FUMIGANT SOLUTION FOR SPECIFIC CROPS AS LISTED IN THIS LABEL
For suppression of: Nematodes, Fungi, Bacteria, Weeds, Weed seeds and Volunteer seeds.

42.2% SODIUM METHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE
ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Sodium methylthiocarbamate (anhydrous) .......................................................... 42.2%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: .................................................................................. 57.6%
TOTAL: ........................................................................................................ 100.0%
Contains 4.22 lbs. active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER PELIGRO
READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL WARNINGS AND DIRECTIONS
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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST AID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If on skin or clothing:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Take off contaminated clothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 – 20 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If in eyes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 – 20 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If inhaled:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Move person to fresh air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If swallowed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HOT LINE NUMBER
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-866-374-1975 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

EPA Reg. No. 61842-6
EPA Est. No. 61842-ID-001
EPA Est. No. 61842-ID-002
EPA Est. No. 61842-WA-001
EPA Est. No. 61842-WA-002

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TKI 12/1/2012
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

- Corrosive: causes skin damage. May be fatal if absorbed through the skin. Do not get on skin or clothing.
- Prolonged or frequent repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.
- Harmful if swallowed.
- Harmful if inhaled. Irritating to eyes, nose, and throat. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist.
- Irritating to eyes. Do not get in eyes.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate or viton ≥ 4 mils. For more options, follow the instructions for category H on the chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Handlers applying via wand sprayer (see Terms used in this labeling section) while irrigation system is operating or handlers who may be exposed to liquid spray while repairing a malfunctioning chemigation system or shutting off equipment must wear:
- chemical-resistant coveralls over long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- chemical-resistant gloves,
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- chemical-resistant headgear, and
- respirator of the type specified in the respiratory protection section in the PPE requirements on this label.

Handlers wearing chemical-resistant attire are limited to 30 minutes of exposure in any 60 minute period to prevent heat illness, and, as required by the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides, employers of these handlers must take any necessary steps to avoid heat illness. Except as required above, handlers transferring or loading liquid formulations, handlers operating motorized ground equipment with open cabs, handlers repairing or inactivating irrigation or chemigation equipment during application, and handlers cleaning up spills or equipment, must wear:
- coveralls over long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- chemical-resistant gloves,
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- chemical-resistant apron if transferring or loading the fumigant or cleaning up spills or equipment,
- protective eyewear, and
- respirator of the type specified in the PPE requirements for respiratory protection section in the PPE requirements on this label if triggered.

All other handlers including handlers operating motorized ground equipment with closed cabs (except for those who set up and calibrate chemigation and irrigation equipment and start the application from inside the application block) as stated in this labeling must wear:
- long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- shoes plus socks, and
- respirator of the type specified in the respiratory protection section in the PPE requirements on this label if triggered.

All handlers who set-up and calibrate chemigation and irrigation equipment and start the application from inside the application block must wear:
- long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- shoes plus socks,
- protective eyewear, and
- respirator of the type specified in the respiratory protection section in the PPE requirements on this label if triggered.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

When an air-purifying respirator is required under this label's Directions for Use, Protection for Handlers, Respiratory Protection and/or Stop Work Triggers section, handlers must wear at minimum either:
- A NIOSH-certified full-facepiece air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate prefilter (Type N, R, P, or HE NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A) or
  - a gas mask with a canister approved for organic vapor (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G).

Cartridges or canisters must be replaced when odor or sensory irritation from this product becomes apparent during use, if the measured concentration of MITC is greater than 6000 ppb (6 ppm), or in the absence of any other instructions or indications of service life, at the end of each day's work period, whichever occurs first.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

DO NOT transport contaminated clothing inside a closed vehicle unless stored in a sealed container. Wash or dispose as specified.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to mammals, birds, aquatic invertebrates and fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to tidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsates. Metam-sodium has certain properties and characteristics in common with chemicals that have been detected in groundwater (highly soluble in water and has low adsorption to soil).

For untargeted applications, leaching and runoff may occur if there is heavy rainfall after soil fumigation.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Keep off desirable lawns and plants. Do not apply within 3 feet of the drip line of desirable plants, shrubs or trees. Do not use in confined areas without adequate ventilation OR where fumes may enter nearby dwellings. Do not use in greenhouses. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near feed or food.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place, keep container closed when not in use. Do not store below 0°F. Product crystallizes at lower temperatures. Warm or store at higher temperatures and mix to redisperse crystals and assure uniformity before use.

Do not stack more than three drums high. Leaking or damaged drums should be placed in overpack drums for disposal. Spills should be absorbed in sawdust or sand and disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Keep container closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instruction, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: [NON-REFILLABLE CONTAINERS]
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

[REFILLABLE CONTAINERS]
Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the owner disposing of the empty container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Four or pump rinse into application equipment or rinse collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

NOTE OF WARNING: CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide

For suppression of: Nematodes, Fungi, Bacteria, Weeds, Weed seeds and Volunteer seeds.
It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Only handlers may be in the application block from the start of the application until the entry restricted period ends, and in the buffer zone during the buffer zone period. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agriculture workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. For entry-restricted period and notification requirements, see the Entry Restricted Period and Notification sections of this labeling. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

PPE For Entry During the Entry-Restricted Period: PPE for entry that is permitted by this labeling is listed in the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section of this labeling.

TERMS USED IN THIS LABELING

Soil Fumigant Training Program: Certified applicator training that provides information on (1) how to correctly apply the fumigant, including how to comply with new label requirements; (2) how to protect handlers and bystanders; (3) how to determine buffer zone distances; (4) how to complete an FMP and the post-application summary; (5) how to determine when weather and other site-specific factors are not favorable for fumigant application; (6) how to comply with required GAPs and how to document compliance with GAPs in the FMP; and (7) how to develop and implement emergency response plans.

Fumigant Safe Handling Information: Information that must be provided annually to handlers that must include the following: (1) what fumigants are and how they work, (2) safe application and handling of soil fumigants, (3) air monitoring and respiratory protective equipment requirements for handlers, (4) early signs and symptoms of exposure, (5) appropriate steps to take to mitigate exposures, (6) what to do in case of an emergency, and (7) how to report incidents.

Application Block: Area within the perimeter of the fumigated portion of a field (including furrows, irrigation ditches, roadways). The perimeter of the application block is the border that connects the outermost edges of total area treated with the fumigant product.

Application Rate: The ratio of fumigant mass applied compared to the soil surface area (e.g., lbs of product per acre). The application rate is expressed on this labeling in terms of either the "treated area application rate" or the "broadcast equivalent application rate." The "treated area application rate" relates to only the rate of fumigant applied to the portion of the soil that is fumigated (e.g., rate within the bed or strips). The "broadcast equivalent application rate" relates to the rate of fumigant applied within the entire perimeter of the application block. For bedded and strip applications, the "broadcast equivalent application rate" must be calculated to determine the buffer zone distance required by this labeling.

Start of the Application: The time at which the fumigant is first delivered/dispensed into the soil in the application block.

Application is Complete: The time at which the fumigant has stopped being delivered/dispensed into the soil and the soil has been sealed; drip lines have been purged (if applicable). For applications with water seeps, the application is complete at the time at which the fumigant has stopped being delivered/dispensed into the soil.

Entry Restricted Period: This period begins at the start of the application and expires depending on the application method and if tarp is used when the tarp is perforated and removed. Entry into the application block during this period is only allowed for appropriately PPE-equipped handlers performing handling tasks. See the Entry Restricted Period and Notification section for additional information.

Buffer Zone: An area established around the perimeter of each application block. The buffer zone must extend outward from the edge of the application block perimeter equally in all directions.

Buffer Zone Period: Begins at the start of the application and lasts for a minimum of 48 hours after the application is complete. Non-handlers must be excluded from the buffer zone during the buffer zone period.

Difficult to Evacuate Sites: Pre-K to Grade 12 schools, state licensed daycare centers, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, hospitals, in-patient clinics, and prisons.

Owner: Any person who has a present possessory interest (fee, leasehold, rental, or other) in an agricultural establishment. A person who has both leased such agricultural establishment to another person and granted that same person the right and full authority to manage and govern the use of such agricultural establishment is not an owner. See definition of "owner" in WPS (40 CFR §170.3).

Roadway: Portion of a street or highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the sidewalk or shoulder even if such sidewalk or shoulder is used by persons riding bicycles. In the event a highway includes two or more separated roadways, the term roadway shall refer to any such roadway separately.

Representative Handling Task: For air monitoring, the location and handler activities sampled must represent each handler's exposure occurring within the application block. For example, for an application conducted in a strip of a seven-hour application, (1) tractor operator, (2) tractor co-pilot, (3) sprayer operator, (4) 6 shooers, and (1 certified applicator supervising) two breathing zone samples could be collected: one sample for the tractor co-pilot and one sample for a downwind shooer. Results of previous sampling may indicate which tasks and locations are worst case and therefore representative of all handlers.

High Release Height Center Pivot or Lateral Move Irrigation Applications: (1) Release height OR spray height greater than 8 feet, and (2) there is greater than 30 lbs. PSI at the sprinkler head.

Medium Release Height Center Pivot or Lateral Move Irrigation Applications: (1) Release height AND spray height is less than 8 feet, AND (2) 29 lbs. or less PSI at the sprinkler head, AND (3) there are no end guns.

Low Release Height Solid Stream Center Pivot or Lateral Move Irrigation Applications: (1) Release height and spray height is less than 4 feet, AND (2) 29 lbs. or less PSI at the sprinkler head, AND (3) application system produces a solid stream, and (4) there are no end guns.

Solid Stream: An uninterrupted liquid stream that remains generally as a coarse flow until contacting the intended target. An example of a solid stream application is Smart Drop®, also known as drizzle boom. Any application system that employs sprayheads or nozzles with moving parts that produce a rotating or oscillating spray pattern (e.g., rotators, spinner, nutators, and wobblers) or that otherwise break up the stream into droplets does not qualify as a solid stream nozzle.

Weed Sprayer: In this labeling, weed sprayer refers to a tank that holds 100-500 gallons combined with an off-set spray boom that creates a
swath about 4 feet on each side of an orchard tree row, leaving the untreated grassy middle to grow.

USE SITES

Only for use on the following:

Cover crops (i.e., crops planted between periods of regular crop production to prevent soil erosion);

Crops grown solely for seed;

As well as in (alphabetical order): alfalfa; amaranth (including leafy) amaranth, Chinese spinach, tappalai; anise, apple (including balsam, crabapple); apricot; artichokes; arugula (roquette); asparagus (nursery production only); barley; basil; beans (including: lima, green, fava, seed beans); beets (including garden); berry (including black satiny berry, blackberry, blueberry, boysenberry, cherry, boysenberry, lowberry, wild raspberry, youngberry, darrowberry, cowberry, cloudberry, elderberry, Cherokee blackberry, coryberry, European barberry, huckleberry, hulberry, gooseberry, cranberry, highbush cranberry, Himalayan barberry, jostaberry, juneberry, Saskatoon berry, lingonberry, loganberry, lavacaberries, creatiaberries, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, bingberry, mountain pepper berries, mulberry, ciliateberry, dirksen thornless berry, nectarberry, Orange evergreen berry, partridgeberry, phenomenonberry, rangelberry, rasperry (black and red), ravenberry, ribery, roseberry, schizandra berry, serviceberry, Shawnee blackberry, strawberry) bok choy; broccoli; brussels sprouts; cabbage (including Napa); cababaza; calamondin; cardoon; carrol; casaba; cauliflower; celeriac; celery (including: Chinese); celery; celtuce; chayote (fruit); che; cherry (including: sweet and tart, chokeberry, pin cherry); chervil; cheynne; Chilean guava; Chinese greens; Chinese okra; Chinese waspourd (Chinese preserving melon); chinquapin; chinonja; chrysanthemum; cilantro; citrus citron; citrus hybrids; collard; com salad; com; cotton; cress (including: upland, yellow rockel, winter cress); cucumber (including: Chinese cucumber); cucuzza; currant (including: black, red, native and other varieties and hybrids); dandelion; dill; dock (serrel); eggplant; entree (escarole); fennel. Florence (finchio); forest seedlings; gerland; garlic; gherkin; ginger; gourd; grape; grapefruit; hickchins; herbs (all); honey balls; honeysuckle; hyotan; kale; kiwifruit (including: fuzzy and hard); kobibrab; kumquat; leek; lemon; lettuce (including: head and leaf); lime; loquat; mandarin (including: tangarine and satsuma); mango; mayan; mappe; melon (including: bitter melon, cantaloupe, hybrids and/or cultivars, citrus melon, Crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, mango melon, honeyedw melon, muskmelon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon, watermelon); mint; mutton; mustard; nectarine; nursery stock (fruit seedlings and rose bushes only); nursery tree crops (including crops like maple, ash, dogwood); nut (including: almond, beechnut, cashew, chestnut, hickory nut, Brazil nut, macadamia nut (bush nut), filbert (hazelnut), pecan, pistachio, walnut (black and English/Persian); onion; orach; orange (including: sour an sweet); ornamentals; parsley; peas (including: English and garden); peach; peanut; pear (including: oriental and balsam); pepper; phala; plum (including: Chickasaw and Damson); plumcot; potato; prune (fresh); pummelco; pumpkin; purslane (including: garden and winter ); quince; radicchio (red chicory); radish (including Oriental); rassin; rhubarb; rye; salat; see buckthorn; soybean; spinach (including: New Zealand, Malabar, Indian); squash, (including: summer, winter, butternut, straightneck, Acorn, crookneck, hubbard, scallop, spaghetti); sugar beet; sweet potato; swiss chard; tangelo; tangor; tobacco; tomatoes; tree nuts (orchard replant only); turf (including golf courses); turnip; vegetable marrow; wheat; yams; zucchini.

