**Precautionary Statements**

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

Danger. Extremely hazardous liquid and vapor under pressure. Fatal if swallowed or inhaled. Corrosive. Causes skin burns and irreversible eye damage. May have a delayed onset. Do not breathe vapor or gas. Inhalation may cause serious acute illness or delayed lung, nerve, or brain injury. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

**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 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 EVAR barrier laminates (for example, responder suits manufactured by Life-Guard or Silvershield gloves manufactured by Saranex). In addition, when 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.

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,
- Protective eyewear (DO NOT wear goggles), and
- 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), and
- Chemical-resistant footwear with socks.

In addition, when an air-purifying respirator is required under this label’s Directions for Use, an NIOSH-certified full-facepiece air-purifying respirator with cartridges certified by the manufacturer for protection from exposure to methyl bromide at concentrations up to 5 ppm (e.g., a 3M air-purifying respirator equipped with 3M Model 60928 Organic Vapor/Acid Gas/P100 cartridges). IMPORTANT: A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is not permitted for routine handling tasks. If responding to an emergency 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 potential contact with liquid fumigant.

**Restricted Use Pesticide**

For retail sale to and use by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the certificated applicator’s certification.

**Emergency Phone Number:** Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

**Note to Physician**

Early symptoms of overdose to methyl bromide are dizziness, headache, nausea and vomiting, weakness, and collapse. Lung edema may develop in 2 to 48 hours after exposure, accompanied by cardiac irregularities; these effects are the usual cause of death. Repeated overexposures can result in blurred vision, staggering gait, and mental imbalance, with probable recovery after a period of no exposure. Blood bromide levels suggest the occurrence, but not the degree, of exposure. Treatment is symptomatic.

**Agricultural Use Requirements**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR 170. Refer to label booklet under “Agricultural Use Requirements” in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

**Storage and Disposal**

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

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, whether from the storage tank or the buffer zone, 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. When a container is partially full, and there is a sufficient amount of residue for the product’s use, return the container to the refiller or distributor. Replace safety cap and valve protection bonnet before shipping container.

**Container Handling:** Store cylinders upright, secured to a rack or wall to prevent tipping. Do not store in a manner that would allow anyone to have open access to the area. Transport cylinders using hand truck, fork truck or other device to which the cylinder can be securely attached. Do not move the safety cap and valve protection bonnet before use. Replace safety cap and valve protection bonnet when cylinder is not in use.

**Return of Containers:** Cylinders are the property of the registrant or distributor and must be returned promptly after use. Do not ship cylinders without safety caps or valve protection bonnets.

**Refillable Container:** Only the registrant or distributor is allowed to refill this container. The non-refillable container can be refilled with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. 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.

**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 aerate for at least 5 days. After aerating, exchange container use hot water, then offer container to qualified reconditioner or dispose of as directed by State or local regulations.

See label booklet for complete Directions for Use.
Storage and Disposal
Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

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

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. When a cylinder is partially full, and there is no further requirement for the product, return the cylinder to the registrant or distributor. Replace safety cap and valve protection bonnet before shipping container.

Container Handling: Store cylinders upright, secured to a rack or wall to prevent tipping. Do not subject cylinders to rough handling or mechanical shock such as dropping, bumping, dragging, or sliding. Do not use rope slings, hooks, tongs or similar devices to unload cylinders. Transport cylinders using hand truck, fork truck or other device to which the cylinder can be firmly secured. Do not remove valve protection bonnet and safety cap until immediately before use. Replace safety cap and valve protection bonnet when cylinder is not in use.

Return of Containers: Cylinders are the property of the registrant or distributor and must be returned promptly after use. Do not ship cylinders without safety caps or valve protection bonnets.

Refillable Container: Only the registrant or distributor is allowed to refill this container. This container can be refilled with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. 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.

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 aerate 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
Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on its label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither this warranty nor any other warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, express or implied, extends to the use of this product in a manner contrary to its label.

INDEX
Precautionary Statements
First Aid .........................................................1
Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals ....2
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) ..........2
User Safety Requirements .................................2
User Safety Recommendations ..............2
Environmental Hazards .................................2
Physical or Chemical Hazards ......................2
Directions for Use
Agricultural Use Requirements .................3
Terms Used In This Labeling .....................3
Application Restrictions ...............................3
Product Information ....................................4
Use Precautions ........................................4
Certified Applicator Training .................5
Handlers ..................................................5
Protection for Handlers ................................5
Tarp Perforation and/or Removal ...........7
Entry Restricted Period and Notification ......7
Mandatory Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) 8
Maximum Application Rates .................11
Calculating the Broadcast Equivalent Rate ....13
Buffer Zone Requirements .......................14
Buffer Zone Distances ...............................15
Buffer Zone Tables ......................................16
Buffer Zone Credits ....................................19
Buffer Zone Posting ....................................20
Restrictions for Difficult to Evacuate Sites ....20
Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures, ........................................20
Notice to State and Tribal Lead Agencies ......21
Emergency Response Plan ..........................21
Site-specific Fumigation Management Plan (FMP) ........................................21
Post-Application Summary .......................23
Spill and Leak Procedures ..........................23
Ozone Notice ............................................23
Storage and Disposal .................................24
Warranty .................................................24

