

81951-2

01/09/2006

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505C)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

81951-2

Date of Issuance:

1/9/06

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☒ Registration
☐ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Killz-All 60 Pellets

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

ROC Enterprises, LLC
1051 West Diamond Drive
Salina, KS 67401

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Make the following container label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 81951-2."
3. Make the following changes to the Applicator's Manual before you release the product for shipment:
 - a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 81951-2."

Signature of Approving Official:

Daniel C. Kenny, Product Manager (01)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch, Registration Division (7505C)

Date:

JAN 9 2006

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- b. In Section 5, "Pests Controlled":
 - i. Qualify prairie dogs with the following parenthetical "(except Utah prairie dogs, *Cynomys parvidens*)"
 - ii. Delete the extra listing of "pea weevil".
- c. In Section 6, "Commodities Which May be Fumigated with KILLZ-ALL 60", under Section B, combine soybean flour with milled fractions so it reads "Soybean flour and milled fractions".
- d. In Section 8, "Maximum Dosage Guidelines for Fumigations with KILLZ-ALL 60", revise the last line in the first paragraph to read "The following dosages are the maximum dosages allowed for bulk and space fumigations:"
- e. In Section 15, "Applicator and Worker Exposure":
 - i. Revise Section B as follows:
 - 1. Move the last two sentences to Section E.
 - 2. Add the phrase "is required" to the end of the first sentence and change the word "tow" to "two".
 - 3. Add the sentence, "If the fumigator's exposure exceeds the allowable limits, approved respirator protection must be worn."
 - ii. Revise Section E as follows:
 - 1. Add the following statements, "Transfer of incompletely aerated commodity via bulk handling equipment such as augers, drag conveyors and conveyor belts to a new storage structure is permissible. A Certified Applicator is responsible for training workers who handle the transfer of incompletely aerated listed commodities, and appropriate measures must be taken (i.e., ventilation or respiratory protection) to prevent exposures from exceeding the exposure limits for phosphine. The new storage structure must be placarded if it contains more than 0.3 ppm phosphine."
 - 2. Add the last two sentences currently appearing in the first paragraph of Section B.
- f. In Section 23, "Application Procedures" under Section L.4:
 - i. After "California", edit the typographical error "Santa Barbra" to "Santa Barbara".
 - ii. After "Utah", edit the typographical error "Garfiled" to "Garfield".

4. Submit two copies of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

Stamped copies of the label and Applicator's Manual are enclosed. If you have any questions please contact Dan Kenny at (703) 305-5456 or kenny.dan@epa.gov.

Daniel C. Kenny
Product Manager (01)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosures (3)

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

JAN 9 2006
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
81951-2

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER - POISON

Aluminum phosphide pellets or dust may be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling aluminum phosphide fumigants. If a sealed container is opened, or if the material comes in contact with moisture, water or acids, extremely toxic phosphine gas will be released. If a garlic odor is detected, you must monitor to determine whether phosphine gas is present above the acceptable exposure limits (see section on respiratory protection). Pure phosphine gas is odorless, the garlic odor is due to an inert ingredient added to the formulation. Since an odor may not be detected under certain circumstances, the absence of a garlic odor does not mean that phosphine gas is absent. Observe proper application, aeration, re-entry and disposal procedures specified elsewhere in the labeling to prevent overexposure.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is highly toxic to fish and wildlife. Non-target organisms exposed to phosphine gas will be killed. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Aluminum phosphide in pellets or partially spent dust will release phosphine gas if exposed to moisture from the air or if it comes into contact with water, acids and many other liquids. Piling of pellets or dust from their fragmentation may cause a temperature increase and confine the release of gas so that ignition could occur.

Always open container of aluminum phosphide products outdoors, as under certain conditions they may ignite on opening. Since phosphine gas may ignite spontaneously at levels above its lower flammable limit (1.8% v/v), it is important not to exceed this concentration under closed conditions. When opening, point the container away from the face and body and slowly loosen the cap. Although the chances for ignition are remote, never open these containers in a flammable atmosphere. These precautions will minimize the applicator's exposure to phosphine gas. Pure phosphine gas is practically insoluble in water and oil, and is stable at normal fumigation temperatures. However, it may react with certain metals and some compounds, especially at higher temperatures and relative humidities. Metals such as copper, brass, and copper alloys and precious metals such as gold and silver are susceptible to corrosion by phosphine. Thus, small electronic motors, smoke detectors, brass sprinkler heads, batteries and battery chargers, ink kits, temperature monitoring systems, switching gears, communication devices, computers, calculators, and other electrical equipment should be protected or removed before fumigation. Phosphine gas will also react with certain metallic salts and, therefore, sensitive items such as photographic film, some inorganic pigments, etc., should not be exposed.

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 may only be used by individuals trained in its proper use. Before using, read and follow all precautions and complete directions for use on the Killz-All 60 label and in the Killz-All 60 Applicator's Manual. Additional Applicator's Manuals and MSDS's are available from ROC Enterprises, LLC 1051 West Diamond Drive, Salina, Kansas 67401. (800) 527-8215.

This product is accompanied by an approved label and Applicator's Manual. Read and understand the entire Labeling and Applicator's Manual. If you do not understand any part of the entire labeling contact ROC Enterprises, LLC.

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY OF HIGHLY TOXIC
PHOSPHINE GAS

For retail sale to Distributors and Certified Applicators only. For use by Certified Applicators or persons under the direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Refer to the directions in the applicator manual for requirements of the physical presence of Certified Applicator. READ AND FOLLOW THE LABEL AND THE KILLZ-ALL 60 APPLICATOR'S MANUAL WHICH CONTAINS COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SAFE USE OF THIS PESTICIDE.

KILLZ-ALL 60

ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE FUMIGANT PELLETS

For use against insects which infest stored Commodities and Control of Burrowing Pests. (See Applicator's Manual)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Aluminum Phosphide	60%
INERT INGREDIENTS	40%
Total	100%



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER / PELIGRO / POISON



PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta se la haya sido explicado ampliamente.

FIRST AID

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. Symptoms of overexposure to phosphine are headache, dizziness, nausea, difficult breathing, vomiting and/or diarrhea. In all cases of overexposure, get medical attention immediately. Take victim to a doctor or emergency treatment facility.

• **IF INHALED:** Get exposed person to fresh air. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, begin artificial respiration immediately, preferably by mouth-to-mouth. Contact a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

• **IF SWALLOWED:** Drink or administer one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger or, if available, syrup of ipecac. Do not give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or not alert. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

• **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** Brush material off clothes and shoes in a well ventilated area. Allow clothes to dry in a ventilated area prior to laundering. Wash contaminated bare skin thoroughly with soap and water. Do not leave contaminated clothing in occupied and/or confined areas such as automobiles, vans, motel rooms, etc.

• **IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Aluminum phosphide granules, powder, or pellets reacts with moisture in the air, acids and many other liquids to release phosphine gas. Mild exposure by inhalation causes malaise, ringing of ears, fatigue, nausea and pressure in the chest which is relieved by removal to fresh air. Moderate poisoning causes weakness, vomiting, epigastric pain, chest pain, diarrhea and dyspnea. Severe poisoning may occur in a few hours to several days resulting in pulmonary edema, and may lead to dizziness, cyanosis, unconsciousness, and death. In sufficient quantity, phosphine affects the liver, kidneys, lungs, nervous system and circulatory system. Inhalation can cause lung edema and hyperemia, small perivascular brain hemorrhages and brain edema. Ingestion can cause lung and brain symptoms, but damage to the viscera is more common. Phosphine poisoning may result in (1) pulmonary edema, (2) liver elevated serum GOT, LDH and alkaline phosphatase, reduced prothrombin, hemorrhage and jaundice, and (3) kidney hematuria and anuria. Pathology is characteristic of hypoxia. Frequent exposure over a period of days or weeks may cause poisoning. Treatment is symptomatic.

SEE SIDE PANEL AND APPLICATOR'S MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Manufactured for: ROC Enterprises, LLC 1051 West Diamond Drive Salina, Kansas 67401	Contents: Net Weight: 1660 Pellets 2.2 lbs. (1 Kilo) EPA REG. NO. EPA EST. NO.
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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE:

Store under lock and key, in a dry, well-ventilated area away from heat. Post as a pesticide storage area. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storing pesticide in the same areas used to store these commodities. Do not store in buildings inhabited by humans or domestic animals.

DISPOSAL:

Unreacted or partially spent aluminum phosphide is acutely hazardous. 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 representatives at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. For specific instructions, see Spill and Leak Procedures.

Some local and state waste disposal regulations may vary from the following recommendations. Disposal procedures should be reviewed with appropriate authorities to ensure compliance with local regulations. Contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste Specialist at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Triple rinse flasks and stoppers with water. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. It is also permissible to remove lids and expose empty flasks outdoors until residue in the flasks is reacted. Then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or other approved site, or by other procedures approved by state and federal authorities.

If properly exposed, the residual dust remaining after a fumigation with aluminum phosphide will be grayish-white and contain only a small amount of unreacted material. However, residual dust from incompletely exposed aluminum phosphide will require special care. Refer to Killz-All 60 Applicator's Manual for specific instructions.

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES

A spill, other than incidental to application or normal handling, may produce high levels of gas. Therefore, attending personnel must wear SCBA or its equivalent when the concentration is unknown. Other NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection may be worn if the concentration is known. Do not use water at any time to clean up a spill of aluminum phosphide. Water in contact with unreacted pellets will greatly accelerate the production of phosphine gas which could result in a toxic and/or fire hazard. Wear cotton gloves when handling this product.

Return all intact containers to cardboard cases or other suitable packaging which has been properly marked according to DOT regulations. Notify consignee and shipper of damaged cases. If containers have been punctured or damaged so as to leak, the container may be temporarily repaired with aluminum tape or the aluminum phosphide may be transferred from the damaged containers to a sound metal container which should be sealed and properly labeled as aluminum phosphide. Transport the damaged container to an area suitable for pesticide storage for inspection. Further instructions and recommendations may be obtained, if required, from ROC Enterprises, LLC.

IN CASE OF CHEMICAL EMERGENCY

Emergency phone: 800-424-9300. All incidents must be reported as per requirements of OSHA CFR 29. Registrant must be informed of any incident involving the use of this product. Please call 800-527-8215 (x) (785) 820-9896 immediately. Address: ROC Enterprises, LLC 1051 West Diamond Drive, Salina, Kansas 67401.

SEE APPLICATOR'S MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

WARRANTY

Seller does not make any warranties expressed or implied on the usage of this product other than those directed on the label. Customer assumes all risks in handling and use of this material contrary to label recommendations.

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**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY OF HIGHLY
TOXIC PHOSPHINE GAS**

For retail sale to Dealers and Certified Applicators only. For use by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Refer to the directions in this Applicator's Manual for requirements of the physical presence of a Certified Applicator.

