Zythor is a gas that has no warning properties such as odor, color or eye irritation. (Chloropicrin, which is used as a warning agent in conjunction with Zythor, is the active ingredient in tear gas and will cause tearing.) Early symptoms of exposure to Zythor are respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Excitation may follow. Slowed movement, reduced awareness and slow or garbled speech may be noted. Prolonged exposure can produce lung irritation, pulmonary edema, nausea and abdominal pain. Repeated exposure to high concentrations can result in significant lung and kidney damage. Single exposures at high concentrations have resulted in death. Treat symptomatically.

Use to control existing infestations of all life stages of listed pests such as drywood termites, beetles (old house borer, powderpost, deathwatch), bedbugs, clothes moths, German cockroaches and rodents (rats, mice). Use to control existing infestations of non-egg life stages only of insects such as dermestid beetles (furniture carpenter, carpet) and cockroaches (oriental, American, brown-banded). Use to control existing infestations of above ground Formosan termites.

For use in disinfecting structures such as dwellings, buildings, warehouses, mobile homes. For use in disinfecting vehicles such as automobiles, buses, recreational vehicles, surface ships, shipping containers, rail cars, (except aircraft). For use in disinfecting materials (construction) and furnishings (household effects).

When using, observe local, state and federal rules and regulations concerning the use of warning agents, detection devices, respiratory protection, protective clothing, security requirements and posting of warning signs.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT
Sulfuryl fluoride.................................................. 99.3%
OTHER INGREDIENTS............................................ 0.7%
TOTAL................................................................. 100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER POISON PELIGRO
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving Zythor, call 1-800-369-4352.

Manufactured for: Ensystex II, Inc.
202 Fairway Dr, Fayetteville, NC 28305 USA

READ THIS ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. ALL PARTS OF THIS LABEL ARE EQUALLY IMPORTANT FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THIS PRODUCT. AS NECESSARY, CONSULT WITH THE LEAD STATE PESTICIDE REGULATORY AGENCY TO DETERMINE OR REMAIN INFORMED OF THE CURRENT REGULATORY STATUS, REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT FOR FUMIGATION IN THE STATE OF INTENDED USE. CALL ENSYSTEX II, INC. (PHONE 1-866-367-8467) IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR DO NOT UNDERSTAND ANY PART OF THIS LABEL.

APPLICATION PERSONNEL MUST PARTICIPATE IN ENSYSTEX II’S Zythor Training and Stewardship Plan


Notice: Before buying or using this product, read “Terms and Conditions of Use”, “Warranty Disclaimer”, “Inherent Risks of Use” and “Limitation of Remedies” sections of this label. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

EPA Reg. No. 81824-1

NET CONTENTS: See container

Zythor is a registered trademark of Ensystex II, Inc.
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER

POISON

Extremely Hazardous Liquid And Vapor Under Pressure • Fatal If Inhaled • May Be Fatal If Swallowed • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Contact with Liquid Causes Freeze Burns Of Exposed Skin

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. ZYTHOR is odorless and colorless. Exposure to toxic levels may occur without warning or detection by the user or exposed persons.

Protective Clothing

Wear splash resistant goggles or full face shield for eye protection during introduction of fumigant or when working around any lines containing fumigant under pressure. Do not wear gloves or rubber boots. Do not reuse clothing or shoes that have become contaminated with liquid fumigant until they have been thoroughly aerated and cleaned. Splash resistant goggles are defined as goggles designed and made of material that allows no measurable movement of the liquid pesticide being used to pass through them during use.

Respiratory Protection

Use of an approved Respiratory Protection Device (see Respiratory Protection Devices) is required to enter or remain within a fumigated space anytime the concentration of ZYTHOR within the breathing zone of that space is known to exceed 1 ppm or is unknown, such as at the start of the aeration process. Breathing zones are defined as areas within the fumigated structure where individuals typically stand, sit or lie down. If the concentration of ZYTHOR within the breathing zone of the fumigated space, as measured by an approved and properly calibrated Low Fumigant Level Detection Device (see Low Fumigant Level Detection Devices), does not exceed 1 ppm, no respiratory protection is required to enter or remain within the fumigated space. Because the approved detection devices give immediate readings of the levels of fumigant present, respiratory protection is not required when these devices are in use after the initial 1 hour aeration procedure is completed. However, whenever a fumigant level reading exceeding 1 ppm is obtained within the breathing zone of a fumigated space, anyone within the fumigated space not using an approved Respiratory Protection Device must immediately leave the fumigated space and remain outside the fumigated space until fumigant level readings of 1 ppm or greater are no longer obtained within the breathing zone of the fumigated space. The fumigated space must remain posted until cleared for re-occupancy. Refer to the Zythor Applicator’s Manual for further details.

