

7120 -1125-112

1987

See pages 2, 4 and 5

See pages 15 and 20

See page 14

**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO ACUTE TOXICITY**

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF THE PRODUCTS

BROM-O-GAS®

EPA REGISTRATION NUMBERS

	5785-4	
5785-7		5785-8
5785-42		5785-55

PRECAUTION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee Ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicado ampliamente.

READ THIS BOOKLET AND ENTIRE LABEL CAREFULLY PRIOR TO USE. USE THESE PRODUCTS ACCORDING TO LABEL INSTRUCTIONS.

**GREAT LAKES CHEMICAL CORPORATION
WEST LAFAYETTE, INDIANA 47906**

® Registered trademark of Great Lakes Chemical Corporation.

GLX 160C

©1987 Great Lakes Chemical Corporation

ACCEPTED
5 NOV 1987
5785-42
<small>UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE HERBICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTRATION EL UNDO NG</small>

20/25.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page Number
Statement of Warranty and Liability.....	2
Precautionary Statements	
Statement of Practical Treatment.....	2
Storage, Handling and Disposal.....	3
Spill and Leak Procedures.....	4
Directions for Use	
I. Space Fumigation.....	4
Precautionary Statements.....	5
A. Chamber and Vault Fumigation.....	5
B. Vacuum Chamber Fumigation.....	6
C. Railroad Car, Truck, Van or Trailer Fumigation.	6
D. Tarpaulin Fumigation.....	7
E. Structural Fumigation.....	7
F. Warehouse, Grain Elevator, Food Processing Plant, Restaurant, and other Empty Building Fumigation.....	9
G. Shipboard, In Transit Ship or Shiphold Fumigation.....	13
II. Soil Fumigation.....	14
Precautionary Statements.....	14
A. Tarpaulin Methods for Field, Nursery Greenhouse, and Seed or Transplant Bed Soils.....	15
B. Non-Tarp Nematode Control.....	18
C. Special Instructions for the Control of <u>Armillaria mellea</u> on Citrus, Vineyards and Deciduous Fruits and Nuts.....	19
D. Special Instructions for Control of Ants..	19
E. Special Instructions for Greenhouse Soil Fumigation.....	20
F. Potting Mix Fumigation Directions.....	21
Table I. Application Summary for Structural Pest Control and Other Sites.....	22
Table II. Brom-O-Gas Soil Fumigation Uses.....	24

STATEMENT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Seller warrants that this product complies with the specifications expressed in this label. SELLER MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES; AND DISCLAIM ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR THE INTENDED PURPOSE. Seller's liability for default, breach, or failure under this label shall be limited to the amount of the purchase price. Seller shall have no liability for consequential damages.

Many pesticidal chemicals are poisonous and may leave a toxic residue on the plants to which they are applied. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has established maximum amounts of such pesticidal chemicals that may remain on raw agricultural products at harvest, and it is the user's responsibility to see that there is no residue on such crops at harvest in excess of these amounts. The "Directions for Use" are based on the best available information, and if followed carefully should not leave excessive residues at harvest. However, Great Lakes Chemical Corporation assumes no responsibility as to their accuracy nor for any loss due to excessive residues.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS DANGER

Extremely hazardous liquid and vapor under pressure. Do not breathe vapor. Inhalation may be fatal or cause serious acute illness or delayed lung or nervous system injury. Liquid or ~~excessive~~ vapor, ~~may~~ cause serious skin or eye injury which may have a delayed onset. Do not get liquid on skin, in eyes or on clothing. *Can*

These products contain chloropicrin as a warning agent. Chloropicrin may be irritating to the upper respiratory tract, and even at low levels can cause painful irritation to the eyes, producing watering. If these symptoms occur, leave the fumigatio.. area immediately.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

In all cases of overexposure, get medical attention immediately. Take person to a doctor or emergency treatment facility.

IF INHALED: Remove exposed person from contaminated area. Keep warm. Make sure person can breathe freely. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. If not unconscious, rinse mouth out with water.

ON SKIN: Immediately remove contaminated clothing, shoes, and any other item on skin. Wash contaminated skin area thoroughly with soap and water.

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for at least 15 minutes.

Add: "Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person."

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Note to Physician. Early symptoms of overexposure are dizziness, headache, nausea and vomiting, weakness and collapse. Lung edema may develop in 2 to 48 hours after exposure, accompanied by cardiac irregularities; these effects are the usual cause of death. Repeated overexposures can result in blurred vision, staggering gait and mental imbalance, with probable recovery after a period of no exposure. Blood bromide levels suggest the occurrence, but not the degree, of exposure. Treatment is symptomatic.

STORAGE, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL.

Storage. Store in a locked, dry, cool, well-ventilated area. Post as a pesticide storage area. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage. Store cylinders upright, secured to a rack or wall to prevent tipping..

Cylinders. Cylinders should not be subjected to rough handling or mechanical shock such as dropping, bumping, dragging, or sliding. Do not use rope slings, hooks, tongs or similar devices to unload cylinders. Transport cylinders using hand truck, fork truck or other device to which the cylinder can be firmly secured. Do not remove valve protection bonnet and safety cap until immediately before use. Replace safety cap and valve protection bonnet when cylinder is not in use.

When cylinder is empty, close valve, screw safety cap on to valve outlet, and replace protection bonnet before returning to shipper. Only the registrant, or his designee, is authorized to refill cylinders. Do not use cylinders for any other purpose.

Cans. Store 1 and 1 1/2 pound cans in same manner as cylinders.

Disposal. Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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.

Return empty cylinders freight collect to the Great Lakes Chemical Corporation location from which shipment was made. Return partial cylinders only after consulting Great Lakes Chemical Corporation for proper shipping instructions. In either case, use delivering carrier when possible. Dispose of empty cans in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES.

Evacuate immediate area of spill or leak. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or combination air-supplied/SCBA respirator for entry into affected area to correct problem. Allow spill to evaporate. Do not permit entry into spill area by persons without appropriate respiratory protection, until concentration of methyl bromide is determined to be less than 5 ppm. Remove leaking containers to an isolated area and discharge contents under a polyethylene sheeting of 4 mil or greater thickness onto the soil surface in accordance with instructions for soil fumigation.

