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 PROGRESSIVE EYE DAMAGE, WHICH MAY LEAD TO A PERMANENTLY BLIND EYE. DO NOT BREATH 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.

NOTE: CHLOROPICRIN MAY BE IRRITATING TO THE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT, AND EVEN AT LOW LEVELS CAN CAUSE PAINFUL IRRITATION TO THE EYES. USE OF PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND RESPIRATORY PROTECTION MAY BE REQUIRED FOR PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN THE APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT.

IMPORTANT: A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is not permitted for routine use, as it is not required for potential contact with liquid fumigant.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. For more information, follow the instructions for Category H on the chemical-resistance category chart. PPE constructed of Saranex, neoprene, and chlorinated polyethylene provide short-term protection or splash protection against liquid in this product. Longer-term protection is provided by PPE constructed of nylon, Teflon, and EVA barrier laminates (for example, responder suits manufactured by Life-Guard). Protective eyewear must be worn 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, or rubber boots when handling. Methyl bromide can be trapped inside clothing and cause skin injury.

Handler with no potential for contact with liquid fumigant (e.g., shoveler) 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 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 footgear 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 60528 Organic Vapor/Acid Gas/P100 cartridges).

IMPORTANT: A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is not permitted for routine handler tasks. If responding to an emergency when corrective action is needed to reduce air contaminations to acceptable levels, wear a 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.

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

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.

Tri-Con 50/50
Pre-Plant Soil Fumigant

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Methyl Bromide ........................................... 50.0%
Chloropicrín .............................................. 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

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 OR CLOTHING:
• 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. Repetitive 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.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER:

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.

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

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 pesticides could result in pollution of the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere.

Tri-Con 50/50
Pre-Plant Soil Fumigant

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Tri-Con 50/50
Pre-Plant Soil Fumigant
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.

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Tri-Con 50/50
Pre-Plant Soil Fumigant

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 le 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.
TAKEN 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 OR CLOTHING:
• 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.

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 handle 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 similar equipment 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.

EPA Reg. No. 11220-10

Date of Labeling: December 11, 2014

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**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. WHICH MAY HAVE A DELAYED ONSET. DO NOT BREATHE VAPOR OR GAS. INHALATION MAY CAUSE SERIOUS ACUTE ILLNESS OR DELAYED LUNG, NERVE, OR BRAIN INJURY TO GET IN EYES, ON SKIN OR ON CLOTHING.

**NOTE:** CHLOROPRICIN MAY BE IRRITATING TO THE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT, AND EVEN AT LOW LEVELS CAN CAUSE PAINFUL IRRITATION TO THE EYES, PRODUCING REDNESS, TEARING. IF THESE SYMPTOMS OCCUR, LEAVE THE FUMIGATION AREA IMMEDIATELY.

**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 Vamac, Teflon, and EVA barrier laminates (for example, responder suits manufactured by LifeGuard or Silvershield gloves manufactured by North). When selecting appropriate material components that 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 aprons, 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 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 footgear 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).

**IMPORTANT:** A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is not permitted for routine handler 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.

**PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Do not use containers or application equipment made of magnesium, aluminum, or their alloys, as under certain conditions this fumigant may be severely corrosive to such metals. [See the Calibration, Set-up, Repair and Maintenance for Application Rigs section of this labeling for further requirements for application equipment.] Do not permit water to be used to clean the fumigant pressure system, as corrosion will result. Diesel oil is satisfactory for this purpose.

**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.

**Agricultural 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 from exposure to 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 **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** section of this labeling.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is toxic to mammals and birds. 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 rinsate.

- Methyl bromide and chloropicrin have certain properties and characteristics in common with chemicals that have been detected in groundwater (methyl bromide and chloropicrin are highly soluble in water and resist degradation). Methyl bromide and chloropicrin are potentially mobile in groundwater, are persistent, and can be detected at great distances from application sites. Chemicals that have been detected in groundwater include trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, benzene, tetrachloroethylene, and alkylphenol ethoxylates.

**Terms Used in This Labeling**

**Soil Fumigant Training Program:** Certified applicator training that provides information on (1) how to correctly apply the fumigant, including how to comply with new label requirements; (2) how to identify and determine buffer zone distances; (3) how to complete an FMP and the post-application surveillance and 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 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 and symptoms of exposure, (5) appropriate steps to take to mitigate exposures, (6) what to do in case of an emergency, and (7) how to report incidents.

