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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS:

DANGER

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS LIQUID AND VAPOR UNDER PRESSURE.
INHALATION MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE SERIOUS ACUTE ILLNESS OR DELAYED LUNG OR NERVOUS SYSTEM INJURY.
DO NOT BREATH VAPORS.
LIQUID OR EXCESSIVE 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.

METHYL BROMIDE VAPOR IS ODORLESS AND NON-IRRITATING TO SKIN AND EYES DURING EXPOSURE. EXPOSURE TO TOXIC LEVELS MAY OCCUR WITHOUT WARNING OR DETECTION BY THE USER.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS:

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

1. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
2. Do not spill or discharge contents outside of areas confined for treatment.
3. Comply with all local regulations and ordinances.
4. It is advisable to supply your physician with information on Methyl Bromide. Literature is available from your dealer or distributor.
5. Obtain medical assistance at once in case of illness after exposure, and do not allow conditions which could accidentally cause further exposure until recovery is complete. (See Note to Physician.)

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

If the concentration of methyl bromide in the working area, as measured by a direct-reading detector device (such as a Draeger gas detector) does not exceed 5 ppm (20 mg/cu.m), no respiratory protection is required. If the 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 (such as a U.S. Divers' Survivair or comparable device).

CLOTHING PRECAUTIONS:

1. Wear loose clothing and socks that are cleaned after each wearing. Do not wear jewelry, gloves, or tight clothing 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.
2. Following exposure, immediately remove clothing, shoes, and socks. Do not reuse contaminated clothing or shoes until thoroughly cleaned and aerated. Drenched clothing cannot be adequately decontaminated.
3. Do not wear gloves of any type, or rubber protective clothing, or rubber boots.

WARNING SIGNS:

1. The applicator must placard or post 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 fumigant used; (5) Name, address, and telephone number of the applicator.
2. 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 spaces 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.
3. Bonsers must be placarded with D.O.T. specified warning signs. Warning signs are available from your dealer or distributor.

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURE:

1. Evacuate the immediate area of the spill or leak. Use SCBA or combination air-supplied/SCBA respirator for entry into the affected area to correct problem. Move leaking or damaged cylinders or containers outdoors or to an isolated location, observing strict safety precautions. Work up wind if possible. Allow spill to evaporate. Do not permit entry into spill area by unprotected persons until the concentration of methyl bromide is determined to be less than 5 ppm (20 mg/cu.m).
2. Contaminated soil, water, and other cleanup debris is a toxic hazardous waste. Report spill to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) if reportable quantity of 1000 lbs. is exceeded.

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.

METHYL BROMIDE 100

COMMODITY FUMIGANT

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

METHYL BROMIDE	100.00%
TOTAL	100.00%

ACCEPTED
11 FEB 1993
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 8536-15

Soil Chemicals Corporation PRODUCTS

P.O. BOX 782 · HOLLISTER, CA 95024

E.P.A. EST. 8536-CA-1,2,3,4;FL-1
E.P.A. REG. NO. 8536-15

NET CONTENTS . . . . . LBS.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER **PELIGRO**

POISON

PRECAUCION AL USARIO: Si usted no lee Ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY TAKE PERSON TO A DOCTOR OR TO AN EMERGENCY TREATMENT FACILITY

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF INHALED: Get exposed person to fresh air. Keep warm. Make sure person can breathe freely. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Give oxygen if needed. Do not give anything by mouth to any unconscious person. Seek medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Immediately remove contaminated clothing, shoes, and other items covering the 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.

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 overexposure 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.

See Side Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements.

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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. 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.

COMMODITY FUMIGATION

AREAS TO BE FUMIGATED:

Under sealed tarpaulins, in flour mills, feed mills, spice mills, textile mills, warehouses, boxcars, fumigation vaults, flat or upright bulk grain storages, tobacco warehouses, and cargo ships.