Respiratory Protection Devices

Use a NIOSH or MSHA approved positive pressure Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA, not SCUBA) or combination air supplied/SCBA respirator, such as those manufactured by Ranger, Survivair, Scott, or MSA, when respiratory protection is required (see Respiratory Protection). Required Respiratory Protection Devices must be on site and operational before an application of ZYTHOR begins.

Before using any make or brand of Respiratory Protection Device, learn how to use it correctly. Determine that it is in good working order, that it has an air supply sufficient to supply air for the period of time the device will be in use, that it fits properly and that it provides an adequate seal around the face.

Low Fumigant Level Detection Devices

As part of the aeration/clearance process or cylinder leak procedure, an approved Low Fumigant Level Detection Device capable of confirming a concentration of ZYTHOR of 1 ppm or less, such as the SPECTROS SF-Explorer®, INTERSCAN or MRAN gas analyzers, should be used to sample the air within the breathing zone of the fumigated space to confirm the level of fumigant, if any, that is still present. The INTERSCAN gas analyzer must be calibrated within one month prior to its use as a Low Fumigant Level Detection Device. All other approved Low Fumigant Level Detection Devices must be calibrated according to their manufacturer’s recommendations.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Sulfuryl fluoride is highly toxic to fish and wildlife. Avoid exposure to non-target organisms.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Sulfuryl fluoride is a colorless, odorless, non-irritating toxic gas. ZYTHOR cylinders are under pressure and must not be stored near heat or open flame. Exposure of the cylinder(s) to temperatures above 158°F will cause a fusible plug in the valve body to melt and the contents to be released into the atmosphere. Under high heat conditions (temperatures above 752°F), ZYTHOR can decompose into sulfur dioxide (SO2), hydrofluoric acid (HF) and other decomposition products. Hydrofluoric acid is highly reactive and can corrode or damage many materials including metals, glass, ceramic finishes, fabrics, etc.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not ship or store with food, feed, drugs or clothing.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a dry, cool, well ventilated area under lock and key. Post as “this area is a storage area for fumes” and hang up no other signs. Store cylinders upright and not against a wall to prevent tipping. Storage of ZYTHOR in occupied buildings and spaces is prohibited unless storage area(s) is equipped with either 1) a permanently mounted and properly maintained and functioning sulfuryl fluoride monitoring device designed to alert occupants of the building to the presence of sulfuryl fluoride in the air of the storage area at a level greater than 1 ppm or 2) a continuously operating forced air ventilation system that meets all applicable ordinances pertaining to the storage of hazardous materials.

Cylinder Return: Refillable container. When cylinder is empty, close valve, screw safety cap onto valve outlet and replace protection bonnet. Follow registrant’s instructions for return of empty or partially empty cylinders. Only the registrant is authorized to refill cylinders. Do not use cylinders for any other purpose. Always follow the proper cylinder handling directions.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide is a violation of Federal law. If the wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, consult your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Carefully read and follow all Directions For Use. The Zythor Applicator’s Manual is part of the labeling for Zythor. Zythor is a highly hazardous material and must be used only by individuals trained in its proper use and knowledgeable of its possible hazards. All local, state and federal rules and regulations regarding security requirements, reentry, aeration, clearance, posting of warning signs and use of detection devices, user safety products and respiratory protection equipment must be observed when fumigating with ZYTHOR.

Do not apply this product without first computing the dose to be applied with the Fumicalc software program. The Fumicalc program, which is available from Ensysylte II, Inc., is part of the labeling for this product and must be used to calculate any dose of ZYTHOR.

Two persons trained in the use of ZYTHOR, at least one of whom is an applicator licensed/certified to perform fumigations by the state in which the application is being performed, must be present on site during any release of ZYTHOR, during any reentry into the fumigated space within the exposure period and during initiation of the initial aeration procedure. Two persons, however, need not be present if monitoring is conducted remotely (outside the area being fumigated) and no one enters the fumigated space.

If fumigating for insect pests, do not apply ZYTHOR when the lowest temperature at a site of pest activity within the fumigated space is below 40°F. Generally, the lowest temperature in a slab structure is found at the slab foundation and the lowest temperature in a crawl space structure is found just below the surface of the crawl space soil. No temperature restriction applies when fumigating for rodents.

Remove, food, feed, drugs (including tobacco products) and medicinals from the structure before the fumigation if they cannot be protected against exposure to ZYTHOR (see Preparation for Fumigation). Chloropicrin must be used to warn the presence of fumigant within the fumigated space (see Warning Agent).

Handling and Transportation of Cylinders

Cylinders must not be subjected to rough handling or mechanical shock such as dropping, bumping, dragging or sliding. Do not use rope, slings, hooks, toms or similar devices to unload or move cylinders. Transport cylinders using a hand truck or fork truck to warehouses where the cylinders will be stored. The cylinders can be shipped in closed railcars, highway vehicles and marine vessels where they occupy the same common airspace as personnel. Transport cylinders securely and only in an upright position. ZYTHOR cylinders should never be transported by aircraft under any circumstances.

