During the above mentioned working steps, WEAR SUITABLE protective clothing (coveralls), suitable protective gloves, and suitable respiratory protective equipment* when applying the product and re-entering treated phosphine gas air concentration is below 0.03 ppm. *Mask to at least EN 140 with a combination filter to at least EN14387 B2, or equivalent. However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows that they provide an equal or higher standard of protection. 4. Do not fumigate at a temperature below 10 °C. 5. With the exception of fumigation of cargo holds in ships a safety distance not less than 10 m to surface waters needs to be maintained. 6. Liberates phosphine in contact with humid air or water or in combination with moisture. This gas is odourless, highly flammable, corrosive and very toxic for humans and animals. 7. Avoid uncontrolled release of the product to the environment. 8. Do not contaminate water with product or its container. 9. Avoid any unnecessary contact with the preparation. Misuse may cause health damage. 10. It has to be assured that animals (e.g. birds, cats) are not staying in the rooms /buildings during the fumigation. 11. In high-volume storage areas, a sufficient level of effectiveness strongly depends on the distribution of the fumigants. Good penetration properties of the gas then ensure an effective gas concentration in all areas. 12. The permeability of packaging material of stored goods always has to be tested before fumigation. Only when the level of permeability is a known factor and sufficient penetration can be ensured, the fumigation could be performed.13. The use of a tracer-gas or other methods to check sealing of the room before fumigation are recommended. 14. A danger area is to be set up around an object to be fumigated and secured with an appropriate cordon. Outside the established danger area the fumigant must not be detectable during the action time with the gas measurement methods usual for fumigation (suitable measuring equipment, test tubes, measurement systems on an electrochemical basis or photo ionisation detectors (PID)). If necessary, the danger area is to be enlarged accordingly. 15. Treated rooms / buildings and the danger area shall be labelled with a warning sign. In the UK further details are given in HSE Guidance Note 251: Health and safety guidance for employers and technicians carrying out fumigation operations. 16. The concentration of phosphine has to be monitored in the treated area and in the vicinity during the fumigation. The means to measure concentrations of phosphine in air should always be available and used to check atmospheric concentrations. Positioning of direct reading gas-detectors shall be recommended. The use of a continuously measuring alarm system is recommended. The measurement results and any actions taken are recorded and the records are kept together with the documentation of the fumigation. The user or a person with sufficient competence to measure phosphine concentrations shall ensure that, until release, outside the defined danger area no fumigant concentrations above the detection limit 0.03 ppm occur. For this purpose, fumigant levels are monitored by frequent control measurements of the ambient air. 17. Rooms / buildings in which the fumigant is applied shall be left and safely closed and sufficiently sealed gastight immediately after start of the fumigation. All rooms must be kept locked until release so that they cannot be entered. If the existing locking devices do not offer sufficient protection, access is to be prevented by replacing the locks or installing additional securing devices. When used under gastight sheetings, the goods to be treated shall be gas-tightly covered by the sheetings and the danger area shall be left immediately after start of the fumigation. 18. Aeration of fumigated rooms must not be performed during atmospheric inversion. Where necessary, additional appropriate technical precaution measures or special advices for the controlled aeration/ventilation of the fumigated rooms after fumigation have to be taken into account (like filter installation, exhauster). The emission-limiting measures have to comply with the state of the art. In the UK further guidance is given in HSE Guidance Note 251: Health and safety guidance for employers and technicians carrying out fumigation operations.19. The head of fumigation (Fumigator In Charge) may only release rooms , fittings and fumigated goods when it has been ensured by means of suitable detection processes that there is no longer a risk from fumigants. 20. Ensure proper disposal and deactivation of all used product after aeration. Do not allow spent plates/strips to come into contact with food or feed. Ensure that the product is removed from the proximity of food and feed after use on storage pests. 21. After fumigation and initial ventilation for worker safety, adhere to the following withdrawal periods before selling or consuming fumigated food/feed. During the entire withdrawal period, further ventilation must occur. - None (0 days) for processed cereals (including milled fractions and packaged cereals); processed cereal foods (like pasta products, snacks foods, cookies etc.); - 7 days for bakery mixes; processed vegetables (potato products); cured, dried and processed meat and fish products; dairy products (like milk powder, cheese and by products etc.); processed coffee; processed condiments; chocolate and chocolate products; processed candy and sugar; processed nuts. 22. The fumigation on ships like barges, inland and coastal motor boats must be carried out at the pier, only. The marked danger area has to be evacuated. Until released by the fumigator, the ship may not leave the pier and may only be entered by trained and sufficiently protected professionals. Storage of fumigated transport units under deck is restricted to cargo space equipped with mechanical ventilation with a ventilation rate of at least two air changes per hour, based on the empty cargo space. 23. Fumigation of ships should be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) guidance MSC.1/Circ.1265. MSC.1/Circ.1265 2008 and MSC.1/Circ.1361 2010 (www.imo.org). 24. Ventilation of ships' holds from fumigants and the issue of the gas clearance certificate should be undertaken by a qualified fumigator, such as a holder of the British Pest Control Council (BPCA) Module 5 (ships) certificate (or equivalent). 25. The following strategy for resistance management has to be followed for the application of the product, for the timing of its application and for monitoring of populations in key areas in order to detect any significant changes in susceptibility: · Application of products: Use the product at labelled rates. Do not reduce or increase rates and techniques from manufacturer recommendations as this can hasten resistance development. Monitor subsequent pest levels to gauge control and the success of applications. Timing of applications: Care should be taken to follow the recommendations of the manufacturer and local advisors. Before application: Use a resistance quick test and a pressure test. The use of a phosphine tolerance quick test and a pressure test is highly recommended to evaluate susceptibility of the pests towards the planned treatment especially if there is a reasonable suspicion of leakage in fumigated objects or of low phosphine-sensitive strains of insects. Establish a baseline and monitor populations in key areas in order to detect any significant changes in susceptibility. 26. The following precautions should be taken to reduce the possibility of insects developing resistance to fumigants ·Good sanitation procedures, proper storage conditions, insect resistant packaging and all other measures that prevent infestations caused by any developing stage of the pest to reduce the need for fumigation. · Where fumigations have to be used on a regular basis, close guard should be kept against control failures. Complete control of all insects (disinfestation of all stages) in a treatment is the best insurance against resistance. · Periodic checks for resistance towards planned treatment should be made in areas that are fumigated regularly. If signs of resistance begin to appear (as indicated either by control failures or through the test procedure), every effort should be made to eradicate the population. The measures necessary for eradication will vary in different situations; they may involve a number of procedures using both chemical and non-chemical means. · Rotation of treatment methods may be effective in some instances, especially if cross resistance is not a problem.

PARTICULARS OF LIKELY DIRECT OR INDIRECT EFFECTS, FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS AND EMERGENCY MEASURES TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Basic first aid procedures	Remove patient into fresh air. Prevent all exertion. Keep patient warm. Call doctor AT ONCE and show him this label. If breathing stops or shows signs of failing administer artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bag and mask. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Please refer to the Safety Data Sheet for further information.
After Inhalation:	Symptoms of poisoning following inhalation includes nausea, vomiting, headache, weakness, faintness, pain in the chest, cough, chest tightness and difficulty in breathing. If any of the above mentioned symptoms occurs or if poisoning is suspected: STOP WORK. IN CASE OF ACCIDENT OR IF YOU FEEL UNWELL, seek medical advice immediately. Symptoms of phosphine poisoning include faintness and a feeling of constriction in the chest.
After Eye contact:	Remove powdery residues using a lint-free cloth. Rinse with plenty of water only when no more powdery residues are visible.
After Skin contact:	Remove powdery residues by brushing. Rinse with plenty of water only when no more powdery residues are visible.
After ingestion:	Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice immediately.
Guide to Doctor	No specific antidote is known. Treatment for suspected poisoning should be symptomatic and supportive care. Further advice should be sought from the National Poisons Information Service (http://www.npis.org/)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAFE DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCT AND ITS PACKAGING

For active substances, biocidal product and residues, waste code 061301 according to Guideline 2001/118/EC is applied. It is recommended that only degassed material should be disposed of under observation of the prevailing regulations (waste code 060316 according to Guideline 2001/118/EC). In the UK: The product and/or its container must be disposed of to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor or collection site.

CONDITIONS OF STORAGE AND SHELF LIFE OF THE PRODUCT UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF STORAGE

Keep cool. Protect from moisture. Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Place away from water or moisture. Keep only in the original container. Never reseal opened sachets or store sachets in other containers. Store locked up. The shelf life of the product is 3 years.

OTHER INFORMATION

Magnesium phosphide is a Regulated Substance under the Control of Poisons and Explosives Precursors Regulations 2015. Information on the responsibilities of suppliers is given at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/supplying-explosivesprecursors/

supplyingexplosives- precursors-and-poison. Sale and supply of magnesium phosphide is governed by the Poisons Rules 1982* made under the Poisons Act 1972. It is scheduled as a Part 1 poison.

AUTHORISATION HOLDER:

GB: Rentokil Initial UK Ltd., Compass House, RH10 9PY
Product Advice Line: +44(0)151 548 5050
Emergency Line: +44 (0)1342 833 022
In NI: Rentokil Initial Limited, Hazel House, W91 PXP3, Ireland.
Label No. CLP24-184
MADE IN GERMANY

Annex I: Target organism(s) including development stages

Target organism	Development stages
Beetles (Anobiidae and Anthribidae) including: Cigarette Beetle (Lasioderma serricorne (F.)) Drug-store Beetle (Stegobium paniceum (L.)) Coffee Bean Weevil (Araecerus fasciculatus)	All stages: Eggs, Larvae, Nymphs, Pupae, Imago, Adults
Boring and Longhorned Beetles (Bostrichidae, Buprestidae, Lyctidae and Cerambycidae) including: Flatheaded Pine Borer (Chalcophora mariana), Bamboo Boring Beetle (Dinoderus minutus), Larger Grain Borer (Prostephanus truncatus (Horn)), Lesser Grain Borer (Rhizoperta dominica (F.)), Brown Lyctus Beetle (Lyctus brunneus), House Longhorn Beetle (Hylotrupes bajulus)	
Weevils (Bruchidae) including: Bean Weevil (Acanthoscelides obtectus (Say)), Cowpea Weevil (Callosobruchus chinensis(L.)), Ground Nut Borer (Caryedon serratus (Oliv.)	
Weevils, Bark and Checkered Beetles (Curculionidae, Scolytidae, Cujucidae and Cleridae) including: Cossonus linearis, Grain Weevil (Sitophilus granarius (L.)),Rice Weevil (Sitophilus oryzae (L.)), Corn Weevil (Sitophilus zeamais (Motsch)), Xyloterus signatue, Rust-Red Grain Beetle (Cryptolestes ferrugineus (Steph.)), Copra Beetle (Necrobia rufipes (Deg.))	
Carpet Beetles (Dermestidae) including: Museum Beetle (Anthrenus museorum (L.)), Varied Carpet Beetle (Anthrenus verbasci), Fur Beetle (Attagenus pellio (L.)), Larder Beetle (Dermestes lardarius (L.)), Khapra Beetle (Trogoderma granarium (Everts)), Black Larder Beetle (Dermestes haemorrhoidalis)	
Spider Beetles (Ptinidae) including: White-marked Spider Beetle (Ptinus fur (L.)), Australian Spider Beetle (Ptinus tectus (Boield.), Golden Spider Beetle (Niptus hololeucus (Fld.))	
Saw-toothed Beetles (Silvanidae) including: Saw-toothed Grain Beetle (Oryzaephilus surinamensis (L.)).	
Darkling Beetles (Tenebrionidae) including: Broadhorned Flour Beetle (Gnathocerus cornutus (F.)), Yellow Mealworm Beetle (Tenebrio molitor (L.)), Rust-red Flour Beetle (Tribolium castaneum (Herbst)), Confused Flour Beetle (Tribolium confusum (J. du V))	
Moths (Tinidae) including: European grain moth (Nemapogon granella (L.)), Webbing clothes moth (Tineola bisselliella)	
Moths (Gelechiidae) including: Angoumois grain moth (Sitotroga cerealella (Oliv.))	
Moths (Phycitidae and Pyraloidae) including: Mediterranean flour moth (Ephestia kuehniella (Zell.)), Almond moth (Ephestia (Cadra) cautella (Wlk.)), Warehouse moth (Ephestia elutella (Hübn.)), Rice moth (Corcyra cephalonica (Saint.)), Indian meal moth (Plodia Interpunctella (Hübn.))	
Cockroaches (Blattidae) including: Oriental Cockroach (Blatta orientalis), German Cockroach (Blattella germanica), American Cockroach (Periplaneta americana), Brown-banded Cockroach (Supella longipalpa)	
Termites (Isoptera) including: Dampwood Termites (Kalotermes sp.)	
Wheat Beetles and False Blister Beetles (Ostomidae and Oedemeridae) including: Cadelle Beetle (Tenebroides mauritanicus (L.)), False Blister Beetle (Calopus serraticornes)	
Wasps (Siricidae) including: Steely-blue Wood Wasp (Sirex juvencus)	

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