HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Do not inhale, swallow or allow liquid to come in contact with the skin. Poisonous liquid and vapor. Corrosive. Liquid causes skin burns and irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Prolonged or frequent repeated skin contact may cause adverse reactions in some individuals, cause lung, liver, and kidney damage and respiratory system irritation upon prolonged contact. Use of this product may be hazardous to your health. This product contains 1,3-dichloropropene, which may cause adverse health effects in laboratory animals. Risks can be reduced by exactly following directions for use, precautionary statements, and by wearing the personal protective equipment identified in the label. Chloropicrin is readily identifiable by smell. Exposures to very low concentrations of vapor will cause irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Continued exposure after irritation occurs, or exposure to higher concentrations of vapor may cause permanent or temporary blindness.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, follow the instructions for Category H on the chemical resistance category chart. PPE consists of respirators, personal protective wear, and conditions, that provide short-term contact or splash protection against liquid in this product. Longer-term protection is provided by PPE constructed of viton, teflon, and EPAL barrier lamintes (for example, rubber used for LPE or silver-silicon gloves manufactured by North). Where chemical-resistant materials are required, leathers, canvas, or cotton materials may be substituted. Selection of PPE product and must not be worn as the sole article of protection when contact with this product is possible. Where coveralls are required, they must be loose-fitting and constructed of woven fabrics (e.g., light cotton or cotton/polyesters), non-woven fabrics (e.g., lexv or santon), or fabrics containing microporous teflon. When performing tasks with NO potential for contact with liquid fumigant, all handlers (including applicators) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and
- Gloves.

When performing tasks with potential for contact with liquid fumigant, all handlers (including applicators) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves,
- Chemical-resistant apron,
- Protective eyewear (Do not wear goggles), and
- Chemical-resistant footwear with socks.

The PPE required when handling liquid fumigant must be immediately available and must be worn if the handler is to perform any handling activity with a potential for liquid fumigant contact.

All handlers (including applicators) must wear a half-face air-purifying respirator (except when handlers are in enclosed cases or applying the fumigant with equipment that disrupts the closed case and seal between the applicator and case, e.g., bottle equipped with an organic vapor, OSHA approval number prefx TC-23C) carbtide and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, R, or P, or N95, NIOSH approval number prefx TC-94A), or

A gas mask with a carbon canister for organic vapor (OSHA approval number prefx TC-14C).

If sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) is experienced and handlers remain in the application block or buffer zone, handlers must wear at a minimum either:

- An AOSHA certified full facepiece respirator air-purifying or high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) respirator, or
- A OSHA approved organic vapor (OV, OSHA approval number prefx TC-23C) carbtide and a particulate pre-filter (Type N95, R95, or P95), or
- A gas mask with a canister approved for organic vapor (OSHA approval number prefx TC-94A), or

See Directions for Use, Air Monitoring Requirements, Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers, number 1, Handlers Wearing Half-Face Air-Purifying Respirators for when an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) is required.

IMPORTANT: A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is not permitted for routine handler tasks. From experience, SCBA’s have been used when corrective action is needed to reduce air concentrations to acceptable levels, wear an SCBA. Escape-only SCBA respirators must not be used by handlers for responding to emergencies. In addition wear PPE required for potable water contact with liquid fumigant.

STRIKE 80CP Fumigant

A multi-purpose liquid fumigant for preplant treatment of soil to control plant parasitic nematodes and to help manage certain soil-borne diseases and suppress hynynos in eropland.

For not use in greenhouses or other enclosed areas and not for use in drop or other chemigation applications.\

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>78.9%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloropicrin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1-Dichloropropene

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 0.7%

TOTAL: 100.0%

ONE gallon of Strike 80CP weighs 13.946 pounds at 68° F (3°C). Consume 2.5 pounds of 1,3-dichloropropene and 10.1 pounds of Chloropicrin per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

POISON

IF USTED UNLE SIT, ES NE: HAACE ESE IPS OR UE Ce XI LAL A ERIE E AS ITED EAS. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY, TAKE PERSON TO A DOCTOR OR TO AN EMERGENCY TREATMENT FACILITY.

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have the container or label with you.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF ON SKIN:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED:

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

NTOE TO PHYSICIAN

Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if product is aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. Probable mucous damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. In case of eye or endotochondral and/or esophageal control is suggested. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Chloropicrin is a volatile liquid that is the active ingredient in tear gas. As a gas it is a powerful lachrymator. Early symptoms of overexposure are lachrymation, respiratory distress and vomiting. Pulmonary edema may develop later. Treatment is symptomatic.

Storage and Disposal

Storage:

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area.

Disposal:

Pesticide residues are toxic. Improper storage or disposal and inactivation is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to instructions, contact your local pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance. Because 1,3-dichloropropene is corrosive under certain conditions, flush all equipment with fuel oil, kerosene or a similar type of petroleum product immediately after use. Fill pumps and meters with new motor oil or 50% motor oil/fuel oil mixture before storing. Do not use water. Dispose of rinse by applicable Federal, State and local regulations. Never introduce rinse or unused product into surface or underground water supplies.

Container closure(s) including covers, moving, handling, or opening containers must wear the personal protective equipment specified in the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section of this label. Open container only in a well-ventilated area. Remove the valve protection bonnet and safety cap only when fumigant is about to be removed from the cylinder. The safety cap and valve protection bonnet must be replaced when the cylinder is not in use. Do not subject cylinders to rough handling, to abnormal mechanical shocks (e.g., dropping, dragging, or slitting). Do not use ropes, slings, hooks, togs, and similar handling devices for unloading cylinders. To transport cylinders bigger than 50 lbs, use a hand truck, fork truck, or similar device to which cylinders can be firmed securely.

Refillable Container: Only the registrant is authorized to refill cylinders. Refill this container only with the Strike 80CP. Do not refill this container for any other use or for any other product. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refill agent. Return of Containers: Cylinders are the property of the manufacturer or distributor and must be returned promptly by collect freight. Do not ship cylinders without safety caps or valve protection bonnets.

Container Disposal: To clean the container before final disposal, remove any remaining liquid from the container, using dry air pressure if necessary. Allow container to sit for 10 minutes before disposal. Contact your local pesticide or environmental control agency, or offer container to qualified refil or disposal of as directed by State or local regulations.

[See label booklet for complete Directions for Use.]

Sold by:

Tritend Agricultural Products, Inc.
P. O. Box 1989
Woodland, WA 98674

EPA Reg. No. 11220-36-53766
EPA Est. 53766-WA-2
Net Contents: 10 lbs

(Date of labeling: 30 April 2014)
RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO ACUTE TOXICITY AND CARCINOGENICITY
For retail sale to and use by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only
for those uses covered by the certified applicator's certification.

STRIKE 80CP Fumigant
A multi-purpose liquid fumigant for preplant treatment of soil to control plant parasitic nematodes
and to help manage certain soil-borne diseases and symphilans in cropland.
Not for use in greenhouses or other enclosed areas and not for use in drip or other chemigation applications.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Chloropicrin ...................................................... 79.8%
1,3-Dichloropropene ........................................ 19.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: .......................................... 0.7%
TOTAL: .......................................................... 100.0%

One gallon of Strike 80CP weighs 12.96 pounds at 68 °F (20 °C).
Contains 2.5 pounds of 1,3-Dichloropropene and 10.3 pounds of Chloropicrin per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER

POISON

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

IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.
TAKE PERSON TO A DOCTOR OR TO AN EMERGENCY TREATMENT FACILITY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST AID</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IF SWALLOWED:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Call a 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 a poison control center or doctor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</strong></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><strong>IF INHALED:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Move person to fresh air.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</td>
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<td>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</td>
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<td><strong>IF IN EYES:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</td>
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<td>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, and then continue rinsing eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
• For additional information in case of an emergency, call toll free (1-800-424-9300).

Sold By:
Trident Agricultural Products, Inc.
P. O. Box 1909 • Woodland, WA 98674
EPA Reg. No. 11220-36-53766
EPA Est. 53766-WA-2
(Date of Labeling: 30 April 2014)
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN
Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if product is aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. If lavage is performed, endotracheal and/or esophageal control is suggested. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Chloropicrin is a volatile liquid that is the active ingredient in tear gas. As a gas, it is a powerful lachrymator. Early symptoms of overexposure are lachrymation, respiratory distress and vomiting. Pulmonary edema may develop later. Treatment is symptomatic.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER. Fatal if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Poisonous liquid and vapor. Corrosive. Liquid causes skin burns and irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. May cause lung, liver, and kidney damage and respiratory system irritation upon prolonged inhalation. The use of this product may be hazardous to your health. This product contains 1,3-dichloropropene, which has been determined to cause tumors in laboratory animals. Risks can be reduced by exactly following directions for use, precautionary statements, and by wearing the personal protective equipment specified in the labeling. Chloropicrin is readily identifiable by smell. Exposures to very low concentrations of vapor will cause irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Continued exposure after irritation occurs, or exposure to higher concentrations may cause painful irritation or temporary blindness.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. Ask for advice on any options, follow the instructions for Category H on the chemical resistance category selection chart. PPE constructed of saranex, neoprene, and chlorinated polyethylene provide short-term contact or splash protection against liquid in this product. Longer-term protection is provided by PPE constructed of viton, Teflon, and EVAL barrier laminates (for example, responder suits manufactured by Life-guard or silvershield gloves manufactured by North). Where chemical-resistant materials are required, leather, canvas, or cotton materials offer no protection from this product and must not be worn as the sole article of protection when contact with this product is possible. Where coveralls are required, they must be loose-fitting and constructed of woven fabrics (e.g., light knit cotton or blend containing polyester, nonwoven fabrics (e.g., tyvek or sandora), or fabrics containing microporous Teflon.

When performing tasks with NO potential for contact with liquid fumigant, all handlers (including applicators) must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves,
- Chemical-resistant apron,
- Protective eyewear (DO NOT wear goggles),
- Chemical-resistant footwear with socks.

When performing tasks with potential for contact with liquid fumigant, all handlers (including applicators) must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves,
- Chemical-resistant apron,
- Protective eyewear (DO NOT wear goggles),
- Chemical-resistant footwear with socks.

The PPE required when handling liquid fumigant must be immediately available and must be worn if the handler is to perform any handling activity with a potential for liquid fumigant contact.

1. All handlers (including applicators) must wear a half-face air-purifying respirator (except when handlers are in enclosed cabs or applying the fumigant with equipment that disrupts the chisel trace and seals the soil with one implement, e.g., Yetter applicator) equipped with an organic-vapor (OV), NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, R, P, or HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A). If sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) is experienced and handlers remain in the application block or buffer zone, handlers must wear at a 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 pre-filter (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-149).

See Directions for Use, Air Monitoring Requirements, Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers, number 3, Handlers Applying the Fumigant with Equipment that Disrupts the Chisel Trace and Seals the Soil with One Implement, e.g., Yetter applicator (not applicable in California) for when respiratory protection is required.

2. Handlers using enclosed cabs are not required to wear respiratory protection (not applicable in California) provided that the cab has been maintained according to the manufacturer's written operating instructions and there is written documentation that the ventilation system has been maintained according to the manufacturer's instructions and the enclosed cab is in conformance with the following requirements:
- The enclosed cab must maintain a positive pressure of 6 mm H2O.
- The enclosed cab must have a minimum air intake flow of 43 m3/hour.
- The enclosed cab must be equipped with activated charcoal filter media containing no less than 1000 grams of activated charcoal.
- The filter must be changed after no more than 50 hours of application time.

See Directions for Use, Air Monitoring Requirements, Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers, number 2, Handlers in Enclosed Cabs (Not Applicable in California) for stop work procedures.

3. Handlers applying the fumigant with equipment that disrupts the chisel trace and seals the soil with one implement, e.g., Yetter applicator (not applicable in California) are not required to wear respiratory protection unless sensory irritation is experienced.

If sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) is experienced and handlers remain in the application block or buffer zone, handlers must wear at a 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 pre-filter (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-149).

See Directions for Use, Air Monitoring Requirements, Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers, number 3, Handlers Applying the Fumigant with Equipment that Disrupts the Chisel Trace and Seals the Soil with One Implement, e.g., Yetter applicator (not applicable in California) for when respiratory protection is required.

4. Handlers exposed to greater than 1.5 ppm of chloropicrin, (e.g., in an emergency when corrective action is needed to reduce air concentrations to acceptable levels), and handlers exposed to this product in poorly ventilated areas, must wear at a minimum:
- Chemical-resistant suit
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate (EVAL) or viton
- Chemical-resistant footwear with socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear
- A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)

with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-13F. See further respirator requirements in the Protection for Handlers section on this label.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
1. Never Fumigate Alone: It is imperative to always have an assistant and proper protective equipment in case of accidents.
2. Drivers: Responsibility: Drivers of application equipment must advise other workers of all precautions and procedures. In addition, drivers must instruct their helpers in the mechanical operation of the tractor and how to safely work with the tractor and driver while fumigating.
3. Dispose of Contaminated Clothing: Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not wash them.
4. Clean and Maintain PPE: 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.
5. Contact With Mouth: Never siphon this product by mouth or use mouth to blow out clogged lines, nozzles, etc.
6. Heat Illness Avoidance: Use measures to avoid or minimize heat lines while using this product. These measures include gradual adjustment to heat and respiratory stress, fans for cooling, cooling vests, frequent breaks to cool down, frequent intake of drinking water, and maintaining weight from day to day.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if product 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, fish, aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinse.
- Chloropicrin has certain properties and characteristics in common with chemicals that have been detected in groundwater (chloropicrin is highly soluble in water and has low adsorption to soil).
- For untapped applications of chloropicrin, leaching and runoff may occur if there is heavy rainfall after soil fumigation.
- Groundwater Advisory: 1,3-dichloropropene is known to move through soil and under certain conditions has the potential to reach groundwater as a result of agricultural use. Application in areas where soils are permeable and groundwater is near the surface could result in groundwater contamination.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS
- Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.
- Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. A chemical reaction hazard may occur.
- Handle carefully! Do not drop or let container become damaged by heavy objects. An explosion hazard may occur.
- This product is corrosive to copper and may be corrosive to aluminum and zinc.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide
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. 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.

Agroclindrical Use Requirements
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). No instructions elsewhere on this labeling relieve users from complying with the requirements of the WPS.
For the entry restricted period and notification requirements, see the Entry Restricted Period and Notification sections of this labeling. PPE For Entry During the Entry-Restricted Period: PPE for entry that is permitted by this labeling is listed in the Agricultural Protective Equipment (APPE) 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 federal laws; (2) how to protect handlers and bystanders; (3) how to determine buffer zone distances; (4) how to determine 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 protection requirements for handlers, (4) early signs 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, channels, and ditches). The air space of the application block is the border that connects the outermost edges of focal area treated with the fumigant product.
Application Rate: The ratio of fumigant mass applied compared to the treated area (e.g., pounds of product per acre). The application rate 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 the rate of fumigant applied to the portion of the field 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.
Start of the Application: The time at which the fumigant is first delivered/depursed into the soil in the application block.
Application is Complete: The time at which the fumigant has stopped being delivered/depursed into the soil and the soil has been sealed; drip lines have been purged (if applicable).
Entry Restricted Period: Period begins at the start of the application and expires depending on the application method and if tarp is used when the tarp is penetrated 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: The 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 ends 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 day care 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 early signs of exposure 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.
Regulation Ditches, Roads, Monitoring Stations: Locations and monitoring activities sampled must represent each handler’s exposure occurring within the application block. For example, for an application consisting of a seven-handler crew (1 tractor operator, 4 shakers, 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 shaker. Results of previous sampling may indicate which tasks and locations are worst case and therefore representative of all handlers.

Application Restrictions
- The use of this product is restricted to the methods described in this label.
- Do not formulate and/or tank mix this product into other end-use agricultural products.
- Soil fumigation using Strike 80CP must be conducted only according to directions and conditions of use.
- Chemigation: Do not apply Strike 80CP through any type of irrigation system.
- Not for use in greenhouses or other enclosed areas.
- An application block treated with Strike 80CP must not be within 100 feet of an occupied structure. No person shall be present at this structure at any time during the seven consecutive day period after the application is complete. EXCEPTION: This restriction does not apply to use on soils that have not experienced a 1,3-Dichloropropene treatment in the previous two years, for example, soils to be planted with fruit trees, nut and nursery crops, perennial vines, hops, mint or pineapple.
- Strike 80CP shall not be applied to soil more frequently than once each year.
- Do not apply within 100 feet of any well used for potable water.
- Do not apply in areas overlying karst geology.
- Karst topography is identified from landscape features that result from the dissolving activity of water in carbonate formations (limestone, dolomite and marble). Surface features that are associated with karst topography include sinkholes, caverns, springs, and sinking or disappearing streams.
- In North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Utah, and Montana: Where groundwater aquifers exist at a depth of 50 feet or less from the surface, do not apply this product where soils are Hydrologic Group A.
- This product is prohibited for sale, sale into, use, or distribution in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York.
- Use of Strike 80CP is prohibited in Broward and Okeechobee Counties, Florida.
- Use Restrictions for Certain Florida Counties: Additional use restrictions listed below apply to the following Florida counties: Brevard, Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Lee, Manatee, Martin, Monroe, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, St. Lucie, Sumter, and Volusia. For all other Florida counties, follow the label affixed to the product container for Strike 80CP.
- Use Strike 80CP only on soils that have a reasonably shallow hardpan or soil layer restrictive to downward water movement (such as spodic horizon) within six feet of the ground surface and are capable of supporting seepage infiltration
regardless of irrigation method employed.

- Use standard chisel-injection equipment to inject Strike 80CP as deep as possible without placing the fumigant directly into the shallow subsurface irrigation water.
- Strike 80CP may not be applied within 100 feet of drinking water wells.

**Product Information**

This product is a multi-purpose liquid fumigant for preplant treatment of soil to control nematodes, symphyans, wireworms and certain soil borne diseases in cropland. This product, a soil fungicide and nematicide, may be applied as a preplant soil treatment to control or to aid in reducing the damaging effects of certain soil borne diseases, such as potato scab (caused by Streptomyces scabies), soil rot (soil pox) of sweet potatoes, Granville (bacteria) wilt, black root rot and black shank diseases of tobacco, Verticillium wilt of mint, pink root of onions, and pod rot of peanuts. This product also controls plant parasitic nematodes, such as root-knot, root lesion, citrus, cyst formers (golden, sugar beet, soybean), burrowing, lance, reniform, ring, spiral, sting, pin, stubby root, stylet, daggers, and others, as well as symphyans (garden centipedes) and wireworms. Before fumigation, soil sampling for the type and number of pests present is recommended. In fields where pre-treatment soil samples indicate the presence of high population levels of nematodes, a successful fumigation cannot be expected to eradicate entire populations. Therefore, post-treatment sampling is recommended to determine the need for additional pest management practices. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service specialists for information on other practices such as post-harvest destruction of crop residues, weed control or other cultural practices, and use of nematode resistant crop varieties that may aid in reducing crop losses from soil borne pests.

**Use Precautions**

**Recontamination Prevention**

Strike 80CP will help manage certain soil borne pests that are present in the soil treatment zone at time of fumigation. It will not control pests that are introduced into soil after fumigation. To avoid reinfestation of treated soil do not use irrigation water, transplants, seed pieces, or equipment that could carry soil-borne pests from infested land. Avoid contamination from spraying, or removing tarp; andonto treated beds through cultivation, movement of soil from below the treated zone, dumping contaminated soil in treated fields and soil contamination from equipment or crop remains. Clean equipment carefully before entering field. Cultural practices, which provide post-harvest destruction of crop residues and weeds prior to fumigation and practices which prevent weed infestation following fumigation and prior to planting, will help prevent recontamination.

**Equipment Clean-Up**

Because Strike 80CP is corrosive under certain conditions, flush all applicator equipment with fuel oil, kerosene or a similar type of petroleum solvent immediately after use. Fill pumps and meters with new motor oil or a 50% motor diesel oil mixture before storing. Do not use water. Dispose of rinsate by incorporation into field just treated or by other approved means. Never introduce rinsate or unused Strike 80CP into surface or underground water supplies.

**Fertility Interactions**

Fumigation may temporarily raise the level of ammonia nitrogen and soluble salts in the soil. This is most likely to occur when high rates of fertilizer and fumigant are applied to soils that are either cold, wet, acidic, or high in organic matter. To avoid injury to certain crops including red beets, carrots, corn, radishes, cerea crops, legumes (beans), lettuce, onions, and sugarbeets, fertilize when possible as indicated by soil tests made after fumigation. Use only fertilizers containing nitrates until after the crop is well established and the soil temperature is above 65 °F. In mineral soils, do not apply more than 2/3 of the nitrogen requirements from fertilizers containing ammonium salts until the crop is well established and soil temperature is above 65 °F. To avoid ammonia injury or nitrate starvation (or both) to crops grown on high organic soils, do not use fertilizers containing ammonium salts. When using high rates of Strike 80CP as required by certain state nursery regulations, liming of highly acidic soils before fumigation may stimulate nitrification and reduce the possibility of ammonia toxicity. Certain nursery crops such as citrus seedlings, Comus sp., Crateagus sp., spruce, and vegetable crops such as cauliflower have shown evidence of phosphorus deficiency following fumigation. To avoid this possible effect, additional phosphate fertilizer (foliar applied) is recommended where experience indicates a deficiency may occur.

**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 www.epa.gov/ fumigant 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 application);
- Handling or disposing of fumigant containers;
- Cleaning, handling, adjusting, or repairing the parts of application 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 the buffer zone is posted 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). (NOTE: persons repairing and monitoring tarp 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-operators, shoveler, cross-ditches, or as other direct application participant;
- Installing, repairing, operating, or removing irrigation equipment;
- Performing scouting, crop advising, or monitoring tasks;
- Installing, perforating (cutting, punching, slicing, pokng), or removing tarp; and
- Repairing or monitoring tarp until 14 days after application is complete if tarp are not perforated and removed during those 14 days.

**Protection for Handlers**

**Supervision of Handlers:**

For all applications, 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 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 requirement in the FMP 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 that he/she can understand. Fumigant Safe Handling Information will be provided where this product is purchased or at http://www.epa.gov/fumiganttraining.

For all handling tasks at least two handlers must be present.

**Exception:** After the application is complete, only one trained handler is required to perform fumigant site monitoring tasks outside of the buffer zone.

**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 not trained and certified are not permitted and who are not performing one of the handling tasks as stated in this labeling are:

- Excluded from the 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/canisters of the type specified in the PPE section of this labeling are immediately available for each handler who will wear one (see Respirator Fit Testing, Medical Qualification, and Training section for additional requirements).

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

Cartridges or canisters must be replaced when odor or sensory irritation from this product becomes apparent during use, if the measured concentration of chloropicrin is greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm, or after 8 hours of cumulative use, whichever occurs first.

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 who 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 in the past (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 demonstrating how they have complied with these requirements.

Air Monitoring Requirements, Respiratory Protection, and Stop Work Triggers

Air Monitoring Requirements:
- When air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask) are worn, air monitoring samples for chloropicrin must be collected at least every 2 hours in the breathing zone of a handler performing a representative handling task.
- When breathing zone samples are required, they must be taken outside respiratory protection equipment and within a 10-inch radius of the handler’s nose and mouth.
- When using devices to monitor air concentration levels, a direct read detection device, such as an electronic detector or a colorimetric device (e.g., Matheson-Kitagawa, Draeger, or Sensidyne) must be used. The devices must have sensitivity of at least 0.15 ppm for chloropicrin. Persons using direct read detection devices must follow the manufacturer’s directions.

1. Handlers Wearing Half-Face Air-Purifying Respirators
   (Handlers are required to start work in half-face air-purifying respirators.)

   The Air Monitoring Requirements section above must be followed.
   - If at any time any handler experiences sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) while wearing a half-face respirator then either:
     - (OPTION 1) An air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by all handlers who remain in the application block or surrounding buffer zone, or
     - (OPTION 2) Operations must cease and handlers not wearing air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask) must leave the application block and surrounding buffer zone.

   For OPTION 1 (all handlers are wearing air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask))
   a) Handlers can resume operations wearing half-face air-purifying respirators if all of the following conditions exist:
      - Two consecutive chloropicrin breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm, and
      - Handlers do not experience sensory irritation, and
      - The filter has been changed.
   b) If at any time (1) a handler experiences sensory irritation when wearing an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask), or (2) a chloropicrin air sample is greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm, then all handler activities must cease and handlers must be removed from the application block and surrounding buffer zone.

   For OPTION 2 (Operations ceased)
   a) Handlers can resume operations wearing half-face air-purifying respirators if all of the following conditions exist:
      - Two consecutive chloropicrin breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm, and
      - Handlers do not experience sensory irritation, and
      - The filter has been changed.
   b) If at any time (1) a handler experiences sensory irritation when wearing an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask), or (2) a chloropicrin air sample is greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm, then all handler activities must cease and handlers must be removed from the application block and surrounding buffer zone.

2. Handlers in Enclosed Cabs (Not Applicable in CA)
   (Handlers in enclosed cabs are not required to start work in half-face air-purifying respirators if the conditions in the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section are met.)

   The Air Monitoring Requirements section above must be followed.
   - If at any time any handler experiences sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) while in the enclosed cab, operations must cease and handlers must leave the application block and buffer zone.
   - Operations may resume in the enclosed cab provided that:
      - Two consecutive chloropicrin samples taken in the breathing zone of the handlers at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 1.5 ppm,
      - Handlers do not experience sensory irritation, and
      - The filter has been changed.
   - During the collection of air samples, an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by the handlers taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the sensory irritation was first experienced.

3. Handlers Applying the Fumigant with Equipment That Disrupts the Chisel Trace and Seals the Soil with One Implement, e.g., a Yetter Applicator (Not Applicable in California)

   Handlers applying the fumigant with equipment that disrupts the chisel trace and seals the soil with one implement, e.g., a Yetter Applicator are not required to start work in half-face air-purifying respirators.

   The Air Monitoring Requirements section above must be followed.
   - If at any time any handler experiences sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) then either:
     - (OPTION 1) An air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by all handlers who remain in the application block or surrounding buffer zone, or
     - (OPTION 2) Operations must cease and handlers not wearing an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must leave the application block and surrounding buffer zone.

   For OPTION 1 (all handlers are wearing air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask))
   a) Handlers can remove air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask) if all of the following conditions exist:
      - Two consecutive chloropicrin breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm, and
      - Handlers do not experience sensory irritation, and
      - The filter has been changed.
   - During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the sensory irritation was first experienced.
   - If at any time (1) a handler experiences sensory irritation when wearing an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) or (2) a chloropicrin breathing zone sample is greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm, then all handler activities must cease and handlers must be removed from the application block and the surrounding buffer zone.
   - Handlers can resume operations without wearing an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) if all of the following conditions exist:
      - Two consecutive chloropicrin breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm, and
      - Handlers do not experience sensory irritation, and
      - The filter has been changed.
   - During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the sensory irritation was first experienced or where sample(s) were greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm.
Tarp Perforation and/or Removal

IMPORTANT: Persons perforating, repairing, removing, and/or monitoring tarps 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 early tarp 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 application must be perforated.
- Tarps may be perforated manually ONLY for the following situations:
  - At the beginning of each row when a cultivator 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 applications must be completed before noon.
- For broadcast applications, 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.

Entry Restricted Period and Notification

Entry Restricted Period:
Entry into the application block (including early entry that would otherwise be permitted under the WPS) 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 un tarped applications, or
- 5 days (120 hours) after the application is complete if tarps are not perforated and removed for at least 14 days after the application is complete.
- 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 complete 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 signs must bear the skull and crossbones symbol and state:
- "DANGER/Peligro"
- "Area under fumigation. DO NOT ENTER / NO ENTRE"
- "1,3-dichloropropene and chloropicrin fumigants in use"
- The date and time of fumigation
- The date and time entry restricted period is over
- Strike 80CP, and
- Name, address, and telephone number of the certified applicator in charge of the fumigation.

Post the Fumigant Treated Area sign instead of the WPS sign for this application, but follow all WPS requirements pertaining to location, legibility, text size, and sign size (40 CFR §170.120).

Mandatory Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)

The following GAPs must be followed during all fumigant applications.

Application Timing

Apply Strike 80CP at any time of the year when soil conditions permit. Conditions that allow rapid diffusion of the fumigant as a gas through the soil normally give the best results. Because Strike 80CP does not provide residual control of soil pests, use it as a preplant application before planting each crop.

Tarps (when tarps are used in Strike 80CP 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.

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 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 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 on-line at: http://www.nws.noaa.gov, on NOAA weather radio, or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.
Soil Sealing
- Broadcast Untapered Applications: Use a disc or similar equipment to uniformly mix the soil to at least a depth of 3 to 4 inches to eliminate the chisel or plow traces. Following elimination of the chisel trace, the soil surface must be compacted with a cultipacker, ring roller, and roller in combination with tillage equipment. When using equipment the Yetter applicator (chisel trace disruption and soil sealing are done with one implement), additional tillage and compaction are not required.
- Bedded Applications: Preformed beds must be sealed by disruption of the chisel trace using press sealers, bed shapers, cultivators, or by reshaping (e.g., resiltting,illing and replacing) the beds immediately following injection. Beds formed at the time of application must be sealed by disrupting the chisel trace using press sealers or bed shapers. When bedding, prebedders such as ripper hippers, hiders, or other prebedders may be used to disrupt the chisel trace and seal the soil. When using equipment similar to the Yetter applicator (chisel trace disruption and soil sealing are done with one implement), additional tillage and compaction are not required. Beds may be formed following the Yetter-type applicator in a normal interval consistent to area production practices.
- Tarped Applications: The use of a tarp does not eliminate the need to minimize chisel traces prior to application of the tarp, such as by using a Noble plow or other injection shank that disrupts the chisel traces. When bedding, prebedders such as ripper hippers, hiders, or other prebedders may be used to disrupt the chisel trace and seal the soil. When using equipment similar to the Yetter applicator (chisel trace disruption and soil sealing are done with one implement), additional tillage and compaction are not required. Beds may be formed following the Yetter-type applicator in a normal interval consistent to area production practices.

Soil Moisture
- The soil must be moist 9 inches below the surface. The amount of moisture needed in this zone will vary according to soil type. Surface soil generally dries rapidly and must not be considered in this determination. Soil moisture must be determined using one of the following methods:
  - the USDA Feel and Appearance Method for testing (see below), or
  - an instrument, such as a tensiometer.
- Available water capacity must be equal to or greater than 50% for shank applications. If there is less than 50% available water capacity 9 inches below the surface, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If irrigation is not available and there is adequate soil moisture below 9 inches, soil moisture can be adjusted by discing or plowing before the start of the application. To conserve existing soil moisture, pretreatment irrigation or pretreatment tillage should be done as close to the start of the application as possible.
- Measure soil moisture at a depth of 9 inches at either end of the field, no more than 48 hours prior to the start of the application.

The USDA Feel and Appearance Method for estimating soil moisture appropriate for the soil texture:
- For coarse textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand), the soil is moist enough (50 to 75% available water capacity) to form a weak ball with loose and clodded sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not ribbon.
- For moderately coarse textured soils (sandy loam, loam, silt loam), the soil is moist enough (50 to 75% 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), the soil is moist enough (50 to 75% 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), the soil is moist enough (50 to 75% 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. Whenever possible, the field should 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 agent, soil conservationist, or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.

Application Depth
- Tarped Bedded and Tarped Broadcast Applications: The injection point must be a minimum of 9 inches from the nearest final soil/air interface.
- Untarped Bedded Applications: The injection point must be a minimum of 12 inches from the nearest final soil/air interface.

Cultivation Applications: The injection point must be a minimum of 12 inches from the nearest final soil/air interface.

Untarped Broadcast Deep Applications: The injection point must be a minimum of 18 inches from the nearest final soil/air interface.

Application Methods and Equipment
- Broadcast Applications: Use chisel (shank) or couler (e.g., Yetter 30-inch Avenger), offset wing shank, Noble (sweep) plow, or plow-soloe application equipment. For best results when using chisel equipment, use rippers, ripper-type, forward-swept shanks. Noble plow equipment is particularly useful for fumigation when the soil still contains some standing undecomposed plant material. Subsoiling may be necessary before application. Choose application equipment that allows for deep incorporation and best soil seal under existing conditions.
  - The fumigant outlet spacing varies with the type of application equipment used.
  - With chisel and couler equipment, a fumigant shank spacing of 12 to 24 inches is recommended. Do not exceed the maximum shank and outlet spacing of 24 inches. The outlet spacing for this equipment may be up to 1 1/2 times the application depth but generally should be equal to the application depth and should not exceed the soil-shattering capability of the chisels.
  - With plow-soloe equipment, 12-inch outlet spacing is recommended. Do not exceed an outlet spacing of 18 inches.
  - With Noble (sweep) equipment, use an outlet spacing of 9 to 12 inches along the sweeps.
  - Broadcast application can be made in the same direction or at an angle to the direction of row planting.

Bedded Applications (for Row Spacing Greater Than 24 Inches): Use chisel equipment to treat band of soil where the crop is to be planted, i.e., the plant row. When multiple chisels per plant row are used, space the chisels (fumigant outlets) no more than 12 inches apart.
  - With certain deep rooted crops such as potatoes and sugar beets, higher rates may be necessary to ensure adequate treatment of the zone of the soil where primary root growth occurs; however in no case should the amount of fumigant applied exceed the maximum rate given in Table 1.
  - To prevent seed germination problems caused by improper seed-to-soil contact or improper planting depth, do not place the seed directly over the fumigant row left by the applicator chisel(s). When one chisel is used per plant row, place the seed about 4 inches to one side of the chisel furrow. When two chisels are used per plant row, plant the seed offset from the chisel trace.
Prevention of End Row Spillage

- Do not apply or allow fumigant to spill onto the soil surface. For each injection line 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.
- The dispensing system must shut off the feed stream when a shank is lifted or removed out of the ground.
- Do not stop or park near any area where dribble from chisel tips has fallen.
- A flow shutoff device must be placed as close as is technically feasible to the fluid discharge point. This can be a ball, poppet, or diaphragm check valve, or full flow shut off device such as an electric or pneumatically actuated valve.
- Service any system immediately if continuous drip occurs.
- If mechanical check valves and orifices are used, place the check valve above the orifice. Also, isolate the check valve from upstream pressure by installing a main line shut off or bypass valve prior to the manifold.
- Pipe diameter from check valve to injection point must not exceed 1/4 inches ID National Pipe Standard (NPS). Preferrably, use the smallest diameter pipe or tubing possible which achieves the required flow rate.
- Do not use any method of end row spillage control other than that which is stated on this labeling.
- Alternative end row spillage devices or methods, such as, but not limited to, micro bore restricted flow tubing or line purge systems may be used if they provide equal or superior control versus check valves.

Calibration, Set Up, Repair and Maintenance for Application Rigs

- Brass, carbon steel, or stainless steel fittings must be used throughout. Polyethylene tubing, polypropylene tubing, Teflon® tubing or Teflon® lined steel braided tubing must be used for all low pressure lines, drain lines, and compressed gas or air pressure lines. All other tubing must be Teflon® lined steel braided.
- Galvanized, PVC, nylon, or aluminum pipe fittings must not be used.
- All rigs must include a filter to remove any particulates from the fumigant and for pressurized systems a check valve to prevent backflow of the fumigant into the pressurizing cylinder or the compressed air system.
- Rigs must include a flowmeter or a constant pressure system with orifice plates to ensure the proper amount of fumigant is applied.
- To prevent the backflow of fumigant into the compressed gas cylinder (e.g., nitrogen, other inert gas or compressed air), if used, applicators must:
  - Ensure that positive pressure is maintained in the compressed gas cylinder at not less than 20 psi during the entire time it is connected to the application rig if a compressed gas cylinder is used. (This is not required for a compressed air system that is part of the application rig because if the compressor system fails, the application rig will not be operable.)
  - Ensure that application rigs are equipped with properly functioning check valves between the compressed gas cylinder or compressed air system and the fumigant cylinder. The check valve is best placed on the outlet side of the regulator and is oriented to only allow compressed gas to flow out of the cylinder or compressed air out of the compressed air system.
  - A pressure relief valve must be installed between the regulator and the check valve to ensure a regulator failure does not overpressurize the fumigant cylinder.
  - Always purpressurize the system with compressed gas or by use of a compressed air system before opening the fumigant cylinder valve.
  - 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 hoses to make sure they are free of debris and obstructions.
    - Check and clean the orifice plates and screen checks, if installed.
    - Pressurize the system with compressed gas or compressed air, and check all fittings, valves, and connections for leaks using soap solution.
    - Install the fumigant cylinder and connect and secure all tubing. Slowly open the compressed gas or compressed air valve and increase the pressure to the desired level. Slowly open the fumigant cylinder valve, always watching for leaks.
    - When the application is complete, close the fumigant cylinder valve and blow residual fumigant out of the fumigant lines into the soil using compressed gas or compressed air. If the rig uses a centrifugal pump instead of compressed gas to inject fumigant into the soil, you may clear residual fumigant from the fumigant lines using an application wand connected to the system's low point via a drain hose. Place the wand in the soil until all residual fumigant has drained from the system. The wand and drain hose must be free of dirt to allow proper drainage. At the end of the application season, disconnect all fumigant cylinders from the application rig. At the end of the season, seal all tubing openings with tape to prevent the entry of insects and dirt.

Application equipment must be calibrated and all control systems must be working properly. Proper calibration is essential for application equipment to deliver the correct amount of fumigant uniformly to the soil. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions on how to calibrate your equipment. Usually the equipment manufacturer, fumigant dealer, or Cooperative Extension service can provide assistance.

Planting Interval

- Leave the soil undisturbed and unplanted for at least 7 days after the application of Strike 80CP is complete. A longer undisturbed interval is required if the soil becomes cold or wet, and for deep-rooted trees, shrub and vine planting sites.
- After fumigation to prevent phytotoxicity, allow the fumigant to dissipate completely before planting the crop. Dissipation is usually complete when Strike 80CP can no longer be detected at the application depth. Under optimum soil conditions for dissipation, a period of 1 week for each 10 gallons per treated acre is generally required for complete dissipation. If tamps that qualify for either a 40% or a 60% buffer zone credit are used, a longer dissipation period may be needed. Rapidly germinating seeds, (e.g. lettuce or radish) and/or seed or transplants to be grown may be used as a bioassay to determine if Strike 80CP is present in the soil at concentrations sufficient to cause plant injury.
- To hasten dissipation especially if heavy rains or low temperatures occur during the treatment period, till the soil to the depth of fumigant application. Use a knife-like chisel without turning the soil to reduce the possibility of recontaminating the treated soil. Dissipation is usually complete when Strike 80CP is no longer evident at the application depth. Seed may be used as a bioassay to determine if Strike 80CP is present in the soil at concentrations sufficient to cause plant injury. Do not plant if Strike 80CP is detected.

