade to bottom of foundations. Application may be made by rodding and/or trenching (utilizing low pressure spray). Treat both sides of foundation and around all-piers and pipes.
 - a. Rod holes should be spaced (about 1 foot) to provide a continuous chemical barrier.
 - b. Trench need not be wider than 6 inches nor below the foundation. The emulsion (or solution) should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a layer of untreated soil or other suitable barrier such as polyethylene sheeting.

POSTCONSTRUCTION TREATMENTS

Postconstruction applications shall be made by injection, rodding, and/or trenching (using low pressure spray).

Do not apply emulsion (or solution) until location of heat or air conditioning ducts, vents, water and sewer lines and electrical conduits are known and identified. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid contamination of these structural elements and airways.

1. For slab-on-ground construction apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion (or solution) per 10 linear feet. Applications may be made by sub-slab injection and/or trenching. Injectors should not extend beyond the tops of the footings. Treat along the outside of the foundation and where necessary just beneath the slab on the inside of foundation walls. Treatment may also be required just beneath the slab along one side of interior partitions and along all cracks and expansion joints.
 - a. Drill holes about 12 - 36 inches apart in the slab to provide a continuous chemical barrier.
 - b. Where necessary, drill through the foundation walls from the outside and force the emulsion (or solution) just beneath the slab either along the inside of the foundation or along all the cracks and expansion joints and other critical areas.
 - c. For shallow foundations, 1 foot or less, dig a narrow trench approximately six inches wide along the outside of the foundation walls. Do not dig below the bottom of the foundation. The emulsion (or solution) should be applied to the trench and the soil at 4 gallons per 10 linear feet as the soil is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a layer of untreated soil.
 - d. For foundations deeper than 1 foot follow rates for basements.
2. Hollow block foundations or voids of masonry should be treated to make a continuous chemical barrier in voids. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of emulsion (or solution) per 10 linear feet.
3. For basements apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion (or solution) per 10 linear feet. Where footings are greater than 1 foot of depth from the grade to the bottom of the foundation application may be made by trenching and/or rodding at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion (or solution) per 10 linear feet per foot of depth. Treat outside of foundation walls, and if necessary beneath the basement floor along inside of foundation walls, along cracks in basement floors, along interior load bearing walls, round sewer pipes, conduits, and piers.

4. In crawl spaces apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion (or solution) per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to bottom of foundation. Application may be made by rodding and/or trenching (utilizing low pressure spray). Treat both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes.
 - a. Rod holes should be spaced (about 1 foot) to provide a continuous chemical barrier.
 - b. Trench need not be wider than 6 inches nor below the foundation. The emulsion should be mixed with the soil as it is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a layer of untreated soil or other suitable barrier such as polyethylene sheeting.
 - c. For inaccessible crawl spaces, treat soil by an alternate method such as drilling and rodding through foundation walls from the outside.

All treatment holes drilled in construction elements in commonly occupied areas of structures must be securely plugged.

TREATMENT RESTRICTIONS

1. Retreatment for subterranean termites should only be made when there is evidence of re-infestation subsequent to the initial treatment, or there has been a disruption of the chemical barrier in the soil due to construction, excavations, landscaping, etc.. Re-application should be made as a spot treatment to these areas.

Annual retreatment of the entire premises must be avoided.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE AS A HERBICIDE

Winter Grasses and Broad Leaved Weeds in Dormant Bermuda Lawns: To control Chickweed, Hairy Chess Grass, Fescue Grass, Cheat, Annual Bluegrass, Plantains, June Grass and Little Barley Grass, add 3 ounces (6 Tbsp.) of Penta 40 to 7 pts. of kerosene. Spray this dilute mixture over 1,000 sq. ft. of turf area to thoroughly cover the undesirable weeds and grasses. Apply to the lawn only when the Bermuda Grasses are dormant in the fall and winter after the tops have been killed or in early spring before the new growth starts. Do not increase dosage rates since injury may result to the permanent grasses. Keep children and pets off newly treated areas. Do not use on Bermuda Pastures.

Do not graze treated areas or feed forage or threshings to livestock.

Penta does not move within the plant, but dries only the foliage that is contacted by the spray. Be sure the spray equipment being used is providing uniform and complete coverage.

Plants or shrubbery should be removed within 3 feet of treatment area or protect plants with tar paper.

Protect grass, trees and shrubs during treatment as pentachlorophenol is phytotoxic.

NOTICE: This product shall conform with quantities and formulas indicated herein, within accepted tolerances as permitted by appropriate governmental authorities, and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. No warranty extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable by Falls Chemicals Inc. In no case shall Falls Chemicals Inc. be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from use of handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer. FALLS CHEMICALS INC. MAKES NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.