

**Methyl Bromide Odorized
with Chloropicrin
For Use Only
By Professional Fumigators**



TERMIFUME

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Methyl Bromide	98.0%
Chloropicrin	2.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

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

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 closet doors and 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 temperatures of 70° F. and above use 2½ to 3 pounds of TERMIFUME 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 lead-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 TERMIFUME 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.

THE HALIDE GAS DETECTOR. This detector is the most useful means for determining the presence or absence of harmful concentrations of TERMIFUME gas. The following tabulation gives 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
125	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.



Keep Out of Reach of Children

See antidote statement and other precautions on the side panel.

DANGER

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: A full face self-contained breathing apparatus, full face air-supplied respirator or full face gas mask equipped with a fresh black canister meeting specifications of the U. S. Bureau of Mines for organic vapors should always be worn whenever there is any possibility of exposure to TERMIFUME. When a gas mask is used be sure to check for leaks before entering an atmosphere containing TERMIFUME. This can be done by placing a hand over the hole in bottom of canister and inhaling. If perfectly tight, the face mask will collapse.

NOTE: Destroy all used canisters by crushing outlet hose connection so that these cannot be mistaken for fresh canisters. Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Destroy canisters after one exposure. Always use a fresh canister for each exposure. Do not rely on attempts to determine remaining effective canister life of used canisters.

Poisonous liquid and vapor. Contact with liquid may produce burns. Do not breathe vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not reuse shoes or clothing until free of all contamination. In case of contact, immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water and flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention. Do not use ordinary rubber protective clothing, including gloves and boots.

ANTIDOTE: Remove victim to fresh air immediately. Keep victim lying down and warm. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Call a physician immediately.



TERMIFUME



FLAME GAS DETECTOR: This detector is the most useful means for determining the presence or absence of harmful concentrations of TERMIFUME gas. The following table gives the approximate methyl bromide concentration associated with color intensity in the flame.

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NOTICE: Seller's guaranty shall be limited to the terms of the label and subject thereto. The buyer assumes any risk to persons or property arising out of use or handling, and accepts the product on these conditions.

USE PRECAUTIONS

These instructions apply to both methyl bromide and TERMIFUME (methyl bromide odorized with chloropicrin). Do not use TERMIFUME in dairy, cheese or meat plants or to fumigate living plants, fresh fruits, or vegetables.

The following is a list of materials that should not normally be exposed to TERMIFUME. 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 materials 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 cautions 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 papers cured by sulphide processes.
- (8) Photographic chemicals - (This does not mean camera or 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



Southern

MANUFACTURED
MILL CREEK PROD

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