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

**Application Rate:** The ratio of fumigant mass applied compared to the soil surface area (e.g., lbs. of product per acre). The application rate is expressed on the labeling in terms of either the "treated area application rate" or the "broadcast equivalent application rate." The "treated area application rate" relates to only the rate of fumigant applied to the portion of the 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 by the labeling.

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

**Application is Complete:** The time at which the fumigant has stopped being delivered/dispensed into the soil and the soil has been sealed.

**Entry Restricted Period:** This period begins at the start of the application and expires depending on the application method and if tarps are performed and removed. Entry into the application block during this period is only allowed for appropriately PPE-equipped handlers performing handling tasks. See the Entry Restricted Period and Notification section for additional information.
Buffer Zone: An area established around the perimeter of each application block. The buffer zone must extend outward from the edge of the application block perimeter equally in all directions. Exposed surfaces of the buffer zone shall be treated with each 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: A portion of a street or highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the sidewalk or shoulder even if such sidewalk or shoulder is used by persons riding bicycles. In the event a highway includes two or more separated roadways, the term roadway shall refer to any such roadway separately.

Representative Handling Task: For air monitoring, the locations and handler activities sampled must represent each handling location and task within the application block. For example, for an application consisting of a seven-handler crew (100 acres for tarped bedded and broadcast application) the following EPA website www.epa.gov/fumiganttraining was completed.

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/or nitrogen fixation to crops, avoid using fertilizers containing ammonia salts and use only fertilizers containing nitrates until after the crop is harvested. Soil tests made after fumigation. To avoid injury to plant roots, fertilize as indicated by soil tests made after fumigation. To avoid ammonia injury and/or nitrogen fixation to crops, avoid using fertilizers containing ammonia salts and use only fertilizers containing nitrates until after the crop is harvested.

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,
  o Crops/uses identified in Table 2 [Maximum Application Rates for Quarantine Uses] of this labeling,
  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 application
  o 40 acres for untarped deep applications (i.e., California orchard replant)

Safe Handling Information

Fumigant Safe Handling Information

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

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 excluding 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).

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).

Providing, Cleaning, and Maintaining PPE:

The employer of any handler (as stated in this label) must make sure that all handlers are provided and correctly wear the required PPE. The PPE must be cleaned and maintained as required by the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides.
Air Purifying Respirator Availability:
The employer of any handler must confirm that an air-purifying respirator and appropriate cartridges of the type specified in the PPE section of this labeling are available and 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 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 confirm ahandler is experiencing sensory irritation while wearing a full-facepiece air-purifying respirator:

• Handlers 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 levels of methyl bromide of 0.15 ppm or a chloropicrin air sample is greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm.

• 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-Tagawa, 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 instructions 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 a handler experiences sensory irritation when wearing a full-facepiece air-purifying respirator or (2) a methyl bromide air sample is greater than or equal to 5 ppm or 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.

• 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, if a facepiece air-purifying respirator must be worn by the handler taking the air samples, Samples must be taken in the breathing zone of the handler performing the sampling task. Samples must be taken at the location where the irritation was first experienced.

• When 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-Tagawa, 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 instructions 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 a handler experiences sensory irritation when wearing a full-facepiece air-purifying respirator or (2) a methyl bromide air sample is greater than or equal to 5 ppm or 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.

• Handlers can resume work activities with 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: (1) the irritation was first experienced, or (2) where the 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 Handling 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.

• Tarp perforation is required to begin tarp removal.

• When perforating any tarp that qualifies for a broadcast 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 0.15 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.

• If tars are not perforated or removed 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 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.

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 similar function) is used on a motorized vehicle such as an ATV.

• In fields that are 1 acre or less.

• During flood prevention activities.

In all cases, 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:
  - Tars 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 tarp off the field and create a hazard, e.g., tarp 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.
  - Tars 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.

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

See www.tarpcolors.epa.gov for a list of tars 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 if tarp removal is allowed and removed for at least 14 days after the application is complete, or
- 48 hours after tarp perforation is complete if tarp removal is not allowed and not removed for at least 14 days after the application is complete, or
- tarp removal is performed and removed less than 14 days after the application complete.

NOTES:
- See Tarp Perforation and/or Removal section on this labeling for requirements about when tarp removal is allowed and required.
- 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, or 123 of the WPS list that the application was complete.

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,”
- “Methyl Bromide and Chloropicrin Fumigant in USE,”
- “the date and time of fumigation,”
- “the date and time entry restricted period is over,”
- “TRI-CON 50/50,” 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 broadcast application, but follow all WPS requirements pertaining to location, legibility, text size, and sign size (40 CFR §170.120).

Post Fumigant Treated Area signs at all entrances to the application block no sooner than 24 hours prior to application.

Fumigant Treated Area signs must remain posted for no less than the duration of the entry restricted period.

Fumigant Treated Area signs must be removed within 3 days after the end of the entry restricted period.

Mandatory Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)
The following GAPs must be followed during all fumigant applications.

Tarps
- 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 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 fumigan 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 noontime. Unfavorable conditions are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind, and their presence can be indicated by ground fog or smog and can also be identified by smoke from a ground source that flattens out below a ceiling layer and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud.

Soil Temperature
- The maximum soil temperature at the depth of injection must not exceed 90 °F at the beginning of the application.
- If air 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 at the injection depth of 12 inches, whichever is shallower.

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 dicing or plowing before the start of the application. To conserve existing soil moisture, pre-treatment irrigation or pretreatment tillage should be done as close to the start of the application as possible.
- Moisture content may not be less than 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 as 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 defined texture.
- For moderately coarse textured soils (loamy fine sand and sandy 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, will not ribbon.
- For moderately coarse textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy 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, colored darkened color will not stick.
- For medium textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silty loam), the soil is moist enough (50 to 75% available water capacity) to form a ball with dark colored finger marks, 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, very light soil/water staining on fingers, ribbons between thumb and forefinger.

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 treatment, the soil surface must be compacted with a cultipacker, ring roller, and roller in combination with tillage equipment.

Field Trash
- Field trash must be properly managed. Remove 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 as well 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 nation of soil fumigant. 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 to the start of the application as possible to limit the length of time that the soil would be exposed to potentially erosive weather conditions.

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, be present on the soil surface as well residue that is present must not interfere with the soil seal, and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils than finer textured soils may be high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the fumigant may be reduced. Pre-harvest 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 any doubt that 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
For 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 as well 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 nation of soil fumigant. 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 to the start of the application as possible to limit the length of time that the soil would be exposed to potentially erosive weather conditions.

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 treatment, the soil surface must be compacted with a cultipacker, ring roller, and roller in combination with tillage equipment.

Field Trash
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 treatment, the soil surface must be compacted with a cultipacker, ring roller, and roller in combination with tillage equipment.

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Field Trash
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 treatment, the soil surface must be compacted with a cultipacker, ring roller, and roller in combination with tillage equipment.
• For Tarped-Broadcast and Tarped-Beded 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-Beded 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 Untarbed-Broadcast Applications (California 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 1½ 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 on/off pressure or gas cylinder at not less than 200 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 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 pressure 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 all air/gas interface.
  • Check and clean the orifice plates and screen checks, if installed.
  • Check and clean the orifice plates and screen checks, if installed.
  • Check and clean the orifice plates and screen checks, if installed.
  • Check the orifice plates and screen checks, if installed.
  • Pressure the system with compressed gas or compressed air, 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 check and clean the orifice plates and screen checks, if installed.

Preventive Maintenance
• The operator must check the following items carefully:
  • Check all tubes and chisels to make sure they are free of debris and obstructions.
  • Check and clean the orifice plates and screen checks, if installed.
  • Check and clean the orifice plates and screen checks, if installed.
  • Check and clean the orifice plates and screen checks, if installed.
  • Check the orifice plates and screen checks, if installed.
  • Check the orifice plates and screen checks, if installed.

• At the end of the application season, disconnect all fumigant lines using an application wand connected to the wand in the soil until all residual fumigant has been depressurized (passively drained) or drained/purged (actively forced out via air compressor) from the system.

• When the application is complete, close the fumigant cylinder valve.

Application System Pre-Start Checklist
• All fumigant lines using an application wand connected to the wand in the soil until all residual fumigant has been depressurized (passively drained) or drained/purged (actively forced out via air compressor) from the system.

• When the application is complete, close the fumigant cylinder valve.

• At the end of the application season, disconnect all fumigant lines using an application wand connected to the wand in the soil until all residual fumigant has been depressurized (passively drained) or drained/purged (actively forced out via air compressor) from the system.

Pre-Start Checklist
• After applying fumigant, seal all tubing openings with tape to prevent the entry of insects and dirt.

• Hose must be free of dirt to allow proper drainage.

• Polyethylene tubing, 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.

Planting Interval
• Planting or transplanting must not occur until at least 14 days after the application is complete. If odors of the fumigant persist beyond this 14 day period (and after tarps are perforated and/or removed), delay planting and disc or plow the soil to help aerate. See Tarp Perforation and/or Removal section on this labeling for further requirements.

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</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chamise</td>
<td>1.8 lbs Tri-Con 50/50/ac</td>
<td>USDA-APHIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian pepper cucumber</td>
<td>1.8 lbs Tri-Con 50/50/ac</td>
<td>USDA-APHIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>1.8 lbs Tri-Con 50/50/ac</td>
<td>USDA-APHIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>1.8 lbs Tri-Con 50/50/ac</td>
<td>USDA-APHIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppers</td>
<td>1.8 lbs Tri-Con 50/50/ac</td>
<td>USDA-APHIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Calculating the Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate**

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:

\[
\text{Broadcast equivalent rate (pounds product/acre)} = \frac{\text{strip or bed bottom width (inches)}}{\text{center-to-center row spacing (inches)}} \times \frac{\text{pounds of product / treated acre applied in the strip or bed}}{0.6A}
\]

- 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.

---

**Figure 1. Bedded/Strip Application**

(1 acre application block)

1. **Treated Area**
2. **Treated Area**
3. **Treated Area**

Space Between Beds/Strips is not treated

---

**Figure 2. Center Row Spacing**

- **Raised Bed**
- **Raised Bed**
- **Strip**
- **Strip**

---

**Figure 3. Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate Calculation**

A diagram showing how to calculate the broadcast equivalent application rate.
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

= (30-inch width beds x 9.75 acres x 200 pounds product/treated acre applied in the bed) / (60-inch row spacing)

= 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 has 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.

Areas not 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 do not share a common wall with an occupied structure.

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 tarpas 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.

Buffer Zone Exemption for Transit on Roadways
- 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.

Certified applicators must comply with all local laws and regulations.

See the Posting section for additional requirements that may apply.

Buffer Zone Distributions
- Buffer zone distances must be calculated 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 (2640 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 zones 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.
Table 3. Tarped Bedded Buffer Zone Distances (feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Block Size (Acres)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>25</th>
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Table 4. Tarped Broadcast Buffer Zone Distances (feet)

<table>
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<th>Application Block Size (Acres)</th>
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<th>50</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>80</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note: Buffer zone distances cannot be greater than 1/2 mile (2,640 feet). If after applying applicable regulations the buffer zone distances are still greater than 1/2 mile (2,640 feet) the application 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>
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Table 5 (continued). Deep Untarped Buffer Zone Distances (feet)

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</tbody>
</table>

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 is 100 feet, regardless of buffer zone credits available.

- **Soil Organic Content**: If the buffer zone is 50 feet, and the soil organic content is 1.5%, the buffer zone can be reduced by 10% (10% soil organic content credit + 20% clay content credit). If the buffer zone is 100 feet, and the soil organic content is 1.5%, the buffer zone can be reduced by 15% (15% soil organic content credit + 30% clay content credit). If the buffer zone is greater than 100 feet, the buffer zone cannot be reduced.

- **Clay Content**: If the buffer zone is 50 feet, and the clay content is 3%, the buffer zone can be reduced by 10% (10% soil organic content credit + 20% clay content credit). If the buffer zone is 100 feet, and the clay content is 3%, the buffer zone can be reduced by 15% (15% soil organic content credit + 30% clay content credit). If the buffer zone is greater than 100 feet, the buffer zone cannot be reduced.

- **Soil pH**: If the buffer zone is 50 feet, and the soil pH is 5.5, the buffer zone can be reduced by 10% (10% soil organic content credit + 20% clay content credit). If the buffer zone is 100 feet, and the soil pH is 5.5, the buffer zone can be reduced by 15% (15% soil organic content credit + 30% clay content credit). If the buffer zone is greater than 100 feet, the buffer zone cannot be reduced.