Bulk and Non-Bulk Containers

- Strike 80CP must be transferred through connecting hoses, pipes, and/or couplings sufficiently tight to prevent workers or other persons from coming in contact with liquid Strike 80CP.
- All hoses, piping, and tanks used in connection with Strike 80CP shall be of the type appropriate for use under the pressure and vacuum conditions to be encountered.
- Do not use containers, pumps or other transfer equipment made of aluminum, magnesium or their alloys, as under certain conditions 1,3-dichloropropene may be severely corrosive to such metals.
- External sight gauges shall be equipped with valves so that pipes to sight gauge can be shut off in case of breakage or leakage.
- The mechanical transfer system must be adequate to make necessary measurements of the pesticide being used.
- Shut-off devices must be installed on the exit end of all hoses and at all disconnect points to prevent leakage of Strike 80CP when the transfer is stopped and hose is removed or disconnected. A dry coupler that will minimize pesticide leakage must be installed at the disconnect point.
- The pressure in hoses used to move Strike 80CP beyond a pump must not exceed the manufacturer's maximum pressure specification.

NOTE: In-tank cleaning of bulk tanks must be performed only by persons who have been specifically trained for this activity. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.146.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>Maximum Application Rates</th>
<th>Gallons/treated acre</th>
<th>Lbs/treated acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Crops, Field Crops, Fruit and Nut Crops, Nursery Crops</td>
<td>Mineral, Muck, or Peat</td>
<td>Maximum Application Rates for tarp shank bed, strip and broadcast; for untarped shank bed; and for untarped deep (18 inches) shank broadcast applications</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Crops, Field Crops, Fruit and Nut Crops, Nursery Crops</td>
<td>Mineral, Muck, or Peat</td>
<td>Maximum Application Rates for untarped shank broadcast applications</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Do not exceed specified maximum application rates in Table 1 or in the footnotes below.

(b) Row treatment is not recommended for potatoes in irrigated areas of western and northwestern states.

(c) For cyst-forming nematodes, increase dosage to 34 gallons product per treated acre for all applications except untarped shank broadcast.

(d) For muck soils containing less than 30% organic matter use 34 gallons product per treated acre for all applications except untarped shank broadcast.

(e) For mint apply 34 gallons product per treated acre for all applications except untarped shank broadcast.

(f) For burrowing nematode in citrus, inject on 18-inch centers, 12 inches deep. Keep free of plants susceptible to burrowing nematodes for 2 years before replanting citrus.

Note: To control syrphid flies (garden centipedes), use 34 gallons product per treated acre for all applications except untarped shank broadcast, or 17 gallons of product per treated acre for untarped shank broadcast applications. Apply during late Summer or early Fall when the soil is warm.

To control wireworms, use dosage recommended for nematodes. For wireworm control in soils to be planted to potatoes in Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, refer to footnote 1 above.

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**Calculating the Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate**

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

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

Pounds (or 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 60% of the area within the application block). The area of the space between the bed/strip 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:

\[
\text{Broadcast equivalent rate} = \frac{\text{strip or bed bottom width (inches)}}{\text{center-to-center row spacing (inches) x pounds (or gallons) of product/ treated acre applied in the strip or bed}}
\]

- The bed width must be measured from the bottom of the bed.
- The center-to-center row spacing must be calculated 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.
Buffer Zone Requirements

A buffer zone must be established for every chloropicrin application. The following describes the 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 Exemption 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 chloropicrin buffer zone(s).
- To reduce the potential for off-site movement from multiple fumigated fields, buffer zones from multiple chloropicrin application blocks 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.

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:
  1. The storage buildings are not occupied during the buffer zone period, and
  2. 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.

- Reentry by occupants and other non-handlers must not occur unless:
  - The buffer zone period has ended,
  - 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 be maintained in an area that is not within any other property owners, except as provided in the Buffer Zone Proximity section, and
  2. The owner of the application provides written notice 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 Exemption 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 look-up tables in this labeling (25 feet is the minimum distance regardless of site-specific application parameters).
- Buffer zone distances cannot be greater than...
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 20% (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.
- When posting, the certified applicator supervising the application must ensure compliance with all local laws and regulations.

Examples of Buffer Zone Calculations with Credits Applied

If the buffer zone is 50 feet and the application qualifies for a buffer zone credit since the soil organic content is 1.5%, then the buffer zone can be reduced by 10%, i.e., reduced by 5 feet based on the following calculation: 50 feet - (50 feet x 10%) = 45 feet.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Broadcast Equivalent Applications Rate (Production)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applications Rate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table represents the broadcast equivalent applications rate for production, where 0.1 to 1.0 indicate varying rates of broadcast applications versus production.
### 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, in-patient clinics, and prisons.

- No fumigant application with a buffer zone greater than 300 feet is permitted within 1/4-mi. (1320 feet) of difficult to evacuate sites unless the site is not occupied by children from state-licensed daycare centers, students (Pre-K to grade 12), patients, or prisoners during the application and the 36-hour period following the end of the application.
- No fumigant application with a buffer zone of 300 feet or less is permitted within 1/2-mi. (800 feet) of difficult to evacuate sites unless the site is not occupied by children from state-licensed daycare centers, students (Pre-K to grade 12), patients, or prisoners during the application and the 36-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 if:

- 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.
- Monitor 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 monitoring experiences sensory irritation.

Handlers performing fumigant site monitoring outside of the buffer zone are not required to wear an air-purifying respirator.

### 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.

The 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/fumigantregistration 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 the buffer zone, and/or
  - there are equipment/tarp seal failure or complaints, or other emergencies.

Site Specific Fumigant Management Plan (FMP)
Prior to the start of application, the certified applicator supervising the application must verify that a site-specific FMP exists for each application block. In addition, an agricultural operation using 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 supervising the application must verify in writing (sign and date) that the site-specific FMP(s) reflect 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-section quadrant), address, or global positioning system (GPS) coordinates
  - Verify if 1,3-dichloropropene has been used on this application block in the previous two years
  - Confirm that there will be no occupied structures within 100 feet of the application block during the 7 consecutive day period after the application is complete
- Name, address, and phone number of fumigant block owner
- Site 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
  - wells
  - karst topography
  - nearby application blocks
  - surrounding structures (occupied and non-occupied)
  - locations of Buffer Zone signs, and
- locations of difficult to evacuate sites within 1/4 mile of the application block if the buffer zone is greater than 300 feet, or 1/8 mile if the buffer zone is 300 feet or less.