Do not remove valve protection bonnet and safety cap until immediately before use. Replace safety cap and valve protection bonnet as soon as practical after use. The cylinder valve is designed to retain a small amount of fumigant within the cylinder when the pressure within the cylinder falls below a certain pressure. This feature prevents the introduction of unauthorized substances into the cylinder when it is empty. This is facilitated by a spring loaded residual pressure feature incorporated into the valve that cuts off gas flow when the pressure of the remaining gas falls below a certain low level. Do not attempt to defeat this mechanism as serious injury could result.

Cylinder Leak Procedure

Evacuate immediate area of leak. Use an approved Respiratory Protection Device (see Respiratory Protection Devices) for entry into affected areas to correct the problem. Move leaking or damaged cylinder outdoors or to an isolated location, observing strict safety precautions. Work upwind from the cylinder if possible. Entry into the affected area by persons not using approved Respiratory Protection Devices is not permitted until the concentration of ZYTHOR in the breathing zone of the affected area is determined to be 1 ppm or less, as determined by an approved Low Fumigant Level Detection Device (see Low Level Fumigant Detection Devices). Refer to the Zythor Applicator’s Manual for further details.

Compressed Gas Hazards

The release of fumigant under high pressure can be forceful, creating a potential for personal injury. A feat of duty can occur if ZYTHOR is released too rapidly. The chances of this condition occurring may be decreased by following the instructions contained in this label (see ZYTHOR Release Preparation).

The rapid discharge of ZYTHOR through introduction equipment will result in the cooling of parts of the equipment and the cylinders. Contact with the cooled equipment can cause frostbite.
PREPARATION FOR FUMIGATION

Structure Occupant Fact Sheet

Prior to the application of ZYTHOR to a structure, the ZYTHOR Fact Sheet must be provided to an adult occupant of the structure to be fumigated. In the case of a multi-unit or connected structure (such as a town house, apartment building or condominium building), the occupant fact sheet must be provided to an adult occupant of each currently occupied individual living unit within these structures.

Fumigating Part(s) of a Structure (including Portions of a Multi-Unit Structure)

When fumigating units/room(s) that are a part of or are within a larger structure (such as one or more of the units of a townhouse, condominium building or building), the space within all units/rooms of the entire structure must be considered to be fumigated space with respect to all requirements concerning structure entrance security, posting, evacuation, reentry, aeration and clearance. If the continued occupancy of connected structure that is being fumigated during the fumigation process, the space connected to a structure that is being fumigated. If during clearance the concentration of Zythor in the breathing zone of a unit/room is discovered to be greater than 1 ppm, ventilate the unit/room by opening operable doors and windows and continue to measure the concentration of Zythor in the breathing zone(s) until it is below 0.5 ppm or less. Space may be reoccupied when concentrations of Zythor in the breathing zones of all units/rooms in the structure is 1 ppm or less. Breathing zones are defined as areas within the units/rooms where individuals typically sit or lie down.

Fumigating Connected Structures

A connected structure or area is defined as any structure or area connected to or having in common with the space to be fumigated any construction elements (e.g. pipes, conduits, ducts, cavities, voids, etc.) which could possibly allow the passage of fumigant out of the fumigated space into the connected structure(s) or area(s).

If state rules and regulations do not permit the continued occupancy of a structure or area connected to a structure that is being fumigated during the fumigation process, the space within the entire connected structure(s) or area(s) must be considered to be a fumigated space with respect to all requirements concerning structure entrance security, posting, evacuation, reentry, aeration and clearance. If the continued occupancy of connected structures or connected conduits, ducts, cavities, voids, etc.) which could possibly allow the passage of fumigant in common with the space to be fumigated any construction elements (e.g. pipes, conduits, ducts, cavities, voids, etc.) which could possibly allow the passage of fumigant out of the fumigated space into the connected structure(s) or area(s). If state rules and regulations do not permit the continued occupancy of a structure or area connected to a structure that is being fumigated during the fumigation process, the space within the entire connected structure(s) or area(s) must be considered to be a fumigated space with respect to all requirements concerning structure entrance security, posting, evacuation, reentry, aeration and clearance. If the continued occupancy of connected structures or connected conduits, ducts, cavities, voids, etc.) which could possibly allow the passage of fumigant in common with the space to be fumigated any construction elements (e.g. pipes, conduits, ducts, cavities, voids, etc.) which could possibly allow the passage of fumigant out of the fumigated space into the connected structure(s) or area(s).