Contaminated soil, water, and other cleanup debris is a toxic hazardous waste. Report spill to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the reportable quantity of 1000 pounds is exceeded.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This fumigant is a highly hazardous material and must be used only by individuals trained in its proper use. Before using, you must read and obey all label precautions and directions.

All persons working with this fumigant must be knowledgeable about the hazards, and trained in the use of required respiratory equipment and detector devices, emergency procedures, and proper use of the fumigant.

Directions for structural fumigation and other pest sites are found in SECTION I. Directions for soil fumigation may be found in SECTION II.

I. SPACE FUMIGATION DIRECTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONARY PROCEDURES MUST BE FOLLOWED FOR ALL USES ADDRESSED IN THIS SECTION.

When used for fumigation of enclosed spaces (e.g., dwellings and other structures, warehouses, empty grain bins or elevators, vaults, chambers, greenhouses, trucks, vans, railroad cars, ships, and other transport vehicles, and tarpaulin-covered areas), two persons trained in the use of this product must be present during ~~the most hazardous phases of the operation and must wear respiratory protection when fumigant concentration exceeds 5 ppm in the work area.~~

Do not fumigate with this product when the space or structure (excluding dwellings) to be fumigated is below 40°F. Fumigation at different temperatures may be allowed or required under APHIS quarantine treatment schedules.

When using methyl bromide as a space fumigant, the applicator must placard or post all entrances to the fumigated area with signs bearing, in English and Spanish:

Reuse to "introduction of the fumigant, initiation of aeration, and after aeration when testing for reentry. Two persons do not need to be present if monitoring is conducted remotely (outside the area being fumigated)."

2000-01-01 11:11:11

1. The signal word DANGER/PELIGRO and the skull and crossbones symbol.
2. The statement, "Area under fumigation, DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE".
3. The date of fumigation.
4. Name of fumigant used.
5. Name, address, and telephone number of the applicator.

Only a certified applicator or someone under his/her supervision, may remove placards, and only when the concentration of methyl bromide in the treated site is below 5 ppm.

Refer to the attached amendment.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

Methyl bromide may be trapped inside clothing and cause skin injury. Wear loose, long sleeved shirts, long trousers and socks that are cleaned after each wearing. Do not wear jewelry, gloves or other gas confining apparel. If full-face respiratory protection is not required, wear full face shield for eye protection when handling liquid. Do not reuse contaminated clothing until thoroughly cleaned and shoes until aerated.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION.

If the concentration of methyl bromide in the worker area, as measured by a pump and appropriate detector tubes (for example, Draeger, Kitagawa, MSA, and Sensidyne), does not exceed 5 ppm, no respiratory protection is required. If this concentration is exceeded at any time, all persons in the fumigation area must wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or combination air-supplied/SCBA respirator or evacuate the area.

AERATION AND REENTRY.

After fumigation, treated areas must be aerated until the level of methyl bromide is below 5 ppm. Do not allow entry into the treated area by any person before this time, unless ~~provided with~~ a respiratory protection device (NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or combination air-supplied/SCBA respirator), is worn.

Revised to: protective clothing and "

A. Chamber and Vault Fumigation.

All precautionary procedures as outlined immediately under SECTION I, SPACE FUMIGATION DIRECTIONS, must be followed.

Load the chamber with the material to be fumigated, close exhaust ports, turn on circulating fan and close chamber door. Determine the proper rate of application and exposure time from Table I. Introduce the fumigant into the chamber by releasing it into the air stream in front of a blower or fan, passing it through a vaporizer, or allowing it to evaporate from a shallow pan. All controls should be outside the chamber.

At the end of the exposure period, aerate by opening the exhaust port, turning on the exhaust fan and opening the chamber door slightly or inlet port to permit fresh air to enter. At the end of the aeration period, check fumigant concentration with a detection device before allowing unprotected persons to enter the chamber.

Add. " After application immediately remove clothing, shoes and socks" and "Drenched clothing cannot be adequately decontaminated."

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

B. Vacuum Chamber Fumigation.

All precautionary procedures as outlined immediately under SECTION I, SPACE FUMIGATION DIRECTIONS, must be followed.

1. Place articles to be fumigated in the steel chamber and draw the vacuum (25 to 27 inches Hg).
2. Release fumigant into the chamber (usually through a heating unit to insure complete vaporization).
3. See Table I for specific articles, rates of application and exposure times, as indicated by footnote "b".
4. At the end of the exposure time, release the vacuum and change the air in the chamber at least two times. A vacuum of 15 in. Hg should be drawn for this purpose. After purging chamber, check fumigant concentration with a detection device before allowing unprotected person(s) to enter.

C. Railroad Car, Truck, Van or Trailer Fumigation.

All precautionary procedures as outlined immediately under SECTION I, SPACE FUMIGATION DIRECTIONS, must be followed.

1. Railroad car should be placed on seldom used trackage or siding so that it will not have to be moved while under fumigation. Park trailer or van out of traffic area; if possible on the lee side of a building to protect from winds. Do not fumigate while strong winds are blowing.
2. Seal the off-side door, ventilators and other openings. Seal from the inside, if possible.
3. Secure a perforated tube with the end closed, to the ceiling to distribute fumigant evenly or use evaporating pan(s). Always apply fumigant from outside the vehicle.
4. Seal the door and placard vehicle.
5. Consult Table I for specific articles, rates of application and exposure times.
6. After the appropriate exposure period, open the unit and aerate 1 to 1 1/2 hours. The vehicle must be aerated to below 5 ppm before movement is allowed. The vehicle may then be resealed for shipment. **DO NOT MOVE VEHICLES DURING FUMIGATION.**

For used tires a period of aeration of 2 to 3 days is required for the gas levels to fall to 5 ppm.

D. Tarpaulin Fumigation.

All precautionary procedures as outlined immediately under SECTION I, SPACE FUMIGATION DIRECTIONS, must be followed.

