

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS  
AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
DANGER**

When fumigating grain, a full-face respirator with a canister must be worn at all times. In addition, the fumigator should wear a full-body protective suit, gloves, and boots. The fumigator should be in a position to observe the grain throughout the fumigation. The grain should be equipped with proper protective equipment such as a self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus or full-face gas mask fitted with fresh black organic vapor cartridges approved by MESA NIOSH, the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Never use a full-face mask and canister in atmospheres containing less than 16% oxygen. A minimum of 16% oxygen by volume is required. Use self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus.

Provide necessary equipment for hauling a person to the ground in case of accidental exposure.

Hazardous vapor and liquid may be fatal if inhaled, swallowed, and may cause eye irritation.

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Do not breathe vapors.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

In case of skin contact, wash with soap and water.

For eyes, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

Remove and wash clothing before re-use.

Do not wear shoes until free of all chemical odor.

Do not use fumigated material or feed it to livestock until aeration has eliminated the odor of fumigant.

Do not enter treated bins without a minimum of a full-face mask with a fresh black canister approved by MESA NIOSH or the U.S. Bureau of Mines for protection against organic vapors.

**PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

If illness results from inhalation, remove to fresh air and call a physician. 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 or if available by administering syrup of ipecac. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If breathing has stopped, begin artificial respiration at once.

**PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Classified by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. as to fire hazard only. Max Kill High Life classified 1 to 5 less hazardous than paraffin oil, in respect to fire hazard.

See UL Index of Chemical Products 995F.

**NON-WARRANTY**

Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

- 1. PROHIBITIONS**  
Do not contain water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open burning is prohibited.
- 2. PESTICIDE DISPOSAL**  
Pesticide sprays mixture or residue that can not be used as a fertilizer, label instructions must be followed. Dispose of residue in accordance with procedures under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.
- 3. CONTAINER DISPOSAL**  
Triple rinse the equipment and bottles for recycling or reuse. If reuse or disposal of them in a sanitary and safe manner is not approved by the local state or local authorities.
- 4. GENERAL**  
Consult federal, state, or local authorities for all applicable waste procedures.
- 5. EQUIVALENT METHOD TO TRIPLE RINSING**  
Empty the drums as completely as possible before the triple rinse. Place the drums up to 300 feet from the fumigation area.

*MAX KILL*

**HIGH LIFE**

**Kills Eggs Kills Pupa Kills Larvae Kills Adults**

**LIQUID GRAIN FUMIGANT**

Leaves No Odor or Taste on Grain - Kills Insects Inside the Grain - Even Kills the Egg

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:** ..... 99.23%  
Carbon Tetrachloride .... 82.82%  
Carbon Disulfide ..... 16.41%  
**INERT INGREDIENTS:** ..... .77%  
Total: ..... 100.00%

**KILLS ALL STAGES OF** Granary Weevil, Rice Weevil, Lesser Grain Borer, Sawtoothed Grain Beetle, Confused Flour Beetle, Cadelle, Angoumois Grain Moth, Indian Meal Moth and other cereal grain insects.

EPA Est. No. 2548-KS-1

EPA Reg. No. 2548-22

**DOSAGE AND APPLICATION**

**HIGH LIFE DOSAGES FOR ELEVATOR BINS**

Dosages are for equivalent results in various types and sizes of bins under the differences in resistance created by varying degrees of grain conditions as indicated by grain temperature.

STEEL BINS		CONCRETE BINS			WOODEN BINS		
Medium or Large	Small	Large	Medium	Small	CRIB BINS	STUDDING BINS	
(Over 5,000 bu)	15,000 bu or less	(Over 25,000 bu)	(5,000 bu to 20,000 bu)	(Under 5,000 bu)	(5,000 bu and over)	(Under 5,000 bu)	
1 gal	1 1/2 gal	1 1/2 gal	1 1/2 gal	1 1/2 gal	2 gal	2 1/2 gal	

**PER THOUSAND BUSHELS OF GRAIN (1250 CUBIC FEET OF BIN SPACE.)**

These dosages are recommended for grain temperatures of not over 85°F (except for higher summer grain temperatures).

For grain temperatures above 85°F resulting from insect infestation, high grain respiration or both, condition grain by an extra transfer and aeration before turning and treating it at all possible. Otherwise, increase above dosages by 1/2 to 1/3 gallon per thousand bushels, depending on grain condition.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**



**DANGER POISON**



See side panels for additional precautionary statements.

NET CONTENTS

GALLONS

MANUFACTURED BY



*Research Products Company*

SALINA, KANSAS 67401

**I. LAYER APPLICATION:** The grain should be in a loose condition. The fumigant should be applied to the surface of the grain in a layer 1/2 inch thick.

2. In steel or concrete bins apply 2 1/2 gallons per thousand bushels of grain.

3. In wooden bins apply 2 1/2 gallons per thousand bushels of grain. If necessary, to respond with a later application, the grain should be under TOP APPLICATION.

4. In wooden bins apply balance of dosage to the surface of the grain after turning.

**MINIMUM EXPOSURE PERIOD:** 72 hours. Leave the grain without aeration.

**IMPORTANT:** To secure a maximum gas extra dosage or defer all application.

**II. TOP APPLICATION:** Max Kill High Life grain in proper condition. However, it should be used for retransferring (3) or fumigating treating wooden bins, and where no gas is present.

**DOSAGE:** Same as for layer application.

**METHOD 1: AT END OF TRANSFER:** In bins over 100 feet in depth, apply 2 1/2 gallons per thousand bushels.

**METHOD 2: PARTIAL PICK UP:** Use 2 1/2 gallons per bin and hold for 24 hours in grain mask.

**METHOD 3: SURFACE APPLICATION:** Use 2 1/2 gallons per thousand bushels.

**III. FLAT STORAGE AND FARM BIN:** Use 2 1/2 gallons per thousand bushels.

**IV. GRAIN TRUCK TREATING:** Dosage must be completely aerated before.

**V. CARLOAD TREATING:** Dosage 2 1/2 gallons for a 1300 bushel carload.

**Application in Boxcars:** Using a sprayer, treating same procedure as in flat storage. Exposure 24 hours.

**Application in Bulk Railcars:** Fumigate 2 1/2 gallons per thousand bushels.

**In Transit Fumigation:** Boxcars and bulk railcars.

**VI. SHIP HOLD OR BARGE FUMIGATION:** Use 2 1/2 gallons per thousand bushels.

**NOTE SHIPBOARD FUMIGATION:** Dosage Completely Filled Holds.

**Application:** Prepare each hold by a dosage uniformly to the grain surface. Completely filled holds insert the nozzle at the top of the hold above the grain surface. After application after application.

**Application:** See side panel instructions for application.

**DANGER SIGNS:** See side panel for application.

**KILL LIFE**

**Kills Larvae Kills Adults**

**Inside the Grain - Even RV's the Egg**

**KILLS ALL STAGES OF** Granary Weevil, Rice Weevil, Lesser Grain Beetle, Saw-Toothed Grain Beetle, Confused Flour Beetle, Cadelle, Angoumois Grain Moth, Indian Meal Moth and other cereal grain insects.

EPA Reg. No. 2548-22

**APPLICATION**

**GASES FOR ELEVATOR BINS**

METE BINS		WOODEN BINS		
Small	Large	CRIB BINS	STUDDING BINS	STUDDING BINS
1000 bu	5000 bu	Large	Small	
1000 bu	5000 bu	5000 bu and over	(Under 5000 bu)	
1 1/2 gal	2 gal	2 gal	2 1/2 gal	2 1/2 gal

**GRAIN (1250 CUBIC FEET OF BIN SPACE)**  
 grain temperatures of not over 85°F (temperatures)

resulting from insect infestation. High grain respiratory transfer and aeration before turning and treat use above dosages by 1/4 to 1/2 gallon per thousand

**KEEP OFF CHILDREN**

**POISON**



precautionary statements.

**GALLONS**

ACTURED BY

*Products Company*  
 KANSAS 67401

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**I. LAYER APPLICATION** This method is used in transferring the grain from one bin to another. The Max Kill High Life being poured in the grain stream at intervals as the grain is being poured. Use a dosing cap for the bin. Allow about a foot of bin space to fill when pouring grain in portion thus allowing the gas to travel through the grain at intervals. Use above dosage for all grain in a single rate of fill.

1. Test a pilot dosage to the bin. This dosage is 1/2 gallon per thousand bushels to be used as a reference for top dosage.

2. In steel bins, apply dosage on grain stream in equal portions at 20 foot intervals as bin fills. Mostly distance between these layers if necessary to correspond to bin depth. Decrease to 10 foot intervals treating very warm or highly respiring grain. In bins of over 100 feet in depth, use application resistant to powder TOP APPLICATION METHOD (see below).

3. In wooden bins apply balance of dosage on grain stream in equal portions at 10 foot intervals as bin fills. In small open top country elevator bins avoid fumes by shutting off grain before application and treating each level uniformly by pouring from bin floor.

4. Add the remaining top dosage previously set aside to the last regular portion and apply as bin fills up. Apply any remainder to peak of grain.

**MINIMUM EXPOSURE PERIOD** 72 hours. Unless otherwise advisable grain need not be transferred following fumigation as, due to leakage gas will gradually leave the grain with aeration.

**IMPORTANT:** To secure a maximum gas concentration fumigation of any grain should be completed in one working day. If a bin cannot be finished in one day, use extra dosage or deferral application until final day.

**II. TOP APPLICATION** Max Kill High Life gases will readily penetrate any depth of grain up to 100 feet. Therefore top application is equal to layer application on grain in proper condition. However it should be limited to (1) early treating of grain that cannot be transferred, (2) treating of recently turned grain where there is no need for retransferring, (3) or fumigation of grain being transferred as a deferred or preferable procedure. It should be avoided where grain condition is unknown, in treating frozen bins, and where no gas mask is available.

**DOSAGE** Same as for layer application, but if grain has lain for some time increase dosage by 1/2 gallon per thousand bushels.

**METHOD 1. AT END OF TRANSFER** This merely implies application of the total dosage on the grain stream during the last few feet of fill at the end of a transfer. In bins over 100 feet in depth apply half the dosage when the bin is half full, the second half as bin is filling up. Use a suitable gas mask.

**METHOD 2. PARTIAL PICK UP** Used to assure lateral distribution of fumigant in top application of recently transferred closely spaced bins. Draw 5 or 6 feet of grain from bin and mix thoroughly in garner, scale or another bin. After shutting off, run grain back into bin and apply total dosage on grain stream. Use a suitable gas mask.

**METHOD 3. SURFACE APPLICATION** Distribute the total dosage over the grain surface. Apply more heavily on grain peak. Use a suitable gas mask.

**III. FLAT STORAGE AND FARM BIN FUMIGATION** Apply the total dosage.

**IV. GRAIN TRUCK TREATING** Double the dosage and fan the truck 15 minutes after application. Do not move trucks, vans or trailers during fumigation. They must be completely aerated before movement.

**V. CARLOAD TREATING**  
 Dosage 2 1/2 gallons for a 1300-1650 bushel load, 3 gallons for larger loads, 1/2 gallon extra for a car of barley.

**Application in Boxcars** Use a sprayer or grain sprayer to apply dosage over grain surface according to depth. Start at one end and work toward other regularly same procedure in the other end. Blow rack to avoid fumes as fumigant evaporates quickly. Hence, two men starting from opposite ends are preferable. Exposure 24 hours in storage.

**Application in Bulk Railcars** Fumigation may be done by spraying a coarse stream over the entire surface of the grain.

**In Transit Fumigation** Boxcars or flatcars may be fumigated in transit. Danger signs must be posted as specified below.

**VI. SHIP HOLD OR BARGE FUMIGATION**

**NOTE: SHIPBOARD FUMIGATION IS REGULATED BY UNITED STATES COAST GUARD REGULATIONS 46 CFR 147 A**

Dosage Completely Filled Holds 2 1/2 gallons 1000 bu  
 Slack Filled Holds 2 1/2 gallons 1000 bu

Application Prepare each hold by sealing all openings that connect with other spaces or areas. Clear the deck of all unauthorized personnel. Apply the total dosage uniformly to the grain surface using a high volume pump, hose and nozzle. A nozzle end delivery of 25-50 gallons per minute is recommended. In the case of completely filled holds insert the nozzle 2 to 3 inches below the grain surface and apply the dosage in a light sweeping motion covering the entire grain surface. As the nozzle is drawn above the grain surface in the case of slack filled holds apply dosage as a very coarse spray to the grain surface from the deck. Close the hatch immediately after application.

Precautionary statements for fumigation of grain in bulk holds. Max Kill High Life or Max Kill 75-25 is a contact poison and is highly toxic to all life forms. It is a contact poison and is highly toxic to all life forms.

**DANGER SIGNS**

Signs should be posted in the grain areas of all grain elevators, bins, trucks, vans, trailers, and ships. At least the signal word DANGER and the words Area Restricted should be entered on the sign. The label should also contain the name of the fumigant and the words "Fumigation Hazard" and the name of the manufacturer. Signs should be posted in the grain areas of all grain elevators, bins, trucks, vans, trailers, and ships. At least the signal word DANGER and the words Area Restricted should be entered on the sign. The label should also contain the name of the fumigant and the words "Fumigation Hazard" and the name of the manufacturer.

**ACCEPTED**  
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