What to Remove from the Fumigated Space

Remove all persons, domestic animals, pets and desirable growing plants from the space to be fumigated. (Exception: Items that are necessary for the health and safety of those persons involved in the fumigation, or those persons involved in the fumigation, no people, plants, or pets may be on board during Zythor application. Those persons may remain on board, if they are not removed from the vessel they shall be protected from exposure to Zythor by double bagging them in Fumiguard, Nylofume® or Master Fume® bags. Items can be protected against exposure to Zythor by double bagging them in Fumiguard, Nylofume® or Master Fume® bags. Fumiguard bags, which are available from Ensyn, Inc. (Ensyn) and Nylofume® and Master Fume® bags are made of a material that is resistant to permeation from gases such as sulfuryl fluoride. Double bag in Fumiguard, Nylofume or Master Fume bags all items that must be protected against exposure to Zythor during fumigation. Place Fumiguard in a closed tank and seal the top closed tightly and then securing the twisted part of the bag in its closed position. The closed bag is then double bagged by placing the closed bag inside another bag which is secured closed in the same manner as the inner bag.

Extinguishing Flames and Disconnecting Heat Sources

Extinguish all flames, including pilot lights of furnaces, water heaters, dryers, refrigerators, gas logs, ranges, ovens, boilers, open flames, etc. Turn off or unplug all electrical heating elements such as those in heaters, dryers, pianos, organs, etc. Shut off automatic switch controls for appliances and lighting systems that will be contained within the fumigated space. Contact your local gas company to determine what procedures should be followed in your area for shutting off natural gas or propane service. Gas service must be shut off at the main service valve. Sulfuryl fluoride can react with strong bases such as some photo developing solutions.

Doors and Openings to Closed Spaces

Open and seal openings around doors, windows, pipes and conduits where fumigant can be lost. Close open spaces in the structure and around the root zone of plants that may be potentially affected. Fumigations with Zythor may be conducted in permanent fumigation chambers enclosed within, or connected to, a larger structure. A permanent chamber is defined as a durable hard-walled structure engineered specifically for fumigation that effectively confines Zythor. Monitor indoor areas around the permanent fumigation chamber for Zythor concentrations with an approved and properly calibrated Low Fumigant Level Detection Device during the fumigation, especially during fumigation introduction. No one is permitted in areas where the concentration of fumigant in the air is greater than 1 ppm unless they are using an approved Respiratory Protection Device. Aerate Zythor from the chamber by venting it directly to the outside of the structure using a ventilation system that does not release Zythor into the structure within which the chamber is located.

Transporting or Driving Zythor

Vehicles and Shipping Containers

Preparations must be as appropriate to the particular circumstances. Create a sufficiently gas tight seal that will adequately confine the fumigant to the fumigated space for the intended duration of the exposure period. As appropriate to the circumstances, create a sufficiently gas tight seal that will adequately confine the fumigant to the fumigated space for the intended duration of the exposure period.

Structure Fumigation Using A Tarpaulin

For fumigated spaces or structures that can be adequately sealed against the escape of Zythor, use tarpaulin(s) made of a material that effectively confine Zythor. Place tarpaulin(s) made of a material that effectively confine Zythor to areas where Zythor can be lost. To minimize escape of fumigant through the soil and to avoid injury to nearby plants, wet soil (if not sufficiently moist) around the structure to act as a barrier to fumigant movement. Create a sufficiently gas tight seal that will adequately confine the fumigant to the fumigated space for the intended duration of the exposure period.

Vehicles and Shipping Containers

Preparations must be as appropriate to the particular circumstances. Create a sufficiently gas tight seal that will adequately confine the fumigant to the fumigated space for the planned exposure period based on the directions for tarpaulin, non-tarpaulin and chamber fumigation above. If the sealed fumigant space is created within a larger structure (e.g., vehicle, building), the entire structure should be considered fumigated space with respect to all requirements concerning preparation for fumigant introduction (except fumigant confinement and warning agent), structure entrance security, posting, evacuation, reentry, and aeration and clearance. Stationary vehicles should be prepared and sealed following the instructions above. Vehicles, trucks, trailers, shipping containers, railcars, etc. may be fumigated with Zythor, however all aeration/clearance procedures must be completed before these are transported or driven over public roads.

Fumigation of Surface Ships in Port

Surface ships in size up to and including large ocean-going ships may be fumigated with Zythor to control the pests listed on this label. The applicator and the ship’s captain (or owner) shall follow all applicable regulations including those contained in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 46 – Shipping, Chapter 1 - Coast Guard, Part 147A. Except for those persons involved in the fumigation, no people, plants, or pets may be on board during Zythor application. The person responsible for the fumigation must notify the master of the vessel, or his representative, of the requirements relating to the use of Respiratory Protection Devices and Low Fumigant Level Detection Devices. Emergency procedures, cargo ventilation, periodic monitoring, inspections and first aid measures must be discussed with and understood by the master of the vessel or his representative.