APPLICATOR'S MANUAL
FOR

KILLZ-ALL 60®

TABLETS & PELLETS

For use against insects which infest stored Commodities and Control of Burrowing Insects

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Aluminum Phosphide..... 60%
INERT INGREDIENTS..... 40%
Total..... 100%

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS

2/11/06 EPA Filer Dated:

JAN 9 2006

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

81951-2



**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER -- POISON -- PELIGRO**



THIS PRODUCT MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN APPROVED LABEL AND AN APPLICATION MANUAL. READ AND UNDERSTAND THE ENTIRE LABEL AND APPLICATORS MANUAL. ALL PARTS OF THE LABELING AND APPLICATORS MANUAL ARE EQUALLY IMPORTANT FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THESE PRODUCTS. CONSULT WITH YOUR STATE LEAD PESTICIDE REGULATORY AGENCY TO DETERMINE REGULATORY STATUS, REQUIREMENTS, AND RESTRICTIONS FOR FUMIGATION USE IN THAT STATE. CALL (1-800-527-8215) IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR DO NOT UNDERSTAND ANY PART OF THE PRODUCT LABEL OR APPLICATION MANUAL.

PELIGRO AL USARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta se la haya sido explicado ampliamente.

TO THE USER: If you cannot read English, do not use this product until the label and Applicator's manual has been fully explained to you.

FIRST AID

See inside pages for FIRST AID and additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

KILLZ-ALL 60® TABLETS and PELLETS ARE NONCOMBUSTIBLE, BUT EXPOSURE TO MOIST AIR OR WATER RELEASES FLAMMABLE AND TOXIC PHOSPHINE GAS. SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION MAY RESULT IF CONTACTED BY WATER, ACIDS, OR CHEMICALS.

ROC ENTERPRISES LLC
1051 WEST DIAMOND DRIVE
SALINA, KANSAS 67401

Emergency Phone # 800-424-9300 / 800-527-8215

EPA Establishment Number:

EPA REG. NO.:

KILLZ-ALL 60® TABLETS

KILLZ-ALL 60® PELLETS

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SECTION 1 FIRST AID

FIRST AID: Symptoms of overexposure are headache, dizziness, nausea, difficult breathing, vomiting, and diarrhea. In all cases of overexposure, get medical attention immediately. Take victim to a doctor or emergency treatment facility. Have this Applicator's Manual with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. Direct the emergency personnel to SECTION 1. FIRST AID

If inhaled:

- Get exposed person to fresh air. Keep warm and make sure person can breathe freely.
- If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration by mouth-to-mouth or other means of resuscitation.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If swallowed:

- Call a Poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Drink or administer one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger, or if available, syrup of ipecac.
- Do not give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or not alert.

If on skin or clothing:

- Brush or shake material off clothes and shoes in a well-ventilated area.
- Allow clothes to aerate in a ventilated area prior to laundering.
- Do not leave contaminated clothing in occupied and/or confined areas such as automobiles, vans, motel rooms, etc.
- Wash contaminated skin thoroughly with soap and water.

If in eyes:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes.
- Remove contact lens, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label or Applicator's Manual with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-hour emergency medical treatment, contact the National Pesticide Information Center 1-800-858-7378

A. Note to Physician (we recommend that this section be given to the attending physician)

Aluminum phosphide tablets and pellets react with moisture from the air, acids and many other liquids to release Phosphine gas. Mild exposure by inhalation causes malaise (indefinite feeling of sickness), ringing in the ears, fatigue, nausea and pressure in the chest, which is relieved by removal to fresh air. Moderate poisoning may occur within a few hours to several days resulting in pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs) and may lead to dizziness, cyanosis (blue or purple skin color), unconsciousness, and death.

In sufficient quantity, Phosphine affects the liver, kidneys, lungs, nervous system and circulatory system. Inhalation can cause lung edema (fluid in lungs) and hyperemia (excess of blood in body parts), small per vascular brain hemorrhages and brain edema (fluid in brain). Ingestion can cause lung and brain symptoms but damage to the viscera (body cavity organs) is more common. Phosphine poisoning may result in (1) pulmonary edema, (2) liver elevated serum GOT, LDH, and alkaline phosphates, reduced prothrombin, hemorrhage, and jaundice (yellow skin color) and (3) kidney hematuria (blood in urine) and anuria (abnormal or lack of urination). Pathology is characteristic of hypoxia (oxygen deficiency in body tissue). Frequent exposure to concentration above permissible levels over a period of days or weeks may cause poisoning. Treatment is symptomatic.

The following measures are suggested for use by the physician in accordance with his own judgment: In its milder form, symptoms of poisoning may take some time (up to 24 hours) to make their appearance, and the following is suggested:

1. Give complete rest for 1-2 days, during which the patient must be kept quiet and warm.

2. Should patient suffer from vomiting or increased blood sugar, appropriate solutions should be administered. Treatment with oxygen-breathing equipment is recommended, as is the administration of cardiac and circulatory stimulants.

In cases of severe poisoning (Intensive Care Unit recommended):

1. Where pulmonary edema is observed, steroid therapy should be considered and close medical supervision is recommended. Blood transfusions may be necessary.
2. In case of manifest pulmonary edema, venesection should be performed under vein pressure control. Heart glycosides (I.V.) (in case of hemoconcentration, venesection may result in shock). On progressive edema of the lungs: immediate intubations with a constant removal of edema fluid and oxygen over-pressure respiration, as well as any measures required for shock treatment. In case of kidney failure, extra corporeal hemodialysis is necessary. There is no specific antidote known for the poisoning.
3. Mention should be made here of suicidal attempts by taking solid Aluminum phosphide by mouth. After swallowing: emptying of the stomach by vomiting, flushing of the stomach with diluted potassium permanganate solution of magnesium peroxide until flushing ceases to smell of carbide. Thereafter, apply carbomedicanalis.

SECTION 2 Introduction

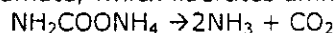
KILLZ-ALL 60® fumigants are used to protect stored commodities from damage by insects and for the control of burrowing pests. Fumigation of stored products with KILLZ-ALL 60® in the manner prescribed in the label and applicator's manual does not contaminate the stored commodity.

KILLZ-ALL 60® and other Aluminum Phosphide fumigants are acted upon by atmospheric moisture to produce Phosphine gas. KILLZ-ALL 60® tablets and pellets contain aluminum phosphide (ALP) as their active ingredient and will liberate Phosphine gas via the following chemical reaction:



Phosphine gas is highly toxic to insects, burrowing pests, humans, and other forms of animal life. In addition to its toxic properties, the gas will corrode certain metals and may ignite spontaneously in air at concentrations above its lower flammable limit of 1.8% (v/v). These hazards will be described in greater detail later on in this Applicator's Manual for KILLZ-ALL 60® pellets and tablets.

KILLZ-ALL 60® also contains ammonium carbamate, which liberates ammonia and carbon dioxide as follows:



These gases are essentially nonflammable and act as inerting agents to reduce fire hazards. The ammonia gas also serves as a warning agent.

KILLZ-ALL 60® is prepared in two forms: tablets and pellets. The rounded tablets weigh approximately 3 grams and release 1 gram of phosphine gas. They are about 16mm in diameter and are bulk packaged in resealable aluminum flasks containing 100 or 500 tablets each. The pellets weigh approximately 0.6 grams and release 0.2 gram of phosphine gas. They are about 6 mm in diameter and are packaged in resealable flasks containing either 1660 or 2500 pellets.

Upon exposure to air, **KILLZ-ALL 60®** pellets and tablets begin to react with atmospheric moisture to produce small quantities of phosphine gas. This reaction starts slowly, gradually accelerates and then tapers off again as the aluminum phosphide is spent. **KILLZ-ALL 60®** pellets react somewhat faster than do the tablets. The rates of decomposition of the tablets and pellets will vary depending upon moisture and temperature conditions. For example, when moisture and temperature of the fumigated commodity are high and decomposition of **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablets, pellets may be complete in less than 3 days. However, at lower ambient temperatures and relative humidity levels, decomposition of **KILLZ-ALL 60®** may require 5 days or more. After decomposition, **KILLZ-ALL 60®** leaves a gray-white powder composed almost entirely of aluminum hydroxide and other inert ingredients. This will cause no problems if the fumigant has been added directly to commodities such as grain or bulk animal feed. However, the spent powder must usually be retrieved for disposal after space fumigations. If properly exposed, the spent **KILLZ-ALL 60®** will normally contain only a small amount of unreacted aluminum phosphide and may be disposed of without hazard. While not considered a hazardous waste, partially spent residual powder from incompletely exposed

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KILLZ-ALL 60® will require special care. Precautions and instructions for further deactivation and disposal will be given later in this Manual. Section 24 Disposal Instructions pg. 24-26

KILLZ-ALL 60® pellets and tablets are supplied in gas-tight containers and their shelf life is unlimited as long as the packaging remains intact. Once opened for fumigation, the flasks of tablets and pellets may be tightly resealed and stored for future use. Storage and handling instructions will be given in detail later in this Applicator's Manual. Section 19 Storage Instructions pg. 14

SECTION 3. PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

A. Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER - POISON: Aluminum Phosphide from **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablets and pellets may be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling aluminum phosphide fumigants. If sealed container is opened, or if the material comes in contact with moisture, water or acids, these products will release phosphine which is an extremely toxic gas. If a garlic odor is detected, refer to the Industrial Hygiene Monitoring Section 15 F on page 12 of the Applicator's Manual for appropriate monitoring procedures. Pure phosphine gas is odorless; the garlic odor is due to a contaminant. Since the odor of phosphine may not be detected under some circumstances, the absence of a garlic odor does not mean that dangerous levels of phosphine gas are absent. Observe proper re-entry procedures specified elsewhere in the labeling to prevent overexposure.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is highly toxic to fish and wildlife. Non-target organisms exposed to phosphine gas will be killed. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal wastes.

C. Physical and Chemical Hazards

Aluminum Phosphide in tablets and pellets will release phosphine if exposed to moisture from the air or if it comes in contact with water, acids and many other liquids. Piling of tablets and pellets may cause a temperature increase and confine the release of gas so that ignition could occur.

Always open containers of aluminum phosphide products in open air, as under certain conditions, they may flash upon opening. You may also wish to open containers near a fan or other appropriate ventilation, which will rapidly exhaust contaminated air. When opening, point the container away from the face and body and slowly loosen the cap.

Although the chances for a flash are remote, never open the containers in a flammable atmosphere. These precautions will also reduce the fumigator's exposure to phosphine.

Pure Phosphine gas is practically insoluble in water, fats and oils, and is stable at normal fumigation temperatures. However, it may react with certain metals and cause corrosion, especially at higher temperatures and relative humidity. Metals such as copper, brass and other copper alloys and precious metals such as gold and silver are susceptible to corrosion by Phosphine. Thus, small electric motors, smoke detectors, brass sprinkler heads, batteries and battery chargers, fork lifts, temperature monitoring systems, switching gears, communication devices, computers, calculators and other electrical equipment should be protected or removed before fumigation. Phosphine will also react with certain metallic salts and therefore, sensitive items such as photographic film, some inorganic pigments, etc. should not be exposed.

SECTION 4 DIRECTIONS FOR USE

A. General

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

1. **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablets and pellets are Restricted Use Pesticides due to the acute inhalation toxicity of phosphine (Phosphine PH₃) gas. Read and follow the label and this **KILLZ-ALL 60®** Applicator's Manual, which contains complete instructions for the safe use of this pesticide.

2. **KILLZ-ALL 60®** is a highly hazardous material and should be used only by individuals trained in its proper use. Before using, read and follow the label precautions and directions. Additional copies of this Manual are available from **ROC Enterprises, LLC 1051 WEST DIAMOND DRIVE SALINA, KS 67401**

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Persons working with **KILLZ-ALL 60®** should be knowledgeable of the hazards of this chemical and trained in the use of required respiratory equipment and detector device, emergency procedures and use of the fumigant.