The article or stacked articles should be placed on a concrete floor or other air-tight surface. If the floor is not air-tight, it may be made so by covering it with sisal kraft paper, tar paper or additional tarpaulin or polyethylene sheeting. Provide a space on top of the stack for a gas expansion dome to facilitate distribution. Evaporating pans are essential for the volatilization and uniform dispersion of fumigant except where a vaporizer is used. Shallow pans or basins made of plastic or metal (except aluminum) are satisfactory for this purpose. Use one evaporator pan for each 1000 cubic feet contained under the tarp. For delivery of Brom-O-Gas from outside the tarpaulin, polyethylene tubing is required. Anchor one end of each polyethylene tube into an evaporating pan with tape or a suitable weight. This ensures that the liquid will be directed into the evaporating pan. Place evaporating pan(s) with anchored applicator tubing in the center of the expansion dome. Extend the free ends of the polyethylene tubes outside the area to be covered. Cover and seal the stack with a gas tight tarpaulin or polyethylene sheeting of 4 mil or greater thickness. Allow a margin of at least two feet at the base of the stack for sealing. Sweep around the stack to provide a clean surface for sealing the tarpaulin. Seal tarpaulin to floor by sand and/or water snakes, by taping or by means of moist soil or sand. Attach each polyethylene tube to a can applicator or cylinder valve outlet and release fumigant. Use a cylinder dispenser or scale to meter small amounts from cylinders. Special units are available for use of 1 and 1 1/2 pound cans that combine opener and evaporating pan functions, and are designed to be used with all parts under the tarpaulin. Use rates and exposure times shown in Table I. At the end of the exposure period, unseal opposite ends of the tarpaulin and allow to aerate for at least 30 minutes before completely removing the tarp. Check fumigant concentration with a detection device before allowing unprotected persons to enter the area.

E. Structural Fumigation.

For the fumigation of buildings to kill wood-infesting insects and other pests.

All precautionary procedures as outlined immediately under SECTION I, SPACE FUMIGATION DIRECTIONS, must be followed.

Check with appropriate municipal and county authorities before fumigating to be completely familiar with local regulations. Ordinances may require watchmen or locks during fumigation and/or notification of the nearest fire station.

Preparation for Fumigation. Remove the following items from the structure to be fumigated: 1) all food, animal feed, and medicinals not sealed in metal or glass; 2) seeds, bulbs, and live plants; 3) pets (including fish and birds); 4) furs; 5) horsehair articles; 6) rubber goods (natural latex); 7) carbonless carbon forms and blueprints; 8) automobiles; 9) cinder blocks; 10) articles containing sulfur.

Extinguish all open flames including pilot lights. Turn off electric heating elements. Open all interior doors, openings into attics and crawl spaces. Open cabinet doors and drawers. Windows should be open when tarpaulins are used.

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 can not

be readily sealed may be completely enveloped with an impervious tarpaulin. Seal securely all seams between tarps and seal the lower edges of the tarp to the ground with moist soil or with sand or water snakes. To prevent escape of gas through the ground and 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 tarp.

Consult Table I for dosage and exposure times. For dwellings, do not fumigate if the temperature inside is below 50°F.

Release the fumigant from outside the structure. The shooting hose must be made of chemically resistant material. For dwellings, release the fumigant in a non-carpeted area such as the attic, porch or carport. The shooting hose must be directed into a chemically resistant bucket or tub and attached firmly so it will not come loose. The airstream of a fan must be directed toward the receptical end of hose to circulate the vaporized fumigant. Introduce the fumigant through a heat exchanger to the shooting hose. Maintain the temperature of the vaporized fumigant at 130°F. or higher. In addition to the shooting fan, use at least one fan for each 10 000 cubic feet of space. The fans should be directed up and positioned for maximum circulation. For an average size structure, the entire amount of fumigant may be released in one place. For a larger or more complex structure, release fumigant at two or more locations chosen to aid in the even distribution of the gas.

At the end of the exposure period, remove all seals and open all doors. Unseal tarpaulins from the roof and drop sides to the ground. Use fans to aid in aeration and removal of the fumigant. Allow at least 4 hours for aeration, then check fumigant concentration with a detection device before allowing unprotected persons to enter the dwelling. Do not remove placards until the concentration is below 5 ppm.

F. Warehouse, Grain Elevator, Food Processing Plant, Restaurants, And Other Empty Building Fumigation.

All precautionary procedures as outlined immediately under SECTION I, SPACE FUMIGATION DIRECTIONS, must be followed.

Check with appropriate municipal and county authorities before fumigating to be completely familiar with local regulations. Ordinances may require watchmen or locks during fumigation and/or notification of the nearest fire station.

Preparation for Fumigation. Remove the following items from the structure to be fumigated: 1) all food, animal feed, and medicinals not sealed in metal or glass; 2) seeds, bulbs, and live plants; 3) pets (including fish and birds); 4) furs; 5) horsehair articles; 6) rubber goods (natural latex); 7) carbonless carbon forms and blueprints; 8) automobiles; 9) cinder blocks; 10) articles containing sulfur.

Extinguish all open flames including pilot lights. Turn off electric heating elements. Open all interior doors, openings into attics and crawl spaces. Open cabinet doors and drawers. Windows should be open when tarpaulins are used.

1. See Table I for rates of application and pests controlled.
2. Sealing the Building. The most important part of the fumigation is the preparation and sealing of the structure. A thorough sealing job is necessary. Avoid fumigating under windy conditions.

Sealing of the building begins with the closing of all external openings to the building. Wrap roof ventilators, chimneys and other large openings with a tarpaulin or plastic sheet and seal with duct or other appropriate tape. Screened openings may also be sealed with a wide, commercial masking or duct tape. Cleaning of the surfaces to be taped and the use of commercial spray-on adhesives will improve sealing.

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 can not be readily sealed may be completely enveloped with an impervious tarpaulin. Seal securely all seams between tarps and seal the lower edges of the tarp to the ground with moist soil or with sand or water snakes. To prevent escape of gas through the ground and 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 tarp.

Exterior doors and windows should be wedged tight, locked, and sealed. Large exterior doors may require additional efforts to seal properly. Broken window panes should be replaced. Check for cracks around the eaves, in the floor and roof, and seal them.

Special care should be taken to seal off adjacent storage or work areas in a building that are not to be fumigated. Adjoining buildings sharing a common wall should be cleared of occupants before fumigation. If this is not feasible, spread a glossy-type building paper along the adjoining wall to prevent spread of the fumigant into undesired areas. Sisal kraft and asphalt-laminated paper, plastic film, and heavily oil kraft or wrapping paper are appropriate. In all such cases where the adjoining building is occupied, it should be checked frequently with a suitable gas detector during fumigation to ensure the safety of the occupants. Check local regulations for specific requirements.

