

See pages 244.

**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**

TERMIFUME

Methyl Bromide Odorized with Chloropicrin

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Methyl Bromide 98.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS:

Chloropicrin 2.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

(o o)
X

(o o)
X

**PELIGRO
POISON/DANGER**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See antidote statement and other precautions on the side panel.
PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este pro-
ducto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
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 vapor can cause serious skin or eye injury which may have a delayed onset. Do not get liquid on skin, in eyes or on clothing. This product contains chloropicrin as a warning odorant. Chloropicrin may be irritating to the upper respiratory tract, and even at low levels can cause painful irritation to the eyes, producing tearing. If these symptoms occur, leave the fumigation area immediately.

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.

**ACCEPTED
22 SEP 1987
6720-230**

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTER-
ED UNDER NO. _____ SUBJECT
TO ATTACHED COMMENTS

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated area under lock and key. 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 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, for 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 onto valve outlet, and replace protection bonnet before returning to shipper. Only the registrant is authorized to refill cylinders. Do not use cylinders for any other purpose. Follow registrant's instructions for return of empty or partially empty cylinders.

PESTICIDE 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.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

"If the concentration of methyl bromide in the working area, as measured by a direct-reading detector device, does not exceed 5 ppm (20 mg/M3), no respiratory protection is required." The registrant must identify one or more detector devices suitable for use with the product and provide or reference instructions on its use.

If this concentration is exceeded at any time, all persons in the fumigation area must wear protective clothing and a NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or combination air-supplied/SCBA respirator.

Delete → ~~The registrant may instead identify a specific respiratory protection device to be used with the product.~~

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 protective clothing and a respiratory protection device (SCBA) or combination air-supplied/SCBA is worn.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES

Evacuate immediate area of spill or leak. Use SCBA or combination air-supplied/SCBA respirator for entry into affected area to correct problem.

Move leaking or damaged cylinders or containers outdoors or to an isolated location, observing strict safety precautions. Work upwind if possible. Allow spill to evaporate. Do not permit entry into spill area by unprotected persons until concentration of methyl bromide is determined to be less than 5 ppm.

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 lbs. is exceeded.

FRONT PANEL

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

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

If inhaled: Get exposed person to fresh air. Keep warm. Make sure person can breathe freely. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If 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, gently stream of water for at least 15 minutes.

EPA REG. NO. 6720-230

EPA EST. NO. 6720-FL-1

MANUFACTURED FOR:
SOUTHERN MILL CREEK PRODUCTS CO., INC.
TAMPA, FL 33601

**TERMIFUME
RIGHT PANEL**

Submit the referenced product manual.

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, millipaedes, carpet beetles, and clothes moths in dwellings, garages, barns, storage buildings and other structures infested with these pests.

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 should be used only by individuals trained in its proper use. Before using, read and follow all label precautions and directions including the attached product manual.

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

Wear loose cotton long sleeve shirts and pants, shoes and socks that are cleaned after each wearing. Do not wear jewelry, gloves or boots when handling. Methyl bromide is heavier than air and may be trapped inside clothing and cause skin injury. If full-face respiratory protection is not required, wear goggles or full face shield for eye protection when handling liquid. After application, immediately remove clothing, shoes and socks. Do not reuse contaminated clothing or shoes until cleaned. Drenched clothing cannot be adequately decontaminated.

The applicator must placard or post all entrance 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 fumigant used.
5. Name, address, and telephone number of the applicator.

Delete.

Not applicable

Do not remove a placard until the treated commodity is completely aerated. To determine whether aeration is complete, each fumigated site or vehicle must be monitored and shown to contain less than 5 ppm methyl bromide in the air space around and, when feasible, in the mass of the commodity. If less than 5 ppm methyl bromide is detected, the placard may be removed. However, if 5 ppm or greater methyl bromide is detected, the placard must be transferred with the commodity to the new site. Workers who transfer or handle incompletely aerated commodity must be informed and appropriate measures must be taken (i.e., ventilation or respiratory protection) to prevent exposures from exceeding 5 ppm or greater methyl bromide.

*Retain the statements beginning "When used for fumigation of..."
See attached edited copy of your submission of January 21, 1987.*



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 to storage chests, drawers and closets. Provide for forced air circulation of the fumigant during the application period.

TERMIFUME RIGHT PANEL 2

For masonry or metal structures, seal all cracks and other air leaks with caulking material or tape, and seal cracks around doors, windows, and other openings. Wooden structures and others that cannot be readily sealed may be completely enveloped with an impervious tarpaulin material such as 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 degrees F and above use 2 1/2 to 3 pounds of TERMIFUME per 1000 cubic feet for 24 hours exposure time. Under adverse conditions increase dosage to 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 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. 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 protective clothing and a respiratory protection device (SCBA or combination air-supplied/SCBA) is worn.

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.

In Case of Spill or Leak: Evacuate immediate area of spill or leak. Use SCBA or combination air-supplied/SCBA respirator for entry into affected area to correct problem.

TERMIFUME
RIGHT PANEL 3

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	0.031	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.

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 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.

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POISON