INSECTS AND PESTS CONTROLLED:

Granary Weevil	Parasites of	Pink Boll Worm
Rice Weevil	Angoumois Grain Moth	Potato Tuber Moth
Confused and Red Flour Beetles	Naval Orange Worm	Mealy Bugs
	Bradyrhinus sp.	Vegetable Miner
Drug Store Beetle	Cowpea Weevil	Leaf Miner
Cadelle	Rusty Grain Beetle	Plum Moth
Mealworms	Merchant Grain Beetle	Pin Worms
Bean Weevil	European Corn Borer	Khapra Beetle
Dried Fruit Beetle	Red-Legged Ham Beetle	Trogoderma sp.
Raisin Moth	European Pinkabout Moth	Anthrenus sp.
Almond Moth	Tobacco Moth	Cigarette Beetle
Indian Meal Moth	Japanese Beetle	Peach Twig Borer
Mediterranean Flour Moth	Thrips	Lesser Grain Borer
	Flat Grain Beetle	Pea Weevil
Mites	Golden Nematode	Sawtoothed Grain Beetle
Sweet Potato Weevil	Tobacco Beetle	Hairy Fungus Beetle
Oriental Fruit Moth	White Fringed Beetle	Fruit Flies of the family Tephritidae (quarantine species)
Corn Borer	Bull Flies	
Mice and Rats	Aphids	
Carpet Beetle	Olive Scale	Bamboo Rhathole Borer
Warehouse Beetle		

PREPARATION FOR FUMIGATION:

(1) Remove fresh fruit, seeds, bulbs and living plants from the area to be fumigated as they may be damaged during treatment. Certain food crops require fumigation at times, most of which are specified by certain quarantines. In such cases follow quarantine regulations, and fumigate only those products for which a tolerance for residual bromide has been established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

(2) Do not fumigate feed products other than those for which a residue tolerance is registered with the Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.).

(3) Do not use dosages higher than those recommended as this may in some cases result in residues in excess of those permitted. Repeated fumigations may also result in excess residues.

(4) Do not fumigate grain if: moisture is high, temperature is low (below 60° F), or there is excessive dockage.

(5) Commodity to be fumigated should be covered with tarpaulins and sealed, or in the case of boxcars, buildings and cargo ships, all external openings should be closed. Seal building roof ventilators and chimneys by wrapping them with a tarpaulin, or plastic sheet, or by stripping the screened openings with a wide commercial masking tape. Stairwells and interior doors should be closed. Any broken window panes should be replaced, then exterior doors and windows should be wedged tight, locked, and cracks caulked or taped. Check for cracks in the floor, roof and around eaves and seal them.

Special care should be taken to seal partitions to adjacent storage or work areas in buildings and ships. Adjoining buildings sharing a common wall should be cleared before fumigation. If this is not feasible, spread a glossy type building paper, Sisalkraft or asphalt laminated paper, plastic film, or a heavily oiled Kraft or wrapping paper to prevent spread of the fumigant into undesired areas. In all such cases where the adjoining building or ship compartment is occupied, it should be checked frequently with a Halide detector during fumigation to insure the safety of the occupants.

FUMIGATION:

Release Methyl Bromide through a heat exchanger or suitable leak proof tube (such as polyethylene) from outside of structure. If it is necessary to release fumigant from inside of structure, a gas mask or S.C.B.A. must be worn as described in Precautionary Statements. Operate electric fan(s) for a minimum of 30 minutes after release to accelerate distribution of gas.

PROCEDURES - SHIP

IMPORTANT:

Shipboard, intransit ship or shiphold fumigation is also governed by U.S. Coast Guard Regulations. Refer to and comply with these regulations prior to fumigation.

PREFUMIGATION PROCEDURES:

a. Prior to fumigating a vessel for intransit 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 will not be fumigated unless all crew members are removed from the vessel. The crew members will 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.

b. The person responsible for the fumigation must notify the master of the vessel, or his representative, of the requirements relating to personal protection equipment*, detection equipment and 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.