3. Prior to fumigation, review the MSDS, Applicator's Manual and safety information with appropriate company employees. On an annual basis, or more frequently if required by the Fumigation Management Plan, provide and review with local emergency planning committee officials (as defined by EPCRA section 301©) the MSDS, Applicator's Manual, and other relevant safety information, if available, for use in the event of an emergency.

SECTION 5 PESTS CONTROLLED

KILLZ-ALL 60® has been found effective against the following adult insects and their pre-adult states – that is eggs, larvae, and pupae:

Almond moth	European grain moth	Mediterranean flour moth	cigarette beetle
Angoumois grain moth	Flat grain beetle	Pink bollworm	Hessian fly
Bean weevil	Fruit flies	Raisin moth	pea weevil
Bees	Granary weevil	Red flour beetle	woodchucks
Chalcids	Greater wax moth	Rice weevil	yellowbelly marmots
Cereal leaf beetle	Hairy fungus beetle	Rusty grain weevil	prairie dogs
Confused flour beetle	Indian meal moth	Saw-toothed grain beetle	Norway Rats
Dermostid beetles	Khapra beetle	Spider beetles	roof rats
Dried fruit beetle	Lesser grain borer	Tobacco moth	house mice
Dried fruit moth	Maize weevil	Yellow meal worm	ground squirrels
Africanized bees & honey bees infested with/tracheal mites		pea weevil	moles
Voles	pocket gophers	chipmunks	

Although it is possible to achieve total control of the listed burrowing and insect pests, this is frequently not realized in actual practice. Factors contributing to less than 100% control are leaks, poor gas distribution, unfavorable exposure conditions, etc. In addition, some insects are less susceptible to phosphine than others. If maximum control is to be attained, extreme care must be taken in sealing, the higher dosages must be used, exposure periods must be lengthened, proper application procedures followed, and temperature and humidity must be favorable.

SECTION 6 Commodities Which May be Fumigated with **KILLZ-ALL 60®**

KILLZ-ALL 60® may be used for the fumigation of listed raw agricultural commodities, animal feed and feed ingredients, processed foods, tobacco and certain other non-food items.

A. Raw Agricultural Commodities, Animal Feed and Feed Ingredients

KILLZ-ALL 60® tablets and pellets may be added directly to animal feed, feed ingredients and raw agricultural commodities stored in bulk. For these commodities not stored in bulk, **KILLZ-ALL 60®** may be placed in moisture permeable envelopes, on trays, in bags, or other dust retaining devices, and fumigated as with processed foods.

Raw Agricultural Commodities and Animal Feed and Feed Ingredients Which May be Fumigated with **KILLZ-ALL 60®**

Almonds	Filberts	Rye
Animal Feed & feed ingredients	Flower Seed	Safflower Seed
Barley	Grass Seed	Seed & Pod Vegetables
Brazil Nuts	Legumes	Sesame Seeds
Cashews	Millet	Sorghum
Cocoa Beans	Oats	Soybeans
Coffee Beans	Peanuts	Sunflower Seeds
Corn	Pecans	Triticale
Cottonseed	Pistachio Nuts	Vegetable Seed
Dates	Popcorn	Walnuts
Rice	Wheat	

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B. Processed Foods

The listed processed foods may be fumigated with **KILLZ-ALL 60®**. Under no condition shall any processed food or bagged commodity come in contact with **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablets and pellets or residual dust except that **KILLZ-ALL 60®** may be added directly to processed brewer's rice, malt and corn grits for use in the manufacture of beer.

Processed Foods Which May be Fumigated with KILLZ-ALL 60®

- ◆ Processed candy and sugar
- ◆ Cereal flours and bakery mixes
- ◆ Cereal foods (including cookies, crackers, macaroni, noodles, pasta, pretzels, snack foods and spaghetti)
- ◆ Processed cereals (including milled fractions and packaged cereals)
- ◆ Cheese and cheese by-products
- ◆ Chocolate & chocolate products (assorted chocolate, chocolate liquor, cocoa, cocoa powder, dark chocolate coating and milk chocolate)
- ◆ Processed coffee
- ◆ Corn grits
- ◆ Cured, dried and processed meat products and dried fish
- ◆ Dates and figs
- ◆ Dried eggs and egg yolk solids
- ◆ Dried milk, dried powdered milk, non-dairy creamers, and nonfat dried milk
- ◆ Dried or dehydrated fruits (apples, dates, figs, peaches, pears, prunes, raisins and sultanas)
- ◆ Processed herbs, spices, seasonings and condiments
- ◆ Malt
- ◆ Processed nuts (almond, apricot kernels, Brazil nuts, cashews, filberts, peanuts, pecans, pistachio nuts, and walnuts)
- ◆ Processed oats (including oatmeal)
- ◆ Rice (brewers rice, grits, enriched and polished wild rice)
- ◆ Processed tea
- ◆ Dried and dehydrated vegetables (beans, carrots, lentils, peas, potato products and spinach)
- ◆ Yeast (including primary yeast)
- ◆ Soybean flour
- ◆ Milled fractions
- ◆ Wild rice
- ◆ Other processed foods

C. Nonfood commodities, including Tobacco

The listed nonfood items may be fumigated with **KILLZ-ALL 60®**. Tobacco and certain other of the nonfood commodities should not be contacted by tablets, pellets, or residual dust.

D. Nonfood commodities which may be fumigated with KILLZ-ALL 60®

- ◆ Processed or unprocessed cotton, wool and other natural fibers of cloth, clothing
- ◆ Stray and hay
- ◆ Feathers
- ◆ Human hair, rubberized hair, vulcanized hair, mohair
- ◆ Leather products, animal hides and furs
- ◆ Tobacco
- ◆ Wood, cut trees, wood chips and wood and bamboo products
- ◆ Paper and paper products
- ◆ Dried plants and flowers
- ◆ Seeds, (grass seed, ornamental herbaceous plant seed and vegetable seed)
- ◆ Tires (for mosquito control)
- ◆ Other Nonfood commodities

Section 7 Exposure Conditions

The following conditions may be used as a guide in determining the minimum length of the exposure period at the indicated temperatures:

Minimum Exposure Periods of KILLZ-ALL 60®

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<u>Temperature</u>	<u>Pellets</u>	<u>Tablets</u>
Below 40°F(5°C)	Do not fumigate	Do not fumigate
40°-53°F(5-12°C)	8 days (192 hours)	10 days (240 hours)
54°-59°F (12-15°C)	4 days (96 hours)	5 days (120 hours)
60°-68°F (16-20°C)	3 days (72 hours)	4 days (96 hours)
Above 68°F (20°C)	2 days (48 hours)	3 days (72 hours)

The length of the fumigation must be great enough so as to provide for adequate control of the insect pests, which infest the commodity being treated. Additionally, the fumigation period should be long enough to allow for more or less complete reaction of **KILLZ-ALL 60®** with moisture so that little or no un-reacted aluminum phosphide remains. This will minimize exposures during further storage and/or processing of the treated bulk commodity as well as reduce hazards in the disposal of partially spent aluminum phosphide products remaining after space fumigations. The proper length of the fumigation period will vary with exposure conditions, since, in general, insects are more difficult to control at lower temperatures and the rate of phosphine gas production by **KILLZ-ALL 60®** is less at lower temperatures and humidity.

It should be noted that there is little to be gained by extending the exposure period if the structure to be fumigated has not been carefully sealed or if the distribution of gas is poor and insects are not subjected to lethal concentrations of phosphine. Careful sealing is required to ensure that adequate gas levels are retained and proper application procedures must be followed to provide satisfactory distribution of phosphine gas. Some structures can only be treated when completely tarped, while others cannot be properly sealed by any means and should not be fumigated. Exposure times must be lengthened to allow for penetration of gas throughout the commodity when fumigant is not uniformly added to the mass, for example, by surface application or shallow probing. This is particularly important in the fumigation of bulk commodity contained in large storage.

Remember, exposure periods in the table are minimum periods and may not be adequate to control all stored products pests under all conditions nor will they always provide for total reaction of **KILLZ-ALL 60®**, particularly if temperatures and commodity moisture levels or humidity are low during the fumigation.

SECTION 8

Maximum Dosage Guidelines for Fumigations with **KILLZ-ALL 60®**

Phosphine is a mobile gas that will penetrate to all parts of the storage structure. Therefore, dosage must be based upon the total volume of the space being treated and not on the amount of commodity it contains. The same amount of **KILLZ-ALL 60®** is required to treat a 30,000-bushel silo whether it is empty or full of grain unless, of course, the surface of the commodity is sealed off by a tarpaulin. The following maximum dosages allowed for bulk and space fumigations:

Maximum Allowable Dosage Guidelines for Fumigations with **KILLZ-ALL 60®**

Product	Per 1000 cu. ft.*	Per 1000 bu.*
Pellets	725	900
Tablets	145	180

*NOTE: Maximum Dosage for dates, nuts & dried fruits is 200 pellets, 40 tablets per 1000 cu. ft. and 250 pellets, 50 tablets per 1000 bushel.

The above maximum dosages are not to be exceeded. It is important to be aware that a shortened exposure period cannot be fully compensated for with an increased dosage of phosphine.

Somewhat higher dosages, not to exceed the maximum dosages, are usually recommended under cooler, drier conditions or where exposure periods are relatively short.

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However, the major factor in selection of dosage is the ability of the structure to hold phosphine gas during the fumigation. A good illustration of this point is comparison of the low dosages required to treat modern, well-sealed warehouses with the higher range used for poorly constructed buildings that cannot be sealed adequately. In certain other fumigations, proper distribution of lethal concentrations of gas to reach all parts of the structure becomes a very important factor in dose selection. An example where they may occur is in the treatment of grain stored in tall silos. Poor gas distribution frequently results when the fumigant cannot be uniformly added to the grain and it must be treated by surface application.

NOTE: **KILLZ-ALL 60®** pellets or 1 **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablet will produce a concentration of 25 parts per million (ppm) of phosphine gas (PH₃) in 1000 cubic feet of space.

Although it is permissible to use the maximum dosages listed above, the following dosages are recommended for the various types of fumigation.

Recommended KILLZ-ALL 60® Dosages for Various Types of Fumigation

<u>Types of Fumigation</u>	<u>Pellets</u>	<u>Tablets</u>
Mills, Warehouses, etc.	100-300/1000 cu. Ft.	20-60/1000 cu. Ft.
Dagged Commodities	150-300/1000 cu. Ft.	30-60/1000 cu. Ft.
Processed Fruits & Nuts	100-200/1000 cu. Ft.	20-40/1000 cu. Ft.
Stored Tobacco	100-200/1000 cu. Ft.	20-40/1000 cu. Ft.
Vertical Storage's	150-300/1000 cu. Ft. 200-375/1000 BU	30-70/1000 cu. Ft. 40-75/1000 BU
Tanks	150-350/100 cu. Ft. 200-450/1000 BU	30-60/1000 cu. Ft. 40-90/1000 BU
Flat Storage's	250-725/1000 cu. Ft. 300-900/1000 BU	50-145/1000 cu. Ft. 60-180/1000 BU
Farm Bins	350-725/1000 cu. Ft. 450-900/1000 BU	70-145/1000 cu. Ft. 90-180/1000 BU
Bunkers & Tarped	150-400/1000 cu. Ft.	30-80/1000 cu. Ft.
Ground Storage's	200-500/1000 BU	40-100/1000 BU
Railcars	150-325/1000 cu. Ft. 200-400/1000 BU	30-65/1000 cu. Ft. 40-80/1000 BU
Barges	150-400/1000 cu. Ft. 200-500/1000 BU	30-80/1000 cu. Ft. 40-100/1000 BU
Ship holds	150-330/1000 cu. Ft. 200-375/1000 BU	30-66/1000 cu. Ft. 40-75/1000 BU
Bee Hives	150-225/1000 cu. ft.	30-45/1000 cu. Ft.