Trical, Inc.
P. O. Box 1327 • Hollister, CA 95024-1327

Tri-Con 50/50
Pre-Plant Soil Fumigant

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO ACUTE TOXICITY

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.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Methyl Bromide ........................................50.0%
Chloropicrin ..............................................49.7%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 0.3%

TOTAL: 100.0%

This product weighs 13.93 lbs./gal. at 68 °F (20 °C).

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.

(Danger: You are going for treatment.

In all cases of overexposure, get medical attention immediately. Take person to a doctor or to an emergency treatment facility.

FIRST AID

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

IF SWALLOWED:
• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
• 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 IN EYES:
• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Note: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Early symptoms of overexposure to methyl bromide are dizziness, headache, nausea and vomiting, weakness, and collapse. Lung edema may develop in 2 to 48 hours after exposure, accompanied by cardiac irregularities; these effects are the usual cause of death. Repeated overexposures can result in blurred vision, staggering gait, and mental imbalance, with probable recovery after a period of no exposure. Blood bromide levels suggest the occurrence, but not the degree, of exposure. Treatment is symptomatic.

WARRANTY
Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on its label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither this warranty nor any other warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, express or implied, extends to the use of this product in a manner contrary to its label.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Early symptoms of overexposure to methyl bromide are dizziness, headache, nausea and vomiting, weakness, and collapse. Lung edema may develop in 2 to 48 hours after exposure, accompanied by cardiac irregularities; these effects are the usual cause of death. Repeated overexposures can result in blurred vision, staggering gait, and mental imbalance, with probable recovery after a period of no exposure. Blood bromide levels suggest the occurrence, but not the degree, of exposure. Treatment is symptomatic.
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 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 EVA barrier laminates (for example, responder suits manufactured by LifeGuard or SilverSheild gloves manufactured by North). When these 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.

When performing tasks with NO potential for contact with liquid fumigant, all handlers (including applicators) must:

- Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks.
- Not wear jewelry, goggles, tight clothing, chemical-resistant gloves, rubber protective clothing, or rubber boots when handling. Methyl bromide can be trapped inside clothing and cause skin injury.
- Handlers with no potential for contact with liquid fumigant (e.g. shovelers) may wear cotton, leather, or other porous, non-chemical-resistant gloves if such gloves are exposed to liquid fumigant, they must immediately be removed and discarded.

When performing tasks with potential for contact with the 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.

In addition, when an air-purifying respirator is required under this label’s Directions for Use, Protection for Handlers, Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers section, handlers (including applicators) must wear:

- A NIOSH-certified full-facepiece air-purifying respirator with cartridges certified by the manufacturer for protection from exposure to methyl bromide at concentrations up to 5 ppm (e.g., a 3M air-purifying respirator equipped with 3M Model 60928 Organic Vapor/Acid Gas/P100 cartridges).

Note: Chloropicrin may be irritating to the upper respiratory tract, and even at low levels can cause painful irritation to the eyes. Producing symptoms and causing irritation to the eyes, nose, or throat. Headache, dizziness, and lethargy may occur. Inhalation may cause severe eye irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Note: Chloropicrin may be irritating to the upper respiratory tract, and even at low levels can cause painful irritation to the eyes. Producing symptoms and causing irritation to the eyes, nose, or throat. Headache, dizziness, and lethargy may occur. Inhalation may cause severe eye irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Note: Chloropicrin may be irritating to the upper respiratory tract, and even at low levels can cause painful irritation to the eyes. Producing symptoms and causing irritation to the eyes, nose, or throat. Headache, dizziness, and lethargy may occur. Inhalation may cause severe eye irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Note: Chloropicrin may be irritating to the upper respiratory tract, and even at low levels can cause painful irritation to the eyes. Producing symptoms and causing irritation to the eyes, nose, or throat. Headache, dizziness, and lethargy may occur. Inhalation may cause severe eye irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Product Information

Soil-borne pests controlled include wireworms and nematodes, weed and grass seeds, Granville Wilt, Black Shank, and other diseases caused by certain species of Rhizoctonia, Pythium, Fusarium, and Phytophthora.