Doors or hatches on milling machinery should be opened prior to fumigation. These include elevator boots, conveyor lids, settling chamber doors, dust trunks, and any other openings that will allow fumigant into the equipment. Inside doors, cabinets, lockers, and drawers should also be opened to facilitate treatment and aeration. "Dead" spouts are particularly difficult to penetrate and should be opened before the fumigation.

- 4. Fumigating the Structure. Inside Release. Cylinders should be placed by a team of two people and the location of each cylinder in the building should be mapped. The cylinders should be arranged so that the fumigators can walk away from the released gas as they open each subsequent cylinder.

Because Brom-O-Gas is heavier than air, it is advisable to increase slightly the amount of fumigant released on the top floor. Cylinders should be placed within a room for best distribution into all areas. Cylinders should be placed in an upright position and the shipping caps removed. Because Brom-O-Gas is heavier than air, it is sometimes advisable to attach standpipes (or curved pipes directed slightly upward) to the cylinder valves in order to reduce stratification at lower levels. If standpipes are used, they should be equipped with "T" fittings to direct the gas laterally and to prevent direct contact with the ceiling.

Fans are recommended to distribute the fumigant more quickly and to aid in aeration of the structure after the exposure period. The choice of fan for a given situation may depend upon experience or research data. Generally, one 16 inch fan for every 50,000 cubic feet of space will be sufficient. It is often possible to use heating system fans or other installations already in the building for improved circulation or distribution of the fumigant.

All fans should be running while the gas is being released, and left running until uniform distribution has been accomplished. They may be turned off from outside the building or by using timers.

Prior to fumigation, extinguish all open flames and turn off all high temperature electrical equipment including laboratory ovens, pilot lights, gas refrigerators, oil burners, etc. Brom-O-Gas in the presence of intense heat from such sources may generate some hydrobromic acid which may be injurious to commodities and equipment.

Place warning signs or placards on all entrances to the building. Signs and placards should conform to all local, state, and federal regulations. It is best to inform police, fire and health officials that a fumigation process is about to begin. Observe the location of the nearest outside telephone for use in case of an emergency.

Practice or review the shooting procedure so that the operation will be done efficiently and safely. Respiratory protection equipment should be checked for leaks and other problems before the "practice session". While wearing respiratory protection, quickly open and close the cylinder valves to make certain they are in working order and thus avoid delay during the actual release.

Operators should not be in the building longer than 30 minutes while releasing the gas. If it is impossible for one crew to do it within this time period, additional experienced crews should be used. Two people should work together while the gas is being released and when clearing the structure.

Fumigators should always remain in sight of each other from the time they open the first cylinder until the time they leave the building together. While the fumigant is being released, it is advisable to have additional people, with respiratory protection equipment ready, waiting outside to assist if necessary. One member of the team should record the release of the fumigant from each cylinder so that none are missed. Lock and seal the last exit. If guards are used, they should remain on duty during release, exposure, and aeration periods to prevent unauthorized entry.

- 5. Fumigating the Structure. Outside Release. Releasing the fumigant from outside the space to be fumigated is possible in some situations and will probably minimize applicator exposure to the fumigant. Prepare the building as outlined previously.

Secure the ends of each "shooting" line or hose to each point where the fumigant is to be released, using evaporating pans or plastic sheeting to prevent possible damage to some surfaces. Run each line to the cylinder(s) located outside the area to be treated. Connect each line to the cylinder(s) or manifold.

Lock and seal the last exit. If guards are used, they should remain on duty during release, exposure, and aeration periods to prevent unauthorized entry.

Open the valves to release the fumigant. Respiratory protection equipment must be available in the event of a major leak or equipment failure.

- 6. Aerating the Building. When the exposure period is complete, aeration generally should be started by opening previously sealed doors and windows on the ground floor. Ventilators accessible from the outside should be opened at this time.

After partial aeration, a team of at least two trained people with appropriate respiratory protection should begin opening windows, starting at the lower floors and working upward. Fans should be on to assist aeration. Aeration is usually complete in four hours depending upon weather conditions and cross ventilation. No one should be allowed inside the building without respiratory protection until the methyl bromide concentration is below 5 ppm in the worker area.

Contact the police, fire and health officials previously notified of the fumigation and inform them that it has been completed.

G. Shipboard, In Transit Ship or Shiphold Fumigation.

IMPORTANT. Shipboard, in transit ship or shiphold fumigation is also governed by the U.S. Coast Guard Regulations. Refer to and comply with those regulations prior to fumigation.

All precautionary procedures as outlined immediately under SECTION I, SPACE FUMIGATION DIRECTIONS, must be followed.

Prefumigation Procedures.

1. Prior to fumigating a vessel for in transit cargo fumigation, the master of the vessel or his representative, and the fumigator must determine whether the vessel is suitably designed and configured so as to allow for safe occupancy by the ship's crew throughout the duration of the fumigation. If it is determined that the design and configuration of the vessel does not allow for safe occupancy by the ship's crew throughout the duration of the fumigation, then the vessel must not be fumigated unless all crew members are removed from the vessel. The crew members must not be allowed to reoccupy the vessel until the vessel has been properly aerated and a determination has been made by the master of the vessel and the fumigator that the vessel is safe for occupancy (5 ppm or below).

2. The person responsible for the fumigation must notify the master of the vessel, or his representative of the requirements: 1) relating to the use of respiratory protection equipment; 2) relating to the use of detection equipment; and 3) that a person qualified in the use of this equipment must accompany the vessel with cargo under fumigation. Emergency procedures, cargo ventilation, periodic monitoring and inspections, and first aid measures must be discussed with and understood by the master of the vessel or his representative.

3. During fumigation, or until a manned vessel leaves port or the cargo is aerated, the person in charge of the fumigation shall ensure that a qualified person using gas detection equipment tests spaces for fumigant leakage. If leakage of the fumigant is detected, the person in charge of the fumigation shall take action to correct the leakage, or inform the master of the vessel, or his representative, of the leakage so that corrective action can be taken.