If leakage of the fumigant is detected, the person in charge of the fumigation shall take action to prevent any further leakage of Zythor. The person in charge of the fumigation shall report leakage to the master or his representative, when appropriate, of the leakage in order that corrective action can be taken by them.

Food, drugs (including tobacco products) and medicinals shall not be exposed to the fumigant. If they are not removed from the vessel they shall be protected from exposure to Zythor. The vessel must not be moved during the period of time between initial fumigant application and final clearance.

Air Circulation

Based on the circumstances, it may be necessary to actively circulate the air in all or part of the fumigated space with properly positioned fans after the release of Zythor to assure its rapid dispersion within all of the fumigated space. Parts of the structure that may warrant consideration for active air circulation may include basements, dead air spaces and areas located long distances from a point of Zythor introduction into the fumigated space. If possible, position and aim fans in such a manner that air closer to the point(s) of Zythor release is circulated towards points farther from the point(s) of Zythor release.

Fumigant Confinement

The methods and materials used to confine the fumigant to a space to be fumigated can vary depending on the nature of the space (e.g., structure, vehicle, chamber, vessel) and the inherent resistance of the surfaces that form the space to the movement of the fumigant out of it (e.g., masonry walls vs. wood walls). The more gas tight the fumigated space is (i.e., concrete or metal structure, or can be made less permeable by spraying it with a coating that is not a fumigant that can be attained). Consider a monitored application of Zythor (see Monitored Vs. Un-Monitored Application) to any fumigated space where there is uncertainty as to whether or not an adequate level of Zythor can be confined to that space for the intended duration of the exposure period.

Structure Fumigation Using A Tarpaulin

When and to the extent needed, use tarpaulin(s) made of a material that effectively confine Zythor. Place tarpaulin(s) made of a material that effectively confine Zythor to areas where Zythor can be lost. To minimize escape of fumigant through the soil and to avoid injury to nearby plants, wet soil (if not sufficiently moist) around the structure to act as a barrier to fumigant movement.

Chamber Fumigation

Fumigations with Zythor may be conducted in permanent fumigation chambers enclosed within, or connected to, a larger structure. A permanent chamber is defined as a durable hard-walled structure engineered specifically for fumigation that effectively confines Zythor.

Fumigation of Construction Materials, Furnishings (Household effects)
Warning Agent
Chloropicrin is a warning agent that must be released within the space to be fumigated prior to introduction of ZYTHOR into that space. Even at very low levels of concentration in the air, it is quickly detected by human olfactory receptors, to chloropicrin the intense and disagreeable odor resulting from the eyes accompanied by a disagreeable, penetrating smell. Chloropicrin must be released into the fumigated space only by a Certified Applicator or someone under their direct supervision. Applicators must observe the chloropicrin precautionary statements and personal protective equipment appearing on this label, see the Warning Agent section of the manual.

Chloropicrin must be released within a fumigated space at least 5 minutes prior to introduction of ZYTHOR in accordance with the manufacturer’s directions. Apply release 1 fluid oz of chloropicrin per 10,000 to 15,000 cubic feet – (30 ml of chloropicrin per 283 to 425 cubic meters) of fumigated space or alternately use the chloropicrin dosage rate calculated by the Fumicalc program for the fumigated space. Establish at least one chloropicrin introduction site for each 4500 cubic feet (1275 cubic meters) of fumigated space. When applying chloropicrin at multiple chloropicrin introduction points within a structure, start at the point farthest from the exit and work toward the exit. Dispense no more than 3 fluid ounces (90 ml) of chloropicrin into a single evaporator canister. Distribution of chloropicrin throughout a fumigated space is enhanced by applying/release as follows it requires:

1. Place a shallow, wide container directly behind a fan in its air stream.
2. Place a handful of wicking agent, (e.g., cotton) in the bottom of the container.
3. Pour the chloropicrin over the wicking agent.

Do not place chloropicrin into a container made of magnesium, aluminum, or their alloys, as chloropicrin may severely corrode these metals. Removal of all chloropicrin evaporation containers from the fumigated space as soon as possible after commencement of the initial aeration procedure will speed dissipation of the chloropicrin from the fumigated space.

Securing Fumigated Structure Entrances
During the Exposure Period and Step 2 of the aeration procedures, fumigated structure(s) must be secured against the possibility of entry into the structure(s) by anyone other than a Certified Applicator or persons under their direct supervision. Two levels of security against unauthorized entry must be employed at each exterior entrance during those periods, if practicable. In addition to the use of existing locking mechanisms, if present, a secondary locking device must also be used. A locking device, such as a secondary lock, or barricade must be demonstratively effective in preventing an exterior door or doorway from being opened from the exterior using normal opening or entering processes by anyone other than the certified applicator in charge or the fumigation in-charge under his/her direct supervision. Consult state and local regulations for any supplementary instructions and/or restrictions on securing against unauthorized entry into fumigated structures.