PRECEDURES, CONTINUED:

c. During the fumigation or until a manned vessel leaves port or the cargo is aerated, the person in charge of the fumigation shall insure that a qualified person using gas or vapor detection equipment tests spaces adjacent to spaces containing fumigated cargo and all regularly occupied spaces for fumigation leakage. If leakage of the fumigant is detected, the person in charge of the fumigation shall take action to correct the leakage, or shall inform the master of the vessel, or his representative, of the leakage so that corrective action can be taken.

d. If the fumigation is not completed and the vessel aerated before the manned vessel leaves port, the person in charge of the vessel shall insure that at least two units of personal protection equipment and one gas or vapor detection device, and a person qualified in their operation be on board the vessel during the voyage.

PRECAUTIONS AND PROCEDURES DURING VOYAGE:

If necessary to enter holds prior to discharge, test spaces directly above grain surface for fumigant concentration, using appropriate gas detection and personal safety equipment. Do not allow entry to fumigated areas without personal safety equipment, unless fumigant concentrations are at safe levels, as indicated by a suitable detector.

* "Personal protection equipment" means a gas mask or respirator for the fumigant, jointly approved by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

AERATION AND REENTRY

At the end of the exposure period, remove all seals and open all doors and windows that are operational. Allow for complete ventilation. Use ventilation fans whenever possible to remove fumigant from dead air pockets.

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 lease clothing and a respiratory protection device (SCBA or combination air-supplied SCBA).

Certain materials absorb methyl bromide during fumigation and desorption during aeration may call for extended monitoring and aeration periods.

DRAEGER GAS DETECTOR, BENDIX GASTECH DETECTOR:

(Hand Pump and Detector Tube) Methyl bromide may be detected at the Threshold Limit Value (T.L.V.) of 5 ppm. Detectors are available from Sensidyne Chemicals Corporation.

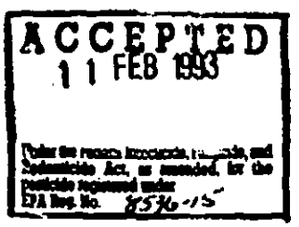
HALIDE LAMP DETECTOR:

Color of the flame is an index of the concentration of methyl bromide present. The following tabulated information provides an index of flame color and concentration of methyl bromide present.

METHYL BROMIDE ppm	LB/1000 CU.FT.	FLAME COLOR (DAYLIGHT*)
0	0	None
25	0.00625	None
50	0.0125	Moderate Green
125	0.031	Green
250	0.0625	Strong Green
500	0.125	Strong Blue-Green Fringe
800	0.20	Strong Blue-Green
1000	0.25	Blue

* Nighttime color is identical, but allowance must be made for the bluish cast of the flame itself.

NOTE: Halide lamp detector is suitable for locating leaks and for determining extent of aeration down to approximately 50 ppm. It is not suitable for clearing a structure for reentry.



WARRANTY

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes 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 reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

CA October, 1992

MP-21159

PRECAUTIONS FOR COMMODITY USE

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS:

1. Keep animals, children, and unauthorized people away from area under treatment until area is certified free of methyl bromide (See Aeration Statement).
2. When used for fumigation of enclosed spaces containing commodities, two persons trained in the use of this product must be present during 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).
3. Do not fumigate with this product when commodity temperature is below 40 degrees f.
4. Whenever possible, apply methyl bromide from outside of structure or car being fumigated. Make sure the fumigated area is properly sealed and posted. Do not move trucks, trailers, or vans during fumigation. They must be completely aerated before movement is allowed.