Using appropriate gas detection equipment, monitor spaces adjacent to areas containing fumigated cargo and all regularly occupied areas for fumigant leakage. If methyl bromide concentration above 5 ppm is detected, the area should be evacuated of all personnel, ventilated, and action taken to correct the leakage, before allowing the area to be reoccupied. Do not enter fumigated areas except under emergency conditions. If necessary to enter a fumigated area, wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or combination air-supplied/SCBA respirator (personal protection equipment). Never enter fumigated area alone.

At least one other person, wearing personal protection equipment, should be available to assist in case of an emergency.

If necessary to enter holds prior to discharge, test spaces directly above cargo surface for fumigant concentration, using an appropriate gas detector and while wearing personal protection equipment. Do not enter without respiratory protection, unless fumigation concentration is at or below 5 ppm, as indicated by a suitable detector.

4. If the fumigation is not completed and the vessel aerated before the manned vessel leaves port, the person in charge of the vessel shall ensure that there be on board the vessel during the voyage: 1) at least two NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or combination air-supplied/SCBA respirators; 2) one gas detection device; and 3) a person qualified in their operation.

5. See Table I for specific commodities, rates of application and exposure times.

II. SOIL FUMIGATION DIRECTIONS

THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONARY PROCEDURES MUST BE FOLLOWED FOR ALL USES ADDRESSED IN THIS SECTION.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

Methyl bromide may be trapped inside clothing and cause skin injury. Wear loose, long sleeved shirts, long trousers and socks that are cleaned after each wearing. Do not wear jewelry, gloves or other gas confining apparel. If full-face respiratory protection is not required, wear full face shield for eye protection when handling liquid. Do not reuse contaminated clothing until thoroughly cleaned and shoes until aerated.

Add: "immediately stop tractor and motor."

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES (Equipment Malfunction).

In case of a rupture of hose or fitting while applying fumigant, immediately evacuate area of spill or leak. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or combination air-supplied/SCBA respirator for entry into affected area to correct problem. Approach from upwind to make necessary repairs. Do not reenter area without respiratory protection until a spill has evaporated or a leak has been repaired, and the methyl bromide concentration is determined to be less than 5 ppm.

NOTE: Fumigation may temporarily reduce nitrification in the soil thus increasing levels of ammonium nitrogen and soluble ammonium salts to potentially phytotoxic levels. Accumulation of ammonium is most likely to occur when maximum rates of fumigant and fertilizer are applied to soils that are acidic, wet, cold, or high in organic matter. Apply only fertilizer containing at least 30% nitrate until the crop is well established and soil temperature is above 65°F., then fertilize as indicated by soil test. Acid soils should be limed before fumigation to stimulate nitrification and to reduce possible ammonium toxicity.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

The following precautions must be followed PRIOR to soil fumigation.

- A) Comply with all local regulations and ordinances. Obtain an application permit from agricultural regulatory agencies as required.

- B) Never fumigate alone. It is imperative to always have an assistant present and proper protective equipment available in case of accidents.
- C) Persons in charge of all operations must advise other workers of all safety precautions and procedures. In addition, they must instruct their helpers in the mechanical operation of the equipment.
- D) Check fumigant delivery system for leaks before beginning operation.
Add: "Two trained persons must be present during introduction of the fumigant."
- E) During soil fumigation, at least 10 gallons of water must be readily accessible at the site of application. This water must be potable and in containers marked "Decontamination water not to be used for drinking."

Add: "All trash should be cleared from the field before starting fumigation."

The following precautions must be followed DURING the soil fumigation operation.

- A) Two trained persons must be present during introduction of the fumigant.
- B) Do not make application of this fumigant when there is little or no air movement or there is an atmospheric inversion.
- C) Do not lift injection shanks to turn at the end of a pass until fumigant has been purged or drained from system following closure of shutoff valve.
- D) If trash is inadvertently pulled up by the shanks when fumigating, it must be covered with polyethylene film.
- E) When changing the cylinders, be certain they are turned off and fumigant system is not under pressure.

The following precautions must be followed AFTER soil fumigation.

- A) Post all treated areas with warning signs until aeration is complete.
- B) Two trained persons must be present during removal of the tarpaulin, if used.
- C) Keep all animals and unauthorized people away from area during removal of tarpaulin, if used.

APPLICATION METHODS. Brom-O-Gas is to be used only as a preplant treatment when used for soil fumigation.

- A. Tarpaulin Methods for Field, Nursery, Greenhouse, and Seed or Transplant Bed Soils.

Pests controlled when present in soil at time of treatment:

Plant-parasitic nematodes, including root-knot, root lesion (meadow), cyst, citrus, burrowing, false root knot, lance, spiral, ring, sting, stubby root, dagger, awl, sheath and stunt (stylet).

Add: "Handle this fumigant in the open, with the operator 'up wind' from the container where there is good ventilation."

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Soil-borne disease causing organisms, including the fungi Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Phytophthora, Pyrenochaeta, Sclerotinia, Sclerotium, and Fusarium and the clubroot organism Plasmodiophora.

Weeds, including broadleaf weeds such as broomrape and lambsquarters and grasses such as bermudagrass, annual bluegrass, torpedograss and quackgrass. Not effective against hard seed weeds, such as mallow, dodder, morningglory, and certain leguminous weeds.

Insects, including wireworms, cutworms, grubs, rootworms, ants, and garden symphylans.

Pretreatment Soil Preparation.

Plow, or rip or otherwise till the soil to the depth to which effective treatment is required. The soil should be worked until free of clods or large lumps. Residue from previous crops should be worked into the soil to allow for decomposition prior to fumigation. Soil moisture should be adequate for seed germination. Coarse textured soils can be fumigated with higher moisture content than fine textured soils. For best results, soil should be kept moist for at least four days prior to treatment. Do not fumigate if the soil temperature is below 50°F. For best results, fumigate when soil temperature is 60°F. to 80°F. at the depth of 6 inches.

1. Overall Application.

Inject Brom-O-Gas with a chisel type applicator having the chisels spaced no more than 12 inches apart and injecting the fumigant to a depth of 6-8 inches below the soil surface. The soil surface must be covered with polyethylene film immediately after treatment with simultaneous film laying equipment or by sealing with a roller or cultipacker and covered within 20 minutes with polyethylene film or other suitable cover. Consult Table II for proper rates of application and exposure periods. At the end of exposure period, remove tarpaulins and aerate for 3 days before seeding and 5 to 7 days before introducing transplants or vegetative plant parts.