Use Precautions

• Comply with all local regulations and ordinances. Obtain an application permit from Agricultural Regulatory Agencies as required.

• Users should handle this fumigant in the open, with the operator ‘upwind’ from the container where there is good ventilation.

• When fumigating soil from a tractor, 5 gallons of water must be carried on the tractor and placed where it is readily accessible. In addition to water available on the tractor, at least 5 gallons additional water must be available from the service truck. This water must be potable and in containers marked “Decontamination water not to be used for drinking”.

• Keep pets, livestock, and other domestic animals out of the treated area during application and during tarp perforation and/or removal, if a tarp is used.

• Fumigation may temporarily raise the level of ammonia nitrogen and soluble salts in the soil. This is most likely to occur when heavy rates of fertilizer and fumigant are applied to soils that are either cold, wet, acid, or high in organic matter. To avoid injury to plant roots, fertilize as indicated by soil tests made after fumigation. To avoid ammonia injury and for nitrogen fixation to crops, avoid applying fertilizers containing ammonia salts and use only fertilizers containing nitrates until after the crop is well established and the soil temperature is about 65°F. Liming highly acidic soils before fumigation stimulates nitrification and reduces the possibility of ammonia toxicity.

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/fumiganttraining for the active ingredient(s) in this product. The training must be completed in the time frames listed on the website. The FMP must document the date and location where the soil fumigant training program was completed.

Certified Applicator Training

Application Restrictions

• The use of this product is restricted to the methods described in this label.

• This product may only be used for the following:
  o Crops/uses at locations that at the time of the application qualify for exemptions under the Montreal Protocol as identified in Table 1 [Maximum Application Rates for Crops with Critical Use Exemptions (CUEs)] of this labeling, or
  o Crops/uses identified in Table 2 [Maximum Application Rates for Quarantine Uses] of this labeling, or
  o Tarps must be used for all applications, except for deep shank orchard replant [California only] applications.

• The maximum application block sizes allowed are:
  o 100 acres for tarped bedded and broadcast applications
  o 40 acres for untarped deep applications (i.e., California orchard replant)

Buffer Zone: An area established around the perimeter of each application block. The buffer zone must extend outward from the edge of the application block perimeter equally in all directions. Effective Buffers: The buffer zone application and lasts for a minimum of 48-hours after the application is complete. Non-handlers must be excluded from the buffer zone during the buffer zone period.

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

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

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

Representative Handling Task: For air monitoring, refer to any such roadway separately.

Comply with all local regulations and ordinances. Obtain an application permit from Agricultural Regulatory Agencies as required.

• Users should handle this fumigant in the open, with the operator ‘upwind’ from the container where there is good ventilation.

• When fumigating soil from a tractor, 5 gallons of water must be carried on the tractor and placed where it is readily accessible. In addition to water available on the tractor, at least 5 gallons additional water must be available from the service truck. This water must be potable and in containers marked “Decontamination water not to be used for drinking”.

• Keep pets, livestock, and other domestic animals out of the treated area during application and during tarp perforation and/or removal, if a tarp is used.

• Fumigation may temporarily raise the level of ammonia nitrogen and soluble salts in the soil. This is most likely to occur when heavy rates of fertilizer and fumigant are applied to soils that are either cold, wet, acid, or high in organic matter. To avoid injury to plant roots, fertilize as indicated by soil tests made after fumigation. To avoid ammonia injury and for nitrogen fixation to crops, avoid applying fertilizers containing ammonia salts and use only fertilizers containing nitrates until after the crop is well established and the soil temperature is about 65°F. Liming highly acidic soils before fumigation stimulates nitrification and reduces the possibility of ammonia toxicity.

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/fumiganttraining for the active ingredient(s) in this product. The training must be completed in the time frames listed on the website. The FMP must document the date and location where the soil fumigant training program was completed.

Handlers

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

• Monitoring fumigant air concentrations;

• Cleaning up fumigant spills (this does not include equipment personnel not associated with the application);

• Handling or disposing of fumigant containers;

• Cleaning, handling, adjusting, or repairing the parts of equipment that may contain fumigant residues; and

• Performing any handling tasks as defined by the WPS (40 CFR 170).

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

Prohibited activities (except for trained and equipped handlers) include:

• Participating in the application as supervisors, loaders, drivers, tractor co-pilots, shovelers, cross ditchers, or as other direct application participants;

• Installing, repairing, operating, or removing irrigation equipment;

• Performing scouting, crop advising, or monitoring tasks;

• Installing, perforating (cutting, punching, slicing, poking), or removing tarps; and

• Performing or monitoring tarpers until 14 days after application is complete if tarpers are not perforated and removed during those 14 days.

