



## METHYL BROMIDE SORPTIVE COMMODITIES

Commodities known, or believed to be, highly sorptive should not be fumigated unless methyl bromide concentrations can be monitored during the exposure period to ensure the required minimum concentration is met.

Monitoring is particularly important in the early stages of the exposure period.

The following is a partial list of commodities known to be highly sorptive:

- bales of jute, hemp or canvas material
- myrobalan (fruit of any of tropical trees of the genus *Terminalia*)
- carpet backing
- pistachio nuts
- carbon (activated)
- cinnamon quills
- polyamide waste
- cocoa mats
- polystyrene foam (Styrofoam)
- cotton
- potato starch
- flour and finely milled products
- rubber (crepe or crude)
- gall nuts ('growths' produced on trees, especially the oak, by the action of insects. Oak-galls are largely used in the manufacture of ink and tannin, as well as in dyeing and in medicine)
- vermiculite
- hardboard (Masonite™)
- wood products (unfinished)
- incense
- wool (raw, except pulled wool)
- PVC resin