

### APPENDIX 3: Commodities for which problems may occur when fumigated with methyl bromide

Commodity	Notes
1. Foodstuffs: a. Butter, lard and fats; b. Iodised salt stabilised with sodium hyposulphite; c. Full fat soybean flour, whole wheat flour, other high protein flours and baking powders; d. Nuts with high oil content; e. Certain baking sodas, cattle licks, salt blocks, or other foodstuffs containing reactive sulphur compounds; f. Bone meal.	Never exceed the recommended dosage or exposure periods for food or foodstuff commodities. Foods imported into Australia or manufactured in Australia must comply with the Food Standards Code <a href="http://www.foodstandards.gov.au">www.foodstandards.gov.au</a> .
2. Leather Goods	Particularly kid or other leather goods tanned with sulphur processes.
3. Woollens	Extreme caution should be used in the fumigation of Angora woollens. Some adverse effects have been noted on woollen socks, sweaters, shawls and yarn.
4. Viscose rayon	Rayons processed or manufactured with the use of carbon bisulfide.
5. Photographic chemicals	Excluding camera film or X-ray film.
6. Paper: a. Silver polishing papers; b. Certain writing and other papers cured by sulphide processes; c. Photographic prints; d. "Carbonless" carbon paper; e. Blueprint papers.	
7. Rubber Goods: a. Sponge rubber; b. Foam rubber, such as rug padding, pillows, cushions, mattresses, and some car seals; c. Rubber stamps and other similar forms of reclaimed rubber.	
8. Vinyl	
9. Furs	
10. Feathers	Especially in feather pillows.
11. Rug Padding	e.g. foam rubber, felts, etc.
12. Charcoal, cinder blocks and activated carbon	
13. Horsehair articles	
14. Oil artworks	
15. Sulphur-based paint	
16. Cellophane	
17. Polystyrene packaging and containers	Polystyrene can absorb large quantities of methyl bromide, which may take a long time to desorb.