AERATION AND REENTRY:

1. After fumigation, treated areas must be aerated until the level of methyl bromide is below 5 ppm (20 mg/cu.m).
2. Do not allow entry into the treated area by any person before this time unless loose clothing and a respiratory protection device (SCBA or combination air-supplied SCBA) is worn.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

This pesticide is toxic to wildlife. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or public waters unless this product is specifically identified and addressed in an NPDES permit. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

Monitor area immediately surrounding the fumigation site with a halide detector during exposure and aeration periods to establish that dangerous levels of the fumigant are not present (See Aeration Statement for Halide detector use). The high volatility of the fumigant permits it to be vented from space being fumigated and to dissipate rapidly with no hazard to surrounding areas with correct monitoring.

CHEMICAL HAZARD

Methyl bromide is practically nonflammable. There is no danger from fire or explosion in use concentrations. However, flame can change the chemical to produce some corrosive damage to items in the space being fumigated. Pilot lights and glowing wire heaters should be turned off.

Do not apply gas directly to metal surfaces because of possible corrosive effect on certain metals. Do not use containers or application equipment made of magnesium, aluminum, or their alloys.

The following materials can develop an undesirable odor when encountered in structural fumigation and should be removed from the space being fumigated:

1. Foodstuffs: (a) Iodized salt; (b) Full-fat soya flour; (c) Any kinds of materials that contain reactive sulfur compounds, such as some soap powders, some baking bodies, and some salt blocks used for cattle licks.
2. Certain rubber goods: (a) Sponge 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 bisulfide is used).
7. Paper: (a) Silver-polishing papers; (b) Certain writing papers cured by sulphide processes; (c) Carbonless paper or Blueprints.
8. Photographic chemicals as used in photo processing darkrooms (does not include camera film).
9. Cinder blocks, or mixed concrete which occasionally picks up odors.
10. Any materials that may contain reactive sulfur compounds. THESE PRODUCTS MAY HINDER EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FUMIGANT: Charcoal materials (charcoal absorbs the methyl bromide, reducing the effective concentration and contaminating the charcoal).
11. If there is a question whether a material may develop an odor, a test fumigation may be run with a small quantity of the material.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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. Persons moving or handling containers should wear protective clothing. Open container only in a well-ventilated area wearing protective clothing, and respiratory protection if necessary. 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, 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 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 cylinder.

RETURN OF CYLINDERS:

Cylinders are the property of:

Soil Chemicals Corporation
8770 HIGHWAY 25
Hollister, CA 95023

Soil Chemicals Corporation
2060 East 220th Street
Long Beach, CA 90810

and should be returned promptly by collect auto freight. Do not ship cylinders without safety caps or valve protection bonnets. When a cylinder is partially full and there is no further requirement for the product, contact SCC for return instructions.

SHIPPING:

This fumigant is classified in the U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations as Methyl Bromide, 2.3, UN 1062, Poison-Inhalation Hazard, Hazard Zone C and no exemptions from specifications, packaging, marking, or labeling are allowed. Describe empty cylinders as having last contained Methyl Bromide (inhalation hazard). Do not ship with foods, feeds, or clothing.

DISPOSAL:

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate 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.