Posting of Fumigated Spaces
All entrances and all sides of the fumigated space including those within structures, chambers, vehicles, ships and stacks must be posted and placarded with warning signs. Signs must remain legible during the entire posting period. Post warning signs in advance of the fumigation in order to keep unauthorized persons away. All signs must bear the following in English and Spanish:

1. The signal word “DANGER/Peligro” and the SKULL and CROSSBONES symbol in red.
2. The statement, “Area under fumigation, DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRÉ”.
3. The date of the fumigation.
4. Name and EPA Registration Number of the fumigant.
5. Name, address, and telephone number of the fumigation company and the licensed/certified applicator.

Only a certified applicator may authorize removal of the signs and only when the concentration of Zythor within the structure where individuals typically stand, sit or lie down (bathing zone) is 1 ppm or less.

DETERMINING DOSES AND EXPOSURE PERIODS FOR ZYTHOR
The amount of ZYTHOR applied to the fumigated space is referred to as the dose. The level of fumigant present in the air is referred to as the concentration. Dose is expressed in pounds of fumigant and concentration is expressed in ounces of ZYTHOR per thousand cubic feet of fumigated space. Achieving target pest mortality with ZYTHOR is dependent upon the concentration of ZYTHOR present in the air. The target pest is breathing. Also, it is also dependent upon the length of the period of time the target pest is exposed to that concentration (exposure period) and the temperature. For a given temperature and rate of ZYTHOR loss from the fumigated space, increases in the concentration of ZYTHOR can reduce the length of the exposure period required to kill a pest. Conversely, under the same temperature and rate of ZYTHOR loss from the fumigated space, increases in the length of the exposure period can reduce the concentration of ZYTHOR required to kill the same pest. Concentration in ounces per thousand cubic feet multiplied by the number of hours in the exposure period is referred to as the Kill Power Index. The Fumicalc program, designed to run on most types of desktop and laptop computers and many handheld computers, is used to calculate the Kill Power Index that must be achieved within a fumigated space to kill the target pest and the dose and exposure period necessary to achieve that Kill Power Index. The Fumicalc program is part of the Zythor labeling and must be used to calculate all doses and exposure periods for Zythor. The Fumicalc accepts as inputs the factors necessary to compute these values for all labeled target pests. The Fumicalc program is available from Ensysite II, Inc.

ZYTHOR RELEASE PREPARATION
Prepare to release the Zythor through a tubing line to be attached to the Zythor cylinder whose discharge end is positioned within the fumigated space. The system for introduction of Zythor into the fumigated space (tubing, connectors, etc.) should be free of leaks and designed to withstand a minimum burst pressure of 500 pounds per square inch (psig). If monitoring will occur, run gas sampling lines from representative locations within the fumigated space to exterior monitoring points before Zythor introduction.

Preventing Fogouts
Zythor is packaged as a liquid under pressure. When it is released into the fumigated space it must be converted into a gas to be effective as a fumigant. This process of release and conversion, if not properly prepared for and controlled, can result in damage to surfaces within the fumigated space from contact with water condensed from the air as the liquid to gas conversion process cools the air into which the fumigant is introduced and nearby surfaces. Damage can also occur when unconverted liquid fumigant, possibly present in the fumigated space after it is released but before it converts to a gas, comes into contact with surfaces that might be damaged by its presence.

The conversion of Zythor from a liquid in the cylinder to a gas requires a source of heat. The heat to make this conversion is taken from the air into which the Zythor is released. The need for heat to make this conversion can cause problems when the release of fumigant removes enough heat from the air to cause the air temperature to drop below its Dew Point temperature. The amount of moisture a parcel of air can hold is dependent upon its temperature. The Dew Point temperature for a parcel of air is the temperature at which enough moisture can condense from the air as much moisture as it can hold. If the temperature of air falls below its Dew Point temperature, fog can form and moisture can condense from the air onto nearby surfaces if the temperature of these surfaces is low enough. The higher the percent relative humidity and the lower the temperature of surfaces in the fumigated space before the introduction of fumigant, the greater the chance fog will form in the air and/or condensation will form on surfaces.

### KILL POWER INDEXES FOR DIFFERENT PESTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pests</th>
<th>Multiple of Drywood Termites Kill Power Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rodents¹</td>
<td>1/2x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet Beetles</td>
<td>1x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockroaches (except German)¹</td>
<td>1x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockroach¹</td>
<td>1x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture Carpet Beetles</td>
<td>3x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bedbugs</td>
<td>3x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old House Borers</td>
<td>4x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formosan Termites</td>
<td>4x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes Moths</td>
<td>6x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder Post Beetles and Death Watch Beetles</td>
<td>10x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Do not use less than the specified dosage factors when treating for rodents, cockroaches, bedbugs, and termites.

### MONITORED VS. UNMONITORED APPLICATION
Monitor or monitoring refers to the periodic measurement of the actual concentration of Zythor contained within the air of the fumigated space. Monitoring confirms the concentration of Zythor to which the Target Pest is exposed and allows for correction of variations of the actual from the expected concentration of Zythor, if necessary. Monitoring can increase the accuracy with which the needed Kill Power Index is applied and particularly recommended when a high level of precision is necessary. A monitored or unmonitored application of Zythor can be made to any fumigated space for the control of any type of Target Pest. The Fumicalc Fumigalculator is designed to control the dose of Zythor (in supplements to the dose during the course of the fumigation in the case of a monitored application, if needed) for any fumigated space for both monitored and unmonitored applications.

### CHLOROPICRIN PRECAUTIONS
Do not place chloropicrin into a container made of magnesium, aluminum, or their alloys, as chloropicrin may severely corrode these metals. Removal of all chloropicrin evaporation containers from the fumigated space as soon as possible after commencement of the initial aeration procedure will speed dissipation of the chloropicrin from the fumigated space.

### PREVENTING FOGOUTS
Zythor is packaged as a liquid under pressure. When it is released into the fumigated space it must be converted into a gas to be effective as a fumigant. This process of release and conversion, if not properly prepared for and controlled, can result in damage to surfaces within the fumigated space from contact with water condensed from the air as the liquid to gas conversion process cools the air into which the fumigant is introduced and nearby surfaces. Damage can also occur when unconverted liquid fumigant, possibly present in the fumigated space after it is released but before it converts to a gas, comes into contact with surfaces that might be damaged by its presence.

The conversion of Zythor from a liquid in the cylinder to a gas requires a source of heat. The heat to make this conversion is taken from the air into which the Zythor is released. The need for heat to make this conversion can cause problems when the release of fumigant removes enough heat from the air to cause the air temperature to drop below its Dew Point temperature. The amount of moisture a parcel of air can hold is dependent upon its temperature. The Dew Point temperature for a parcel of air is the temperature at which enough moisture can condense from the air as much moisture as it can hold. If the temperature of air falls below its Dew Point temperature, fog can form and moisture can condense from the air onto nearby surfaces if the temperature of these surfaces is low enough. The higher the percent relative humidity and the lower the temperature of surfaces in the fumigated space before the introduction of fumigant, the greater the chance fog will form in the air and/or condensation will form on surfaces.
Condensation can damage surfaces it forms on if they are sensitive to the presence of moisture. The conversion of the fumigant from liquid to gas normally occurs almost instantaneously when it is released into the fumigated space. It is possible that, based on the circumstances, some fumigation will remain in its liquid form for a short period of time after it has been released. This can be a problem if this super-cooled liquid fumigant is deposited on surfaces that are vulnerable to its presence, however brief. Care must be taken to reduce the chances that moisture is condensed from the air within the fumigated space during fumigation application or that unconverted liquid fumigant is present within the fumigated space long enough to come to rest on surfaces. One way to accomplish this is to maximize the amount of air into which the fumigant is released. The greater the number of "units" of air used to vaporize each "unit" of fumigant, the less heat that must be removed from each "unit" of air during the conversion process. This reduces the possibility that the capacity of the air into which the fumigant is released to hold water or fumigant will be exceeded. Increase the volume of air into which the fumigant is released, and thereby maximize the rate of fumigant vaporization from liquid to gas, by situating the discharge end of the fumigant shooting tube on the positive pressure side of an operating fan (blast side) located within a large open area of the fumigated space. The air movement capacity of the fan should be at least 1,000 cubic feet per minute for each pound of ZYTHOR released per minute.

Using a small inside diameter shooting tube (1/8 inch) can also reduce the chances of un-vaporized fumigant coming to rest on surfaces within the fumigated space. To further protect against the effects of un-vaporized fumigant on surfaces, it is recommended that protective sheeting, such as polyethylene plastic, be placed on the floors in the vicinity of any fumigation release point. In order to prevent damage, do not apply fumigant directly to any surface. Special care must be taken when the percent relative humidity of the air within the fumigated space is high (the amount of moisture in the air is high compared to the total amount it can hold). If necessary delay the fumigation until conditions are more favorable such as when the relative humidity within the structure to be fumigated is lower.

**ZYTHOR RELEASE**

Before introducing the fumigant, verify that all required safety equipment is available and in good working order. Position the ZYTHOR cylinder(s) outside the space to be fumigated. Do not connect cylinders to introduction equipment until all fumigation warning signs have been posted and the space to be fumigated is clear of persons, non-target animals and is properly secured.

Release the ZYTHOR from outside the fumigated space. Wear splash resistant goggles or full face shield for eye protection during introduction of fumigant or when working around any lines containing fumigant under pressure. Do not wear gloves or rubber boots.