NOTE: see Tarp Perforation and/or Removal section on this labeling for requirements about when tarps are allowed to be perforated.

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

Safe Handling Information

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.

Fumigant Safe Handling Information

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 who are not trained and PPE-equipped and who are not performing one of the handling tasks as stated in this labeling are:

• excluded from 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.

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 requirements in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides for information exchange between operators of agricultural establishments and commercial pesticide applicators.
Air Purifying Respirator Availability:

The employer of any handler must confirm that an air-purifying respirator and appropriate cartridges of the type specified in the PPE section of this labeling and in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (see Respirator Fit Testing, Medical Qualification, and Training section) for the handling task will wear one. At a minimum two handlers must have the appropriate air-purifying respirator and cartridges available (see Respirator Fit Testing, Medical Qualification, and Training section for additional requirements).

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

Respirator Fit Testing, Medical Qualification, and Training:

Using a program that conforms to OSHA’s requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910.134), employers must verify that any handler 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 a medical condition (such as a heart condition) that would be problematic for respirator use. If concerns are identified, then additional evaluation, 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.

Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers:

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

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

- If a handler can remove full-facepiece air-purifying respirators or resume operations if two consecutive breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart show that levels of methyl bromide have decreased to less than 0.15 ppm, provided that handlers do not experience sensory irritation. During the collection of air samples a full-facepiece air-purifying respirator must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken at the location where the irritation was first experienced.

  - When using monitoring devices to monitor air concentration levels, a direct read detection device, such as an electronic device or a colorimetric device (e.g., Matheson, AGA, Draeger, or Sensidyne) must be used. The devices must have sensitivity of at least 1 ppm for methyl bromide and 0.15 ppm for chloropicrin. Persons using direct read detection devices must follow the manufacturer’s directions for use.

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

  - If at any time:
    - (1) a handler experiences sensory irritation when wearing a full-facepiece air-purifying respirator, or
    - (2) a methyl bromide air sample is greater than 5 ppm or a chloropicrin air sample is greater than or equal to 5 ppm.

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

- If at any time:
  - (1) a handler experiences sensory irritation when wearing a full-facepiece air-purifying respirator, or
  - (2) a methyl bromide air sample is greater than 5 ppm or a chloropicrin air sample is greater than or equal to 5 ppm, then all handler activities must cease and handlers must be removed from the application block and surrounding buffer zone.

- Handlers can resume work activities without full-facepiece air-purifying respirators if two consecutive breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart show levels of methyl bromide have decreased to less than 1 ppm and levels of chloropicrin have decreased to less than 0.15 ppm, provided that handlers do not experience sensory irritation. During the collection of air samples a full-facepiece air-purifying respirator must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken at the location where the irritation was first experienced.

- If air monitoring samples are collected, they must be analyzed and the results must be documented.

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

- If at any time:
  - (1) a handler experiences sensory irritation when wearing a full-facepiece air-purifying respirator, or
  - (2) a methyl bromide air sample is greater than 5 ppm or a chloropicrin air sample is greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm.

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

- If at any time:
  - (1) a handler experiences sensory irritation when wearing a full-facepiece air-purifying respirator, or
  - (2) a methyl bromide air sample is greater than 1 ppm or a chloropicrin air sample is greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm.

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

- If at any time:
  - (1) a handler experiences sensory irritation when wearing a full-facepiece air-purifying respirator, or
  - (2) a methyl bromide air sample is greater than 0.15 ppm, provided that handlers do not experience sensory irritation when wearing a full-facepiece air-purifying respirator, and
  - (3) where sample(s) were greater than 5 ppm for methyl bromide or, (3) where sample(s) were greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm for chloropicrin.

- Tarp Perforation and/or Removal

  IMPORTANT: Persons perforating, repairing, removing, and/or monitoring tarps are defined, within certain time limitations, as handlers (see Handwriting Discharge/Release Buffer Reduction Credits 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 and 2 consecutive methyl bromide air monitoring samples taken at least 15 minutes apart are less than 5 ppm. Air samples must be taken in the breathing zone of the handler. If the 2 consecutive air monitoring samples indicate that methyl bromide levels are:
  - Less than 1 ppm and no sensory irritation is experienced, no respiratory protection is required to begin tarp removal.
  - Between 1 ppm and 5 ppm, then an air-purifying respirator is required to begin tarp removal.
  - Between 1 ppm and 5 ppm, then an air-purifying respirator is required to begin tarp removal.