RATE OF APPLICATION, METHYL BROMIDE 100

COMMODITY	Examples Of Pests Controlled	Dosage lbs/1000 cu.ft.	Exposure Time in Hours	Minimum Temperature in °F	Estimated* Aeration Time in Hrs.
Beans & Peas, Dry: for example; lima, kidney, blackeye, pinto, cowpeas	Indian meal moth Almond moth Cowpea Weevil	2 3	24 24	60 40	12
Candy	Indian meal moth Sawtoothed grain beetle	1-2	12-24	60	24
Cocoa Beans (bags)	Tobacco moth, Sawtoothed grain beetle	1½	12-24	60	12
Fruits Dried: for example: apple, apricot, date, fig peach, pear, prune, raisins	Indian meal moth Almond moth Dried Fruit beetle Sawtoothed grain beetle	1½ 1	12-24	50-59 60	
Flour and cereal products (bags, packages)	Flour beetles Sawtoothed grain beetle Indian meal moth	1-2	12-24	60	24
Grain Shelled corn	Indian meal moth, Angoumois grain moth, Granary weevil	2	24	60	12
Barley, Oats, Rice, Rye, Wheat	Flour beetles Rice weevil Sawtoothed grain beetle	3	24	60	Use forced re-circulation for bulk bins
Grain sorghum (Milo)	Lesser grain borer Indian meal moth, Granary weevil	4	24	60	Use forced re-circulation for bulk bins
Nuts: Almond, brazil, macadamia, filbert chestnut, pecan, hickory, pistachio, cashew, walnut	Navel orange worm Almond moth Dried Fruit beetle	3½	12-24	60	24
Processed Foods	Sawtoothed grain beetle Cigarette beetle Indian meal moth	1-2	12-24	60	
Tobacco Atmospheric	Tobacco moths Tobacco beetle	2	48-72	45-70	24
Vacuum chamber		4	4	70	4
Hay (Alfalfa)	Sawtoothed grain beetles Angoumois grain moth.	2	16-24	70	24
Lumber	Lyctus, or Powder post beetles	2	24-36	60	12
Miscellaneous such as: burlap bags, wood stakes	Indian meal moth Lyctus, or Powder post beetles	3-4	24	60	
Cotton and Cotton seed Tarpaulin fumigation	Indian meal moth Cigarette beetle	3	24	60	12-24
Vacuum chamber		4	4	60	4
Dog Food	Indian meal moth, Cigarette beetle	1-2	12-24	60	48
Strawberries	Mites Thrips	3	3 - 4	60	3
Fresh fruits and vegetables*	Fruit flies	1-4	3	60	24

* Fumigate only fruits and vegetables for which tolerances have been established.

SPACED CONTAINING COMMODITIES	Examples Of Pests Controlled	Dosage lbs/1000 cu.ft.	Exposure Time in Hours	Minimum Temperature in °F	Estimated* Aeration Time in Hrs.
Buildings, warehouses, flour mills, food processing plants	Indian meal moth Warehouse beetle Sawtoothed grain beetle				
Less than 100,000 cu.ft.		1-2 2-3	16-24 16-24	60 40	12 12
100,000 - 500,000 cu.ft.		1 2	16-24 16-24	60 40	12 12

Note: The above dosages are for insect control.
For rodents, bats, moles, and other warm blooded animals, 1/4 lb/1000 cu.ft. with 6 hours exposure should be sufficient.
At temperatures below 60°F (15.5°C) the dosages should be increased by 1/2 lb. (227 grms) per thousand cubic feet (28.3 cu.meters) for every 10°F (5.5°C) drop in temperature.

BOX CARS	Examples Of Pests Controlled	Dosage lbs/1000 cu.ft.	Exposure Time in Hours	Minimum Temperature in °F	Estimated* Aeration Time in Hrs.
NOTE: FUMIGATE STATIC CARS ONLY. DO NOT FUMIGATE IN TRANSIT.					
Steel	Sawtoothed grain beetle Flour Beetles	3-3½	16-24	60	4
Wood	Indian meal moths	3½-4½	16-24	60	4
Vans, Trailers**	Sawtoothed grain beetles Flour beetles Indian meal moths	1-3	16-24	60	4
Vacuum chambers	Sawtoothed grain beetles Flour beetles Indian meal moths	1-2	3	60	4
Cargo Ships (Do Not Fumigate Underway)	Sawtoothed grain beetles Flour beetles Indian meal moths	1 1 1.5	10 12 12	60 and above 50-59 40-49	

* Aeration time can be shortened if the fumigated area is determined to be free of Methyl Bromide by a suitable Methyl Bromide detector. If no aeration time is given in table, a suitable Methyl Bromide detector must be used to determine when aeration is completed.
Aerate products 48 hours before offering to consumer.

** Do not move trucks, vans, or trailers during fumigation. They must be completely aerated before movement is allowed.