**AERATION AND CLEARANCE**

**Aeration**

The final step in using ZYTHOR is to remove it from within the fumigated space (aeration) and to confirm its absence from the breathing zone of the fumigated space after the completion of the aeration process (clearance). Aeration of ZYTHOR from a fumigated space involves actively exhausting and/or allowing the ZYTHOR to dissipate from the fumigated space out into the atmosphere. Clearance involves sampling the air within the breathing zone of the fumigated space with an approved and properly calibrated Low Fumigant Level Detection Device until readings given by the detection device indicate that fumigant is no longer present above 1 ppm within the breathing zone of the fumigated space. Only when certain periods of time (see Aeration Procedures below) have elapsed after the initiation of the aeration process and the level of fumigant remaining within the breathing zone of the fumigated space is confirmed at the end of those time periods to no longer exceed 1 ppm can final clearance for re-occupancy be given. Breathing zones are defined as spaces within the structure where individuals typically stand or sit. Special attention must be given to aerating attics and forced air handling system ducts. Active aeration of attics can be accomplished by directing a fan into attic access openings. Air handling systems can be aerated by activating the system blower or alternately directing a fan into one or more return vents.

Refer to the Zythor Applicator’s Manual for further details.

**Respiratory Protection Requirements During Aeration and Clearance**

The processes of aeration and clearance of the fumigated space out to the fumigated space while the level of ZYTHOR in the air within the breathing zone of the fumigated space still exceeds 1 ppm. All persons entering and/or remaining inside the fumigated space between the time of initial application of ZYTHOR to the fumigated space and final clearance of the fumigated space must adhere to the requirements of the Respiratory Protection, Respiratory Protection Devices and Low Fumigant Level Detection Devices sections of this label.

**Aeration Procedures**

There are two approved procedures for aeration. The aeration procedure used for a fumigated space is based on the total amount of ZYTHOR per thousand cubic feet that was released within the fumigated space during the exposure period. All structures into which a larger than 10% of the exposure of ZYTHOR per thousand cubic feet of fumigated space has been released during the Exposure Period must be aerated using Aeration Procedure 2. All other fumigated spaces can be aerated using either Aeration Procedure 1 or Aeration Procedure 2.

**Aeration Procedure 1 – Applied Dose 16 oz/1000 cubic feet or less**

These steps must be completed in sequence.

Step (1): Aerate the fumigated space with all operable windows and doors open, aided by the use of 1 or more fans, for a minimum of 1 hour. All of the fans used shall, in total, be capable of displacing at least 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The fans may be turned off for the remainder of the aeration period if desired.

Step (2): Secure fumigated space and do not allow reentry for a minimum of 6 hours from the start of the aeration process (1st opening of the seal). During this time, the fumigated space must remain posted.

Step (3): After the minimum 6 hour waiting period, measure the concentration of ZYTHOR in the breathing zone of each room of the fumigated space using an approved and properly calibrated Low Fumigant Level Detection Device. If the concentration of ZYTHOR greater than 1 ppm is detected in the breathing zone, ventilate the fumigated space by opening operable doors and windows and continue to measure the concentration of Zythor in the breathing zone until it is 1 ppm or less. Fumigated space may be cleared for re-occupancy when the concentration of ZYTHOR as measured with an approved and properly calibrated Low Fumigant Level Detection Device is determined to be 1 ppm or less in the breathing zone.

**Aeration Procedure 2 – Applied Dose More Than 16 oz/1000 cubic feet**

These steps must be completed in sequence.

Step (1): Aerate the fumigated space with all operable windows and doors open, aided by the use of 1 or more fans, for a minimum of 1 hour. All of the fans used shall, in total, be capable of displacing at least 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The fans may be turned off for the remainder of the aeration period if desired.

Step (2): Secure the fumigated space and do not allow reentry for a minimum of 8 hours from the start of the aeration process (first opening of the seal). During this time, the fumigated space must remain posted.

Step (3): After the minimum 8 hour waiting period, measure the concentration of ZYTHOR in the breathing zone of each room of the fumigated space using an approved and properly calibrated Low Fumigant Level Detection Device. If the concentration of ZYTHOR greater than 1 ppm is detected in the breathing zone, ventilate the fumigated space by opening operable doors and window and continue to measure the concentration of Zythor in the breathing zone until it is 1 ppm or less. Fumigated space may be cleared for re-occupancy when the concentration of ZYTHOR as measured with an approved and properly calibrated Low Fumigant Level Detection Device is determined to be 1 ppm or less in the breathing zone.

**Final Clearance and Re-occupancy**

Do not reoccupy fumigated space, i.e., structure, ship, vehicle or chamber, or move fumigated vehicles until aeration is complete and clearance has been given. Warning signs must remain posted until aeration is completed and final clearance for re-occupancy is given.

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If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use or Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of the purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

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