Higher dosages are recommended in structures that are of loose construction and in the fumigation of bulk stored commodities in which diffusion will be slowed and result in poor distribution of phosphine gas.

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SECTION 9 PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Wear dry gloves of cotton or other material if contact with **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablets and pellets are likely. Wash hands thoroughly after handling aluminum phosphide products. Aerate used gloves and other contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area prior to laundering.

SECTION 10 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

A. When Respiratory Protection Must Be Worn

NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection must be worn if worker exposure limits cannot be met through controls (such as forced air ventilation) and/or worker practices. Respiratory protection is required if exposure is likely to exceed the 8-hour TWA of 0.3 ppm or the 15-minute TWA short-term exposure limit (STEL) of 1.0-ppm Phosphine. For example, respiratory protection is required to be worn upon re-entry into a partially aerated structure if the phosphine concentration is above 0.3 ppm. When required, gas concentration measurements for safety purposes may be made using low-level detector tubes. See Section 15, page 11 on Applicator and Worker Exposure for Monitoring requirements. Information on phosphine (Phosphine, PH₃) detector tubes may be obtained from: **ROC Enterprises, LLC 800-527-8215**

B. Permissible Gas Concentration Ranges for Respiratory Protection Devices

A NIOSH/MSHA approved; full-faced mask with phosphine canister combination may be used at levels up to 15 ppm or to escape from levels up to 1500 ppm. Gas levels above 15 ppm, or in situations where the phosphine concentration is unknown, a NIOSH/MSHA approved, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or its equivalent must be used. The NIOSH/OSHA Pocket Guide, 8085 DHEW/NIOSH 78-210, lists these and other types of approved respirators and the concentration limits at which they may be used.

C. Requirements for Availability of Respiratory Protection

If **KILLZ-ALL 60®** is to be applied from within the structure to be fumigated an approved full-face gas mask-Phosphine canister combination or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or its equivalent must be available at the site of application in case it is needed. In addition, SCBA or its equivalent must be available locally, at the fumigation site. Respiratory protection need not be available for applications from outside the area to be fumigated such as addition of tablets or pellets to automatic dispensing devices, outdoor applications, etc. if exposures above the permitted exposure limits will not be encountered.

If monitoring equipment is not available on a farm and application of fumigant cannot be made from outside the structure, an approved canister respirator must be worn during application from within the structure being treated.

SECTION 11 REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFIED APPLICATOR TO BE PRESENT AND RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL WORKERS AS FOLLOWS

- ☐ A certified applicator must be physically present, responsible for, and maintain visual and/or voice contact with all fumigation workers during the application of the fumigant. Once the application is complete and the structure has been made secure, the certified applicator does not need to be physically present at the site.
- ☐ A certified applicator must be physically present, responsible for and maintain visual and/or voice contact with all fumigation workers during the initial opening of the fumigation structure for aeration. Once the aeration process is secured and monitoring has established that aeration can be completed safely, the certified applicator does not need to be physically present and trained person(s) can complete the process and remove placards.
- ☐ Persons with documented training in the handling of phosphine products must be responsible for receiving, aerating and removal of placards from vehicles which have been fumigated in transit.

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SECTION 12 TRAINING FOR RECEIPT OF INTRANSIT VEHICLES UNDER FUMIGATION

Persons responsible for receipt of transport vehicles under fumigation must be trained following the EPA accepted product applicators manual that must precede or be attached to the outside of a transport vehicle, or by other training which is accepted by local and or state authorities.

- This training must cover the following items found in this manual:
- How to aerate the vehicle and verify that it contains no more than 0.3-ppm Phosphine.
OR
- How to transfer the commodity to another storage area without prior aeration and ensure that worker safety limits are not being exceeded in the work zone during aeration.
- How to determine when respiratory protection must be worn.
- How to protect workers and nearby persons from exposure to levels above the 8-hour TWA of 0.3 ppm or the 15 minute TWA short-term exposure limit (STEL) of 1.0 ppm Phosphine.
- Proper removal of placards from the vehicle.
- How to follow proper residual disposal instruction.

SECTION 13 GAS DETECTION EQUIPMENT

There are a number of devices on the market for the measurement of Phosphine gas at both industrial hygiene and fumigation levels. Glass detection tubes used in conjunction with the appropriate hand-operated air sampling pumps are widely used. These devices are portable, simple to use, do not require extensive training and are relatively rapid, inexpensive and accurate. Electronic devices are also available for both low level and high Phosphine gas readings. Such devices should be used in full compliance with manufacturers' recommendations.

SECTION 14 NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Authorities and on-site workers

On an annual basis, prior to a fumigation, or more frequently if required by the Fumigation Management Plan, provide and review with local emergency planning committee officials (as defined by Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA)) section 301(c), the MSDS, Applicator's Manual, and other relevant safety information, if available, for use in the event of an emergency.

B. INCIDENTS INVOLVING THE PRODUCT

ALL INCIDENTS MUST BE REPORTED AS PER REQUIREMENTS OF OSHA CFR 29. REGISTRANT MUST BE INFORMED OF ANY INCIDENT INVOLVING THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT. PLEASE REPORT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO **ROC Enterprises, LLC AT: PHONE 800-527-8215, FAX 785-820-9896 ROC Enterprises, LLC 1051 West Diamond Drive Salina, KS 67401.**

C. THEFT OF THE PRODUCT

Report all thefts of product immediately to proper local officials.

SECTION 15 APPLICATOR AND WORKER EXPOSURE

A. Phosphine Exposure Limits

Exposure to phosphine may not exceed 0.3 ppm measured as an eight-hour time-weighted average (TWA), or the 15 minute TWA short-term exposure limit (STEL) of 1.0 ppm Phosphine. All persons in the treated site and in adjacent indoor areas are covered by these exposure standards.

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B. Application of Fumigant

At least two persons, a certified applicator and trained person, or two trained persons under the direct supervision of the certified applicator must be present during fumigation of structures when entry into the structure for application of the fumigant. If the fumigation structure must be entered to complete the transfer, at least two trained persons, wearing proper respiratory protection may enter the structure. A certified applicator must be physically present during the entry into the structure. REMEMBER transporting container or vehicles under fumigation over public road is prohibited.

Depending upon temperature and humidity, **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablets and pellets release phosphine gas slowly upon exposure to moisture from the air. In most cases, this release is slow enough to permit applicators to deposit fumigant in the desired areas and then vacate the premises without significant exposure to the gas. Fumigators must wear approved respiratory protection if exposure is likely to exceed the eight-hour TWA of 0.3 ppm. When required, gas concentration measurements for safety purposes may be made using low-level detector tubes. See the write-up below on Industrial Hygiene Monitoring. Information on phosphine (Phosphine PH₃) detector tubes may be obtained from: **ROC Enterprises, LLC, 800-527-8215**

It is often advisable to use respiratory protection during application of fumigant under hot and humid conditions, particularly when considerable time must be spent inside the structure being treated.

C. Leakage from Fumigated Sites

Phosphine is highly mobile and given enough time may penetrate seemingly gas tight materials such as concrete and cinder blocks. Therefore, adjacent, enclosed areas likely to be occupied should be examined to ensure that significant leakage has not occurred. Sealing of the fumigated site and/or airflow into the occupied areas must be sufficient to meet exposure standards.

D. Aeration and Reentry

If an area is to be entered after fumigation, it must be aerated until the level of gas is at or below the permissible levels. The area or site must be monitored to ensure that liberation of gas from the treated commodity does not result in the development of unacceptable levels of phosphine. Re-entry into treated areas, by any person, before this time, unless protected by an approved respirator, is prohibited.

E. Handling Unaerated Commodities

Workers must not be exposed to phosphine in excess of 0.3 ppm during moving, storage or processing of incompletely aerated commodities.

F. Industrial Hygiene Monitoring

It is necessary that phosphine exposures be documented in an operations log or manual for each site and operation where exposure may occur. Fumigation Management Plans and related documentation, including monitoring records, must be maintained for a minimum of 2 years by the certified applicator. The purpose of monitoring is to prevent excessive exposures and to determine when and where respiratory protection is required. Once exposures have been adequately characterized, subsequent monitoring is not routinely required. However, spot checks should be made occasionally, especially if conditions change significantly or an unexpected garlic odor is detected. Gas measurements should be made in the workers' breathing zone. Monitoring is not required for outdoor operations.

There are a number of devices on the market for measurement of phosphine gas levels for industrial hygiene purposes. These devices are reliable, portable, simple to use, do not require extensive training, and provide relatively rapid, inexpensive, and accurate low-level industrial hygiene monitoring. Contact ROC Enterprises, LLC for what might be best for you.

G. Engineering Controls

If monitoring shows that workers are exposed to concentrations in excess of the permitted limits, then engineering controls (such as forced air ventilation) and/or appropriate work practices should be used where possible to reduce exposure to within permitted limits.

SECTION 16

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PLACARDING OF FUMIGATED AREAS

Signs are to be made of substantial material that can be expected to withstand adverse weather conditions. The applicator must placard or post all entrances to the structure under fumigation with signs bearing, in English and Spanish.

1. The signal word DANGER/PELIGRO and the SKULL AND CROSSBONES symbols in red.
2. The statement: "Area and/or commodity under fumigation, DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE."
3. The statement, "This placard may only be removed after the fumigated area is aerated down to 0.3 ppm phosphine or below. Transfer of incompletely aerated commodity to a new site is permissible provided that the new storage is placarded if it contains more than 0.3 ppm. Workers exposure must not exceed the allowable limits."
4. The date and time that fumigation begins and is completed.
5. Name and the EPA Reg. No. of fumigant used.
6. Name, address and telephone number of the fumigation company and/or applicator.
7. A 24-hour emergency response telephone number.

All entrances to a fumigated area must be placarded. Where possible, placards should be placed in advance of the fumigation to keep unauthorized persons away. For railroad hopper cars, placards must be placed on both sides of the car near the ladders and next to the top hatches into which the fumigant is introduced.

Do not remove placards until the treated commodity is aerated down to 0.3-ppm phosphine or less. To determine whether aeration is complete, each fumigated site or vehicle must be monitored and shown to contain 0.3 ppm or less phosphine gas in the air space around and, if feasible, in the mass of the commodity. Transfer of incompletely aerated commodity to a new site is permissible. However, the new storage must be placarded if it contains more than 0.3-ppm phosphine. Workers who handle incompletely aerated commodity must be informed and appropriate measures taken (i.e., ventilation or respiratory protection) to prevent exposures from exceeding 0.3-ppm phosphine.

Persons responsible for removing placards should be knowledgeable of the hazards of this chemical and trained in the use of required respiratory equipment, detector devices, and emergency procedures.

SECTION 17 SEALING OF STRUCTURE

The site to be fumigated must first be inspected to determine if it can be made sufficiently gas tight. Careful sealing is required so that adequate gas levels are retained. Turn off all ventilation; supply air, air conditioning, and any other air moving systems, which could negatively affect the fumigation. Thoroughly inspect the structure to be fumigated and seal cracks, holes and openings. These areas could include, but are not limited to windows, doors, vents, chimneys and structural flaws. Sealing techniques can vary, but most often include polyethylene sheeting, adhesive tapes and adhesive sprays. Expandable foam or caulking material can work well on structural flaws. Proper sealing will insure sufficient gas levels within the fumigated area and will decrease the chance of unwanted exposures outside of the fumigated area.

As with all fumigations, it is required that sealing be inspected for leaks. If Phosphine above 0.3 ppm is found in an area where exposure to workers or bystanders may occur, the fumigator, using proper PPE (see Section 10 Respiratory Protection pg. 10 Section 15 Applicator and Worker Exposure pg. 12) must attempt to seal the leak from the exterior of the structure. Failing this, the fumigators, following proper procedures, may enter the structure and seal the leaks from the interior. If the concentration inside the structure has decreased below the target level as a result of the leakage, additional fumigant may be added following the sealing repairs.

DO NOT FUMIGATE A STRUCTURE THAT CANNOT BE SEALED SUFFICIENTLY GAS TIGHT.

SECTION 18

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AERATION OF FUMIGATED COMMODITIES

A. Foods and Feeds

Tolerances for phosphine residues have been established at 0.1 ppm for animal feeds and 0.01 ppm for finished foods. To guarantee compliance with these tolerances, it is necessary to aerate these commodities for 48 hours prior to offering to the end use consumer

B. Tobacco

Tobacco must be aerated for at least three days (72 hours) when fumigated in hogshead and for at least two days (48 hours) when fumigated in other containers. Tobacco fumigated in containers with plastic liners will probably require longer aeration periods to reach 0.3 ppm.

C. Non-food commodities

Aerate all non-food commodities to 0.3 ppm or less of Phosphine. Monitor densely packed commodities to ensure that aeration is complete.

SECTION 19

STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

Store KILLZ-ALL 60® under lock and key, in a dry, well-ventilated area away from heat. Post as pesticide storage area. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storing pesticides in the same areas used to store these commodities.

REPORT ALL THEFTS OF PRODUCT IMMEDIATELY TO PROPER LOCAL OFFICIALS.

Do not store in buildings where humans or domestic animals reside. Keep out of reach of children.

KILLZ-ALL 60® tablets and pellets are supplied in gas tight, resealable aluminum flasks. Do not expose the product to atmospheric moisture any longer than is necessary and seal tightly before returning opened flasks to storage.

The shelf life of KILLZ-ALL 60® is virtually unlimited as long as the containers are tightly sealed.

SECTION 20

PROPER POSTING OF STORAGE

The posting of the storage area should take into account the needs of a variety of organizations. These should include, but not be limited to corporate policy, insurance carrier, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Right to Know and local emergency response professionals. At a minimum, the storage must be marked with the following signs:

1. Danger, Poison (with skull and cross bones)
2. Authorized Personnel Only
3. Pesticide Storage NFPA Hazard Identification Symbols

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has developed Hazard Identification Symbols. This standardized system is designed to provide, at a glance the information regarding the health, fire and reactivity hazards associated with hazardous materials.

The following are the hazard categories and degree of hazard for aluminum phosphide:

Category	Degree of Hazard
Health	4 (Severe Hazard)
Flammability	4 (Severe Hazard)
Reactivity	2 (Moderate)
Special Notice Key	AW

NOTE: When using the NFPA Hazard Identification System, the characteristics of all hazardous materials stored in a particular area must be considered. The local fire protection district should be consulted for guidance on the selection and placement of such signs.

SECTION 21

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TRANSPORTATION INSTRUCTIONS

The United States Department of Transportation (DOT) classifies aluminum phosphide as "Dangerous When Wet" material and it must be transported in accordance with DOT regulations.

TRANSPORT DESIGNATIONS - The following transport designations apply to aluminum phosphide:

Proper Shipping Name:	Aluminum Phosphide
Hazard Class:	4.3
Identification No.:	UN 1397
Packing Group:	PG I
Shipping Label:	Dangerous When Wet/Poison
Shipping Placard:	Dangerous When Wet

Section 22 FUMIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

The certified applicator is responsible for the development and maintenance of a Fumigation Management Plan (FMP) for each site at which a fumigation is to take place. The certified applicator must work with the owners and/or responsible employees of the site to be fumigated in the development of the plan. A FMP is intended to ensure a safe and effective fumigation. A FMP must address characterization of the site, and include appropriate monitoring and notification requirements, consistent with the following guidelines:

1. Inspect the site to determine its suitability for fumigation.
2. When sealing is required, consult previous records for any changes to the structure, seal leaks, and monitor any occupied adjacent building to ensure safety.
3. Prior to each fumigation, review any existing FMP, MSDS, Applicators Manual and other relevant safety procedures with company officials and appropriate employees.
4. Consult company officials in the development of procedures and appropriate safety measures for nearby workers that will be in and around the area during application and aeration.
5. Consult with company officials to develop an appropriate monitoring plan that will confirm that nearby workers and bystanders are not exposed to levels above the allowed limits during application/aeration. This plan must also demonstrate that nearby residents will not be exposed to concentrations above the allowable limits.
6. Consult with company officials to develop procedures for local authorities to notify nearby residents in the event of an emergency.
7. Confirm the placement of placards to secure entrance into any area under fumigation.
8. Confirm the required safety equipment is in the place and the necessary manpower is available to complete a safe effective fumigation.

A. Guidance for a Fumigation Management Plan

This guidance is intended to help you organize any fumigation that you might perform. It is meant to be somewhat prescriptive, yet it may not apply to all fumigations and the experience and expertise of the fumigator to make changes based on circumstances, which may exist in the field. If the type of fumigation that you are to perform is not listed in this Guide for a Fumigation Management Plan you will want to construct a similar set of procedures. If you have any questions regarding changes please contact **ROC Enterprises, LLC 800-527-8215**, the EPA, State or local officials for further guidance on insuring a safe, effective and compliant fumigation.

This guide is to provide help with the factors that should be considered prior to all fumigations. It emphasizes safety steps to protect people and property. The guide is general and cannot be expected to apply to all types of situations. Follow the Fumigation Management Plan in the applicator's manual. Any questions please contact **ROC Enterprises, LLC at the above number**.

GUIDE TO A FUMIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

READ, FOLLOW AND UNDERSTAND FULLY THE LABEL AND THE APPLICATOR'S MANUAL IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS CONTACT **ROC ENTERPRISES, LLC at the above number**.

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING (CONTAINER LABEL AND APPLICATOR'S MANUAL).

1. DETERMINE PURPOSE OF FUMIGATION
 - a. Elimination of Insect(s) Infestation

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- b. Elimination of Rodent(s) Infestation
 - c. Plant Pest Quarantine
2. IDENTIFY COMMODITY TO BE FUMIGATED
 - a. Verify Commodity is listed in the Applicator's Manual
 - b. Note the condition of the commodity
3. IDENTIFY THE TARGET PEST(S)
 - a. Insect and identify
 - b. Rodent and identify
 - c. Verify Target Pest(s) are listed in the Applicator's Manual
4. IDENTIFY TYPE OF SITE TO BE FUMIGATED
 - a. Space Fumigation
Tarp, Mill, Warehouse, Food Plant
 - b. Stationary Vehicle Fumigation
Truck, Van, Container, Railcar
 - c. Bulk Commodity Fumigation
Vertical Storage's, Tanks, Flat Storage's, Farm Bins, Bunkers & Tarped Ground Storage's
 - d. Intransit Fumigations
Railcars, Containers when shipped Piggy back on rail or on Vessels, Barges, Vessels (Shipholds), and Tankers
 - e. Check to see if your site is listed in the Applicator's Manual.
 - f. Make sure the site can be sufficiently sealed gas tight to ensure an ethical fumigation
 - g. A drawing of the site is recommended to ensure where a fumigation is taking place (This is not necessary for in-transit Fumigations, but complete inspection of the suitability of the in-transit site must be done to ensure a safe fumigation. Notes should be kept on: Identification numbers, vessel names, and other pertinent information, also any sealing that was necessary to perform & safety equipment availability).
5. DETERMINE BEST METHOD OF FUMIGATION FOR THE SITE TO BE FUMIGATED
 - a. Direct Application or Dust Retained
 1. Surface Application
 2. Probe Application
 3. Recirculation
 4. If you have questions? Consult with ROC Enterprises for suggestions.
6. DETERMINE BEST FORM OF ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE FOR THE FUMIGATION
 - a. Pellets, Tablets or Dust Retained or Direct Application
 - b. Verify which form may be used, depending on the commodity to be fumigated and the exposure time available. This information is in the Applicator's Manual.
7. DETERMINE DOSAGE
 - a. Figure the cubic feet of the site, you can also use the amount of bushel but if the site is not full or the surface of the commodity is not tarped then you will not have a sufficient amount of fumigant for the size of the site.
 1. Factors that will also effect dosage rates are level of infestation, temperature (do not fumigate when the commodity temperature is below 40 degrees F - 5 degrees C), moisture content of the commodity as well as the atmosphere and exposure time allowable and necessary for an effective fumigation. Refer to the Applicator's Manual for recommendations or contact ROC Enterprises, LLC
8. DETERMINE FUMIGATION PERSONNEL
 - a. At least two persons, a certified applicator and trained person or two trained persons under the direct supervision of a certified applicator must be present during fumigation of structures when entry in the structure for application of the fumigant is required.
 - b. The size of the site will determine the amount of personnel that will be needed, also the experience of the certified applicator aids in the decision.
 - c. Ensure that all personnel are knowledgeable of the hazards of aluminum phosphide and trained in the use of required respiratory equipment and detector devices, emergency procedures and use of the fumigant.
9. SAFETY EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS
 - a. NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection with an approved canister for Phosphine. Make sure your canisters are in date and that you have enough for the required personnel. Make sure your personnel have been properly trained in their use.
 - b. A Phosphine monitoring device with the capabilities of reading the set exposure standards either manually or electronically. Follow manufactures recommendations on the use of these devices.
10. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS
 - a. Monitoring should be made with a Phosphine detection device in workers' breathing zones.
 - b. Monitoring Phosphine conditions must be conducted to ensure that the 8-hour TWA of 0.3ppm or the 15 minute TWA short-term exposure limit (STEL) of 1.0 ppm Phosphine are not exceeded.
 - a. Document where monitoring will occur.
 - b. Maintain a log of Monitoring Records with date and time of each reading and the level of the reading.
 - c. Once exposures have been adequately characterized, subsequent monitoring is not routinely required, however spot checks should be made occasionally.

- d. Monitoring must be conducted during aeration and corrective action taken if gas levels exceed the allowed limits in an area where workers or bystanders may be exposed.
- e. Monitoring inside the structure can also be done if it can be done safely. This information will let you know if you reach the proper ppm for an effective fumigation. This monitoring should be done by remote sampling methods.
- f. FMPs and related documentation, including monitoring records must be maintained for a minimum of two years by a certified applicator.

11. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- a. Prior to application, review the MSDS, Applicator's Manual and safety information with the person(s) in charge of the site and make sure that authorized personnel in and around the site to be fumigated have been notified. It is a good idea to have the person(s) in charge of the site sign off on this step.
- b. Inform the person(s) in charge of the site as well as local authorities of how long the fumigation will be going on.
- c. Prior to application notify authorities in compliance with state and local laws and in compliance with the Applicator's Manual.
- d. When working with the person(s) in charge of the site as well as local authorities prepare an Emergency Response Plan with procedures as well as all emergency phone numbers. Keep this available for all personnel to access.

12. SEALING REQUIREMENTS AND EQUIPMENT

- a. Spray glue, Duct Tape, Poly sheeting 4-mil (is recommended), Spray foam and Caulking all may be use to make the site more gas tight. Always make sure you have enough before you start.
- b. Sealing must be done so as not to exceed the set exposure limits for workers or bystanders for Phosphine.
- c. Wherever large amounts of sealing materials are used such as on aeration fans, man ways, hatches, and doors etc., warning placards must be posted and monitored if in worker areas.
- d. After application is complete it is a good idea to go back and check where sealing was required and check it periodically.

13. APPLICATION PROCEDURES

- a. Plan carefully and apply all fumigants in accordance with the registrants label requirements.
- b. When entering into the area under fumigation always work with two or more people under the direct supervision of a certified applicator wearing appropriate respirators.
- c. Apply fumigant from the outside where appropriate.
- d. Provide watchmen when deemed necessary.
- e. When entering structures always follow OSHA rules for confined spaces.
- f. Document that the receiver, of in-transit vehicles under fumigation, has been notified.
- g. If you have any questions contact ROC Enterprises, LLC

14. POST-APPLICATION OPERATIONS

- a. Provide watchmen when deemed necessary.
- b. Ventilate and aerate in accordance with structural limitations.
- c. Run ventilating or aerating fans where appropriate.
- d. Use a Phosphine gas detector before re-entry to determine fumigant concentration.
- e. Keep written records of monitoring to document completion of aeration.
- f. Consider temperature when aerating.
- g. Ensure that aeration is complete before moving vehicle into public roads.
- h. Remove warning placards when aeration is complete.
- i. Inform person(s) in charge of site when aeration is complete.
- j. If you have any questions contact ROC Enterprises, LLC

Section 23 Application Procedures

A. General Statement

Regardless of the type of storage to be treated, there are several important factors common to all application procedures. A number of these points have been covered in other sections of the Applicator's Manual but are listed again in the following for completeness.

- a. A plan (Fumigation Management Plan) should be devised for application, aeration and disposal of the fumigant, so as to keep to a minimum, any exposures to phosphine. See the requirements for Industrial Hygiene Monitoring under the Applicator and Worker Exposure section of this Applicator's Manual.
- b. **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablets and pellets should be applied so as to provide effective gas concentrations, throughout the storage. When tablets and pellets are not applied uniformly to a bulk commodity (surface application in a tall silo or ship's hold for example), exposure times should be lengthened to allow for penetration of gas throughout the storage.

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- c. The storage structure should be sealed so as to maintain a suitable gas concentration over the time period required for control of insect pests.
- d. Ideally, exposure periods should be long enough to provide for adequate control of insect pests and also more or less completely react the fumigant.
- e. Piling of large numbers of tablets or pellets, whether applied to a bulk commodity or for space fumigation may prevent complete breakdown of the product by limiting its access to moist air. This can result in decreased efficacy as a result of poor gas release and may leave an active residual for disposal, which contains considerable amounts of unreacted aluminum phosphide. Piling of product may also result in increase hazard of fire if water should come into contact with the mass of aluminum phosphide.
- f. Contact with liquid water should be carefully avoided when applying **KILLZ-ALL 60®** for treatment of bulk commodities or space.
- g. Aluminum phosphide fumigants should not be applied to confined spaces where the concentration of phosphine may build up to exceed its lower flammable limit.
- h. Observe the precautionary and safety statements mentioned in this manual.

The following instructions are intended to provide general guidance for typical Fumigations. These instructions are not intended to cover every type of situation nor are they meant to be restrictive. Other procedures may be used if they are safe, effective and consistent with the properties of aluminum phosphide products.

B. Fumigations of Farm Bins

Leakage is the single most important cause of failures in the treatment of farm storages. Since these storages are often small, they usually have a higher leakage area in proportion to their capacity. Most wooden storage structures are so porous that they cannot be successfully fumigated unless they are completely tarped. Do not fumigate storages, which will be entered by humans or animals prior to aeration. Do not fumigate areas which house sensitive equipment containing copper or other metals likely to be corroded by phosphine gas.

Seal the bin as tightly as possible. It is recommended that the surface of the grain be covered with Poly (4mil or its equivalent is recommended) after **KILLZ-ALL 60®** has been applied. Tarping the grain surface will greatly reduce the leak rate of the gas as well as reduce the amount of **KILLZ-ALL 60®** required. Only the volume below the tarp must be dosed. If not tarped, the entire volume of the storage must be treated, whether full or empty.

KILLZ-ALL 60® tablets and pellets may be scattered over the surface or probed into the grain using a rigid PVC pipe about 5 to 7 feet in length and having a diameter of 1-1/4 inches. Use about 20-50 tablets or 100-250 pellets. Immediately cover the surface of the grain with a plastic tarpaulin. Place no more than 25 percent of the total dose at the bottom if the bin is equipped with aeration fans. Caution: Make sure that the aeration duct is dry before adding **KILLZ-ALL 60®**. Addition of **KILLZ-ALL 60®** to water in an aeration duct may result in a fire. Seal the aeration fan with 4-mil plastic sheeting. If entering the bin please refer to Section 10 Respiratory Protection page 10 and Section 13 Gas Detection Equipment page 11.

Post fumigation warning signs on entrances to the bin and near the ladder.

Following aeration of the bin, an approved protectant may be applied to the surface of the grain to discourage re-infestation.

C. Fumigation of Flat Storage's

a. Establish a plan for application of fumigant to the structure. Treatment of these types of storages may require considerable effort; therefore, sufficient manpower should be available to complete the work rapidly enough to prevent excessive exposure to phosphine gas. Vent flasks outside the storage, conduct Fumigations during the cooler periods and employ other work practices to minimize exposures. It is often advisable to wear respiratory protection during application of fumigant to flat storage's. Refer to the Section 15, page 12 on Applicator and Worker Exposure and Section 10, page 10 Respiratory Protection

b. Seal any vents, cracks and other sources of leaks.

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c. Apply tablets and pellets by surface application, shallow probing, deep probing or uniform addition as the bin is filled. Storage requiring more than 24 hours to fill should not be treated by addition of fumigant to the commodity stream as large quantities of phosphine may escape before the bin is completely sealed.

Probes should be inserted vertically at intervals along the length and width of the flat storage. Pellets and tablets may be dropped into the probe at intervals as it is withdrawn.

Surface application may be used if the bin can be sufficiently gas tight to contain the fumigant gas long enough for it to penetrate the commodity. In this instance, it is advisable to place about 25 percent of the dosages in the floor level aeration ducts. Check the ducts prior to addition of KILLZ-ALL 60® to make sure that they contain no liquid water.

d. Tarping the surface of the commodity is often advisable, particularly if the overhead of the storage cannot be well sealed.

e. Lock all entrances to the storage and post fumigation warning placards.

D. Fumigation of Vertical Storage's (concrete upright bins and other silos in which grain can be rapidly transferred).

a. Close all openings and seal all cracks to make the structure as airtight as possible. Prior to the fumigation, seal the vents near the bin top which connects to adjacent bins.

b. Pellets or tablets may be applied continuously by hand or by an automatic dispenser on the head house/gallery belt or into the fill opening as the commodity is loaded into the bin. An automatic dispenser may not be used to add **KILLZ-ALL 60®** into the commodity stream in the leg of the elevator. It is recommended to do all applications of **KILLZ-ALL 60®** directly into the fill opening.

c. Seal the bin deck openings after the fumigation has been completed.

d. Bins requiring more than 24 hours to fill should not be fumigated by continued addition into the commodity stream. These bins must be fumigated by probing surface application, or other appropriate means. Exposure periods should be lengthened to allow for diffusion of gas to all parts of the bins in which **KILLZ-ALL 60®** has not been applied uniformly throughout the commodity mass.

e. Place warning placards on the discharge gate and on all entrances.

E. Fumigation of Mills, Food Processing Plants and Warehouses

a. Using the information presented above in this manual, calculate the length of the fumigation and dosage of tablets or pellets to be applied based upon volume of the building, air and/or commodity temperature and the general tightness of the structure.

b. Carefully seal and placard the space to be fumigated.

c. Place trays or sheets of Kraft paper or foil, up to 12 sq. ft (1.1 sq. M) in area, on the floor throughout the structure to hold **KILLZ-ALL 60®** pellets or tablets should be spread evenly over the floor. Use total floor space.

d. Spread **KILLZ-ALL 60®** on the sheets at a density no greater than 30 tablets per sq. ft. This corresponds to slightly more than one-half flask of tablets or one-half flask of pellets per 3'x4' sheet. Check to see that **KILLZ-ALL 60®** has not piled up and that is spread evenly to minimize contact between the individual pellets or tablets.

e. Doors leading to the fumigated space should be closed, sealed, locked and placarded with warning signs.

f. The fumigation period usually lasts from 2 to 5 days, depending upon the temperature. Upon completion of the exposure period, windows, doors, vents, etc., should be opened and the fumigated structure allowed to aerate for at least two hours before entering. When required, gas concentration readings may be taken using low level detector tubes or similar devices to ensure safety of personnel who re-enter the treated area. Refer to the Section 15, page 12 on Applicator and Worker Exposure.

g. Collect the spent or residual dust and dispose of it, with or without further deactivation, following the recommendations given under Disposal Instructions.

h. Remove fumigation warning placards from the aerated structure.

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F. Fumigation of Railcars, Containers, Trucks, Vans and other Transport Vehicles.

Railcars, containers, trucks, vans and other transport vehicles loaded with bulk commodities to which **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablets or pellets may be added directly are treated in essentially the same way as any other flat storage facility. **KILLZ-ALL 60®** may be added as the vehicle is being filled, the dose may be scattered over the surface after loading has been completed or the tablets or pellets may be probed below the surface. Carefully seal any vents, cracks or other leaks, particularly if the fumigation is to be carried out in transit. Remember, railcars and containers shipped piggyback by rail may be fumigated in transit, but it is not legal to move trucks, trailers, vans, etc. over public roads or highways until they are aerated. Also the aeration of railcars, railroad boxcars containers and other vehicles is prohibited enroute. See Section 16 Placarding of Fumigated Areas, page 13 for the recommendations on placarding. Written notification must be provided to the receiver of railcars, railroad boxcars, shipping containers and other vehicles, which are being fumigated in-transit. A consignee must make notification prior to the actual receipt of a fumigated vehicle or container. A copy of the Applicator's Manual must proceed or accompany all transportation containers or vehicles. Proper handling of treated railcars at their destination is the responsibility of the consignee. The consignee must be familiar with the properties of phosphine fumigants, worker exposure limits and symptoms and first aid treatment for phosphine poisoning and must know how to make gas concentration measurements. Upon receipt of the railcar, railroad boxcars, shipping containers and other vehicles a trained person must perform the aeration process and must document in writing the monitoring has been conducted and the aeration has been completed. This training shall include, at a minimum, proper and safe aeration handling procedures.