- 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 coulter blade (or other device which performs the same function) is used on a motorized vehicle such as an ATV.
  - In fields that are 1 acre or less.
  - During flood prevention activities. In a field or broadcast area where 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) have elapsed.
  - Tarps must be immediately retucked and packed after soil removal.

- When perforating any tarp that qualifies for a 60% or greater reduction in buffer zone distance following broadcast shank applications:
  - All handlers must wear an air purifying respirator when perforating the tarp; and
  - Tarp removal must not begin until at least 2 hours after tarp perforation is complete and 2 consecutive air monitoring samples taken at least 15 minutes apart are less than 5 ppm.

- Early Tarp Perforation during Flood Prevention Activities for Bedded Applications Only:
  - Manual removal of broadcast tarps during flood prevention activities is not allowed. All tarps must be removed after a minimum of 120 hours (5 days).

- Tarp removal must not begin until at least 2 hours after tarp perforation is complete and 2 consecutive air monitoring samples taken at least 15 minutes apart are less than 5 ppm.

- Air samples must be taken in the breathing zone of the handler. If the 2 consecutive air monitoring samples indicate that methyl bromide levels are:
  - Less than 1 ppm and no sensory irritation is experienced, no respiratory protection is required to begin tarp removal.
  - Between 1 ppm and 5 ppm, then an air-purifying respirator is required to begin tarp removal.

See the Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) sections for additional requirements.

See www.tarpcredits.epa.gov for a list of tarps that have been tested and determined to qualify for buffer reduction credits.
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 and the fumigant injection is complete, or
- 5 days (120 hours) after the application is complete if tarp removal is complete, and
- 48 hours after tarp perforation is complete if tarp removal is performed within 14 days after the application is complete.

Fumigant Treated Area signs must remain posted prior to application.

Mandatory Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)

The following GAPs must be followed during all fumigant applications.

Tarp(s) (required for all applications, except for deep shank orchard replant [California only] applications)
- Tarps must be installed immediately after the fumigant is applied to the soil for bedded or broadcast 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.

Weather Conditions

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

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

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Temperature

- The maximum soil temperature at the depth of injection must not exceed 90 °F at the beginning of the application.
- If the temperatures have been above 100 °F in any of the three days prior to the start of the application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP. Record temperature below the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarsetextured soils can be fumigated under conditions of high 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 experience 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.

Soil Preparation

Soil must be properly prepared and at the surface generally be free of large clods. The area to be fumigated must be tilled to a depth of 5 to 8 inches.

Field trash must be properly managed. Residue from a previous crop must be worked into the soil to allow for decomposition prior to the start of the application. Little or no crop residue shall be present on the soil surface areas of residue that is present must not interfere with the soil seal. Removing the crop residue prior to the start of the application is important to limit the natural "chimneys" that occur in the soil when crop residue is present. These "chimneys" allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limit the efficacy of the fumigant. However, crop residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water and is an important consideration. To accommodate erosion control, fumigant efficacy, and human health protection, clear fields of crop residue as close as the start of the application as possible to limit the length of time that the soil would be exposed to potentially erosive weather conditions.

Soil Sealing

- For Broadcast Untarped Applications (CA orchard replant only): 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 traces, the soil surface must be compacted with a cultipacker, ring roller, and roller in combination with tillage equipment.

Field Preparation: Preformed beds must be sealed by disruption of the chisel trace using press sealers, bed sharpeners, cultipackers, or by re-shaping (e.g., relisting, lifting, 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 sharpeners.
For Tarped-Broadcast and Tarped-Bedded 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.

Bedded and Broadcast Shank Applications: Additional Mandatory GAPs

In addition to the GAPs required for all soil fumigation applications, the following GAPs apply for injection applications:

- Soil Preparation
  - Trash pulled by the shanks to the ends of the field must be covered with tarp, or soil, depending on the application method before making the turn for the next pass.

- Application Depth and Spacing
  - For Tarped-Broadcast and Tarped-Bedded Applications: The injection point must be a minimum of 8 inches from the nearest final soil/air interface. For tarped bedded applications, the injection depth must not be deeper than the lowest point of the tarp (i.e., the lowest point of the tuck).
  - For Untarped-Broadcast Applications (CA orchard replant only): The injection point must be a minimum of 18 inches from the nearest final soil/air interface.
  - Apply Tri-Con 50/50 with chisel equipment. The shank spacing should be equal to the application depth, but may be up to 1 ½ times the application depth, not to exceed 24 inches. When applying Tri-Con 50/50 with a Noble plow, use an outlet spacing of 9-12 inches along the sweeps.

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.

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 flow meter 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, compressed air), if used, applicators must:
  - Ensure that positive pressure is maintained in the compressed gas cylinder at not less than 200 psi during the entire period 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 pressure 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 over pressurize the fumigant cylinder.
  - Always pressurize the system with compressed gas or by use of a compressed air system before opening the fumigant cylinder valves.
- 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 air/gas interface.
  - Check all tubes and chisels to make sure they are free of debris and obstructions.
  - Check and clean the orifice plates and screen check hoses, 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 season, 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. Calibration is essential for equipment application 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop/Use</th>
<th>Maximum Application Rate (lbs Product/Treated Acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eggplant</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucurbits (including muskmelons, cantaloupe, watermelon, cucumber, squash, pumpkin, and gourds)</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Nursery Seedlings</td>
<td>600 sandy soils 700 clay loam soils with less than 30% clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Nursery Seedlings (raspberry, deciduous trees, roses)</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry Nurseries</td>
<td>350 California480 Eastern US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Replant (walnuts, almonds, stone fruit, table and raisin grapes, wine grapes)</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamentals</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppers</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry Fruit (grown for fresh market)</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato (grown for fresh market)</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Do not exceed specified maximum application rates in Table 1. Row, bed or strip applications may be made at the treated acre application rates, but their broadcast equivalent rates will be proportionately less per acre depending on the spacing and width of treatment in the row, bed or strip.

2The maximum rate to control infestation of Oak Root Fungus (Armillaria mellea) and/or endoparasitic nematodes such as root-knot (Meloidogyne spp.), dagger (Xiphinema spp.), ring (Criconemoides spp.), lesion (Pratylenchus spp.), and pin (Paratylenchus spp.) nematodes is 400 lbs methyl bromide/acre (cannot exceed 700 lbs Tri-Con 50/50 per acre). Documentation of the pest(s) must be included in the site-specific fumigation management plan.

3The maximum rate to control infestation of Fusarium, Macrophomina, and/or Verticillium is 470 lbs Tri-Con 50/50 per treated acre. Documentation of these pest(s) must be included in the site-specific fumigation management plan.

Pre-Plant Soil Fumigation in Greenhouses: Mandatory GAPs

- During the application keep all doors, vents, and windows to the outside open, and keep all fans or mechanical ventilation systems running within the greenhouse.
- Seal gaps through which gases could leak into adjacent enclosed areas.
Quarantine applications with respect to methyl bromide are treatments to prevent the introduction, establishment and/or spread of quarantine pests (including diseases), or to ensure their official control, where: (i) Official control is that performed by, or authorized by, a national (including state, tribal or local) plant, animal or environmental protection or health authority; (ii) quarantine pests are pests of potential importance to the areas endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled. This definition excludes treatments of commodities not entering or leaving the United States or any State (or political subdivision thereof).

**USDA-APHIS Quarantine Uses**

This product may be used as a soil fumigant at any crop or non-crop site as part of a quarantine program established by the United States Department of Agriculture-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) under the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.). Limitations including but not limited to application rates and methods and crops and cropping practices must be in accordance with those established by the USDA-APHIS quarantine program.

**Other Quarantine Uses (not USDA-APHIS Quarantine uses)**

Quarantine use of methyl bromide is restricted to fields used for the production of plant propagative material listed below and unplanted areas immediately adjacent thereto, where all production from the treated fields will be shipped to areas where a plant regulatory authority requires the source or the incoming material to be free of quarantine pests or be accompanied by a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official.

**Forest Seedlings:**
Conifer and hardwood seedling for reforestation, Christmas tree seedlings

**Nursery Stock:**
Roses, strawberry transplants, sweet potato slips, caneberry and blueberry nursery stock, fruit and nut trees, garlic transplants, onion transplants, vineyard stock, seed potato, tobacco seed beds, food crop transplants, and other wild or cultivated trees, shrubs, vines and forbs.

**Ornamental Plants:**
Caladiums, chrysanthemums, flower bulbs, flowering plants, ornamental grasses, rhizomes, shrubs, trees, and other perennials and annuals.

**Turf or Sod:**
For interstate and intrastate shipments to areas that require fumigation with methyl bromide to meet quarantine/phytosanitary requirements.

The maximum application rate for quarantine uses shall be 700 lbs of Tri-Con 50/50 per acre, or less if specified in the applicable quarantine/phytosanitary requirements.

The U.S. Federal, state, or local plant, animal, environmental protection or health authority requiring the quarantine application and the particular quarantine/phytosanitary requirement must be identified in the site-specific fumigant management plan. Additionally, the requirement for the treatment (e.g., the State or Federal law) must be listed in the site-specific fumigant management plan.