Comments
- General application information
- Target application date/window, Fumigant Product Name, and EPA registration number.
- Tarp 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 perforate tarps, Target dates for perforating tarps, and Target dates for removing tarps.
- Soil conditions
  - Description of soil texture in the application block,
  - Description of soil moisture, and Method used to determine soil moisture,
  - Soil temperature measurement 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,
  - Buffer block size from lookup table on label,
  - Credits applied and measurements taken (if applicable),
    - Tarp brand name, Lot number, Thickness, Manufacturer, Batch number, Part number, and Color,
    - Potassium bisulfate
    - Water seal
    - Organic matter content
    - Clay content
    - Soil temperature
    - Symmetry application system
    - 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, and
  - 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 compliance requirements (e.g., buffer zone location, buffer zone start and end times, timing of tarp perforation and removal, PPE).
- Name and phone number of persons contacted by the certified applicator, and
- Date contacted.

Handbook (Including Certified Applicators) Information and PPE
- Names, addresses, and phone numbers of handlers
- Names, addresses, and phone numbers for employers of handlers
- Tasks that each handler is authorized and trained to perform
- Date of PPE training for each handler
- Applicable PPE including:
  - Long-sleeved shirts/long pants, shoes, socks
  - Chemical-resistant apron
  - Chemical-resistant footwear
  - Protective eyewear (not goggles)
  - Chemical-resistant gloves
  - Chemical-resistant suit
  - Chemical-resistant headgear
  - Air-purifying respirators
    - Respirator make, model, type, style, size, and cartridge/canister type
    - SCBAs
    - Respirator make, model, type, style, size
  - Other PPE

For handlers: Confirmation of receipt of Fumigant Safe Handlers Information.
- For handlers designated to wear respirators (air-purifying respirator or SCBA):
  - Date of medical qualification to wear a respirator,
  - Date of respirator training, and
  - Date of fit-testing for the respirator.
- Unless exempted in the Protection of Handlers section, verify that:
  - handlers have the appropriate respirators and cartridges/canisters during handler activities, and
  - the employer has confirmed that the appropriate respirator and cartridges/canisters are immediately available for each handler who will wear one.
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 keep a copy of the FMP immediately available for viewing by handlers involved in the application. 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 whom request the FMP, 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 48-72 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 48 hours.
- Tarp damage and repair information (if applicable):
  - Date of tarp damage discovery,
  - Location and size of tarp damage,
  - Description of tarp/tarp seal/tarp failure, and
  - Date and time of tarp repair completion.
- Tarp perforation/repair details (if applicable):
  - Date and time tarps were perforated,
  - Date and time tarps were removed, and
  - Record if tarps were 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, applicator, or off-site).
  - If off-site, person’s 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).
- Communication between applicator, owner, and other on-site handlers (if applicable).
- Record additional dates persons were exposed.

Air monitoring results:
- Date(s), time(s), and location(s) of sensory irritation or air sample measurement with the direct read detection device,
- Handler name and task/activity,
- Air concentrations measurement with direct read detection device(s), and
- Resulting action/comments (e.g. cease operations, continue operations with air-purifying respirators, implement emergency response plan).

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).

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.

Spill and Leak Procedures
In case of rupture of a hose or fitting, immediately stop the fumigation. Evacuate everyone from the immediate area of spill or leak. Only applicators or other handlers are permitted to perform corrective action and cleanup. Use the personal protective equipment specified in the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section of this labeling. Operate container only in a well-ventilated area. Remove the valve protection bonnet and safety cap only when fumigant is about to be removed from the cylinder. The safety cap and valve protection bonnet must be replaced when the cylinder is not in use. Do not subject cylinders to rough handling, or to abnormal mechanical shock such as dropping, bumping, dragging, or sliding. Do not use ropes, slings, hooks, ties, and similar handling devices for unloading cylinders. To transport heavier cylinders, use a hand truck, fork truck, or similar device to which cylinders can be firmly secured.

Refillable Container: Only the registrant is authorized to refill cylinders. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container or any filler/pump. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Return of Containers: Cylinders are the property of the manufacturer or distributor and must be returned promptly by collect freight. Do not ship cylinders without safety caps or valve protection bonnets.

Container Disposal: To clean the container before final disposal, remove any remaining liquid from the container, using dry air pressure if necessary. Allow container to air dry for at least 5 days. After aeration, wash container using hot water; then offer container to qualified reconditioner or dispose of as directed by State or local regulations.

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide and rinsates is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance. Because 1,3-dichloropropene is corrosive under certain conditions, flush all application equipment with fuel oil, kerosene or a similar type of petroleum solvent immediately after use. Fill pumps and meters with new motor oil or a 50% motor oil/fuel oil mixture before storing. Do not use water. Dispose of rinsate by applicable Federal, State and local regulations. Never introduce rinsate or unused product into surface or underground water supplies.

Container Handling: Persons moving, handling, or opening containers must wear the personal protective equipment specified in the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section of this labeling. Operate container only in a well-ventilated area. Remove the valve protection bonnet and safety cap only when fumigant is about to be removed from the cylinder. The safety cap and valve protection bonnet must be replaced when the cylinder is not in use. Do not subject cylinders to rough handling, or to abnormal mechanical shock such as dropping, bumping, dragging, or sliding. Do not use ropes, slings, hooks, ties, and similar handling devices for unloading cylinders. To transport heavier cylinders, use a hand truck, fork truck, or similar device to which cylinders can be firmly secured.

Refillable Container: Only the registrant is authorized to refill cylinders. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container or any filler/pump. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Return of Containers: Cylinders are the property of the manufacturer or distributor and must be returned promptly by collect freight. Do not ship cylinders without safety caps or valve protection bonnets.

Container Disposal: To clean the container before final disposal, remove any remaining liquid from the container, using dry air pressure if necessary. Allow container to air dry for at least 5 days. After aeration, wash container using hot water; then offer container to qualified reconditioner or dispose of as directed by State or local regulations.
WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use: It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at the company’s election, one of the following: (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or (2) Replacement of amount of product used. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the company shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless the company is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the company shall not be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses. The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of the company or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

Strike 80CP Fumigant

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Sold By:

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