2. Row or Bed Application.

Apply the broadcast rate to the area actually treated, i.e., the area delimited by the film mulch. Consult Table II for treatment rates.

Use one or more shanks per bed spaced not more than 12 inches apart, depending on the area to be treated. Inject the fumigant 6 to 8 inches below the surface of the bed and simultaneously cover with polyethylene film or other suitable cover. At the end of the exposure period, remove tarpaulins and aerate for 3 days before seeding and 5 to 7 days before introducing transplants, or vegetative plant parts. Where polyethylene film is to be utilized as a mulch, aeration is accomplished by making holes in the film on spacings appropriate for the crop to be planted.

3. Raised Tarp Fumigation Method for Plant Beds and Other Small Areas.

A. Dig a trench around the perimeter of area to be treated, throwing soil to the outside so it can be used to bury tarpaulin edges after covering.

- B. Place items such as inflated plastic bags, crumpled fertilizer bags, burlap bags stuffed lightly with hay or straw, inverted baskets, flowerpots or bottles on the soil surface of the area to be treated to support the cover and provide a small gas dome to facilitate fumigant distribution.
- C. Evaporating pans are essential for the volatilization and uniform dispersion of fumigant except where a vaporizer is used as described in step I below. Shallow pans or basins made of plastic or metal, except aluminum, are satisfactory for this purpose. Use one evaporator pan for each 300 to 400 square feet of area. Special units are available for use of 1 and 1 1/2 pound cans that combine opener and evaporative pan functions, and are designed to be used with all parts under the tarp.
- D. For delivery of Brom-O-Gas from outside the tarp, polyethylene tubing is required. Anchor one end of each polyethylene tube into an evaporating pan with tape or a suitable weight. This ensures that the liquid will be directed into the evaporating pan.
- E. Extend the free ends of the polyethylene tubes outside of the area to be covered.
- F. After the supports and tubing are in place, cover the area to be fumigated with polyethylene film or other suitable material.
- G. Seal by placing the outside edges of tarpaulin in the trench and covering with soil. Tamp soil down so edges will not pull loose.
- H. Attach a polyethylene tube to the can applicator or cylinder valve outlet and release fumigant. Use a cylinder dispenser or scale to meter small amounts from cylinders. Consult Table II for proper rates of application and exposure periods.
- I. Fumigant may be vaporized before introduction by means of a commercially manufactured heat exchanger, by using a copper coil immersed in a vessel of hot water or by immersing a can in hot water. CAUTION: Puncture can with applicator before immersing in hot water; keeping outlet up to allow only vapor to enter polyethylene tube.

4. Special Instructions for Tree Site Replants.

Use practices as described above in method for plant beds, etc. except for the following:

- 1. Confine the treatment to an area not exceeding 10 feet by 10 feet.
- 2. The center of the treated zone must be at least 5 feet from the dripline of the nearest existing tree.

5. Special Instructions for Florida Citrus.

Preplant or replant fumigation of citrus soil for control of Phytophthora and citrus nematodes in Florida sandy soils. Trees which are planted in this treated soil will not bear harvestable fruit for a period of at least 24 months. Apply with chisels spaced 12 inches apart to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. Seal fumigant with a drag or cultipacker following immediately behind chisels. Apply Brom-O-Gas at the rate of 1 pound per 100 square feet. Immediately cover with a 4 mil tarp and expose to fumigation for 96 hours. This treatment will control disease to a depth of 4 feet.

Remove cover and aerate 2 weeks before setting transplants in treated area.

B. Non-Tarp Nematode Control.

All precautionary procedures as outlined immediately following SECTION II, SOIL FUMIGATION DIRECTIONS, must be followed.

This is a preplant or replant treatment for citrus, vineyards and deciduous fruits and nuts. Do not apply to soil where trees or vines will bear harvestable fruit within 24 months. A waiting period of at least 14 days should be observed between application and planting.

This method controls plant parasitic nematodes when present in soil at the time of treatment.

Pretreatment Soil Preparation

Plow or rip the soil to the depth to which effective treatment is required. The soil should be worked until free of clods or large lumps and residue from previous crops should be worked into the soil to allow for decomposition prior to fumigation. To ensure maximum fumigant penetration the soil at the point of injection should not contain more than 5 to 15% moisture depending on soil type. However, to improve sealing, the soil surface may be moistened by means of a sprinkler application of 1/4 to 1/2 inch of water prior to final preparation and application. Avoid treatment of soils that contain more than 30% clay or those with high organic content. For best results, fumigate when the soil temperature is 60° to 80°F. at the depth of 6 inches. Do not fumigate when soil temperature is below 50°F.

Methods of Application.

1. Chisel Application. After the soil has been properly prepared, inject 400-870 pounds of Brom-O-Gas per acre by chisel application with chisels spaced up to 66 inches apart to a depth of 24 to 30 inches. In the row, strip treatments may be made by using a single shank. Chisels should have a wing welded on the back 2 to 4 inches above the chemical outlet to partially break the chisel mark. To fill in the chisel mark and seal the surface, disc and cultipack immediately after fumigant injection. Be sure that the disc and cultipacker cover an area at least 33 inches beyond the chisel lines. Refer to Table II for dosage rates and exposure times.
2. Deep Injection Auger-Probe Treatment. Use one pound of Brom-O-Gas per injection site in lighter soils; two pounds in fine textured soils, to a depth of 24 to 36 inches. Use one injection site per 100 square feet (on a 10 ft.x 10 ft. grid pattern) with the injection in the center of the area to be treated. Tamp or compact the soil at the point of injection. For replant applications in orchards and vineyards, do not locate center of injection site less than 5 feet from the dripline of the nearest tree or vine. Refer to Table II for dosage rates and exposure times.

C. **Special Instructions for the Control of Armillaria mellea (Oak Root Fungus) on Citrus, Vineyards and Deciduous Fruits and Nuts.**

Pretreatment Soil Preparation

To obtain the maximum control of Armillaria mellea with Brom-O-Gas, soil must be dry to a depth requiring treatment. This can be accomplished by: a) planting sudangrass in the spring, irrigating until the grass has established itself, then withholding further irrigation; b) naturally, by allowing plants to grow without irrigation. When soil is dry, cut and remove grass, plants and debris. Rip soil to a depth of 36 inches and disc to smoothness.

Dosage and Method of Application

This is a preplant or replant treatment. Crops which are planted in this treated soil will not bear harvestable fruit for a period of at least 24 months. Methods and rate of application are as follows.

1. **Non-tarp Chisel Application (Not for Use in California).** After the soil has been properly prepared, inject 400-870 pounds of Brom-O-Gas per acre by chisel application with chisels spaced up to 66 inches apart to a depth of 24-30 inches. In the row strip, treatments may be made by using a single shank. Chisels should have a wing welded on the back 2 to 4 inches above the chemical outlet to partially break the chisel mark. To fill in the chisel mark and seal the surface, disc and cultipack immediately after fumigant injection. Be sure that the disc and cultipacker cover an area at least 33 inches beyond the chisel lines.
2. **Tarp Chisel Application.** After the soil has been properly prepared, apply 400-870 pounds of fumigant per acre by chisels spaced up to 66 inches apart, as described above, and cover with polyethylene film.
3. **Deep Injection Auger-Probe Treatment.** Use one pound of Brom-O-Gas in light soils (two pounds in fine-textured soils) to a depth of 36 inches or more below the soil surface. Assume one injection site per 100 square feet (on a 10 ft. x 10 ft. grid pattern) with the injection in the center of the area to be treated.

Exposure and Aeration Period

To ensure the proper time-concentration relationship to control oak root fungus, observe a seven day exposure period before removing the polyethylene film cover. Allow a 14-day aeration period after removal of tarp or application by non-tarp methods before planting trees or vines.

D. **Special Instructions for Control of Ants (including Texas leaf-cutting ant and red imported fire ant).**

Do not fumigate near or under homes or other structures. Plant injury may result if used within the dripline of trees or adjacent to desired shrubs and ornamental plantings.

To control ants, use at least one pound of Brom-O-Gas per 100 square feet of colony. Apply fumigant with a can opener designed for methyl bromide cans and with at least eight feet of plastic tubing or other equipment designed specifically for this purpose. When either tubing or a probe at the end of the tubing are used, a few holes or notches near the tip will help

prevent plugging. Insert tubing or probe into an active feeder hole near the center of the main cavity. The main cavity is marked by numerous crater shaped mounds where a considerable amount of soil has been brought to the surface. Seal or pack other mound openings with soil. Secure tubing so it will not whip loose. Stand upwind to release fumigant. Do not remove tubing or probe from soil for 10 minutes. After removal of tubing or probe, pack treated mound opening with soil to better seal fumigant in ant galleries. Fumigation is more effective when soil moisture is high. A plastic tarp may also be used to improve sealing.

E. Special Instructions for Greenhouse Soil Fumigation.

The use of methyl bromide in confined spaces presents a potential hazard to humans and plant life. Special precautions must be taken in order that these potential hazards be minimized. It is the responsibility of the individual supervising the fumigation operation to see that all safety precautions are strictly observed. Before the fumigation operation commences, the supervisor of the fumigation job shall have conducted proper training of all personnel involved in the fumigation (includes use of safety equipment), removed all persons from the area not directly involved in the fumigation, and inspected the equipment to ensure proper application.

Two persons trained in the use of this product must be present during ~~the application of fumigant and the aeration procedures.~~ If the concentration of methyl bromide in the worker area, as measured by a pump and appropriate detector tubes (for example, Draeger, Kitagawa, MSA, and Sensidyne), does not exceed 5 ppm, no respiratory protection is required. If this concentration is exceeded at any time, all persons in the fumigation area must wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or combination air-supplied/SCBA respirator or evacuate the area.

Fumigation of greenhouse soils may be done by any of the tarpaulin methods described in Section II. A., depending on the greenhouse size and accessibility to equipment. Consult Table II for proper rates of application and exposure periods. If a wind is blowing, all injection should be made upwind from a previous injection site. Immediately after injection of the fumigant and tarping, a qualified person, wearing protective equipment, should monitor the tarped area with a halide detector. If excessive leaks are found, the source of the leak should be resealed immediately.

During this operation, all windows and doors should be open and fans operating to maximize ventilation. The greenhouse must be placarded on all entrances to the fumigated area with signs bearing, in English and Spanish:

1. The signal word DANGER/PELIGRO and the skull and crossbones symbol.
2. The statement, "Area under fumigation, DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE".
3. The date of fumigation.
4. Name of the fumigant used (i.e., Brom-O-Gas).
5. Name, address, and telephone number of the applicator.

Revised to "introduction of the fumigant, initiation of aeration and after aeration. When testing for reentry. Two persons do not need to be present if monitoring is conducted remotely (outside the area being fumigated)"

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Aeration and Reentry.

After fumigation, treated areas must be aerated until the level of methyl bromide is below 5 ppm. Do not allow entry into the treated area by any person before this time, unless provided with a respiratory protection device (NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or combination air-supplied/SCBA respirator). Only a certified applicator or someone under his/her supervision, may remove placards.

F. Potting Mix Fumigation Directions.

Potting mixes including decomposed compost, soil mixes, and manure can be fumigated with Brom-O-Gas. Fumigation should take place outdoors or in a well ventilated area away from desirable plants or occupied buildings. The material to be treated should have a temperature of 60°F. or above, be loose, and moist enough for good seed germination. To ensure a good seal, pile the material on a concrete floor or on wet ground. Pile to a depth of 18 inches. Piles two to three feet high can also be treated provided perforations are made in the pile surface at one foot intervals to assist penetration. Once the pile has been made, install supports to hold the cover a few inches above the pile surface to aid in proper fumigant diffusion. Evaporating pans are essential for the volatilization and uniform dispersion of fumigant except where a vaporizer is used. Shallow pans or basins made of plastic or metal (except aluminum) are satisfactory for this purpose. For delivery of Brom-O-Gas from outside the tarpaulin, polyethylene tubing is required. Anchor one end of each polyethylene tube into an evaporating pan with tape or a suitable weight. This ensures that the liquid will be directed into the evaporating pan. Place evaporating pan(s) with anchored applicator tubing about 30 feet apart on the pile surface. Extend the free ends of the polyethylene tubes outside the area to be covered. Cover with a polyethylene sheeting or other gas confining material of 4 mil or greater thickness. Seal the edges by burying, covering with moist sand or soil or by means of sand snakes. Attach applicator tube to the can or cylinder valve outlet and release fumigant. Use a cylinder dispenser or scale to meter small amounts from cylinders. Special units are available for use of 1 and 1 1/2 pound cans that combine opener and evaporating pan functions, and are designed to be used with all parts under the tarpaulin. Consult Table II for proper rates of application and exposure periods. At the end of the exposure period, unseal opposite ends of the tarpaulin and allow to aerate for at least 30 minutes before completely removing the tarp. To avoid phytotoxicity, aerate for 24 to 72 hours before planting.

Potting mixes in flats may also be treated. Arrange the flats in loose criss-cross stacks no more than 5 feet high, then cover and seal as described above. Introduce the fumigant at the top and in the center of the stack. Use one injection point for each 100 cubic feet. Aerate for 24 hours.

TABLE I
BROM-O-GAS
APPLICATION SUMMARY FOR STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL AND OTHER SITES¹

<i>Treatment Site</i>	<i>Pests</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Rate lbs/1000 cu. ft.</i>	<i>Exposure Time (hrs)</i>
Structures Dwellings.	termites (drywood & dampwood), bedbugs, cockroaches, silverfish, powder post beetle, death watch beetle, carpenter ants.		1-3	24
	rats and mice		4-5 oz.	12-18
Warehouses (empty)	cockroaches, confused flour beetle, rice weevil, granary weevil.	Less than 100,000 cu. ft.	1-3	24
Feed Rooms (empty)	saw toothed grain beetle, rusty grain beetle, lesser grain borer,	100,000-500,000 cu. ft.	1-1½	24
Grain Bins (empty)	cadelle, khapra beetle, drugstore beetle, larder beetle, carpet beetle, copra beetle, coffee bean weevil, groundnut bruchid, common bean weevil, dried fruit beetle, golden spider beetle, Australian spider beetle, cigarette beetle, angoumois grain moth, Mediterranean flour moth, warehouse moth, Indian meal moth, common grain mite	500,000-1,000,000 cu. ft. Over 1,000,000,000 cu. ft.	1-1¼ 1	24 24
Greenhouses (empty)	mealybugs, scale insects and mites		3	4
Mushroom houses (empty)	mushroom flies		2	24
Poultry houses (empty)	poultry mites, bedbugs		.2	24
	rats and mice		4-5 oz.	12-18
Materials				
Bags, Boxes and Crates (empty)	cockroaches, confused flour beetle, rice weevil, granary weevil, saw toothed grain beetle, rusty grain beetle, lesser grain borer, cadelle, khapra beetle, drugstore beetle, larder beetle, carpet beetle, copra beetle, coffee bean weevil, groundnut bruchid, common bean weevil, dried fruit beetle, golden spider beetle, Australian spider beetle, cigarette beetle, angoumois grain moth, Mediterranean flour moth, warehouse moth, indian meal moth, common grain mite		1½-3 ^(a)	24
			2-3 ^(b)	2
	rats and mice		4-5 oz.	12-18
Furniture	termites (drywood & damp- wood) bedbugs, cockroaches, silver- fish, powder post beetle, death watch beetle, carpenter ant., clothes moth, cigarette beetle, drugstore beetle, carpet beetle		1-3 ^(a)	24
			2-3 ^(b)	2

TABLE I (Continued)

<i>Treatment Site</i>	<i>Pests</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Rate (lbs/1000 cu. ft.)</i>	<i>Exposure Time (hrs)</i>
Lumber and Wood Products	termites (drywood & dampwood), powder post beetle, round and flat headed borers, carpenter ants and bark beetles		1-3 ^a	24
			2-3 ^b	2
Used Tires	Mosquitoes		2 (c)	24
Baled Tobacco	drugstore beetle, cigarette beetle, tobacco beetle, tobacco moth		2-3 ^a	48-72
			4 ^b	4
Baled Cotton	pink bollworm, boll weevil		3 ^b	24
			4 ^b	2

¹At temperatures below 60°F, increase the dosage by ½ pound per 1,000 cu. ft. for every 10°F drop in temperature or use an approved procedure to heat the fumigant. Do not fumigate when temperature is below 50°F

²For dwellings, do not use methyl bromide formulations containing 2% or more chloropicrin.

^aAtmospheric

^bVacuum Chamber (25-27")

Remove food and feed commodities before fumigating dwellings.

(c) Warning: Tires may off-gas for 2 to 3 days. During this period, gas levels may exceed 5 ppm. Tires must be free of water during fumigation.

TABLE II
BROM-O-GAS SOIL FUMIGATION USES

<u>Treatment Site</u>	<u>Rate^a & Method^b</u>	<u>Exposure</u>
<u>Field Soils to be Planted to:</u>		
Asparagus, broccoli, cauliflower, eggplants, lettuce, muskmelons, onions (dry bulb), peppers, pineapples, strawberries, tomatoes	180-240 lb/A (IT) 0.4-0.55 lb/100 ft ² (RT)	24-48 24-48
Florida Citrus ^c	1.0 lb/100 ft ² (IT) ^d	9
Citrus, vineyards and deciduous fruits and nuts ^c	400-870 lb/A (NTP) ^e (IT) 1-2 lb/100 ft ² (NTP)	7 da 7 da
<u>Nursery and Greenhouse Soils, Seed and Transplant Beds and Turf:</u>		
Non-food crops	180-435 lb/A (IT)	24-48
Non-food crops	0.4-1.0 lb/100 ft ² (RT)	24-48
Tobacco	872 lb/A (IT)	24-48
Tobacco	2 lb/100 ft ² (RT)	24-48
Tomato (Greenhouse Crop)	180-240 lb/A (IT)	24-48 24-48
<u>Potting Mix:</u>	1 lb/cu. yd. (RT)	24-48

^a Use higher rates indicated for muck and heavy clay soils.

^b Methods of application: IT = Injected with chisels plus covered with tarpaulin.
RT = Raised tarp with topical (surface) application.
NTP = Non-tarp chisel injection 24-30 inches deep.
NTP = Non-tarp deep injection, auger-probe.

^c May not bear harvestable fruit within 24 months.

^d Also requires 4 mil tarp.

^e Not for use in California for Armillaria control.

^f For control of Armillaria; must use tarpaulin.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY