

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**PREPARATION FOR FUMIGATION:** Remove from the structure to be fumigated all persons, domestic animals, pets, including fish, and growing plants. Also remove all foods and medicinals or place in polyethylene bags of 4 mil or greater thickness and seal with masking tape or clamps. Extinguish all flames, including pilot lights. Open doors between rooms and off hallways, and openings into crawl spaces of attics and sub-floors. For control of fabric pests open storage chests, drawers, and closets. Provide for forced air circulation of the fumigant during the application period.

For masonry or metal structures, seal all cracks and other air leaks with caulking material or tape, and seal cracks around doors, windows, vents and other openings. Wooden structures and others that cannot be readily sealed may be completely enveloped with an impervious tarpaulin material such as a 4 mil polyethylene sheeting. To prevent escape of gas through the soil and to avoid injury to nearby plants, wet the soil to a depth of six inches for a distance of one foot outward from the edge of the cover. Seal securely all sheeting seams, and seal the lower edges of the cover to the ground with moist soil or with sand or water "snakes."

**DOSAGE AND EXPOSURE TIME:** For general fumigation under ideal conditions at temperature of 70° F. and above use 2½ to 3 pounds of Namfume per 1000 cubic feet for 24 hours exposure time. Under adverse conditions increase dosage to 3½ to 3¾ pounds per 1000 cubic feet.

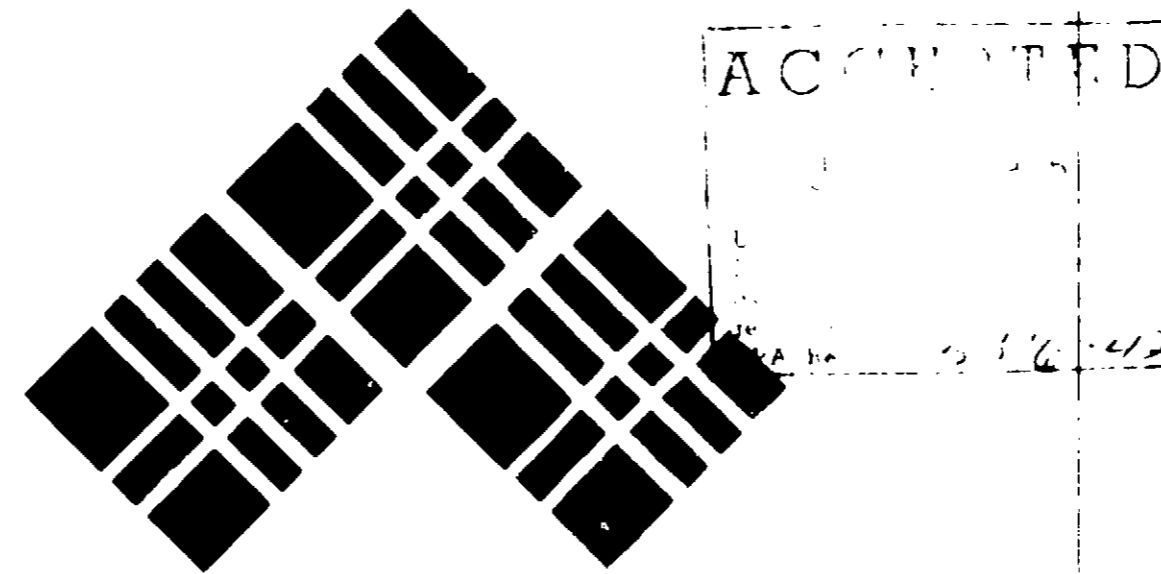
**RELEASING THE FUMIGANT:** Release the fumigant from outside the structure. Lead it from the shipping cylinder into an open space in the building through a suitable leak proof tube. One quarter inch copper or polyethylene tubing is satisfactory. The outlet of the tubing should be fastened to an evaporating pan to prevent the liquid Namfume from dripping or splashing on furniture, rugs, walls, etc. To accelerate distribution of the gas, run a spark-proof electric fan during application and for 30 minutes after application is finished. For an average structure, the entire amount may be released in one place, but for large or complex structures, release it at two or more locations so chosen as to ensure even distribution of the gas. To prevent corrosion, avoid applying gas directly to metal surfaces.

**AERATION:** At the end of the exposure period, remove all seals and open all doors and windows. Use ventilation fans to remove fumigant from dead air pockets. Allow 4 hours for ventilation, then check for completeness of aeration with a suitable fumigant monitoring apparatus such as a Halide Gas Detector.

**GAS MASKS:** A gas mask should always be worn whenever there is any possibility of exposure to Namfume. Before entering an atmosphere containing Namfume be sure to check the mask for leaks. This may be done by placing the hand over hole in bottom of canister and inhaling. If perfectly tight, the face mask will collapse.

### SUGGESTED MAXIMUM TIME (IN MINUTES) THAT CANISTERS SHOULD BE USED IN NAMFUME FUMIGATIONS

Type of Canister	Concentrations of Methyl Bromide in lb. per 1000 cu. ft.			
	1 lb. or less	1 to 2 lb.	2 to 3 lb.	3 to 4 lb.
Black (organic vapors)	120 min.	60 min.	45 min.	30 min.
Regular Size Black (For organic vapors)	60	30	22	15
Supersize Yellow (For acid gases and organic vapors)	30	20	10	5
Regular Size Yellow (For acid gases and organic vapors)	18	13	10	5
Red (All purpose)	18	13	10	5



# NAMCO

## NAMFUME

METHYL BROMIDE ODORIZED WITH CHLOROPICRIN

FOR USE ONLY BY PROFESSIONAL FUMIGATORS

Active Ingredients: Methyl Bromide 99.75%  
Chloropicrin 0.25%

EPA Reg. No. 5316 42-AA

For the control of structural insect pests such as drywood termites, Lyctus or powder post beetles, old house borer, death watch beetles; household pests such as roaches, bedbugs, spiders, ants, millipedes, carpet beetles, clothes moths in garages, barns, storage buildings, and other structures infested with these pests.

### DANGER

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
VAPOR EXTREMELY TOXIC  
HIGHLY VOLATILE • Do Not Inhale

Do Not Breathe Vapor  
Do Not Get in Eyes

### POISON

SEND FOR DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY IN CASE OF POISONING

**FIRST AID:** Place patient in fresh air, face downward, with head slightly below level of lungs. Keep warm. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Oxygen inhalation and stimulants of caffeine at doctor's discretion.

MANUFACTURED BY

### NAMCO CHEMICALS

(A Subsidiary of Allied Equities Corp.)

## COMPLY WITH LOCAL ORDINANCES OR REGULATIONS

### USE PRECAUTIONS

These instructions apply to both methyl bromide and Namfume fumigant (methyl bromide odorized with chloropicrin). Care should be taken to avoid using Namfume in dairy, cheese, or meat plant, or to fumigate living plants, fresh fruits, or vegetables.

The following is a list of materials that should not normally be exposed to Namfume. This list is not necessarily complete but may be used as a guide:

- (1) Foodstuffs: (a) Iodized salt, (b) Full fat soya flour, (c) Any kind of material that may contain reactive sulfur compounds such as some soap powders, some baking sodas and some salt blocks used for cattle licks, (d) Fresh fruits and vegetables.
- (2) Certain rubber goods: (a) Sponged rubber, (b) Foam rubber, as in rug padding, pillows, cushions, and mattresses, (c) Rubber stamps and other similar forms of reclaimed rubber.
- (3) Furs, horsehair and pillows (especially feather pillows)
- (4) Leather goods—particularly white kid or any other leather goods tanned with sulfur processes.
- (5) Woolens—extreme caution should be used in the fumigation of any Angora woolens, and some adverse effect has been noted on the fumigation of woolen suits, coats, blankets, hand knit woolen socks, sweaters, shawls, and woolen yarn.
- (6) Viscose rayons—those rayons processed or manufactured by a process in which carbon bisulphide is used.
- (7) Paper: (a) Silver polishing papers, (b) Certain writing paper cured by sulphide processes.
- (8) Photographic chemicals—(This does not mean photographic film but photographic chemicals used in dark rooms.)
- (9) Rug padding.
- (10) Cinder blocks or mixed concrete and cinder blocks occasionally pick up odors.
- (11) Any materials that may contain reactive sulfur compounds.
- (12) Charcoal materials—charcoal absorbs the methyl bromide and thereby not only contaminates the charcoal but also reduces the gas concentration to a point where an adequate fumigation job might not be obtained.
- (13) Seeds and bulbs that are to be used for planting.
- (14) Pets, fish and birds.
- (15) Living plants or nursery stock.

**THE HALIDE GAS DETECTOR:** This detector is the most sensitive means for determining the presence or absence of methyl bromide concentrations of Methyl Bromide gas. The following table shows the approximate Methyl Bromide concentration associated with color intensity in the flame.

Methyl Bromide Present Parts per Million	Pounds per 1000 cu. ft.	Flame Color in Daylight*
0	0	No color
25	0.00625	Faint fringe of green
50	0.0125	Moderate green
100	0.031	Green
250	0.0625	Strong Green
500	0.125	Strong green-blue fringe
800	0.20	Strong blue-green
1000	0.25	Blue

\*Note that in using the gas detector at night, the flame has a bluish cast which has to be taken into consideration, otherwise the color changes are the same.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonable to Seller, and Buyer assumes the risk of any such use.