Use only according to label. Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the labeling on chemigation is followed.

USE METHOD RESTRICTIONS

The use of this product is restricted to the methods described in this label. Use in greenhouses or any other enclosed structure or confined area is prohibited. Application with handheld equipment is prohibited. Application with cement grinder and shredder equipment is prohibited. Open-pour applications are prohibited. Do not apply this product through traveler or big gun application systems.

CERTIFIED APPLICATOR TRAINING

Any certified applicator supervising a soil fumigant application must have successfully completed one of the soil fumigant training programs listed on the following EPA website http://www.epa.gov/fumiganttraining for the active ingredient(s) in this product. The training must be completed in the time frames listed on the website. The FMP must document the date and location where the soil fumigant training program was completed.

HANDLERS

The following activities are prohibited from being performed by anyone other than persons who have been appropriately trained and equipped as handlers in accordance with the requirements in WPS (40 CFR Part 170):

- Monitoring fumigant air concentrations;
- Cleaning up fumigant spills (this does not include emergency personnel not associated with the fumigation application);
- Handling or disposing of fumigant containers;
- Cleaning, handling, adjusting, or repairing the parts of fumigation equipment that may contain fumigant residues; and
- Performing any handling tasks as defined by the WPS (40 CFR 170).

The following activities are prohibited from being performed in the application block from the start of the application until the entry-restricted period ends and in the buffer zone during the buffer zone period by anyone other than persons who have been appropriately trained and equipped as handlers in accordance with the requirements in the WPS (40 CFR Part 170). (NOTE: persons requiring, and monitoring tarps are considered handlers for the duration listed below). Prohibited activities (except for trained and equipped handlers) include:

- Participating in the application as supervisors, loaders, drivers, tractor co-pilots, shoverers, cross ditches, or as other direct application participants;
- Installing, repairing, operating or removing irrigation equipment;
- Performing scouting, crop advising, or monitoring tasks;
- Installing, perforating (cutting, punching, slicing, poking), or removing tarps; and
- Repairing or monitoring tarps until 14 days after application is complete if tarps are not perforated and removed during those 14 days. **NOTE:** see Tarp Perforation and/or Removal section on this labeling for requirements about when are to be perforated.

Handlers do not include local, state, or federal officials performing inspection, sampling, or other similar official duties.

PROTECTION FOR HANDLERS

Supervision of applicators

For all applications except water run: from the start of the application until the application is complete, a certified applicator must be at the application block in the line of sight of the application and must directly supervise all persons performing handling activities.

For water-run applications (e.g., sprinkler/chemigation, wheel line, center pivot) lateral move, drip, flood, etc.), a certified applicator must be in the line of sight of the application at the start of the application including set-up, calibration, and initiation of the application. A certified applicator may leave but must return at least every two hours to visually inspect the equipment to ensure proper functioning and must directly supervise all Worker Protection Standard trained handlers until the application is complete. Worker Protection Standard-trained handlers may perform the monitoring functions in place of a certified applicator but they must be under the supervision of a certified applicator and be able to communicate with a certified applicator at all times during monitoring activities via cell phone or other means.

For handling activities that take place after the application is complete until the entry restricted period expires, the certified applicator is not required to be on-site, but must have communicated in a manner that can be understood by the site owner and handlers responsible for carrying out those activities the information necessary to comply with the label and procedures described in the FMP (e.g., emergency response plans and procedures).

**IMPORTANT:** This requirement does not override the requirements in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides for information exchange between operators of agricultural establishments and commercial pesticide applicators.

The certified applicator must provide Fumigant Safe Handling Information to each handler or confirm that within the past 12 months, each handler has received Fumigant Safe Handling Information in a
manner he/she can understand. Fumigant Safe Handling Information will be provided where this product is purchased or at www.epa.gov/fumiganttraining.

Exclusion of Non-Handlers from the Application Block and Buffer Zone

The certified applicator supervising the application and the owner of the establishment where the application is taking place must make sure that all persons who are not trained and PPE-equipped and who are not performing one of the handling tasks as stated in this labeling are:

- excluded from application block during the entry restricted period, and
- excluded from the buffer zone during the buffer zone period (see buffer zone exemption for transit on roadways in Buffer Zone Requirements section).

Local, state, or federal officials performing inspection, sampling, or other similar official duties are not excluded from the application block or the buffer zone by this labeling. The certified applicator supervising the application and the owner of the establishment where the application is taking place are not authorized to, or responsible for, excluding those officials from the application block or the buffer zone.

Providing, Cleaning, and Maintaining PPE

The employer of any handler (as stated in this label) must make sure that all handlers are provided and correctly wear the required PPE. The PPE must be cleaned and maintained as required by the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides.

Air-purifying Respirator Availability

The employer of any handler must confirm that an air-purifying respirator and appropriate cartridges of the type specified in the PPE section of this labeling are immediately available for each handler who will wear one. At least one handler must have the appropriate air-purifying respirator and cartridges available (see Respirator Fit Testing, Medical Qualification, and Training section for additional requirements).

Exception: Air-purifying respirators do not need to be made available for handlers performing fumigant site monitoring tasks outside of the buffer zone.

Respirator Fit Testing, Medical Qualification, and Training

Using a program that conforms to OSHA’s requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910.134), employers must verify that any handler that uses a respirator is:

- Fit-tested and fit-checked,
- Trained, and
- Examined by a qualified medical practitioner to ensure physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator to be worn. A qualified medical practitioner is a physician or other licensed health care professional who will evaluate the ability of a worker to wear a respirator. The initial evaluation consists of a questionnaire that asks about medical conditions (such as a heart condition) that would be problematic for respirator use. If concerns are identified, then additional evaluations, such as a physical exam, might be necessary. The initial evaluation must be done before respirator use begins. Handlers must be reexamined by a qualified medical practitioner if their health status or respirator style or use-conditions change.

Upon request by local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel, employers must provide documentation how they have complied with these requirements.

Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers

The following procedures must be followed to determine whether an air-purifying respirator is required or if operations must cease for any person performing a handling task (except for fumigant site monitoring outside of the buffer zone), as stated in this label.

- If at any time any handler experiences sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) then either:
  - An air-purifying respirator must be worn by all handlers who remain in the application block or surrounding buffer zone, or
  - Operations must cease and handlers not wearing an air-purifying respirator must leave the application block and surrounding buffer zone.

- Handlers can remove air-purifying respirators or resume operations if two consecutive breathing-zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart show that levels of MITC have decreased to less than 600 ppm (0.6 ppm), provided that handlers do not experience sensory irritation.

- During the collection of air samples, an air-purifying respirator must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken at the location where the irritation was first experienced. When using monitoring devices to monitor air concentration levels, a direct read detection device, such as an electronic device or a colorimetric device (e.g. Draeger, Sensidyne) must be used. The devices must have sensitivity of at least 600 ppb (0.6 ppm) for MITC. Persons using direct read detection devices must follow the manufacturer’s directions.

- When breathing zone samples are required, they must be taken outside respiratory protection equipment and within a ten inch radius of the handler’s nose and mouth.

- When air-purifying respirators are worn, air monitoring samples must be collected at least every 2 hours in the breathing zone of a handler performing a representative handling task.

- If at any time: (1) a handler experiences any sensory irritation when wearing an air-purifying respirator, or (2) a MITC air sample is greater than or equal to 6,000 ppb (6 ppm), then all handler activities must cease and handlers must be removed from the application block and surrounding buffer zone.

- Handlers can resume work activities without air-purifying respirators if two consecutive breathing-zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart show levels of MITC have decreased to less than 600 ppm (0.6 ppm), provided that handlers do not experience sensory irritation. During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken at the location where the irritation was first experienced or where sample(s) were greater than or equal to 6000 ppb (6 ppm).

- Handlers can resume work activities if all of the following conditions exist provided that the appropriate air-purifying respirator is worn:
  - Two consecutive breathing zone samples for MITC taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 6,000 ppb (6 ppm),
  - Handlers do not experience sensory irritation while wearing the air-purifying respirator, and
  - Filter cartridges/canisters have been changed.

- During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken at the location where the irritation was first experienced or where sample(s) were greater than or equal to 6000 ppb (6 ppm).

TARP PERFORATION AND/OR REMOVAL

IMPORTANT: Persons perforating, repairing, removing, and/or monitoring tarpers are defined, within certain time limitations, as handlers (see Handlers section), and they must be provided the PPE and other protections for handlers as required on this labeling and in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides.

- Tarps must not be perforated until a minimum of 5 days (120 hours) have elapsed after the application is complete, unless a weather condition exists which necessitates the need for early perforation or removal (see Early Tarp Removal for Broadcast Applications Only and Early Tarp Perforation during Flood Prevention Activities for Bedded Applications Only requirements).

- If tarps are perforated within 14 days after the application is complete, tarp removal must not begin until at least 2 hours after tarp perforation is complete.

- If tarps are perforated but not removed within 14 days after the application is complete, planting or transplanting must not begin until at least 48 hours after the tarp perforation is complete.

- If tarps are not perforated or removed within 14 days after the application is complete, planting or transplanting may take place while the tarps are being perforated.

- Each tarp panel used for broadcast fumigation must be perforated.

- Tarps may be perforated manually ONLY for the following situations:
  - At the beginning of each row when a coiler blade (or other device which performs similarly) is used on a motorized vehicle such as an ATV.
  - In fields that are 1 acre or less.
  - During flood prevention activities.
• In all other instances tarps must be perforated (cut, punched, poked, or sliced) only by mechanical methods.
• Tarp perforation for broadcast fumigations must be completed before noon.
• For broadcast fumigations, tarps must not be perforated if rainfall is expected within 12 hours.
• Early Tarp Removal for Broadcast Applications Only:
  - Tarps may be removed before the required 5 days (120 hours) if adverse weather conditions have compromised the integrity of the tarp, provided that the compromised tarp poses a safety hazard. Adverse weather includes high wind, hail, or storms that blow tarps off the field and create a hazard, e.g., tarps blowing into power lines and onto roads. A compromised tarp is a tarp that due to an adverse weather condition is no longer performing its intended function and is creating a hazard.
• Early Tarp Perforation during Flood Prevention Activities for Bedded Applications Only:
  - Tarp perforation is allowed before the 5 days (120 hours) have elapsed.
  - Tarps must be immediately retucked and packed after soil removal.

ENTRY RESTRICTED PERIOD AND NOTIFICATION

Entry Restricted Period

Entry into the application block (including early entry that would otherwise be permitted under the Worker Protection Standard) by any person – other than a correctly trained and PPE-equipped handler who is performing a handling task listed on this labeling – is PROHIBITED from the start of the application until:
• 5 days (120 hours) after the application is complete for untape applications, or
• 6 days (120 hours) after application is complete if tarps are not perforated and removed for at least 14 days after the application is complete, or
• 48 hours after tarp perforation is complete if tarps will be perforated within 14 days after the application is complete and will not be removed for at least 14 days after the application is complete, or
• Tarp removal is completed if tarps are both perforated and removed less than 14 days after the application is complete.

NOTES:
• See Tarp Perforation and/or Removal section on this labeling for requirements about when tarps are allowed to be perforated.
• If early tarp removal occurs for a broadcast application the entry restricted period is a minimum of 5 days after the application is complete.
• When listing application information for soil fumigant applications to comply with Part 170.122 of the WPS, list the entry restricted period time frame in place of the REI.

Notification

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting Fumigant Treated Area signs.

The following GAPs must be followed during all fumigant applications.

Shank Applications

Weather Conditions

• To determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions section) and whether an application should proceed, the National Weather Service weather forecast must be checked by the certified applicator supervising the application:
  - on the day of, but prior to the start of the application, and
  - on a daily basis during the application if the time period from the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.
• Do not apply if an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service is in effect for the area in which the application is planned, during the application, or the 48 hours after the application is complete.
• Do not apply if light wind conditions (< 2 mph) are forecast to persist for more than 16 consecutive hours from the time the application starts until 48 hours after the application is complete.
• Detailed National Weather Service forecasts for local weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: http://www.nws.noaa.gov/ or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

• Unfavorable weather conditions block upward movement of air, which results in trapping fumigant vapors near the ground. The resulting air masses can move off-site in unpredictable directions. These conditions typically exist within an hour prior to sunset and continue past sunrise and may persist as late as noontime. Unfavorable conditions are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind and their presence can be indicated by ground fog or smog and can also be identified by smoke from a ground source that flattens out below a ceiling layer and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud.

Soil Conditions, Injection Depth, and Soil Sealing

• Soil must be in good tilth, free of large clods, and tilled to a minimum depth of the treatment zone. Large clods can prevent effective soil sealing and reduce effectiveness of the application. If subsoil compaction layers (hardpans) are present within the intended fumigation treatment zone, a deep tillage to fracture these layers must occur prior to or during the soil fumigant application.
• Plant residue that is present must not interfere with the application or the soil seal. Non-decomposed plant material may harbor pests that will not be controlled by fumigation. Crop residue that is present must lie flat to permit the soil to be sealed effectively and limit the natural “chimneys” that may occur in the soil when plant residue is present. These “chimneys” allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limits the efficacy of the fumigant. Plant residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water.

The injection point for bedded and broadcast shank injection applications shall be a minimum of 3 inches from the final soil/air interface. Chisel traces must be eliminated following an application and the soil surface must be sealed immediately after application using one or more of the following methods:
• Compaction with a bed-shaper, roller, press wheel, coil packer, ring packer, or similar device, OR
• Covering the treated soil with 3-5 inches of untreated soil, OR
• Applying a minimum of a 1/4-inch of water beginning immediately after application begins and completing the water treatment within four hours, OR
• Covering treated area with a tarp.

Tarps (when tarps are used in Sectagon 42 applications)

• A written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP
• Once a tarp is perforated, the application is no longer considered tarped.
• Tarps must be installed immediately after the fumigant is applied to the soil.

Soil Temperature

• At the beginning of the application, the soil temperature at the injection depth must be between 35° and 90°F.
• If air temperatures have been above 100°F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in
like FMP. Record temperature measurements at the application depth or 12 inches, whichever is shallower.

**Soil Moisture**
- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of available water capacity immediately prior to the application, subject to the exception below.
- **EXCEPTION:** In areas where soil moisture must exceed available water capacity to form a bed (e.g., certain regions in Florida), soil moisture content may exceed the 80%.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% of available water capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA *Feast and Appearance Method* test may be used to estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil moisture content requirement is met:
  - For coarse textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very tight soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not roll.
  - For moderately coarse textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable, and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.
  - For fine textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribsbons between thumb and forefinger.
  - For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textures (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservationist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.
  - If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted.
  - If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage before or during injection. To conserve existing soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

**Application and Equipment Considerations**
- Do not apply or allow fumigant spill onto the soil surface. Injectors must be placed below the soil surface before product flow begins. Each injection line must either have a check valve located as close as possible to the final injection point, or drain/purge the line of any remaining fumigant prior to lifting injection shanks from the ground. Do not lift injection shanks from the soil until the shut-off valve has been closed and the fumigant has been depressurized (passively drained) or purged (actively forced out via air compressor) from the system.
- Application equipment must be in good working order.
  - All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
  - Dry disconnect couplings (closed transfer system) must be installed on tanks and transfer hoses.
  - Sight gauges and pressure gauges must be properly functioning.
  - Nozzles and metering devices must be the correct size and sealed and undamaged.
  - Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metal.
  - Each nozzle must be equipped with a flow monitor, e.g. mechanical, electronic, or Red-ball type monitor.
  - For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
  - All injectors must include a filter to remove any particulates from the fumigant, and a check valve that is visible to the tractor driver during application to prevent backflow of the fumigant into the pressurizing cylinder.
  - All rigs must include a flow meter or a flow monitoring device.
  - All rigs must have a constant pressure system with orifice plates to ensure the proper amount of fumigant is applied.
  - Valves (e.g., backflow, shut-off), vacuum relief valves, and low pressure drains must be in place, operational, and leak free.
  - Use only positive displacement pumps. Do NOT use impellers made of brass, aluminum, or galvanized material.
  - Before using a fumigation rig for the first time, or when preparing it for use after storage, the operator must check the following items carefully:
    - Check the filter, and clean or replace the filter element as required.
    - Check all tubes and chisels/shanks to make sure they are free of debris and obstructions.
    - Check and clean the orifice plates.

**Spray Blade Applications** (includes bed-top blade and soil cap applications)

**Weather Conditions**
- To determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions section) and whether an application should proceed, the National Weather Service weather forecast must be checked by the certified applicator supervising the application:
  - o on the day of, but prior to the start of the application, and
  - o on a daily basis during the application if the time period from the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.
  - Do not apply if an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service is in effect for the area in which the application is planned, during the application, or the 48 hours after the application is complete.
  - Do not apply if light wind conditions (< 2 mph) are forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours from the time the application starts until 48 hours after the application is complete.
  - Detailed National Weather Service forecasts for local weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: http://www.nws.noaa.gov, on NOAA weather radio, or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions
- Unfavorable weather conditions block upward movement of air, which results in trapping fumigant vapors near the ground. The resulting air mass can move off-site in unpredictable directions. These conditions typically exist prior to sunset and continue past sunrise and persist as late as noontime. Unfavorable conditions are common on nights with limited wind cover and light and high wind and their presence can be indicated by ground fog or smog and can also be identified by smoke from a ground source that flattens out below a ceiling layer and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud.

**Soil Conditions, Injection Depth, and Soil Sealing**
- Soil must be in good tilth, free of large clods, and tilled at a minimum of the treatment zone. Large clods can prevent effective soil sealing and reduce effectiveness of the application. If subsurface soil compaction layers (hardpans) are present within the intended fumigation treatment zone, a deep tillage to fracture these layers must occur prior to or during the soil fumigant application.
- Plant residue that is present must not interfere with the application or the soil seal. Non-decomposed plant material may harbor pests that will not be controlled by fumigation. Crop residue that is present must lie flat to permit the soil to be sealed effectively and limit the natural "chimney" that may occur in the soil when plant residue is present. These "chimneys" allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limits the efficacy of the fumigant. Plant residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water. Apply the product mixture on the soil immediately ahead of the bed-shaping equipment or tiller. The soil surface must be compacted immediately after application using one or more of the following methods:
  - Compaction with a bed-shaper, roller, press wheel, coil packer, ring packer, or similar device, OR
  - Covering the treated soil with 3-6 inches of untreated soil, OR
  - Applying a minimum of a ¼-inch of water beginning immediately after application begins and completing the water treatment within four hours, OR
  - Covering treated area with a tarp.
Tarp (when tarps are used in Sectagon 42 applications)
- A written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP.
- Once a tarp is perforated, the application is no longer considered tarped.

Soil Temperature
- At the beginning of the application, the soil temperature at the injection depth must be between 35°F and 90°F.
- If air temperatures have been above 100°F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP. Record temperature measurements at the application depth or 12 inches, whichever is shallower.

Soil Moisture
- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of available water capacity immediately prior to the application, subject to the exception below.
- EXCEPTION: In areas where soil moisture must exceed available water capacity to form a bed (e.g., certain regions in Florida), soil moisture content may exceed the 80%.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% available water capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA Feel and Appearance Method test may be used to estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil moisture content requirement is met:
  - For coarse textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand) there must be enough moisture (50% - 75% of available water capacity) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not ribbon.
  - For moderately coarse textured soils (sand loam and fine sandy loam) there must be enough moisture (50% - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color will not stick.
  - For medium textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam) there must be enough moisture (50% - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball, very light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable, and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.
  - For fine textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam) there must be enough moisture (50% - 75% of available water capacity) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribbons between thumb and forefinger.
  - For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarse textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservationist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.
- If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage before or during injection. To conserve existing soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

Application and Equipment Considerations
- Do not apply or allow fumigant to drain or drip onto the soil surface.
- Application equipment must be in good working order.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Dry disconnect couplings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.
- Sight gauges and pressure gauges must be properly functioning.
- Nozzles and metering devices must be the correct size and sealed and unobstructed.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to tampering.
- Each nozzle must be equipped with a flow monitor, e.g. mechanical, electronic, or Red-ball type monitor.
- For undiluted product: aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.

All rigs must include a filter to remove any particulates from the fumigant, and a check valve that is visible to the tractor pilot during application to prevent backflow of the fumigant into the pressurizing container.
- Before using a fumigation rig for the first time, or when preparing it for use after storage, the operator must check the following items carefully:
  - Check the filter, and clean or replace the filter element as required.
  - Check all tubes and chisels to make sure they are free of debris and obstructions.
  - Clean and clean the orifice plates.

Rotary Tiller Applications
Weather Conditions
To determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions section) and whether an application should proceed, the National Weather Service weather forecast must be checked by the certified applicator supervising the application:
- o on the day of, but prior to the start of the application, and
- o on a daily basis during the application if the time period from the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.
- Do not apply if an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service is in effect for the area in which the application is planned, during the application, or the 48 hours after the application is complete.
- Do not apply if light wind conditions (< 2 mph) are forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours from the time the application starts until 48 hours after the application is complete.
- Detailed National Weather Service forecasts for local weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: http://www.nws.noaa.gov, on NOAA weather radio, or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions
- Unfavorable weather conditions block upward movement of air, which results in trapping fumigant vapors near the ground. The resulting air mass can move off-site in unpredictable directions. These conditions typically exist prior to sunset and continue past sunrise and persist as late as two days later. Unfavorable conditions are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind and their presence can be indicated by ground fog or smog and can also be identified by smoke from a ground source that flattens out below a ceiling layer and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud.

Soil Conditions, Injection Depth, and Soil Sealing
- Soil must be in good tilth, free of large clods, and tilled to a minimum to the depth of the treatment zone. Large clods can prevent effective soil sealing and reduce effectiveness of the application. If subsurface soil compaction layers (hardpans) are present within the intended fumigation treatment zone, a deep tillage to fracture these layers must occur prior to or during the soil fumigant application.
- Plant residue that is present must not interfere with the application or the soil seal. Non-decomposed plant material may harbor pests that will not be controlled by fumigation. Crop residue that is present must lie flat to permit the soil to be sealed effectively and limit the natural "chimneys" that may occur in the soil when plant residue is present. These "chimneys" allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limits the efficacy of the fumigant. Plant residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water.
- Spray or drip the product mixture on the soil immediately ahead of the bed-shaping equipment or tiller. The soil surface must be compacted immediately after application using one or more of the following methods:
  - Compaction with a bed-shaper, roller, press wheel, roller packer, ring packer, or similar device, OR
  - Covering the treated soil with 3-5 inches of untreated soil, OR
  - Applying a minimum of a 1/4-inch of water beginning immediately after application begins and completing the water treatment within four hours, OR
  - Covering treated area with a tarp.

Tarp (when tarps are used in Sectagon 42 applications)
- A written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP.
- Once a tarp is perforated, the application is no longer considered tared.

Soil Temperature
• At the beginning of the application, the soil temperature at the injection depth must be between 35° and 90°F.

• If air temperatures have been above 100°F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP. Record temperature measurements at the application depth or 12 inches, whichever is shallower.

Soil Moisture
• The moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of available water capacity immediately prior to the application, subject to the exception below.

**EXCEPTION:** In areas where soil moisture must exceed available water capacity to form a bed (e.g., certain regions in Florida), soil moisture content may exceed the 80%.

• If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% available water capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA *Field and Appearance Method* test may be used to estimate whether the 60% to 90% soil moisture content requirement is met:
  
  For coarse textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not ribbon. For moderately coarse textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light to moderate staining on fingers, darkened color will not stick. For medium textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball, very light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable, and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.

• For fine textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribbons between thumb and forefinger. For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the least textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservationist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.

• If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage before or during injection. To conserve existing soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

Application and Equipment Considerations
• Do not apply or allow fumigant to drain or drip onto the soil surface.

• Application equipment must be in good working order.

• All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.

• Dry disconnect couplings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.

• Slight gauges and pressure gauges must be properly functioning.

• Nozzles and metering devices must be the correct size and sealed and unobstructed.

• Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to tetra.

• Each nozzle must be equipped with a flow monitor, e.g., mechanical, electronic, or Red-ball type monitor.

• For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.

• All rigs must include a filter to remove any particulates from the fumigant, and a check valve that is visible to the tractor driver during application to prevent backflow of the fumigant into the pressurizing cylinder.

• Before using a fumigation rig for the first time, or when preparing it for use after storage, the operator must check the following items carefully:
  
  - Check the filter, and clean or replace the filter element as needed.
  - Check all tubes and chisels shanks to make sure they are free of debris and obstructions.
  - Check and clean any orifice plates.

Center Pivot Applications

Wind Speed
• For lateral move or center pivot applications: 1) not using a solid stream type nozzle, OR 2) having a release height or spray height greater than 4 feet, OR 3) having 30 lbs or greater PSI at the sprinkler head, wind speed at the application site must be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach 5 mph during the application and the maximum wind speed is 10 mph.

• For lateral move or center pivot applications using: 1) solid stream, AND 2) having release height and spray height less than 4 feet, AND 3) having 29 lbs or less PSI at the sprinkler head, wind speed at the application site must be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach 5 mph during the application and the maximum wind speed is 25 mph.

Weather Conditions
• To determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether an application should proceed, the National Weather Service weather forecast must be checked by the certified applicator supervising the application:
  
  o on the day of, but prior to the start of the application, and
  o on a daily basis during the application if the time period from the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.

• Do not apply if an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service is in effect for the area in which the application is planned, during the application, or the 48 hours after the application is complete.

• Do not apply if light wind conditions (< 2 mph) are forecast to persist for more than 16 consecutive hours from the time the application starts until 48 hours after the application is complete.

• Detailed National Weather Service forecasts for local weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: [http://www.nws.noaa.gov](http://www.nws.noaa.gov), on NOAA weather radio, or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

*Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions*

• Unfavorable weather conditions block upward movement of air, which results in trapping fumigant vapors near the ground. The resulting air mass can move off site in unpredictable directions. These conditions typically exist prior to sunset and continue past sunrise and persist as late as noon time. Unfavorable conditions are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind and their presence can be indicated by ground fog or smog and can also be identified by smoke from a ground source that flattens out below a ceiling layer and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud.

Soil Conditions
• Soil must be in good tilth, free of large clods, and tilled at a minimum to the depth of the treatment zone. Large clods can prevent effective soil sealing and reduce effectiveness of the application. If subsurface soil compaction layers (hardpans) are present within the intended fumigation treatment zone, a deep tillage to fracture these layers must occur prior to or during the soil fumigation application.

• Plant residue that is present must not interfere with the application or the soil seal. Non-decomposed plant material may harbor pests that will not be controlled by fumigation. Except when applying cover crops as cover, in the Product Instructions, crop residue that is present must lie flat to permit the soil to be sealed effectively and limit the natural “chimneys” that may occur in the soil when plant residue is present. These “chimneys” allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limits the efficacy of the fumigant. Plant residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water.

Soil Temperature
• At the beginning of the application, the soil temperature at the injection depth must be between 35° and 90°F, measured at 3 inches in depth.

• If air temperatures have been above 100°F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP. Record temperature measurements at the application depth or 12 inches, whichever is shallower.

Soil Moisture
• The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of available water capacity immediately prior to the application, subject to the exception below.

• EXCEPTION: In areas where soil moisture must exceed available water capacity to form a bed (e.g., certain regions in Florida), soil moisture content may exceed the 80%.

• If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% available water capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA Feel and Appearance Method test may be used to estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil moisture content requirement is met:
  - For coarse textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers.
  - For moderately coarse textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color will not stick.
  - For medium textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball, very light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable, and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.
  - For fine textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribs between thumb and forefinger.

• For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservationist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.

• If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage prior to the application. To conserve soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

Flushing Irrigation Lines
• Do not allow fumigant to remain in the irrigation system after the application is complete. After application of the fumigant, flush the injection and irrigation system with untreated water. The flush time must be adequate to purge the fumigant from the injection and irrigation system, but should be less than the amount that could over-saturate the beds. If common lines are used for both the fumigant application and the water treatments/seal (if applied), these lines must be adequately flushed before starting the water treatment/seal.

Application and Equipment Considerations
• Anti-siphon and back-flow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.
• Tanks must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.
• Tanks must have sealable covers on access ports.
• Tanks must have proper pesticide labels affixed to them.
• All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
• Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to spigotage.
• Use only positive displacement pumps. Do NOT use impellers made of brass, aluminum, or galvanized material.
• For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
• The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, inspection port, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination and/or flow.

• The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid toward the injection pump.

• The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally-closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

• The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

• The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

• Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

• Any alternatives to the required safety devices in this label must conform to the list of EPA-approved alternative devices.

Solid Set Sprinkler Applications

Wind Speed
• Wind speed at the application site must be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach 5 mph during the application and the maximum wind speed is 10 mph.

Weather Conditions
• To determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions section) and whether an application should proceed, the National Weather Service weather forecast must be checked by the certified applicator supervising the application:
  - on the day of, but prior to the start of the application, and
  - on a daily basis during the application if the time period from the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.

• Do not apply if an air-stagnation advisory is issued by the National Weather Service is in effect for the area in which the application is planned, during the application, or the 48 hours after the application is complete.

• Do not apply if light wind conditions (< 2 mph) are forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours from the time the application starts until 48 hours after the application is complete.

• Detailed National Weather Service forecasts for local weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: http://www.nws.noaa.gov, on NOAA weather radio, or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions
• Unfavorable weather conditions block upward movement of air, which results in trapping fumigant vapors near the ground. The resulting air mass can move off-site in unpredictable directions. These conditions typically exist prior to sunset and continue past sunrise and persist as late as noon. Unfavorable conditions are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind and their presence can be indicated by ground fog or smog and can also be identified by smoke from a ground source that flattens out below a ceiling layer and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud.

Soil Conditions
• Soil must be in good tilth, free of large clods, and tilled to a minimum to the depth of the treatment zone. Large clods can prevent effective soil sealing and reduce effectiveness of the application. If subsurface soil compaction layers (hardpans) are present within the intended fumigation treatment zone, a deep tillage to fracture these layers must occur prior to or during the soil fumigant application.

• Plant residue that is present must not interfere with the application or the soil seal. Non-decomposed plant material may harbor pests that will not be controlled by fumigation. Except when applying cover crops as seed in the Product Instructions, crop residue that is present must lie flat to permit the soil to be sealed effectively and limit the natural “chimneys” that may occur in the soil when plant residue is present. These “chimneys” allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limits the efficacy of the fumigant. Plant residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water.

Soil Temperature
At the beginning of the application, the soil temperature at the injection depth must be between 35°F and 90°F, measured at 3 inches in depth.

If air temperatures have been above 100°F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP. Record temperature measurements at the application depth or 12 inches, whichever is shallower.

**Soil Moisture**

The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of available water capacity immediately prior to the application, subject to the exceptions below.

**EXCEPTION:** In areas where soil moisture must exceed available water capacity to form a bed (e.g., certain regions in Florida), soil moisture content may exceed the 80%.

If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 80% to 80% available water capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA Feel and Appearance Method test may be used to estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil moisture content requirement is met:

For coarse textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not ribbon.

For moderately coarse textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color will not stick.

For medium textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball, very light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable, and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.

For fine textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribs between thumb and forefinger.

For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservationist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.

If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches below the surface of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage prior to the application. To conserve soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

**Flushing Irrigation Lines**

Do not allow fumigant to remain in the irrigation system after the application is complete. After application of the fumigant, flush the irrigation and irrigation system with untreated water. The flush time must be adequate to purge the fumigant from the injection and irrigation system, but should be less than the amount that could over-saturate the beds. Common flush times are used for both the fumigant application and the water treatments/seed (if applied), these lines must be adequately flushed before starting the water treatment/seed.

**Application and Equipment Considerations**

- **Anti-siphon and back-flow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.**
- **Tanks must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.**
- **Tanks must have sealable covers on access ports.**
- **Tanks must have proper pesticide labels affixed to them.**
- **All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.**
- **Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metal.**
- **Use only positive displacement pumps. Do NOT use impellers made of brass, aluminum, or galvanized material.**

**For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.**

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, insecticide meter, and a high-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally-closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Any alternatives to the required safety devices in this label must conform to the list of EPA-approved alternative devices.

**Drench Applications Weather Conditions**

- **To determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see: Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions section) and whether an application should proceed, the National Weather Service weather forecast must be checked by the certified applicator supervising the application:**
  - **on the day of, but prior to the start of the application, and**
  - **on a daily basis during the application if the time period from the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.**

- **Do not apply if an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service is in effect for the area in which the application is planned, during the application, or the 48 hours after the application is complete.**

- **Do not apply if light wind conditions (< 2 mph) are forecast to persist for more than 16 consecutive hours from the time the application starts until 48 hours after the application is complete.**

**Detailed National Weather Service forecasts for local weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: [http://www.nws.noaa.gov](http://www.nws.noaa.gov), on NOAA weather radio, or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.**

**Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions**

**Unfavorable weather conditions block upward movement of air, which results in trapping fumigant vapors near the ground. The resulting air mass can move off-site in unpredictable directions. These conditions typically exist prior to sunset and continue past sunrise and persist as late as nighttime. Unfavorable conditions are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind and their presence can be indicated by ground fog or smog and can also be identified by smoke from a ground source that flattens out below a ceiling layer and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud.**

**Soil Conditions**

- **Soil must be in good tilth, free of large rocks, and filled to a minimum at the depth of the treatment zone. Large rocks can prevent effective soil sealing and reduce effectiveness of the application. If subsurface soil compaction layers (hardpans) are present within the intended fumigation treatment zone, a deep tillage to fracture these layers must occur prior to or during the soil fumigant application.**

- **Plant residue that is present must not interfere with the application or the soil seal. Non-decomposed plant material may harbor pests that will not be controlled by fumigation. Crop residue that is present must lie flat to permit the soil to be sealed effectively and limit the natural "chimneys" that may occur in the soil when plant residue is present. These "chimneys" allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limits the efficacy of the fumigant. Plant residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water.**

**Soil Temperature**

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• At the beginning of the application, the soil temperature at the injection depth must be between 55° and 90°F, measured at 3 inches in depth.

• If air temperatures have been above 100°F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP. Record temperature measurements at the application depth or 12 inches, whichever is shallower.

Soil Moisture

• The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of available water capacity immediately prior to the application, subject to the exception below.

• EXCEPTION: In areas where soil moisture must exceed available water capacity to form a bed (e.g., certain regions in Florida), soil moisture content may exceed the 80%.

• If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% available water capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA Feel and Appearance Method test may be used to estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil moisture content requirement is met:

  For coarse textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, and will not ribbon.

  For moderately coarse textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color will not stick.

  For medium textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball, very light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable, and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.

  For fine textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribbons between thumb and forefinger. For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant volume will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservationist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.

• If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches below the surface of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage before the application. To conserve soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

• Applications must be followed immediately with 0.20 to 0.50 inches of water through solid set sprinklers.

• A minimum of two or more water seals must be applied; one water seal on the first evening of the application and the second on the second evening of the day after application.

Application and Equipment Considerations

• Anti-siphon and back-flow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.

• Tanks must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.

• Tanks must have sealable covers on access ports.

• Tanks must have proper pesticide labels affixed to them.

• All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightly sealed and not leaking.

• Dry disconnect couplings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.

• Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to tamper.

• For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.

• Each nozzle must be equipped with a flow monitor, e.g., mechanical, electronic, or Red-ball type monitor.

• To inject fumigant, use a metering system, effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the fumigant and capable of being fitted with system interlocking controls.

• Nozzles and metering devices are of correct size and are sealed and unabraded.

• The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, inspection port, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

• The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid toward the injection pump.

• The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally-closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

• The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

• The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

• Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

• Any alternatives to the required safety devices in this label must conform to the list of EPA-approved alternative devices.

Drip Applications

Weather Conditions

• To determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions section) and whether an application should proceed, the National Weather Service weather forecast must be checked by the certified applicator supervising the application:

  o on the day of, but prior to the start of the application, and

  o on a daily basis during the application if the time period from the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.

• Do not apply if an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service is in effect for the area in which the application is planned, during the application, or the 48 hours after the application is complete.

• Do not apply if light wind conditions (< 2 mph) are forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours from the time the application starts until 48 hours after the application is complete.

• Detailed National Weather Service forecasts for local weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: http://www.nws.noaa.gov, on NOAA weather radio, or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

• Unfavorable weather conditions block upward movement of air, which results in trapping fumigant vapor near the ground. The resulting air mass can move off-site in unpredictable directions. These conditions typically exist prior to sunset and continue past sunrise and persist as late as noon time. Unfavorable conditions are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind and their presence can be indicated by ground fog or smog and can also be identified by smoke from a ground source that flattens out below a ceiling layer and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud.

Soil Conditions

• Soil must be in good tilth, free of large clods, and tilled to a minimum to the depth of the treatment zone. Large clods can prevent effective soil sealing and reduce effectiveness of the application. If subsurface soil compaction layers (hardpans) are present within the intended fumigation treatment zone, a deep tillage to fracture these layers must occur prior to or during the soil fumigant application.

• Plant residue that is present must not interfere with the application or the soil seal. Non-decomposed plant material may harbor pests that will not be controlled by fumigation. Crop residue that is present must lie flat to permit the soil to be sealed effectively and limit the natural “chimneys” that may occur in the soil when plant residue is present. These “chimneys” allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limits the efficacy of the
fumigant. Plant residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water.

Soil Temperature
- At the beginning of the application, the soil temperature at the injection depth must be between 35° and 90°F, measured at 3 inches in depth.
- If air temperatures have been above 100°F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP. Record temperature measurements at the application depth or 12 inches, whichever is shallower.

Soil Moisture
- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of available water capacity immediately prior to the application, subject to the exception below.
- EXCEPTION: In areas where soil moisture must exceed available water capacity to form a bed (e.g., certain regions in Florida), soil moisture content may exceed 80%.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% available water capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA Feel and Appearance Method test may be used to estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil moisture content requirement is met:
  - For coarse textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darker colored, moderate water stealing on fingers, will not ribbon.
  - For moderately coarse textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water stealing on fingers, darker colored will not stick.
  - For medium textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball, very light stealing on fingers, darker colored, pliable, and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.
  - For fine textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silt loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water stealing on fingers, ribbons between thumb and forefinger.
- For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservationist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.
- If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches below the surface of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage prior to the application. To conserve soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

Tarps (when tarps are used in Sectagon 42 applications)
- A written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP
- Application to blocks with previously laid and perforated tarps is allowed, but once a tarp is perforated, the application is no longer considered tarped. Therefore, the application would not be eligible for tarp buffer zone credits.

Flushing Drip Irrigation Lines
- After application of the fumigant, continue to irrigate the area with water to flush the injection and irrigation system with untreated water. Do not allow water to remain in the irrigation system after the application is complete. The total volume of water must be adequate to completely remove the fumigant from the irrigation system, but should be less than the amount that could over-saturate the beds. If common lines are used for both the fumigant application and the water treatment/seal (if applied), these lines must be adequately flushed before starting the water treatment/seal and/or normal irrigation practices.

Application and Equipment Considerations
- Anti-siphon and back-flow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.
- Tank must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.
- Tank must have sealable covers on access ports.
- Tanks must have proper pesticide labels affixed to them.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to cement.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- The drip irrigation system (main lines, headers, drip tape) must be thoroughly checked for leaks before the start of the application. An adequate run-time and pressure are needed to detect leaks. Look for puddling along major pipes (holes on pipes or leaky joints), at the top and ends of rows (leak joints, open drip tape), in the furrows and on the bed surface (damaged drip tape, malfunctioning emitters).
- To inject fumigant, use a metering system, effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the fumigant and capable of being fitted with system interlocking controls.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, inspection port, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally-closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Nozzles and metering devices are of correct size and are sealed and unobstructed.
- Any alternatives to the required safety devices in this label must conform to the list of EPA-approved alternative devices.

Flood Basin, Furrow and Border Applications

Weather Conditions
- To determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions section) and whether an application should proceed, the National Weather Service weather forecast must be checked by the certified applicator supervising the application:
  - on the day of, but prior to the start of the application, and
  - on a daily basis during the application if the time period from the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.
- Do not apply if an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service is in effect for the area in which the application is planned, during the application, or the 48 hours after the application is complete.
- Do not apply if light wind conditions (< 2 mph) are forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours from the time the application starts until 48 hours after the application is complete.
- Detailed National Weather Service forecasts for local weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: http://www.weather.gov, on NOAA weather radio, or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions
- Unfavorable weather conditions block upward movement of air, which results in trapping fumigant vapors near the ground. The resulting air mass can move off-site in unpredictable directions. These conditions typically occur prior to sunset and continue past sunrise and persist as late as noon time. Unfavorable conditions are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind and their presence can be indicated by ground fog or smog and can also be identified by smoke
from a ground source that flattens out below a ceiling layer and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud.

**Soil Conditions**
- Soil must be in good till, free of large clods, and tilled at a minimum to the depth of the treatment zone. Large clods can prevent effective soil sealing and reduce effectiveness of the application. If subsurface soil compaction layers (hardpans) are present within the intended fumigation treatment zone, a deep tillage to fracture these layers must occur prior to or during the soil fumigant application.
- Plant residue that is present must not interfere with the application or the soil seal. Non-decomposed plant material may harbor pests that will not be controlled by fumigation. Crop residue that is present must lie flat to permit the soil to be sealed effectively and limit the natural “chimneys” that may occur in the residue is present. These “chimneys” allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limits the efficacy of the fumigant. Plant residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water.

**Tarps** (when tarps are used in Section 42 applications)
- A written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP.
- Once a tarp is perforated, the application is no longer considered tarped.

**Soil Temperature**
- At the beginning of the application, the soil temperature at the injection depth must be between 35° and 80°F, measured at 3 inches in depth.
- If air temperatures have been above 100°F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP. Record temperature measurements at the application depth or 12 inches, whichever is shallower.

**Soil Moisture**
- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of available water capacity immediately prior to the application, subject to the exception below.
- EXCEPTION: In areas where soil moisture must exceed available water capacity to form a bed (e.g., certain regions in Florida), soil moisture content may exceed the 80%.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% available water capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA Feel and Appearance Method test may be used to estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil moisture content requirement is met.

For coarse textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not ribbon. For moderately coarse textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color will not stick. For medium textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a ball, very light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable, and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger. For fine textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% of available water capacity) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribbons between thumb and forefinger.

For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservationist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.

- If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches below the surface of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage prior to the application. To conserve existing soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

**Application and Equipment Considerations**
- Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispersing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
- Meter at a steady rate into 3 to 18 inches of water per treated acre during irrigation. IMPORTANT: Prior to starting the application, always inspect ditches and border areas to ensure containment of the irrigation waters. Apply only into field head ditch. DO NOT APPLY INTO ANY LATERAL DITCHES.
- Back-flow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.
- Tanks must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.
- Dry disconnect couplings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.
- Tanks must have sealable covers on access ports.
- Tanks must have proper pesticide labels affixed to them.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and other materials are acceptable.
- To inject fumigant, use a metering system, effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the fumigant and capable of being fitted with system interlocking controls.
- Flow rates must be calibrated and checked for each application.
- All previous materials applied with the system must be cleaned thoroughly prior to fumigant application.
- System must be flushed after application to totally remove all fumigant.

**MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES FOR PRE-PLANT SOIL USES**

- Maximum application rate is 320 lbs melam sodium/A and 76 gallons Section-42/A.
CALCULATING THE BROADCAST EQUIVALENT APPLICATION RATE

To calculate the broadcast equivalent rate for bedded or strip applications the following information is needed:

- gallons of product per treated acre
- strip or bed bottom width (inches)
- center-to-center row spacing (inches)
- application block size (acres)

Gallons of product per treated acre is the ratio of total amount of product applied to the size of the total area treated (e.g., the rate of product applied in the bed). For bedded or strip applications, the total area treated is the summation of the area (i.e., length x width) of each treated bed bottom or strip that is located within the application block as shown by the black areas in Figure 1 (e.g., black areas are 0.6A or 60% of the area within the application block). The area of the space between the beds/strips is not factored in the total area treated.

The application block size is the acreage within the perimeter of the fumigated portion of a field (including furrows, irrigation ditches, roadways). The perimeter of the application block is the border that connects the outermost edges of total area treated with the fumigant product.

The "broadcast equivalent rate" must be calculated with the following formula:

\[
\text{broadcast equivalent rate (gallons product/acre)} = \frac{\text{strip or bed bottom width (inches)}}{\text{center-to-center row spacing (inches)}} \times \frac{\text{gallons product/ treated acre applied in the strip or bed}}}{\text{Space Between Beds/Strips is not treated}}
\]

- The bed width must be measured from the bottom of bed.
- The center-to-center row spacing must calculate as shown in Figure 2.
- If there are any ditches, waterways, drive rows and other areas that are not fumigated that are in the application block, multiply the above broadcast equivalent equation by (total area of strips or beds + row spacing)/(application block size). A sample calculation is provided below.

Figure 1. Bedded/Strip Application (1 acre application block)

Figure 2. Center Row Spacing
Sample broadcast equivalent rate calculation

Assumptions:
- Application method is shank bedded
- Bed width is 30 inches (measured at the bottom of bed)
- Center-to-center row spacing is 60 inches
- 200 gallons of product per treated acre is applied in the beds
- Total application block size is 10 acres
- Ditch in the middle of application block is 0.25 acres
- Area of beds + row spacing is 9.75 acres

\[
\text{broadcast equivalent rate (gallons/acre)} = \frac{\text{strip or bed bottom width (inches)}}{\text{center-to-center row spacing (inches)}} \times \frac{\text{area of strip or bed + row spacing}}{\text{application block size}} \times \frac{\text{gallons product/treated acre applied in the bed}}{200 \text{ gallons product/treated acre}}
\]

\[
= \frac{30 \text{ inch width beds}}{60 \text{ inch row spacing}} \times \frac{9.75 \text{ acres}}{10 \text{ acres}} \times \frac{200 \text{ gallons product/treated acre}}{200 \text{ gallons product/treated acre}}
\]

\[
= 97.5 \text{ gallons product/acre}
\]
GENERAL BUFFER ZONE REQUIREMENTS

A buffer zone must be established for every fumigant application. The following describes the general buffer zone requirements:

- An area established around the perimeter of each application block.
- The buffer zone must extend outward from the edge of the application block perimeter equally in all directions.
- All non-handlers, including field workers, residents, pedestrians, and other bystanders, must be excluded from the buffer zone during the buffer zone period except for transit (see Buffer Zone Exemptions for Transit on Roadways).
- Local, state, or federal officials performing inspection, sampling, or other similar official duties are not excluded from the application block or the buffer zone by this labeling. The certified applicator supervising the application and the owner of the establishment where the application is taking place are not authorized to, or responsible for, excluding those officials from the application block or the buffer zone.
- The buffer zone period begins at the start of the application and lasts for a minimum of 48-hours after the application is complete.

Buffer Zone Proximity

- Before the start of application, the certified applicator must determine whether their buffer zone will overlap any wetland, buffer zones or other wetland buffer zone in the area.
- To reduce the potential for off-site movement from multiple fumigated fields, buffer zones from multiple wetland or buffer zone buffer zones must not overlap UNLESS:
  1. A minimum of 12 hours have elapsed from the time the earlier application(s) is complete until the start of the later application, and
  2. Fumigant Site Monitoring or Response Information for Neighbors have been implemented if there are any residences or businesses within 300 feet of any of the buffer zones.

In addition, only for Low Release Height-Solid Stream Center Pivot Applications:

- Before the application begins, the certified applicator must determine whether the application block or its resulting buffer will overlap with a buffer that is already in effect.
- To reduce the potential for off-site movement from multiple fumigated fields, buffer zones from multiple wetland or buffer zone buffer zones may not overlap UNLESS:
  - Both application blocks are treated using low release height-solid stream center pivot systems. The 12 hour waiting period does not apply in this instance.
  - NOTE: Under this exception, buffer zones may only overlap with those from application blocks that are not within the same field (i.e., application blocks must be in separate fields that are treated with a different center pivot rig also equipped with low release height etc.). For buffers from application blocks within the same field to overlap, 12 hours must elapse from the completion of the first application until the start of the subsequent application.
  - Emergency preparedness and response measures specified in the label have been implemented if there are any homes, businesses, or property not within the control of the fumigator within 300 feet of each buffer zone.

Structures Under The Control Of The Owner Of The Application Block

- Buffer zones must not include buildings used for storage (e.g., sheds, barns, garages), UNLESS:
  - The storage buildings are not occupied during the buffer zone period, and
  - The storage buildings do not share a common wall with an occupied structure.

Areas Not Under The Control Of The Owner Of The Application Block

- Buffer zones must not include residential areas (e.g., employee housing, private property), buildings (e.g., commercial, industrial), outdoor residential areas (e.g., lawns, gardens, play areas) and other areas that people may occupy, UNLESS:
  1. The occupants provide written agreement, prior to the start of the application, that they will voluntarily vacate the buffer zone during the entire buffer zone period, and
  2. Reentry by occupants and other non-handlers must not occur until:
     - The buffer zone period has ended, and
     - Sensory irritation is not experienced upon re-entry.

- Buffer zones must not include agricultural areas owned and/or operated by persons other than the owner of the application block, UNLESS:
  1. The owner of the application block can ensure that the buffer zone will not overlap with a wetland or buffer zone buffer zone from any other property owners, except as provided in the Buffer Zone Proximity section, and
  2. The owner of the other property provides written agreement to the applicator that they, their employees, and other persons will stay out of the buffer zone during the entire buffer zone period.

- Buffer zones must not include roadways and rights of way UNLESS:
  1. The area is not occupied during the buffer zone period, and
  2. Entry by non-handlers is prohibited during the buffer zone period.

Buffer Zone Exemptions for Transit on Roadways

Vehicular and bicycle traffic on public and private roadways through the buffer zone is permitted. (NOTE: Buffer zones are not permitted to include bus stops or other locations where persons wait for public transit.)

- For all other publicly owned and/or operated areas such as parks, sidewalks, permanent walking paths, playgrounds, and athletic fields, buffer zones must not include these areas UNLESS:
  1. The area is not occupied during the buffer zone period,
  2. Entry by non-handlers is prohibited during the buffer zone period, and
  3. Written permission to include the public area in the buffer zone is granted by the appropriate state and/or local authorities responsible for management and operation of the area.

Certified applicators must comply with all local laws and regulations.

See the Posting section for additional requirements that may apply.

BUFFER ZONE DISTANCES

Buffer zone distances must be calculated using the application rate and the size of the application block.

- Buffer zone distances must be based on lock-up tables in this labeling (25 feet is the minimum distance regardless of site-specific application parameters).
- If after applying all applicable buffer zone credits the buffer zone is greater than ½ mile (2,640 ft), then the application is prohibited.
- Tables 1-12 as appropriate for the method of application must be used to determine the minimum buffer distances. Round up to the nearest rate and block size, where applicable. Applications are prohibited for rates or block sizes that exceed what is presented in the buffer zone tables.
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<th>Application Block Size (acres)</th>
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<th>9</th>
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<th>7</th>
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<th>5</th>
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Table 4: Spray Blade and Foamy Timer Application Rates Zone Distance in Feet
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<th>30</th>
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<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
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</tr>
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<td>20</td>
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Table 5: Center Pivot and Later Move Application (High Release Height) Buffer Zone Distance in Feet
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<th>Application Block Size (acres)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2.5</td>
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**Note**: The table provides the broadcast equivalent application rate (gallons per acre) for various application block sizes. The rates are calculated based on the size of the application block and are intended for use in determining the appropriate amount of product to be applied in a given area.
## Table 9: Buffer Zone Application Buffer Zones Distances in Feet

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Buffer Zone</th>
<th>Application Buffer Zone</th>
<th>Buffer Zones Distances in Feet</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1/2 mile (0.8 km)</td>
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<td>1/2 mile (0.8 km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mile (1.6 km)</td>
<td>1 mile (1.6 km)</td>
<td>1 mile (1.6 km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 miles (4.8 km)</td>
<td>3 miles (4.8 km)</td>
<td>3 miles (4.8 km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 miles (9.6 km)</td>
<td>6 miles (9.6 km)</td>
<td>6 miles (9.6 km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 miles (19.2 km)</td>
<td>12 miles (19.2 km)</td>
<td>12 miles (19.2 km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>768 miles (1228.8 km)</td>
<td>768 miles (1228.8 km)</td>
<td>768 miles (1228.8 km)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1536 miles (2457.6 km)</td>
<td>1536 miles (2457.6 km)</td>
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Table 11. Flood Basin Erosion, and Bore Location Distance in Feet

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<th>Erosion Type</th>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Type 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Type 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Type 5</td>
<td>600</td>
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Note: Additional details and explanations are provided in the original text.
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<th>Application Block Size (acres)</th>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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Table 1: Weed Sprayer Application Buffer Zone Distances in Feet

Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate (gallons per acre)
BUFFER ZONE CREDITS

The buffer zone distances for Sectagon 42 applications may be reduced by the percentages listed below. Credits may be added, but credits cannot exceed 80%. Also, the minimum buffer zone distance is 25 feet regardless of buffer zone credits available.

- See http://www.tarpcredits.epa.gov for a list of tarps that have been tested and determined to qualify for buffer reduction credits. Only tarps listed on this website qualify for buffer reduction credits.
- 10% reduction in buffer zone distance, IF the organic content of the soil in the application block is ≥ 1% - 2%; a 20% reduction is buffer zone distance, IF the organic content of the soil in the application block is >2% - 3%; and a 30% reduction in the buffer zone distance, IF the organic content of the soil in the application block is >3%.
- 10% reduction in buffer zone distance, IF the soil temperature is measured to be 50°F or less. Record temperature measurements at the application depth or 12 inches, whichever is shallower.
- 10% reduction in the buffer zone distance, IF the clay content of the soil in the application block is greater than 27%.

Examples of Buffer Zone Calculations with Credits Applied

If the buffer zone is 50 feet and the application qualifies for a buffer zone reduction credit since the soil organic content is 1.5%, then the buffer zone can be reduced by 10%, i.e., reduced by 5 feet on the following calculation: 50 feet – (50 feet x 10%) = 45 feet.

If the buffer zone is 50 feet and the application qualifies for two buffer zone credits since the soil organic content is 1.5% and the clay content is greater than 27%, then the buffer zone can be reduced by 26% (10% organic content credit + 10% clay content credit), i.e., reduced by 10 feet based on the following calculation 50 feet - (50 feet x 20%) = 40 feet.

POSTING FUMIGANT BUFFER ZONES

- Posting of a buffer zone is required unless there is a physical barrier that prevents bystander access to the buffer zone.
- Buffer Zone signs must be placed along or outside the perimeter of the buffer zone, at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from areas where people not under the owner's control may approach the buffer zone.
  - Some examples of points of entry include, but are not limited to, roadways, sidewalks, paths, and bike trails.
  - Some examples of likely routes of approach include, but are not limited to, the area between a buffer zone and a roadway, or the area between a buffer zone and a housing development.
- When posting, the certified applicator supervising the application must ensure compliance with all local laws and regulations.
- Buffer Zone signs must meet the following criteria:
  - The printed side of the sign must face away from the application block toward areas from which people could approach.
  - Signs must remain legible during the entire posting period and must meet the general standards outlined in the WPIS for sign size, text size, and legibility (see 40 CFR §170.120).
  - Signs must be posted no sooner than 24 hours prior to the start of the application and remain posted until the buffer zone period has expired.
  - Signs must be removed within 3 days after the end of the buffer zone period.
  - Buffer Zone signs which meet the criteria above will be provided at points of sale for applicators to use. Templates may be downloaded from http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/registration/soil_fumigants/. The Buffer Zone signs must contain the following information:
    - The "Do Not Walk" symbol
    - DO NOT ENTERNO ENTRE,
    - Metam Sodium Sectagon 42 Fumigant BUFFER ZONE,
    - Contact information for the certified applicator in charge of the fumigation.

Exception: If multiple contiguous blocks are fumigated within a 14-day period, the entire periphery of the contiguous blocks' buffer zones may be posted. Buffer Zone signs must be posted no sooner than 24-hours prior to the start of the first application. The signs must remain posted until the last buffer zone period expires and signs must be removed within 3-days after the buffer zone period for the last block has expired.

RESTRICTIONS FOR DIFFICULT TO EVACUATE SITES

Difficult to evacuate sites are pre-K to grade 12 schools, state licensed daycare centers, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, hospitals, inpatient clinics, and prisons.

- No fumigant application with a buffer zone greater than 300 feet is permitted within 1/4 mile (1320 feet) of difficult to evacuate sites unless the site is not occupied by children from state-licensed day care centers, students (pre-K to grade 12), patients, or prisoners during the application and the 30-hour period following the end of the application.

- No fumigant application with a buffer zone of 300 feet or less is permitted within 1/8 mile (660 feet) of difficult to evacuate sites unless the site is not occupied by children from state-licensed day care centers, students (pre-K to grade 12), patients, or prisoners during the application and the 30-hour period following the end of the application.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE MEASURES

If the buffer zone is 25 feet, then the Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures are not applicable.

Triggers for Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures

The certified applicator must either follow the directions under the Fumigant Site Monitoring section or follow the directions under the Response Information for Neighbors section.

- the buffer zone is greater than 25 feet but less than or equal to 100 feet, and there are residences or businesses within 50 feet from the outer edge of the buffer zone, or
- the buffer zone is greater than 100 feet but less than or equal to 200 feet, and there are residences or businesses within 100 feet from the outer edge of the buffer zone, or
- the buffer zone is greater than 200 feet but less than or equal to 300 feet, and there are residences or businesses within 200 feet from the outer edge of the buffer zone, or
- the buffer zone is greater than 300 feet or the buffer zones overlap, and there are residences or businesses within 300 feet from the outer edge of the buffer zone.

Fumigant Site Monitoring

NOTE: Fumigant Site Monitoring is ONLY required if the Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures are triggered AND directions from the Response Information for Neighbors section are not followed.

From the start of the application until the buffer zone period expires, a certified applicator or handler(s) under his/her supervision must:

- Monitor for sensory irritation in areas between the buffer zone outer perimeter and residences and businesses that trigger this requirement.
- Monitoring for sensory irritation must begin in the evening on the day of application and continue until the buffer zone period expires. Monitor a minimum of 8 times during the buffer zone period, including these periods:
  - 1 hour before sunset,
  - during the night,
  - 1 hour after sunrise, and
  - during daylight hours.

Implement the emergency response plan immediately if a handler experiences sensory irritation.

Response Information For Neighbors

NOTE: Response Information For Neighbors is ONLY required if the Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures are triggered AND directions from the Fumigant Site Monitoring section are not followed.
This certified applicator supervising the application must ensure that residences and businesses that trigger the requirement have been provided the response information at least 1 week before the application starts. The information provided may include application dates that range for no more than 4 weeks. If the application does not occur when specified, the information must be delivered again.

Information that must be included:
- The location of the application block.
- Fumigant(s) applied including the active ingredient, name of the fumigant product(s), and the EPA Registration number.
- Contact information for the applicator and property owner.
- Time period in which the application is planned to take place (must not range more than 4 weeks).
- Early signs and symptoms of exposure to the fumigant(s) applied, what to do, and who to call if you believe you are being exposed (911 in most cases).
- How to find additional information about fumigants.

The method used to share the response information for neighbors can be accomplished through mailings, door hangers, or other methods that will effectively inform the residences and businesses within the required distance from the edge of the buffer zone.

NOTICE TO STATE AND TRIBAL LEAD AGENCIES

If your state and/or tribal lead agency requires notice, information must be provided to the appropriate state or tribal lead agency prior to the application. Please refer to www.epa.gov/pesticides/pesticideregistration for a list of states and tribal lead agencies that require notice and information on how to submit the information.

The information that must be provided to state and tribal lead agencies includes the following:
- Location of the application blocks.
- Fumigant(s) applied including EPA registration number.
- Applicator and property owner contact information, and
- Time period that fumigation may occur.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

The certified applicator must include in the FMP a written emergency response plan that identifies:
- evacuation routes,
- locations of telephones,
- contact information for first responders and local/state/federal/tribal personnel, and
- emergency procedures/responsibilities (e.g., adding water to the field, repairing tarps, fixing equipment, evacuating upwind) if:
  - there is an incident,
  - sensory irritation is experienced outside of the buffer zone,
  - and/or there are equipment/tarp/system failure or complaints, or other emergencies.

SITE-SPECIFIC FUMIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN (FMP)

Prior to the start of application, the certified applicator supervising the application must verify that a site-specific fumigation management plan (FMP) exists for each application block. In addition, an agricultural operation fumigating multiple application blocks may format the FMP in a manner whereby all of the information that is common to all the application blocks is captured once, and any information unique to a particular application block or blocks is captured in subsequent sections.

The FMP must be prepared by the certified applicator, the site owner, registrant, or other party.

The certified applicator must verify in writing (sign and date) that the site-specific FMP(s) reflects current site conditions before the start of application.

Each site-specific FMP must contain the following elements:
- Certified Applicator Supervising the Application
  - Name,
  - Phone number,
  - Pesticide applicator license and/or certificate number,
  - Specify if commercial or private applicator
  - Employer name,
  - Employer address, and
  - Date and location of completing EPA approved soil fumigant training program.
- General site information
  - Application block location (e.g., county, township-range-quadrant), address, or global positioning system (GPS) coordinates
  - Name, address, and/or phone number of application block owner
  - Map, aerial photo, or detailed sketch showing:
    - application block location
    - application block dimensions
    - buffer zone dimensions
    - property lines
    - roadways
    - rights-of-ways
    - sidewalks
    - permanent walking paths
    - bus stops
    - nearby application blocks
    - surrounding structures (occupied and non-occupied)
    - locations of Buffer Zone signs, and
    - locations of difficult to evacuate sites with distances from the application block labeled.
- General application information
  - Target application date/window,
  - Fumigant product name, and
  - EPA registration number.
- Tarps Plan (if tarp is used)
  - Schedule for checking tarps for damage, tears, and other problems
  - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired
  - Factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted
  - Equipment/methods used to repair tarps
  - Target dates for perforating tarps
  - Target dates for removing tarps
- Soil conditions
  - Description of soil texture and moisture in application block,
  - Method used to determine soil moisture, and
  - Soil temperature measurements if air temperatures were above 100°F in any of the 3 days prior to the application
- Buffer zones
  - Application method,
  - Injection depth,
  - Application rate from lookup table on label,
  - Application block size from lookup table on label,
  - Credits applied and measurements taken (if applicable).
  - Tarp brand name, lot number, thickness, manufacturer, batch number, and part number
  - Organic matter content
  - Clay content
  - Soil temperature
  - Buffer zone distance, and
  - Description of areas in the buffer zone that are not under the control of the owner of the application block. If buffer zones extend onto areas not under the control of the owner, attach the written agreement and keep it with the FMP
- Record Emergency Response Plan as described in the Emergency Response Plan section
- Posting of Fumigant Treated Area and Buffer Zone
  - Person(s) who will post and remove (if different) Fumigant Treated Area and Buffer Zone signs, and
  - Location of Buffer Zone signs
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures (if applicable)
  - Fumigant site monitoring (if applicable):
    - When and where it will be conducted;
  - Response information for neighbors (if applicable):
    - List of residences and businesses informed,
    - Name and phone number of person providing information,
    - Method of providing the information
- State and/or tribal lead agency advance notification (if state and/or tribal lead agency requires notice, provide a list of contacts that were notified and date notified)
- Plan describing how communication will take place between the certified applicator supervising the application, the owner, and other on-site handlers (e.g., tarp perforators/removers, irrigators) for complying with
Record-Keeping Procedures

The owner of the application block as well as the certified applicator supervising the application must keep a signed copy of the site-specific FMP for 2 years from the date of application. For situations where an initial FMP is developed and certain elements do not change for multiple application blocks (e.g., applicator information, certified applicator, handlers, record-keeping procedures, emergency procedures) only elements that have changed need to be updated in the site-specific FMP provided the following:

- the certified applicator supervising the application has verified that those elements are current and applicable to the application block before it is fumigated
- Record-keeping requirements are followed for the entire FMP (including elements that do not change).

The certified applicator must make a copy of the FMP immediately available for viewing by handlers involved in the fumigation. The certified applicator or the owner of the application block must provide a copy of the FMP to any local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel who request the FMP. In the case of an emergency, the FMP must be made immediately available when requested by local/state/federal/tribal emergency response and enforcement personnel. The certified applicator supervising the application must ensure the FMP is at the application block during all handler activities.

Within 30 days after the application is complete, the certified applicator supervising the application must complete a Post-Application Summary.

POST-APPLICATION SUMMARY

The Post-Application Summary must contain the following elements:

- Actual date and time of the application,
- Application rate,
- Size of application block,
- Weather Conditions
  - Summary of the National Weather Service weather forecast during the application and the 48 hours after the application is complete including:
  - wind speed, and
  - air stagnation advisory (if applicable)
- Forecast must be checked on the day of, but prior to the start of the application, and on a daily basis during the application if the time period from the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.
- Tarp damage and repair information (if applicable)
  - Date of tarp damage discovery,
  - Location and size of tarp damage,
  - Description of tarp repair (if applicable)
  - Date and time of tarp repair completion.
- Tarp perforation/repair details (if applicable)
  - Date and time tarp was perforated,
  - Date and time tarp was repaired,
  - Record if tarp was repaired and/or removed early.
- Describe the conditions that caused early tarp perforation and/or removal
- Complaint details (if applicable)
  - Person filing complaint (e.g., on-site handler, person off-site),
  - If off-site person, name, address, and phone number of person filing complaint, and
  - Description of control measures or emergency procedures followed after complaint
- Description of incidents, equipment failure, or other emergency and emergency procedures followed (if applicable)
- Air monitoring results:
  - When sensory irritation experienced:
    - Date, time, location, and handler task/activity where irritation was observed and
    - Resulting action (e.g., implement emergency response plan, cease operations, continue operations with air-purifying respirators)
  - When using a direct read detection device:
    - Sample date(s), time(s), locations, and concentrations
    - Handler task/activity monitored (if applicable), and
    - Resulting action (e.g., cease operations, continue operations with air-purifying respirators).

- Water-run application monitoring
  - Record monitoring date(s) and time(s)
  - Name of person(s) monitoring
  - Record observations:
    - Is the equipment functioning properly,
    - Description of corrective action (if applicable), and
    - Other comments

- Fumigant Treated Area and Buffer Zone Signs
  - Dates of posting and removal
- Any deviations from the FMP (e.g., changes in emergency response actions, changes in handler information, changes in handlers responsible for completing emergency tasks, changes in communication between certified applicator, owner, and other handlers).

Record-Keeping Procedures

The owner of the application block as well as the certified applicator supervising the application must keep a signed copy of the Post-Application Summary for 2 years from the date of application.

PRODUCT INSTRUCTIONS

Sectagon 42 is a water-soluble liquid. When applied to properly prepared soil, the liquid is converted into a gaseous fumigant. After a sufficient waiting period, the gas dissipates, leaving the soil ready for planting. Sectagon 42 is recommended for the suppression of weeds, plant
pseudoliths, nematodes, and soilborne fungi that cause reductions in the yield and quality of ornamental, food and fiber crops.

Sectagon 42 will suppress only those pests in the fumigation zone at the time of treatment. Recontamination may occur subsequent to the fumigant's dissipation from the soil.

Weeds and germinating weed seeds that are suppressed include Annual bluegrass, Bermuda grass, Chickweed, Dandelion, Regrow, Henbit, Lambsquarters, Amaranthus sp., Pigweed, Careless weed, Watergrass, Johnsonsgrass, Nutgrass, Wild morning glory, Purslane, Barnyardgrass, Crabgrass, Groundsel, Prickly letuce, Pineappleweed, Nettleleaf, Goosefoot, Nightshade, Shephardspurse, Stinging nettle, Malva, London rocket, and Fiddleneck. The best weed suppression is obtained when Sectagon 42 is applied to weeds that are actively growing. The soil-borne plant pathogenic fungi suppressed include species of Verticillium, Rhizoctonia, Pythium, Phytophthora, Sclerotina. The plant parasitic nematodes which Sectagon 42 suppresses include Root knot, Lesion, Dogger, Lance, Needle, Pin, Reniform, Stunt, Stubby root, Sling and Spiral. Note: Sectagon 42 will only suppress nematodes that are in the fumigated zone at the time of treatment. The fumigated zone is defined as the depth of penetration that Sectagon 42 achieves at the time of application. In Oregon and Washington, Sectagon 42 will only suppress M. Odognyn Chilwood. Other pests suppressed include aphids or garden centipedes.

**TREATMENT GUIDELINES**

For optimum results from soil fumigation with Sectagon 42 certain precautions must be observed at designated times in the treatment program. Described in this section are important guidelines for each of the four stages of the treatment process:

**Planning a Sectagon 42 Application**

**Preparing a Field for Application**

**Applying Sectagon 42**

**Preparing for Planting after Application of Sectagon 42**

Your sales representative will help you select the best treatment program for your particular needs.

**PLANNING A SECTAGON 42 APPLICATION**

**Time of Application**

Apply Sectagon 42 after harvest and 14 to 21 days before a new crop is planted. In some areas of North America, fall applications are preferred because the fumes dissipate over the winter, allowing planting to begin as soon as favorable springtime conditions arrive.

**Application Rate**

Apply 1 to 75 gallons of Sectagon 42 per treated acre depending on crop, target pest, and soil properties. Soil properties to consider when determining the application rate include the depth of soil to be treated, soil texture and percent organic matter.

**Application in Tanks Mix with Liquid Fertilizer**

Sectagon 42 may be injected in a mixture with liquid fertilizers. Since the composition of liquid fertilizers vary considerably, the physical compatibility of each fertilizer/Sectagon 42 tank mix should be checked by using the following procedure:

Mix a small quantity of Sectagon 42 and liquid fertilizer in a glass container. The mixture should be mixed in the same ratio as they will be applied to the field (i.e., if 40 gallons of Sectagon 42 and 40 gallons of liquid fertilizer are to be applied per acre, then Sectagon 42 and fertilizer should be mixed in the jar in a 40:40 or 1:1 ratio). Agitate the liquids to attain a complete mixture.

If a uniform mix cannot be made, the mixture should not be used. If the mixture remains uniform for 30 minutes, the combination may be used. Should the mixture separate after 30 minutes, but readily remixes uniformly with agitation, the mixture can be used if adequate agitation is maintained in the tank.

**DO NOT PLACE CAPS ON JAR, AS INCOMPATIBLE MIXES MAY EVOLVE HYDROGEN SULFIDE GAS, USE PROMPTLY AFTER MIXING WITH WATER OR FERTILIZER, DO NOT ALLOW SOLUTION TO STAND.**

Flush all equipment with water after each day's use. Disassemble valves and clean carefully.

**Target Pest and Depth of Treatment**

For suppression of weeds and fungi causing seed or seedling diseases, treatment of only the top 1 to 4 inches of soil may be required (see application specific requirements in the Good Agricultural Practices section of this label). For suppression of nematodes and fungi which occur throughout the rhizosphere, treatment to depths of greater than 4 inches may be required. For a given soil type, the required application rate will increase proportionately with the depth of treatment required.

For example, if 25 gallons of Sectagon 42 per acre is required to treat 4 inches, then 50 gallons of Sectagon 42 will be required to treat to a depth of 8 inches. Choose the appropriate application method to distribute Sectagon 42 evenly throughout the soil to the required depth.

**Organic Matter in the Soil**

Because of the absorbing effect of humus, soils with high levels of organic matter under the surface require higher than usual doses of Sectagon 42 with the maximum application rate being 75 gallons per acre. For example, muck soils require twice the amount of fumigant that would be used in mineral soils.

**Soil Texture**

Application rates will vary with the soil texture. For instance, clay soils require more Sectagon 42 than light sandy soil.

**Soil Temperature During Treatment**

At the time of fumigation, the soil temperature should be in the range of 40°F-90°F (1.6-32°C).

**Phytotoxicity**

Sectagon 42 is phytotoxic. Protect valuable, non-target plants by stopping soil applications of Sectagon 42 at least 3 feet short of the drip line of trees, shrubs, and other desirable plants. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

**APPLYING SECTAGON 42**

Use of Diluted Sectagon 42

Do not store the diluted product. Use Sectagon 42 promptly after it has been mixed with water. In dilute solutions in water Sectagon 42 decomposes over a period of days. Although Sectagon 42 is stable in its concentrated form, it is unstable in acid dilutions.

**CHEMICATION—GENERAL PROCEDURES**

When applying by chemigation methods the following precautions must be observed.

Apply this product only through sprinkler systems including center pivot, lateral move, and tow (wheel) roll, solid set, or hand move; floor (basin); furrow, border, or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

**CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS**

**NOTE:** Tesserandino Kerley, Inc. does not encourage connection of chemigation systems to public water systems. The following information is provided for users who have evaluated all alternative application and water source options before choosing to make such a connection.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank measuring of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRINKLER SYSTEMS**

**NOTICE:** Do not operate irrigation systems without safety valves or other devices to prevent back siphoning of Sectagon 42 into water sources. Irrigation water treated with Sectagon 42 should be maintained on the treated area until the water is absorbed by the soil. The tank containing Sectagon 42 must be connected to the discharge side of the irrigation pump or other pressurized equipment attached to the irrigation line. Do not apply in irrigation systems that result in overlapping application of
PREPARING FOR PLANTING AFTER APPLICATION OF SECTAGON 42

Effect of Rain
If a Sectagon 42 application is rained on less than 24 hours after treatment, lack of suppression at and near the soil surface may result.

Recontamination
Precautions must be taken to prevent recontamination of treated soil with weed seeds, plant pathogenic fungi and plant parasitic nematodes. Use clean seeds and/or plants. Before farm equipment is driven into the treated area, it should be rinsed free of the untreated soil from other fields.

Interval Between Treatment and Planting
Because Sectagon 42 can be harmful to germinating and/or living plants, an appropriate interval must be observed between soil fumigation and planting. On well-drained soils which have a light to medium texture and which are not excessively wet or cold (when soil is colder than 40°F or contains more moisture than 80% available water capacity) following application, planting can begin 14 to 21 days after treatment. If soils are heavy or especially high in organic matter, or if they remain wet and cold (below 60°F or 15°C) following application, a minimum interval of 30 days should be observed.

Aeration before planting
Soils including soils high in clay or organic matter, should be allowed to aerate and dry thoroughly after treatment with Sectagon 42. During cold and/or wet (when soil is colder than 40°F or contains more moisture than 80% available water capacity) weather, frequent shallow cultivation can aid the escape of Sectagon 42 from the soil.

Testing for Dissipation of Sectagon 42
After the waiting period has passed, if there are any questions about the complete escape of Sectagon 42 from the soil, transplant a seedling into the treated soil. If the plant develops normally without any signs of chemical injury, crop planting can begin.

USES, APPLICATION METHODS & RATES FIELD APPLICATION WHERE ENTIRE AREA IS BEING TREATED

POWER ROLL SEAL METHOD (NON-TARP)
Use a RO-TO-VATE & ROLL Applicator only. Contact your local agricultural extension service, distributor or the manufacturer for approved RO-TO-VATE & ROLL Application specifications.

When to Treat: Apply Sectagon 42 2 to 6 weeks prior to planting, whenever soil type and conditions permit. For best results with annual crops, treat the soil each year. Do not use Sectagon 42 to treat any type of soil when it is cold and/or wet (when soil is colder than 35°F or contains more moisture than 80% available water capacity).

Application: Use undiluted Sectagon 42 to the desired depth below the final soil surface. (Contact your dealer or the manufacturer for the specifications for suitable application equipment).

IMPORTANT SOIL TREATMENT PRECAUTIONS

Crops to be killed: For crops that require soil movement (hilling) prior to or after planting, incorporate Sectagon 42 to a depth that will allow the tillage required to occur without penetrating below the depth of treatment (see application specific requirements in the Good Agricultural Practices section of this label).

Crops to be bedded: For crops to be bedded, care must be taken that exposed sides of raised beds are not cracked or open compared to the power rolled surface. If necessary, add power rollers of the required height or other sealing equipment to the ends of the bedding equipment to seal the sides.

Note: The use of Sectagon 42 for the suppression of weeds, weed seeds and shallow inhabiting soil fungi requires that NO SOIL CULTIVATION OCCUR FOLLOWING TREATMENT until time of planting. This method of treating soil with Sectagon 42 will not be effective for the suppression of nematodes outside the treated zone. This method of Sectagon 42 application can be used in combination with other soil fumigants to suppress the nematodes persisting in the surface 1 to 6 inches of soil normally not suppressed with injected soil fumigants. Zone of treatment will be limited by diameter of applicator. If pest is deeper than applicator can treat to, use a different method. For further information contact your local agricultural extension service or the manufacturer.

SOIL INJECTION

Use injectors (shanks, blades, fertilizer wheels, plows, etc.) to apply Sectagon 42 at the rate of 15 to 75 gallons per acre into well prepared soil. Follow immediately with a bedshaper, roller press wheel, or similar device, or cover with an adequate amount of soil to seal the fumigant into the soil.

Example: apply through injectors placed 4 inches below surface and 5 inches apart.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM
Use only those sprinkler systems which give large water droplets to prevent excess loss. Use 37.5 to 75 gallons Sectagon 42 per acre for suppression of nematodes and fungi at a depth of 24 inches. For suppression of weeds and fungi at a depth of 8 inches or less, use 15 to 75 gallons per acre. Inject the Sectagon 42 in enough water to reach to desired treatment depth. The product should be continuously metered into the irrigation system throughout the entire application period. Flush the system with only enough water to clear lines. If the soil surface dried quickly, reseed it with 15 minutes of water once a day for the next day or two.

To prevent runoff of treatment solution during sprinkler application, do not exceed the infiltration rate of the solution into the soil. Should runoff occur, isolate it from growing crops and water sources. Once collected, reapply it to the treated area. See use precautions in "CHEMIGATION" section.

CHECK OR FLOOD IRRIGATION

Meter Sectagon 42 at a steady rate into water during irrigation. Use 40 to 75 gallons of Sectagon 42 per acre, depending upon the kind of pest and depth desired, in 3 to 18 inches of water per acre. See use precautions in "CHEMIGATION" section.

DISC APPLIED METHOD
Spray Sectagon 42 immediately in front of disc. Use 15 to 75 gallons per acre. Follow immediately with a roller to smooth and compact the soil surface.

DRIP IRRIGATION

Sectagon 42 may be injected into drip irrigation systems prior to planting. The area must be calculated in accordance with the size of the band treated. Apply 40 gallons per broadcast acre in one acre inch of water (27,000 gallons). The resulting concentration is 700 ppm on a weight basis. (Example: if the emitters irrigate 10% of each acre then use 5 gallons Sectagon 42 in 2,700 gallons water). Inject continuously. Do not slug treat. See use precautions in "CHEMIGATION" section.

APPLICATION TO BED OR ROWS

POWER ROLL SEAL METHOD (NON-TARP)
Use a modified RO-TO-VATE & ROLL Applicator only. Contact your local agricultural extension service, distributor or the manufacturer for approved RO-TO-VATE & ROLL Applicator specifications.

When to treat: Apply Sectagon 42 2 to 6 weeks prior to planting, whenever soil type and conditions permit. For best results with annual crops, treat the soil each year. Do not use Sectagon 42 to treat any type of soil when it is cold and/or wet (when soil is colder than 35°F or contains more moisture than 80% available water capacity).

Application: Use undiluted Sectagon 42 Apply with suitable application equipment that will ensure incorporation of Sectagon 42 to the desired depth below the final soil surface. (Contact your dealer or the manufacturer for the specifications for suitable application equipment).

IMPORTANT SOIL TREATMENT PRECAUTIONS

Crops to be killed: For crops that require soil movement (hilling) prior to or after planting, incorporate Sectagon 42 to a depth that will allow the tillage required to occur without penetrating below the depth of treatment (see application specific requirements in the Good Agricultural Practices section of this label).

Crops to be bedded: For crops to be bedded, care must be taken that exposed sides of raised beds are not cracked or open compared to the power rolled surface. If necessary, add power rollers of the required height or other sealing equipment to the ends of the bedding equipment to seal the sides.

Note: The use of Sectagon 42 for the suppression of weeds, weed seeds and shallow inhabiting soil fungi requires that NO SOIL CULTIVATION OCCUR FOLLOWING TREATMENT until time of planting. This method of treating soil with Sectagon 42 will not be effective for the suppression of nematodes outside the treated zone. This method of Sectagon 42 application can be used in combination with other soil fumigants to suppress the nematodes persisting in the surface 1 to 6 inches of soil normally not suppressed with injected soil fumigants. Zone of treatment will be limited by diameter of applicator. If pest is deeper than applicator can treat to, use a different method. For further information contact your local agricultural extension service or the manufacturer.
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SOIL INJECTION

Sectagon 42 at the rate of 50 to 75 gallons per treated acre (1 to 1.5 pints per 100 sq. ft.), may be injected into preformed plant beds following the directions given above under soil injection. If a wider treated band is desired, space 2 or more injectors (shanks, blades, fertilizer wheels, etc.) at desired intervals to cover the desired treating width. Seal immediately. If Sectagon 42 is injected into established plant beds to terminate growth of a pest, rotate crop, and to fumigate the bed in preparation for planting a subsequent crop, the terminated crop should not be used for any food or feed purposes after Sectagon 42 has been applied.

SOIL COVERING METHOD

(BED-OVER METHOD)

Sectagon 42 may be sprayed or dripped onto the soil immediately ahead of bed-making equipment. Follow immediately with a bedshaper, roller press wheel, or similar device, or cover with an adequate amount of soil to seal the fumigant into the soil. The recommended rate of Sectagon 42 is 40 to 75 gallons per acre of treated soil, approximately equivalent to .5 to 1.5 pints at 100 linear ft. of 12-inch wide row.

DRIP IRRIGATION

During pre-irrigation, check drip tape for uniform distribution and repair if necessary. Apply 15 to 75 gallons Sectagon 42 per treated acre (0.25 to 1.5 pints per 100 sq. ft. of treated soil) using enough water to thoroughly wet entire desired treatment zone. During the entire irrigation period, inject Sectagon 42 continuously into drip line as close as possible to treatment area. Two or more lines per bed may be needed to ensure full coverage. Weed suppression will not be satisfactory if too much water is applied (80% available water capacity is exceeded). An adequate concentration of Sectagon 42 must be present at the time of weed seed germination in order to be effective. See use precautions in "CHEMIGATION" section.

DRENCH METHOD

Sectagon 42 may be applied to finished beds in enough water to soak at least 2 inches deep for suppression of shallow seeded weeds. To avoid contamination by untreated soil, do not disturb the treated area. Apply 15 to 75 gallons of Sectagon 42 per treated acre.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

TOBACCO PLANT BEDS

Fall applications are recommended wherever possible. Read and follow DIRECTIONS FOR USE carefully. Treatment in the South should generally be made before November 1.

DRENCH METHOD: Apply 2 gallons Sectagon 42 in 150 to 200 gallons of water per 100 sq. yd. Application may be made with sprinklers, sprayers, nozzles or any suitable equipment. Follow directions given above for seed bed treatment.

SYMPHYLID SUPPRESSION

Soil should be in good seed bed condition to a depth of 8 to 10 inches. Maintain adequate moisture during spring season. Treat during July-August when symphyldids are in the upper soil surface. Apply 15 gallons Sectagon 42 per acre using blade or chisel injector. Inject below level of symphyldid concentration, usually 6 to 8 inches. Pack soil immediately after application.

NOTE: Sectagon 42 will only suppress nematodes which are in the fumigated zone at the time of treatment.

POTATOES

For suppression of potato pests such as Root knot nematodes, Weed seeds, Verticillium dahliae (Early maturity disease), Application 30 to 75 gallons Sectagon 42 per acre using injectors (shanks, blades, fertilizer wheels, plows, etc.) Follow immediately with a bedshaper, roller press wheel or similar device or cover with an adequate amount of soil to seal the fumigant into the soil. Sprinkler system preplant application – Use 37.5 to 75 gallons of Sectagon 42 per acre. Inject into a sprinkler system that can deliver an even water distribution for the area being treated. Inject all of the Sectagon 42 needed for the area covered and apply in enough water to reach the desired treatment depth. Soil temperature should be in the range of 35°F to 90°F in the treatment zone. Soil moisture immediately prior to treatment must be 60 to 80% of available water capacity down to 24" level. Soil condition must facilitate even moisture penetration without runoff. Do not apply when plants are present. See use precautions in "CHEMIGATION" section.

NOTE: Sectagon 42 will suppress Root knot nematodes in the fumigated zone at the time of treatment. The fumigated zone is defined as the depth of penetration that Sectagon 42 achieves at the time of application. If high numbers or deep nematodes are identified, anticipate nematodes to build up throughout the growing season. Some damage will occur unless additional action is taken.

Sectagon 42 has no soil residual and reinfestation of a field can occur from numerous sources such as deep nematode populations, seed pieces, irrigation water, equipment contamination and blowing wind. EARLY MATURITY DISEASES OF POTATOES IN OREGON

Apply 30 gallons Sectagon 42 per acre using injectors (shanks, blades, fertilizer wheels, plows, etc.) Follow immediately with a bedshaper, roller press wheel or similar device or cover with an adequate amount of soil to seal the fumigant into the soil.

NOTE: Sectagon 42 will suppress Root knot nematodes in the fumigated zone at the time of treatment. The fumigated zone is defined as the depth of penetration that Sectagon 42 achieves at the time of application.

MINT

Verticillium wilt control. When infestation is limited to small spots in a field, spread can be reduced by treating the soil with 75 gallons Sectagon 42 per treated acre (1/2 pints per 100 sq. ft.) using injector blade or thin shank injector rig with injectors spaced at intervals to cover the desired treating width.

WHEAT AND BARLEY

For suppression of certain root diseases caused by Early season soil fungi before applying Sectagon 42 cultivate the area to be treated to break up clods. Apply 2 to 7.5 gallons per treated acre 14 to 21 days before planting. Sectagon 42 may be diluted with water or non-acidic liquid fertilizer immediately before applying. Inject Sectagon 42 to a depth of 5 to 8 inches into moist soil. Space injector shanks at intervals to cover the desired treating width. Do not mix Sectagon 42 with acid fertilizer or other acidic solutions. Use only in areas which receive 15 or more inches of rainfall per year.

PEANUTS

Cylindrocladium Black Rot (CBR) Suppression: Apply Sectagon 42 at the following rates:

CBR-resistant cultivar (NSC): 7.5 gallons per treated acre or 4 pints per 1,000 feet of treated row CBR-susceptible peanut cultivars (Fiorigant, Gk-3, NC-5 Keel 29): 15 gallons per treated acre or 6 pints per 1,000 feet of treated row

CBR-highly susceptible cultivars (VA 81B, NC75): use of Sectagon 42 is not recommended.

Soil Preparation: Before applying Sectagon 42 residue from the previous crop should be decomposed (enhanced by fall disking) and plowed under in the spring with moldboard plow. Soil incorporated preplant herbicides must be applied before application of Sectagon 42.

Application: Apply Sectagon 42 with a gravity flow regulator through chisel-type or counter-type applicators. Center each applicator, one per row, in front of a bedshaper to mark the location of chemical deposition. Sectagon 42 should be deposited 6 to 8 inches below the soil surface of beds. Bed and applicator spacing should coincide with row spacing at planting. Soil temperatures must be in the range of 60°F to 90°F at injection depth before application.

Tillage and Planting after Application: Do not mix treated soil with untreated soil by tillage or other cultural practices. Plant peanuts in the center of treated beds no earlier than 14 days following application of Sectagon 42. An at-planting nematicide treatment will be necessary in fields with heavy infestation of Root knot, Ring and/or String nematode.

FOR SUPPRESSION OF SPECIFIC ORCHARD DISEASES (SUCH AS SPECIFIC APPLE REPLANT DISEASE)

Use 62 to 75 gallons of Sectagon 42 per treated acre. It is best to have the replant site prepared to a planting consistency which includes irrigation to 70% available water capacity before Sectagon 42 application. Treatment can be made in the fall or spring before planting but fall application is the preferred timing. Spring application can be riskier because the interval between treatment and planting is critical; see CAUTIONS listed below. Do not harvest fruit within one (1) year of application. Application of any other fungicide is prohibited. There are three application techniques that may be used: 1) Entire orchard site, 2) Individual tree row site, and 3) Individual tree plant site.
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Manufactured for:
Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.
2255 N. 44th Street, Suite 300
Phoenix, AZ 85008 USA
1-800-625-2803