**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**
**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS:**

**DANGER**

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS LIQUID AND VAPOR UNDER PRESSURE.

INHALATION MAY BE FATAL OR CAUSE SERIOUS ACUTE ILLNESS OR DELAYED LUNG OR NEURONAL SYSTEM INJURY.

DO NOT BREATHE LIQUID OR VAPOR. EXPLOSIVE VAPOR CAN CAUSE SERIOUS SKIN OR EYE INJURY WHICH MAY HAVE A DELAYED ONSET.

DO NOT BREATHE LIQUID, IN EYES, OR ON CLOTHING.

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

**AIR CONCENTRATION LEVEL**
The acceptable air concentration level for persons exposed to methyl bromide is 5 ppm (20 mg/m³). The air concentration level is measured by a direct reading detection device, such as a Dräger tube/pump.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

**Applications and other handlers must wear:**

- A properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA-approved tight-fitting respirator that meets the requirements of 29 C.F.R. Part 1910.134.
- Rubber gloves that meet the requirements of 29 C.F.R. Part 1910.137.
- Rubber boots or other non-porous, non-slip resistant footwear.
- Long-sleeved, long-legged clothing made of non-porous, non-slip resistant material.
- Eye protection that meets the requirements of 29 C.F.R. Part 1910.132.

**EMPLACEMENT OF FUMIGATED AREAS**

- Make sure the fumigated area is properly sealed and posted. Do not move trucks, vans, boxcars, ships and other transport vehicles; and tarpaulin-covered areas.
- Placard the fumigated area with "Methyl Bromide Fumigant in use" sign.

**FIRST AID**

**IF INHALED:**

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

**IF ON SKIN:**

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**IF IN EYES:**

- Hold eyes 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.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:**

- Early symptoms of exposure are weakness, vomiting, unconsciousness, and respiratory depression. Late effects may include neuropathy.
- The delay between exposure and injury is 2 to 48 hours after exposure, accompanied by cardiac irregularities; these effects are the usual cause of death.
- Persons with limited mobility may require specialized assistance, and may not be able to escape the contaminated area.
- Do not remove contaminated clothing until after it is determined that exposure is no longer occurring.

**CHEMICAL HAZARD**

- Methyl bromide is practically nonflammable. There is no danger of fire or explosion in usual storage or use conditions. Do not expose to water, rain, or snow as the fumigant can cause immediate eye and respiratory irritation.
- Do not apply gas directly to metal surfaces because of possible corrosive damage to items in the space being fumigated. Pilot lights and glowing wire heating elements can be damaged by fumigated gas.
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**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE**

**DUE TO ACUTE TOXICITY**

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

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COMMODITY FUMIGATION GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

This fumigant is a highly toxic gas, which should be used only by individuals trained in its proper use. Before using, read and follow all label precautions and directions. Persons working with this fumigant must be knowledgeable about the hazards, and trained in the use of required equipment and appropriate devices, emergency procedures, and proper use of the fumigant.

SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR SHIP FUMIGATION

IMPORTANT: Shipboard, inland ship or shipboard fumigation is also governed by U.S. Coast Guard Regulations. Refer to and comply with these regulations prior to fumigation.

1. Prior to fumigating a vessel for intraship cargo fumigation, the master of the vessel or his representative, must determine the volume of the vessel that is suitably designed and configured so as to allow for safe occupation by the crew during the period of fumigation. If it is determined that the design and configuration of the vessel does not allow for safe occupation by the crew, then the vessel must be fumigated in an area where the vessels' volume is reduced to a point where all vessels' volume is reduced to a point where all crew members can occupy the vessel safely.

2. Do not fumigate food products other than those for which a residue tolerance is approved by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

3. Certain materials absorb methyl bromide during fumigation and desorption during storage. When checking the vessel for fumigant, it is essential to fumigate the entire volume of the vessel and desorption must be determined by the master of the vessel and the fumigator that the vessel is safe to occupy.

4. It is not recommended to fumigate grain if moisture is high, temperature is low (below 60°F or 15.5°C), and relative humidity is more than 60%. When checking the vessel for fumigant, it is essential to fumigate the entire volume of the vessel and desorption must be determined by the master of the vessel and the fumigator that the vessel is safe to occupy.

5. Commodity to be fumigated should be covered with tarpaulins and sealed, or in the case of grain, sealed in bags or containers. It is not recommended to fumigate grain if moisture is high, temperature is low (below 60°F or 15.5°C), and relative humidity is more than 60%. When checking the vessel for fumigant, it is essential to fumigate the entire volume of the vessel and desorption must be determined by the master of the vessel and the fumigator that the vessel is safe to occupy.

6. Special care should be taken to seal off adjacent storage or work areas of treatment under sealed tarpaulins, in flour mills, feed mills, spice mills, textile mills, warehouses, boxcars, fumigation vaults, flat or upright grain bins, tobacco storage, warehouse foodprocessing plants, and cargo ships.

7. Do not use dosages higher than those recommended as this may in some cases cause unintended damage to the commodities. It is not recommended to fumigate grain if moisture is high, temperature is low (below 60°F or 15.5°C), and relative humidity is more than 60%. When checking the vessel for fumigant, it is essential to fumigate the entire volume of the vessel and desorption must be determined by the master of the vessel and the fumigator that the vessel is safe to occupy.

IN THE USE OF REQUIRED RESPIRATOR EQUIPMENT AND DETECTOR DEVICES, ALL LABEL PRECAUTIONS AND DIRECTIONS. ALL PERSONS WORKING WITH THIS SPECIFIC COMMODITY, EXAMPLES OF DOSAGE EXPOSURE ESTIMATED

NOTE:

1. Consult APHIS Treatment Manual for additional treatment conditions and commodities.

2. Aeration time can be shortened if the fumigated area is determined to be free of Methyl Bromide by a suitable Methyl Bromide detector. If no aeration time is given in table, a suitable Methyl Bromide detector should be used to determine when aeration is complete. Killed product 60 hours before coming to market. At temperatures below 60°F (15.5°C), the residue of methyl bromide is about 40% of its gas content at 70°F (21°C) and about 90% at 100°F (38°C). Exposed grains and oil seed products should be fumigated at least 12 hours in the cold season, as Me. Bromide is absorbed at a much slower rate when cold. Exterior surface of grain should be cleaned before fumigation, and if possible, fumigation should be done in the cold season. The product should be at least 40°F (4.4°C) at the time of fumigation. The fumigated product must be allowed to cool and to be moved off all ships is permissible.

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6. Special care should be taken to seal off adjacent storage or work areas of treatment sites that are not to be fumigated. Adjoining structures sharing a common wall should be checked for openings before fumigation. If it is not feasible, separate a drop-type building paper along the adjoining wall to prevent spread of the fumigant into undesired areas. Seal Kraft paper, asphalt-laminated paper, heavily oiled Kraft or wrapping paper and plastic film are acceptable. In all such cases where the adjoining structure is occupied, it should be checked frequently with a suitable gas detector during fumigation to ensure the safety of the occupants. Check local regulations for specific requirements.