### Table 2. Maximum Application Rates for Quarantine Uses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Maximum Application Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nursery Stock</td>
<td>700 lbs of Tri-Con 50/50 per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental Plants</td>
<td>700 lbs of Tri-Con 50/50 per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Seedlings</td>
<td>700 lbs of Tri-Con 50/50 per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turf or Sod</td>
<td>700 lbs of Tri-Con 50/50 per acre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 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).

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

**Figure 2. Center Row Spacing**

A sample calculation is provided below.
Sample broadcast equivalent rate calculation

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

broadcast equivalent rate (pounds product/acre) = strip or bed bottom width (inches) x area of strips or beds + row spacing x pounds product/treated acre applied in the bed / center-to-center row spacing (inches) x application block size

= 30-inch width beds x 9.75 acres x 200 pounds / 60-inch row spacing x 10 acres x treated acre

= 97.5 pounds product/acre

Buffer zone proximity
- Before the start of application, the certified applicator must determine whether their buffer zone will overlap any methyl bromide buffer zone(s).
- To reduce the potential for off-site movement from multiple fumigated fields, buffer zones from multiple methyl bromide 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 has 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, and
  2. Reentry by occupants and other non-handlers must not occur until:
     1) The buffer zone period has ended, and
     2) Sensory irritation is not experienced upon re-entry.
- Buffer zones must not include agricultural areas owned and/or operated by persons other than the owner of the application block, UNLESS:
  1. The owner of the application block can ensure that the buffer zone will not overlap with a methyl bromide buffer zone from any other property owners, except as provided in the Buffer Zone Proximity section, and
  2. The owner of the other property provides written agreement to the applicator that they, their employees, and other persons will stay out of the buffer zone during the entire buffer zone period.
- Buffer zones must not include roadways and rights of way UNLESS:
  1. The area is not occupied during the buffer zone period, and
  2. Entry by non-handlers is prohibited during the buffer zone period.

Buffer Zone Exemption for Transit on Roadways
- Vehicular and bicycle traffic on public and private roadways through the buffer zone is permitted.
- Methyl bromide buffer zone from any other property must not overlap with a methyl bromide buffer zone from any other property. See the Posting section for additional requirements that may apply.

Certified applicators must comply with all local laws and regulations.

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

Applications in California:
- Where a Restricted Materials Permit is required for soil fumigation (pursuant to citation for California law), use the buffer zone distance for the application block that is specified in the Restricted Materials Permit issued by the County Agricultural Commissioner, provided that the buffer zone distance is equal to or greater than the buffer zones distance specified in the December 8, 2004 California Department of Pesticide Regulation Methyl Bromide Field Fumigation Guidance Manual (see http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/county/training/methbrom/mebrman.pdf) in accordance with Title 3, Division 6, Subchapter 4 of the California Code of Regulations in effect on January 1, 2011.

In all other cases, determine the buffer zone distance for your application using the directions under Applications outside California.

Applications outside California:
- 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).
- If after applying all applicable buffer zone credits the buffer zone is greater than ½ mile (2,640 ft), then the application is prohibited.
- For all other applications, Tables 3, 4, or 5, as appropriate for the method of application must be used to determine the minimum buffer distances. Round up to the nearest rate and block size, where applicable. Applications are prohibited for rates or block sizes that exceed what is presented in the buffer zone tables.

Buffer Zone Requirements
A buffer zone must be established for every fumigant application. The following describes the buffer zone requirements.

- The buffer zones 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 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.

For broadcast shank applications using any tarp that qualifies for a 60% or greater reduction in buffer zone distance:
1. The buffer zone period begins at the start of the application and ends after the tarp has been removed from the application block.
2. As an alternative to (1) above, two buffer zone periods may be established where the first buffer zone period begins at the start of the application and lasts for a minimum of 48 hours after the application is complete. The second buffer zone period begins when the tarpas are perforated and ends after the tarps have been removed from the application block.
3. For all other applications, the buffer zone period begins at the start of the application and lasts for a minimum of 48 hours after the application is complete.

See www.tarpcredits.epa.gov for a list of tarps that have been tested and determined to qualify for buffer reduction credits.

For methyl bromide application blocks:
1. The area is not occupied during the buffer zone period.
2. Entry by non-handlers is prohibited during the buffer zone period.
3. All non-handlers, including field workers, residents, pedestrians, and other bystanders, must be excluded from the buffer zone 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.
- 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.

