

## FUMIGANTS

The two principal types of fumigants used for the treatment of farm-stored grain are liquids (chloropicrin) and solids (aluminum phosphide). Limited amounts of methyl bromide (a compressed gas) are also used in farm storage. These vapors permeate the grain mass and kill insects by suffocation or by chemical action on their breathing system, preventing the assimilation of oxygen or other vital functions. In order for a grain fumigant to kill insects, it is necessary that the vapor or gas remain at a toxic concentration for a sufficient period of time for the insects to contact the gas. No fumigant kills insects instantaneously; usually it requires several hours of exposure, even under ideal conditions, for fumigating.

### Some Important Steps for Successful Fumigation

1. Do not attempt fumigating grain unless the grain temperature is 60° F or higher.
2. Before applying fumigants, level the grain surface and break up any surface "caking."
3. Apply fumigants on a calm day. Seal bin as tightly as possible. The fumigant should be retained in the grain and not allowed to "leak" out. Use polyethylene and/or caulk to cover or seal all holes and cracks. Cover the grain with a tarpaulin or polyethylene if there is a large air space above the grain.
4. All fumigants should be handled with extreme care because the fumes are highly toxic. Apply the fumigant from the outside of the bin whenever possible. Always have a second person nearby while fumigating. Use a self-contained breathing apparatus if you must enter the bin.
5. Always use the recommended dosage.
6. Keep all people and animals out of the building for at least 48 hours.
7. Never use fumigants when the grain temperature is below 60° F. During the cold winter months, it would be better to aerate, turn or move the grain.

FUMIGANT*	COMMODITIES	COMMENTS
Chloropicrin <i>RUP</i>	Empty-bin treatment only. (See comments on right.)	Chloropicrin is no longer registered for direct application to stored grain. However, the fumigant can still be used for treating the perforated floors in empty bins in order to control insects in the subfloor area prior to bin filling.
Aluminum phosphide ** <i>RUP</i>	Wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn sorghum, safflower seed, sunflower seed, soybeans, triticale and millet	Aluminum phosphide is available under trade names such as Fumitoxin, Weevil-Cide and Phostoxin in pellet or tablet form. Since phosphine gas is only slightly heavier than air, it is very important that the bins are tightly sealed and the grain surface covered with plastic sheeting after the fumigant has been probed into the grain mass. Since there is a delay time of 1 to 2 hours with tablets before dangerous amounts of phosphine gas are released, applicators can normally complete application before toxic fumes begin to develop in the bin.
Methyl bromide <i>RUP</i>	Wheat (similar small grain), shelled corn and milo (grain sorghum)	Methyl bromide can affect the germination of seeds at high moisture levels and high dosages. It is more than 3 times the weight of air, and recirculation techniques may be needed to ensure even distribution. This, plus the fact that methyl bromide is very hazardous to work with, are reasons that this product should only be used by trained professional fumigators.

*RUP* - Restricted use pesticides are to be applied by or under the direct supervision of certified pesticide applicators only.

\* Dosage rates for the fumigants listed will vary depending upon the commodity and type of storage structure to be treated. Read and follow label directions carefully!

### \*\* Fumigation Management Plan:

The certified applicator is responsible for working with the owners and/or responsible employees of the structure and/or area to be fumigated to develop and follow a Fumigation Management Plan (FMP). The FMP is intended to ensure a safe and effective fumigation. The FMP must address characterization of the structure and/or area, and include appropriate monitoring and notification requirements, consistent with, but not limited to, the following:

- Inspect the structure and/or area to determine its suitability for fumigation.
- When sealing is required, consult previous records for any changes to the structure, seal leaks and monitor any occupied adjacent buildings to ensure safety.
- Prior to each fumigation, review any existing FMP, MSDS, Applicator's Manual and other relevant safety procedures with company officials and appropriate employees.
- Consult company officials in the development of procedures and appropriate safety measures for nearby workers who will be in and around the area during application and aeration.
- 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, fumigation and aeration.
- This plan must also demonstrate that nearby residents will not be exposed to concentrations above the allowable limits.
- Consult with company officials to develop procedures for local authorities to notify nearby residents in the event of an emergency.
- Confirm the placement of placards to secure entrance into any structure under fumigation.

- Confirm the required safety equipment is in place and the necessary manpower is available to complete a safe and effective fumigation.
- Written notification must be provided to the receiver of a vehicle that is fumigated in transit.

These factors must be considered in putting an FMP together. It is important to note that some plans will be more comprehensive than others. All plans should reflect the experience and expertise of the applicator and circumstances at and around the structure and/or area. In addition to the plan, the applicator must read the entire label and Applicator's Manual and follow its directions carefully. The FMP and related documentation, including monitoring records, must be maintained for a minimum of two years.