G. Tarpaulin and Bunker Fumigations

Use of plastic sheeting or tarpaulins to cover commodities is one of the easiest means for providing relatively gas-tight enclosures which are very well suited for fumigation. Poly tarps are penetrated only very slowly by phosphine gas, and tight coverings are readily formed from the sheets. The volume of these enclosures may vary widely from a few cubic feet, for example, a fumigation tarpaulin placed over a small stack of bagged commodity, to a plastic bunker storage capable of holding 600,000 bushels of grain or more.

Covering bulk or packaged commodity with Poly sheeting may form an enclosure suitable for fumigation. The sheets may be Tarped together to provide a sufficient width of material to ensure that adequate sealing is obtained. If the flooring upon which the commodity rests is of wood or other porous material, it should be repositioned onto Poly prior to covering for fumigation. The plastic covering of the pile may be sealed to the floor using sand or water snakes, by shoveling soil or sand onto the ends of the plastic covering or by other suitable procedures. The Poly covering should be reinforced by tape or other means around any sharp corners or edges in the stack so as to reduce the risk of tearing. Thinner Poly, about 2 mil, is suitable for most indoor tarp Fumigations and for sealing of windows, doors and other openings in structures. However, 4 mil Poly or thicker is more suitable for outdoor applications where wind or other mechanical stresses are likely to be encountered.

Tablets or pellets may be applied to the tarped stack or bunker storage of bulk commodity through slits in the Poly covering. Probing or other means of dosing may be used. Avoid application of large amounts of **KILLZ-ALL 60®** at any one point. The **KILLZ-ALL 60®** should be added below the surface of the commodity if condensation or other source of moisture is likely to form beneath the Poly. The slits in the covering should be carefully taped to prevent loss of gas once the dose has been applied. **KILLZ-ALL 60®** dust retained is recommended for the treatment of bagged commodities and processed foods although tablets and pellets on trays or sheets of Kraft paper may be used. Care should be taken to see that the Poly is not allowed to cover the **KILLZ-ALL 60®** and prevent contact with moist air or confined gas.

Distribution of phosphine gas is generally not a problem in the treatment of bagged commodities and processed foods. However, fumigation of larger bunker storage's containing bulk commodity will require proper application procedures to obtain adequate results.

Place warning placards at conspicuous locations on the enclosure.

H. Fumigation of Ships

General Information

1. IMPORTANT - shipboard, in-transit ship or ship hold fumigation is also governed by U.S. Coast Guard Regulation 46 CFR 147A, Interim Regulations for Shipboard Fumigation. Refer to this regulation prior to fumigation. For further information contact: Commandant U.S. Coast Guard, Hazardous Materials Standards Division GMSO-3, Washington DC, 20593-0001.

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2. **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablets and pellets EPA classifies as Restricted Use Pesticides due to the acute inhalation toxicity of phosphine (Phosphine PH₃) gas. These products are for retail sale to and use only by certified applicators for those uses covered by the applicator's certification or persons trained in accordance with the Applicator's Manual working under the direct supervision and in the physical presence of the certified applicator. The certified applicator must maintain visual and/or voice contact with all fumigation workers during the application of the fumigant.

Read and follow the label and the ROC Enterprises, LLC Applicator's Manual, which contains complete instructions for the safe use of this pesticide.

Pre-Voyage Fumigation 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 of 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 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 crewmembers will not be allowed to reoccupy the vessel until the vessel has been properly aerated and the master of the vessel and the fumigator has made a determination that the vessel is safe for occupancy.

2. 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.

*Personal Protection equipment means a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator or gas mask fitted with an approved canister for Phosphine. The canister must be approved for use up to 15 ppm, SCBA or its equivalent must be used above 15 ppm or at unknown concentrations.

3. Seal all openings to the cargo hold or tank and lock or otherwise secure all openings, manways, etc., which might be used to enter the hold. The overspace pressure relief system of each tank aboard tankers must be sealed by closing the appropriate valves and sealing the openings into the overspace with gas-tight materials.

4. Placard all entrances to the treated spaces with fumigation warning signs.

5. 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 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.

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

7. Review with the master of the vessel or his representative, the precautions and procedures for during the voyage.

Application Procedures for Bulk Dry Cargo Vessels and Tankers

1. Apply tablets or pellets or dust retainers by scattering uniformly over the commodity surface. Alternatively, tablets, or pellets may be deep- or shallow-probed into the commodity mass.

2. Immediately after application of the fumigant, close and secure all hatch covers, tank tops, butterworth valves, manways, etc.

In-Transit Fumigation of Containers Aboard Ships

In-transit Fumigations of containers on ships is also governed by DOT RSPA 49 CFR 176.76(i) Transport Vehicles, Freight Containers, and Portable Tanks Containing Hazardous Materials and International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code P9025-1 Amdt. 27-94.

Application procedures for fumigation of raw commodities or processed foods in containers and other transport vehicles are described in Section 6 COMMODITIES WHICH MAY BE FUMIGATED WITH KILLZ-ALL 60®, pages 6-7.

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Precautions and Procedures During Voyage

1. Using appropriate gas detection equipment, monitor spaces adjacent to areas containing fumigated cargo and all regularly occupied areas for fumigant leakage. If leakage is detected, the area should be evacuated of all personnel, ventilated, and action taken to correct the leakage before allowing the area to be occupied.
2. Do not enter fumigated areas except under emergency conditions. If necessary to enter a fumigated area, appropriate personal protection equipment must be used. Never enter fumigated areas alone. At least one other person, wearing personal protection equipment should be available to assist in case of an emergency.

Precautions and Procedures During Discharge

1. 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 fumigant areas without personal safety equipment, unless fumigant concentrations are at safe levels, as indicated by a suitable detector. At least one other person, wearing PPE should be available to assist in case of emergency.

I. Fumigation of Barges

Barge Fumigations are also regulation by U.S. Coast Guard regulation 46 CFR 147A as modified by U.S. Coast Guard Special Permit 2-75. This permit, which must be obtained prior to the fumigation, is available from: **U.S. Coast Guard, Hazardous Materials Standards Division, GMSO-3, Washington, DC 20593-0001**

Leaks are a common cause of failures in the treatment of commodities aboard barges. Carefully inspect all hatch covers prior to application of **KILLZ-ALL 60®** and seal, if necessary. Notify consignee if the barge is to be fumigated in-transit.

J. Fumigations in Small Sealable Enclosures

Excellent results may be attained in the treatment of small enclosures since it is often possible to control the fumigation and also to make the enclosure virtually gas tight. Take care not to overdose during these Fumigations. A single pellet will treat a space from 1.4 to 10 cubic feet. From 6.9 to 50 cubic feet may be fumigated with a single **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablet.

K. Treatment of Beehives, Supers and other Bee Keeping Equipment

KILLZ-ALL 60® tablets or pellets may be used for the control of the greater wax moth in stored beehives, supers and other bee keeping equipment and for the destruction of bees, Africanized bees, and diseased bees including those infested with tracheal mites and foulbrood. The recommended dosage for this use is 30-45 tablets, 150-225 pellets.

Fumigations may be performed in chambers at atmospheric pressure, under tarpaulins, etc. by placing tablets or pellets on trays or in moisture permeable envelopes. Do not add more than 2 tablets or 10 pellets to each envelope. After aeration honey from treated hives or supers may only be used for bee food.

L. Burrowing Pest Control

1. Environmental Hazards. This product is very highly toxic to fish and wildlife. Non-target organisms exposed to Phosphine gas in burrows will be killed. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to inter-tidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning equipment or disposal of wastes.

2. Directions for Use

Use Restrictions: This product may be applied to underground burrow systems located in non-crop areas, crop areas, or orchards, and occupied by woodchucks, yellowbelly marmots (rockchucks), prairie dogs (except Utah prairie dogs, *Cynomys parvidens*), Norway rats, roof rats, house mice, ground squirrels, moles, voles, pocket gophers, or chipmunks. All treatments for control of these species in burrows must be made outdoors. Pellets or tablets must be applied directly to underground burrow systems. Do not use within 15 feet (5 meters) of inhabited structures. Do not apply an Aluminum Phosphide product to any burrow system, which might open into or under occupied buildings. Document any burrows that open under or into occupied buildings, and do not apply to these burrows. In addition, check for any other source through which the gas may enter into occupied buildings as a result of application to

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burrows. If there is any way gas can move through pipes, conduits etc., from burrows do not treat these burrows. Prior to treating a rodent burrow on a property containing an inhabited structure, the applicant must provide the customer (e.g. tenant, homeowner, or property manager) with a MSDS or appropriate sections of the Applicator's Manual. Consult Local, State, and Federal Game Authorities to ensure that endangered species do not inhabit the area proposed for treatment. Refer to the "ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSIDERATIONS" text below.

3. Application Directions: Use application procedures appropriate to the type of burrow system being treated. For species with open burrow systems, locate all entrances to each burrow system. Seal all but one entrance to the burrow system tightly by shoveling and packing soil and/or sod to completely seal the opening. Insert 2 to 4 tablets or 10 to 20 pellets into each entrance to be treated. Use the lower rates for smaller burrows and/or when soil moisture is high. Use the higher rates for larger burrow systems and when soil moisture is relatively low. Pack the treated entrance with crumpled paper and shovel soil to completely cover the paper. Using crumpled paper will prevent soil from covering the tablets or pellets and slowing down their action. Inspect treated areas 1 or 2 days following treatment for signs of residual activity of target species. Treat all re-opened or previously undiscovered burrows in the manner prescribed above.

For species with closed burrow systems (pocket gophers, and moles in some situations), locate the main underground runway by probing with a smooth-sided rod 12 to 18 inches from a fresh mound. For pocket gophers, begin probing on the flat side of the mound. A sudden reduction in soil resistance to the probe indicates that the main runway has been located. Once treatment rate according to the level of soil moisture, using more pellets or tablets if the soil is relatively dry. Do not treat if soil is extremely dry or if there are no signs of recent gopher or mole activity. Make a tight seal to close probe hole by using a clod of soil or a sod plug to cover the hole or by using the heel of your shoe to push sod and/or soil over the surface opening. If the probe hole is more than one inch in diameter, place crumpled paper in the hole before closing it with soil and/or sod. Two days after treatment check area for residual pest activity by poking holes in main runways of burrow systems. Flag holes and inspect them two days later. Retreat all re-closed systems on both sides of the plug.

4. Endangered Species Considerations

The use of **KILLZ-ALL 60®** in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered or threatened species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal laws. The use of this product is controlled to prevent death or harm to endangered or threatened species that occur in the following counties or elsewhere in their range. Before using this pesticide on range and/or pastureland you must obtain the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES for the county in which the product is to be used. The bulletin is available from your County Extension Agent, State Fish and Game Office, or your pesticide dealer. Use of this product in a manner inconsistent with the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES is a violation of Federal laws.

Even if applicable county bulletins do not prohibit the use of this product at the intended site of application, you may not use this product for control of prairie dogs in the states of Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah or Wyoming unless a pre-control survey has been conducted. Contact the nearest U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered Species Specialist to determine survey requirements in your area. This survey must be in compliance with the Black-Footed Ferret Survey Guidelines, developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and a determination must be made in accordance with the Guidelines that black-footed ferrets are not present in the treatment area.

CALIFORNIA: (all endangered species)

Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus and Tulare

See the U.S. EPA Interim Measurers Bulletin for your county. To obtain a copy of the bulletin, contact your county agricultural commissioner or visit the following website:

<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/es/index.htm> If there is no current bulletin available for your county, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office in Portland, OR, to determine whether there are endangered species that might be adversely affected by your proposed use of (trade name) and the steps you should take to mitigate any such risks.

FLORIDA: Statewide

GEORGIA: Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Baker, Ben Hill, Bleckley, Berrien, Brantley, Brooks, Bryan, Bullock, Calhoun, Camden, Chandler, Charlton, Chatham, Clinch, Coffee, Colquitt, Cook, Crisp, Decatur, Dodge, Dooly, Dougherty, Early, Echols, Effingham, Emanuel, Evans, Glynn, Grady, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Jenkins, Johnson, Lanier, Laurens, Lee, Liberty, Long, Lowndes, Macon, McCintosh, Miller, Mitchell, Montgomery,

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Pierce, Pulaski, Screven, Seminole, Telfair, Tattnall, Thomas, Tift, Toombs, Treutlen, Turner, Ware, Wayne, Wheeler, Wilcox and Worth.

NEW MEXICO: Hidalgo

UTAH: Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, Piute, Sevier, Washington and Wayne

WYOMING: Albany

Use of this product in the areas listed below are prohibited without first contacting and obtaining permission from the Endangered Species Specialist at the nearest regional offices of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (FWS).

Areas Inhabited by Endangered or Threatened Species

1. Black-footed Ferret – States of Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah and Wyoming
2. Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard – Counties of Kern, Kings, Fresno, Madera, Merced and Tulare in the State of California
3. Desert Tortoise – Washington County in the State of Utah
4. Eastern Indigo Snake – States of Florida and Georgia
5. San Joaquin Kit Fox – Counties of Kern, Kings, Fresno, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Tulare and Ventura in the State of California

5. Special Local Restrictions

1. **North Carolina:** **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablets or pellets may only be used for control of rats and mice in the State of North Carolina. Use against other burrowing pests is not permitted.
2. **Oklahoma:** A special permit for black-tailed prairie dog control by poisoning is required in Oklahoma. Contact the Oklahoma State Department of Wildlife Conservation to obtain this permit.
3. **Wisconsin:** A state permit is required for use of pesticides in Wisconsin to control small mammals, except rats or mice. Please contact your local Department of Natural Resources office for information.
4. **Indiana:** Use of **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablets or pellets for mole control is not legal in the State of Indiana
5. **Missouri:** A state permit is required for use of pesticide in Missouri to control small mammals, except rats and mice. Please contact the Missouri Department of conservation office for information.
6. **Kansas:** A special permit for black-tailed prairie dog control by poisoning is required in Kansas. Contact the Kansas Fish and Game Commission to obtain this permit.
7. **California:** Use of **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablets or pellets for chipmunk control is not legal in the State of California.

Section 24 DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. General

1. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
2. Unreacted or partially reacted **KILLZ-ALL 60®** is acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticides 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.
3. Some local and state waste disposal regulations may vary from the following recommendations. Disposal procedures should be reviewed with appropriate authorities to ensure compliance with local regulations. Contact your state Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste Specialist at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

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4. Triple rinse flasks and stoppers with water. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Rinsate may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill by pouring it out onto the ground or by other approved procedures, or it is permissible to remove lids and expose empty flasks to atmospheric conditions until residue in flasks is reacted. Then puncture and dispose of exposed flasks in a sanitary landfill or other approved site, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

If properly exposed, the residual dust remaining after a fumigation with **KILLZ-ALL 60®** will be a grayish-white powder containing only a small amount of unreacted aluminum phosphide. However, residual dust so called "green dust" from incompletely exposed KILLZ-ALL 60® will require special care.

B. Directions for Disposal of Residual Dust from KILLZ-ALL 60®

1. Confinement of partially spent residual dust, as in a closed container, or collection and storage of large quantities of dust may result in a fire hazard. Small amounts of phosphine may be given off from unreacted aluminum phosphide, and confinement of the gas may result in a flash.
2. In open areas, small amounts of residual dust, up to about 5 to 8 kg. may be disposed of on site by burial or by spreading over the land surface away from inhabited buildings.
3. Spent residual dust from KILLZ-ALL 60® may also be collected and disposed of at a sanitary landfill, incinerator or other approved sites or by other procedures approved by Federal, State or Local authorities. "Green Dust" must be further deactivated before disposal at a landfill.
4. From 2 to 3 kg (4 to 7 lbs.) of spent dust from 2 to 3 flasks of KILLZ-ALL 60® may be collected for disposal in a 1-gallon bucket. Larger amounts, up to about one-half case, may be collected in burlap, cotton or other types of porous cloth bags for transportation in an open vehicle to the disposal site. Do not collect dust from more than 7 flasks of tablets or 10 flasks of pellets (about 11 kg. Or 25 lbs.) in a single bag. Do not pile cloth bags together. Do not use this method for partially spent or "green dust." Caution: Do not collect dust in large drums, dumpsters, plastic bags or other containers where confinement may occur.

C. Directions for Deactivation of Partially Spent Residual Dust from KILLZ-ALL 60®

Partially spent dust may be deactivated prior to ultimate disposal. This is especially true in cases of incomplete exposure, which has resulted in so-called "green dust", or following a fumigation which has produced large quantities of partially spent material. "Green dust" must be further deactivated prior to disposal in landfills.

Residual dust from KILLZ-ALL 60® maybe deactivated as follows using the "Wet Method."

1. Deactivating solution is prepared by adding the appropriate amount of low-sudsing detergent or surface-active agent to water in a drum or other suitable container. A 2% solution of detergent is suggested. The container should be filled with deactivating solution to within a few inches of the top.
2. Residual dust is poured slowly into deactivating solution and stirred so as to thoroughly wet all of the particles. This should be done in the open air and not in the fumigated structure. Dust from **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablets or pellets should be mixed into no less than 10 gallons of water-detergent solution for each case of material used. Wear appropriate respiratory protection during wet deactivation of partially spent dust.
3. Dispose of the deactivated dust-water suspension, with or without preliminary decanting, at a sanitary landfill or other suitable site approved by local authorities. Where permissible, the slurry may be poured out onto the ground. If the slurry has been held for 36 hours or more, it may be poured into a storm sewer.
4. Caution: Respiratory protection is required during wet deactivation of partially spent material. Do not cover the container at any time. Do not dispose of dust in a toilet. Do not allow quantities of dry residual dust from **KILLZ-ALL 60®** to be collected or stored without deactivation.

Residual dust from KILLZ-ALL 60® may also be deactivated as follows using the "Dry Method."

1. Extension of the fumigation period is the simplest method for further deactivation of "green dust" or partially spent dust prior to ultimate disposal.

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2. Small amounts of partially spent dust, from 2 to 3 kg. (4 to 7 lbs.) may be further deactivated by storage in a 1-gallon bucket. Larger amounts of dust (about 11 kg. or 25 lbs.) may be held for deactivation in porous cloth bags (burlap, cotton, etc.) Caution: Transport these bags in open vehicles, do not pile up bags and do not use this method for "green dust."

D. SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURE

General Precautions and Directions

A spill other than incidental to application or normal handling may produce high levels of gas and, therefore, attending personnel must wear SCBA or its equivalent when the concentration of phosphine gas is unknown. Other NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator protection may be worn if the concentration is known. Do not use water at any time to clean up a spill of **KILLZ-ALL 60®**. Water in contact with unreacted tablets and pellets will greatly accelerate the production of phosphine gas, which could result in a toxic and/or fire hazard. Wear cotton gloves or other material when handling aluminum phosphide.

Return all intact aluminum flasks to fiberboard cases or other packaging, which has been suitably constructed and marked according to DOT regulations. Notify consignee and shipper of damaged cases.

If aluminum flasks have been punctured or damaged so as to leak, the container may be temporarily repaired with aluminum tape or the **KILLZ-ALL 60®** may be transferred from the damaged flask to a sound metal container which should be sealed and properly labeled as aluminum phosphide. Transport the damaged containers to an area suitable for pesticide storage for inspection.

Further instructions and recommendations may be obtained from **ROC Enterprises, LLC 800-527-8215**

If a spill has occurred which is only a few minutes old, collect the tablets and pellets and place them back into the original flasks, if they are intact, and stopper tightly. Place the collected tablets and pellets in a sound metal container if the original flasks are damaged. Caution: these flasks may flash upon opening at some later time.

If the age of the spill is unknown or if the tablets and pellets have been contaminated with soil, debris, water, etc., gather up the spillage and place it into small open bucket having a capacity no larger than about 1 gallon. Do not add more than one flask of spilled material, 1 to 5 kg. (2 to 3 lbs.) to the bucket. If on-site, wet deactivation is not feasible, these containers should be transported in open vehicles to a suitable area. Wet deactivation may then be carried out as described below under B. Direction for Deactivation by Wet Method. Alternatively, small amount of spillage from 4 to 5 flasks (4 to 8 kg.) (9 to 18 lbs.) may be spread out in an open area away from inhabited buildings, and deactivated by atmospheric moisture.

Directions for Deactivation by the Wet Method

If the contaminated material is not to be held until completely reacted by exposure to atmospheric moisture, deactivate the product by the Wet Method as follows:

1. Deactivating solution is prepared by adding the appropriate amount of low sudsing detergent or surface-active agent to water in a drum or other suitable container. A 2% solution of 4 cups in 30 gallons is suggested. The container should be filled with deactivation solution to within a few inches of the top.
2. The tablets and pellets are poured slowly into the deactivating solution and stirred so as to thoroughly wet all of the **KILLZ-ALL 60®**. This should be done in the open air. **KILLZ-ALL 60®** tablets and pellets should be mixed with no less than about 15 gallons of water-detergent solution for each case of spent material. Wear appropriate respiratory protection during wet deactivation.
3. Allow the mixture to stand, with occasional stirring, for about 36 hours. The resultant slurry will then be safe to dispose of.
4. Dispose of the slurry of deactivated material, with or without preliminary decanting, at a sanitary landfill or other suitable site approved by local authorities. Where permissible, this slurry may be poured into a storm sewer or out onto the ground.
5. Caution: Respiratory protection is required during wet deactivation of unexposed **KILLZ-ALL 60®**. Never place pellets and tablets in a closed container such as a dumpster, sealed drum, plastic bag, etc. as flammable concentrations and a flash of phosphine gas is likely to develop.

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**FOR ASSISTANCE, CONTACT:
ROC ENTERPRISES, LLC
1051 WEST DIAMOND DRIVE
SALINA, KS 67401
Phone (800) 527-8215
Fax 785-820-9896**

**www.centralstatesenterprises.com
Comments or Questions
info@centralse.com**

**KILLZ-ALL 60 60% TABLETS
KILLZ-ALL 60 60% PELLETS**

WARRANTY

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and when used according to label directions under normal conditions of use, it is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label. Seller makes no other warranty, either expressed or implied, and Buyer assumes all risk should the product be used contrary to label instructions.