Certified applicators must comply with all local laws and regulations.
### Table 3. Tarped Bedded Buffer Zone Distances (feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Block Size (Acres)</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>45</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>90</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Table 4. Tarped Broadcast Buffer Zone Distances (feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Block Size (Acres)</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>45</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>90</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Buffer Zone distances cannot be greater than 1/2 mile (2,640 feet). If after applying applicable crop protection practices, buffer zone distances are still greater than 1/2 mile (2,640 feet), the application of the buffer zone is prohibited.
Table 5. Deep Untarped Buffer Zone Distances (feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Block Size (Acres)</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
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Buffer Zone Credits

The buffer zone distances for TRI-CON 50/50 applications may be reduced by the percentages listed below. Credits may be added, but credits cannot exceed 80%. Also, the minimum buffer zone distance cannot be reduced regardless of buffer zone credits available.

- **Soil Clay Content Credit**: For soils with > 3% clay content:
  - 10% reduction in buffer zone distance, IF the soil in the application block is > 3%.
  - 10% reduction in buffer zone distance, IF the soil in the application block is > 3%.

Examples of Buffer Zone Calculations with Credits Applied

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 * 10%) = 45 feet.

If the buffer zone is 50 feet, and the application qualifies for one buffer zone credit since the soil organic content is 1.5% and the clay content is greater than 27%, then the buffer zone can be reduced by 10% (10% organic content credit), i.e., reduced by 5 feet based on the following calculation: 50 feet - (50 feet * 10%) = 45 feet.
Posting Fumigant Buffer Zones

- 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 access the buffer zone.
- Some examples of points of entry include, but are not limited to, roadways, sidewalks, paths, and bike trails.
- Some examples of likely routes of approach include, but are not limited to, the area between a buffer zone and a roadway, or the area between a buffer zone and a housing development.
- When posting, the certified applicator supervising the application must ensure compliance with all local laws and regulations.
- Buffer Zone signs must meet the following criteria:
  - The printed side of the sign must face away from the buffer zone.
  - The sign cannot be painted or altered.
  - The sign must be placed along or outside the perimeter of the buffer zone, at any usual point of entry and along likely routes of approach.
  - The sign must be removed within 3 days after the application.

Fumigant Site Monitoring

NOTE: Fumigant Site Monitoring is only required if the Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures are triggered and directions from the Fumigant Site Monitoring 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 posted 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.

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. The information that must be provided to state and tribal lead agencies prior to the application. Please refer to www.epa.gov/fumigantstatenotice 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(s).
- Applicator and property owner/operator contact information.
- 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 procedures/responsibilities (e.g., adding water to the field, repairing tarps, fixing equipment, evacuating upward) if:
  - there is no indication of sensory irritation is experienced outside of the buffer zone, and/or
- there are equipment/tarp/monitoring failures or complaints, or other emergencies.

Site-Specific Fumigation Management Plan (FMP)

Prior to the start of application, the certified applicator supervising the application must verify that a site-specific FMP exists for each application block. In addition, an emergency operation plan may be submitted. Some specific application blocks may modify 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, registrar, or other party.

The certified applicator supervising the application must verify in writing (sign and date) that the site-specific FMP's reflects current site conditions before the 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,
- EPA registration number.
- Employer address, and
- Date and location of completing EPA approved re registration training program.
- General site information
  - Application block location (e.g., county, township-range-section quadrant), address, or GPS and UTM coordinates.
- Name, address, and phone number of application block owner.
- Map, aerial photo, or detailed sketch showing:
  - Fumigation block location.
  - Buffer zones.
  - Critical areas.
- Roadways.
- Rights-of-Ways.
- Sidewalks.
- Permanent walking paths.
- Bus stops.
- Nearby application blocks.
- Surrounding structures (occupied and non-occupied).
- Buffers of Buffer Zone signs.
- Locations of difficult to evacuate sites.
- Distances from the application block.
• U.S. Federal, state, or local plant, animal, environmental protection or health authority requiring the quarantine application and the particular quarantine/ phytosanitary practices.
• Requirement for the treatment (e.g., the State or Federal law).
• Documentation of pest(s) for control of (if applicable).
• Measures (if applicable).

Emergency Preparedness and Response
• Posting of Fumigant Treated Area and Buffer Zone signs.
• Record Emergency Response Plan.
• Record-Keeping Procedures.

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 for the 48 hours after the application is complete.
• Air stagnation advisory (if applicable).

Spill and Leak Procedures
In case of a rupture of hose or fitting while applying fumigant, immediately stop tractor and motor.
Evacuate area from the immediate area of the spill or leak. Wear the personal protective equipment specified in the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section of this labeling for entry into areas where proper protection is necessary. Do not enter area without the required PPE until the spill has evaporated or the leak has been fixed.

Notice: Contains methyl bromide, a substance which harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere.