

(LEFT PANEL)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER: Magnesium phosphide from DEGESCH **Magtoxin®** Prepacs, Pellets, Tablets-R or dust can be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling magnesium phosphide fumigants. If a sealed container is opened, or if the material comes into contact with moisture, water or acids, these products will release phosphine which is an extremely toxic gas. If a garlic odor is detected, refer to the section on Industrial Hygiene Monitoring in the Applicator's Manual for appropriate monitoring procedures. Pure hydrogen phosphide gas is odorless. The garlic odor is due to a contaminant. Since the odor of hydrogen phosphide may not be detected under certain circumstances, the absence of a garlic odor does not mean that dangerous levels of hydrogen phosphide gas is absent. Observe proper re-entry procedures specified elsewhere in the labeling to prevent overexposure.

Environmental Hazards: This product is very highly toxic to wildlife. Non-target organisms exposed to phosphine gas will be killed. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes and potholes). Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Magnesium phosphide in Prepacs, tablets, pellets and partially spent dust will release hydrogen phosphide if exposed to moisture from the air or if it comes into contact with water, acids and many other liquids. Magnesium phosphide is considerably more reactive than is aluminum phosphide and will liberate gas more rapidly. This is particularly true in the presence of liquid water and at higher temperatures. Since hydrogen phosphide may ignite spontaneously at levels above its lower flammable limit of 1.8% v/v, (18,000 ppm) it is important not to exceed this concentration. Magnesium phosphide fumigants should not be stacked or piled up or contacted with liquid water. This may cause a temperature increase, increase the rate of gas production and confine the gas so that ignition could occur.

It is preferable to open containers of magnesium phosphide products in open air as under certain conditions they may flash upon opening. Containers may also be opened near a fan or other appropriate ventilation which will rapidly exhaust contaminated air. When opening, point the container away from the face and body. Although the chances for a flash are very remote, never open containers of metal phosphide fumigants in a flammable atmosphere. These precautions will also reduce the fumigator's exposure to hydrogen phosphide. Pure phosphine gas is practically insoluble in water, fats and oils, and is stable at normal fumigation temperatures. However, it may react with certain metals and cause corrosion, especially at higher temperatures and relative humidities.

Metals such as copper, brass, and other copper alloys, and precious metals such as gold and silver are susceptible to corrosion by phosphine, especially at high temperatures and humidity. Thus items such as small electric motors, smoke detectors, brass sprinkler heads, batteries and battery chargers, forklifts, temperature monitoring systems, electrical switchgear, communication devices, computers, calculators, watches, and other electronic equipment should be protected or removed before fumigation. Phosphine will also react with certain metallic salts and, therefore, such items as photographic film, copying paper and some inorganic pigments, etc. should not be exposed. See Section 4.3 of the Applicator's Manual for more detailed Physical and Chemical Hazards.

Note to Physician: Magnesium phosphide fumigants react with moisture from the air, water, acids and many other liquids to release phosphine gas. Mild exposure by inhalation causes malaise (indefinite feeling of sickness), ringing of ears, fatigue, nausea, and pressure in the chest, which is relieved by removal to fresh air. Moderate poisoning causes weakness, vomiting, pain just above the stomach, chest pain, diarrhea and dyspnea (difficulty in breathing). Symptoms of severe poisoning may occur within a few hours to several days, resulting in pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs) and may lead to dizziness, cyanosis (blue or purple skin color), unconsciousness, and death. In sufficient quantity, phosphine affects the liver, kidneys, lungs, nervous system and circulatory system. Inhalation can cause lung edema (fluid in lungs) and hyperemia (excess of blood in a body part), small perivascular brain hemorrhage and brain edema (fluid in brain). Ingestion can cause lung and brain symptoms but damage to the viscera (body cavity organs) is more common. Phosphine poisoning may result in (1) pulmonary edema, (2) liver elevated serum GOT, LDH and alkaline phosphatase, reduced prothrombin, hemorrhage and jaundice (yellow skin color) and (3) kidney hematuria (blood in urine) and anuria (abnormal or lack of urination). Pathology is characteristic of hypoxia (oxygen deficiency in blood tissue). Frequent exposure to sub-acute concentrations over a period of days or weeks may cause poisoning. Treatment is symptomatic.

The following measures are suggested for use by the physician in accordance with his own judgment:

In its milder forms, symptoms of poisoning may take some time (up to 24 hours) to make their appearance, and the following is suggested:

1. Give complete rest for 1-2 days, during which the patient must be kept quiet and warm.
2. Should patient suffer from vomiting or increased blood sugar, appropriate solutions should be administered. Treatment with oxygen breathing equipment is recommended as is the administration of cardiac and circulatory stimulants.

In cases of severe poisoning (Intensive Care Unit recommended):

1. Where pulmonary edema is observed, steroid therapy should be considered and close medical supervision is recommended. Blood transfusions may be necessary.
2. In cases of manifest pulmonary edema, venesection should be performed under vein pressure control. Heart glycosides (I.V.) can be used in case of hemoconcentration. Venesection may result in shock. Upon progressive edema of the lungs, immediate intubations with a constant removal of edema fluid and oxygen over-pressure respiration, as well as measures required for shock treatment are recommended. In case of kidney failure, extracorporeal hemodialysis is necessary. There is no specific antidote known for this poisoning.
3. Mention should be made here of suicidal attempts by taking solid phosphide by mouth. After swallowing, emptying of the stomach by vomiting, flushing of the stomach with diluted potassium permanganate solution or a solution of magnesium peroxide until flushing liquid ceases to smell of carbide, is recommended. Thereafter, apply medicinal charcoal.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. THIS PRODUCT IS FOR SPOT TREATMENT OF FOOD AND FEED PROCESSING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT. **FOR BURROWING RODENT APPLICATIONS: THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED WITHIN 100 FEET OF ANY BUILDING WHERE HUMANS AND/OR DOMESTIC ANIMALS DO OR MAY RESIDE, ON SINGLE AND MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES AND NURSING HOMES, SCHOOLS (EXCEPT ATHLETIC FIELDS), DAYCARE FACILITIES AND HOSPITALS.**

Refer to the Applicator's Manual for directions for use (e.g. pests controlled, specific commodities), precautions and restrictions.

(CENTER PANEL)

**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO HIGH ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY OF PHOSPHINE GAS**

FOR RETAIL SALE TO DEALERS AND CERTIFIED APPLICATORS ONLY. FOR USE BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION. REFER TO THE DIRECTIONS IN THE APPLICATOR'S MANUAL FOR REQUIREMENTS OF THE PHYSICAL PRESENCE OF A CERTIFIED APPLICATOR.

THE COMPLETE LABEL FOR THIS PRODUCT CONSISTS OF THE CONTAINER LABEL AND APPLICATOR'S MANUAL WHICH MUST ACCOMPANY THE PRODUCT. READ AND UNDERSTAND THE ENTIRE CONTAINER LABEL AND APPLICATOR'S MANUAL.

A FUMIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN MUST BE WRITTEN FOR ALL FUMIGATIONS PRIOR TO ACTUAL TREATMENT. CONSULT WITH YOUR STATE LEAD PESTICIDE REGULATORY AGENCY TO DETERMINE REGULATORY STATUS, REQUIREMENTS, AND RESTRICTIONS FOR FUMIGATION USE IN THAT STATE. CALL D&D HOLDINGS, INC. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR DO NOT UNDERSTAND ANY PART OF THIS LABEL.

DEGESCH MAGTOXIN®
PREPAC SPOT FUMIGANT
U.S. Patent No. 4653644

FOR SPOT TREATMENT OF FOOD AND FEED PROCESSING
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: MAGNESIUM PHOSPHIDE. 66%
INERT INGREDIENTS 34%
Total.....100%

(Skull & Crossbones)

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER/PELIGRO - POISON**

(Skull & Crossbones)

FOR BURROWING RODENT APPLICATIONS: THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED WITHIN 100 FEET OF ANY BUILDING WHERE HUMANS AND/OR DOMESTIC ANIMALS DO OR MAY RESIDE, ON SINGLE AND MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES AND NURSING HOMES, SCHOOLS (EXCEPT ATHLETIC FIELDS), DAYCARE FACILITIES AND HOSPITALS.

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no puede leer ingles, no use este producto hasta que el marbete le haya sido completamente explicado.

(TO THE USER: If you cannot read English, do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you.)

FIRST AID

Symptoms of overexposure to this product are headache, dizziness, nausea, difficult breathing, vomiting, and diarrhea. In all cases of overexposure get medical attention immediately. Take victim to a doctor or emergency treatment facility.

If inhaled:

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If swallowed:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin or clothing:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container, label or applicator's manual with you when calling a poison control center, doctor, or when going for treatment. **CONTACT 1-800-308-4856 FOR ASSISTANCE WITH HUMAN OR ANIMAL MEDICAL EMERGENCIES.** You may also contact DEGESCH AMERICA, INC. - (540) 234-9281/1-800-330-2525 or CHEMTREC - 800-424-9300 for all other chemical emergencies.

See side panels for additional precautionary statements.

Manufactured for:

D & D HOLDINGS, INC.
P. O. Box 116
153 Triangle Drive
Weyers Cave, VA 24486 USA
Telephone: (540) 234-9281/1-800-330-2525
Fax: (540) 234-8225
Internet: www.degeschamerica.com
E-mail: degensch@degeschamerica.com
EPA Est. No. 40285-VA-01
EPA Reg. No. 72959-7

Contents: 12 pouches per pail, each pouch containing 5 interconnected Prepacs
Total: 60 Prepacs. Each Prepac contains 66 Magtoxin® Pellets
Net Weight: 2.376 Kg (5.23 lbs.)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage:

- Store **Magtoxin®** in a dry, well ventilated area away from heat, under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area.
- Do not store **Magtoxin®** Prepacs in areas where temperature may exceed 130°F.
- Do not store in buildings where humans or domestic animals reside. Keep out of reach of children.
- DEGESCH **Magtoxin®** Prepacs are supplied in gas-tight pouches. However, once opened for fumigation, the entire contents of the aluminum foil pouch must be used as it cannot be resealed.
- The shelf life of **Magtoxin®** is virtually unlimited as long as the pouches are not opened.

Pesticide Disposal:

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

Unreacted or partially reacted **Magtoxin®** is acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide 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. For specific instructions, see Disposal Instructions and Spill and Leak Procedures in the Applicator's Manual.

Some local and state waste disposal regulations may vary from the following. Disposal procedures should be reviewed with appropriate authorities to ensure compliance with local regulations. Contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste Specialist at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling:

The pails are non-refillable containers. Do not reuse or refill. Offer for recycling, if available.

Triple rinse pails, lids, and pouches with water if they have been contacted by magnesium phosphide dust. Then offer pails for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Rinsate may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, by pouring it out onto the ground or by other approved procedures. It is permissible to remove lids and expose empty pails to atmospheric conditions until residue is reacted. Then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or other approved site, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. If properly exposed, the residual dust remaining after a fumigation with **Magtoxin®** will be dark gray and contain only a small amount of unreacted magnesium phosphide. However, residual dust from incompletely exposed **Magtoxin®** requires special care.

Spill and Leak Procedures:

General Precautions and Directions:

A spill, other than incidental to application or normal handling, may produce high levels of phosphine gas and, therefore, attending personnel must wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or its equivalent when the concentration of phosphine gas is unknown. Other NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection may be worn if the concentration is known. Do **not** use water at any time to clean up a spill of **Magtoxin®**. Water in contact with unreacted **Magtoxin®** will greatly accelerate the production of phosphine gas which could result in a toxic and/or fire hazard. Wear dry gloves of cotton or other material when handling magnesium phosphide. Return all intact foil pouches of **Magtoxin®** Prepacs to original pails or other suitable packaging which has been properly marked according to DOT regulations.

Notify consignee and shipper of damaged pouches and pails. If pails or foil pouches have been punctured or damaged so as to leak, they may be temporarily repaired with aluminum tape. Transport the damaged containers to an area suitable for pesticide storage for inspection. Refer to the Applicator's Manual – Section 24 - for more detailed Spill and Leak procedures. Further information and recommendations may be obtained, if required, from DEGESCH AMERICA, INC.

WARRANTY: Seller warrants that this product conforms to its commercial description and when used according to label directions under normal conditions of use, it is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the seller makes no other warranty, either express or implied, and Buyer assumes all risks should the product be used contrary to label instructions.