Examples of Buffer Zone Calculations with Credits Applied

If the buffer zone is 50 feet, and the application qualifies for buffer reduction credits, then the soil organic content is 1.5% and the clay content is 3%. The buffer zone can be reduced by 10% (10% soil organic content credit + 20% clay content credit). If the buffer zone is 100 feet, and the application qualifies for buffer reduction credits, then the soil organic content is 1.5% and the clay content is 3%. The buffer zone can be reduced by 15% (15% soil organic content credit + 30% clay content credit). If the buffer zone is greater than 100 feet, the buffer zone cannot be reduced.
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 approach the buffer zone.
- Some examples of points of entry include, but are not limited to, roadways, sidewalks, paths, and bike trails.
- No fumigant application with a buffer zone of 300 feet or less is permitted within 1/8 mile (660 feet) of difficult to evacuate sites unless the site is not occupied by children from state-licensed day care centers, students (pre-K to grade 12), patients, or prisoners during the application and the 36-hour period following the end of the application.
- No fumigant application with a buffer zone of 300 feet or less is permitted within 1/8 mile (660 feet) of difficult to evacuate sites unless the site is not occupied by children from state-licensed day care centers, students (pre-K to grade 12), patients, or prisoners during the application and the 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 zone overlaps, 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 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 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.

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 from the application block must 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 concerning the 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) reflects current site conditions before the application takes place.

Each site-specific FMP must contain the following elements:
- Certified Applicator Supervising the Application
  - Name,
  - Phone number,
  - Pesticide applicator license number and certificate number.
- Specify if commercial or private applicator,
- Employer address,
- Employer name,
- Name, address, and phone number of application block owner.
- Map, aerial photo, or detailed sketch showing:
  - Fumigant block location
  - Application block dimensions
  - Buffer zone dimensions
  - Property lines
  - Roads
  - Rights-of-ways
  - Sidewalks
  - Permanent walking paths
  - Bus stops
  - Nearby application blocks
  - Surrounding structures (occupied and non-occupied)
  - Locations of Buffer Zone signs
  - Locations of difficult to evacuate sites with distances from the application block

General site information:
- Application block location (e.g., county, township-range-section quadrants), address, or GPS coordinates.
- Site description.
- Application date/window.
- General application information:
  - Target application date/window,
  - Fumigant(s) applied including EPA registration number(s),
  - Applicator and property owner/operator 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 procedures and responsibilities (e.g., adding water to the field, repairing tarps, fixing equipment, evacuating upward) if:
  - there is an incident, sensory irritation is experienced outside of the buffer zone, and/or
  - there are equipment/tarp/seed 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 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) reflects current site conditions before the application takes place.

Each site-specific FMP must contain the following elements:
- Certified Applicator Supervising the Application
  - Name,
  - Phone number,
  - Pesticide applicator license number and certificate number.
  - Specify if commercial or private applicator,
  - Employer address,
  - Employer name,
  - Name, address, and phone number of application block owner.
- Map, aerial photo, or detailed sketch showing:
  - Fumigant block location
  - Application block dimensions
  - Buffer zone dimensions
  - Property lines
  - Roads
  - Rights-of-ways
  - Sidewalks
  - Permanent walking paths
  - Bus stops
  - Nearby application blocks
  - Surrounding structures (occupied and non-occupied)
  - Locations of Buffer Zone signs
  - Locations of difficult to evacuate sites with distances from the application block

General site information:
- Application block location (e.g., county, township-range-section quadrants), address, or GPS coordinates.
- Site description.
- Application date/window.
- General application information:
  - Target application date/window,
  - Fumigant(s) applied including EPA registration number(s),
  - Applicator and property owner/operator 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 procedures and responsibilities (e.g., adding water to the field, repairing tarps, fixing equipment, evacuating upward) if:
  - there is an incident, sensory irritation is experienced outside of the buffer zone, and/or
  - there are equipment/tarp/seed failures or complaints, or other emergencies.
• U.S. Federal, state, or local plant, animal, environmental protection or health authority requiring the quarantine application and the particular quarantine/ phytosanitary conditions.
• Requirement for the treatment (e.g., the State or Federal law)
  o Documentation of pest(s) for control of (if applicable) plant or animal vectors
  o Oak Root Fungus (Armillaria mellea) and/or Endophytic nematodes such as root-knot (Meloidogyne spp.), dagger (Xiphinema spp.), ring (Criconemoides spp.), lesion (Pratylenchus spp.), and pin (Paratylenchus spp.) nematodes for orchard management.

  • Fusicladium avenaceum and/or Verticillium for strawberry fruit.

  Tarp Plan (if tarp is used)
  • Schedule for checking tarps for damage, tears, and rippling:
  • Need for other persons:
  • Minimum size of damage that will be repaired:
  • Factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted:
  • Equipment used to perforate tarps:
  • Target dates for perforating tarps, and
  • Target dates for removing tarps.

  Soil conditions
  • Description of soil texture and moisture in the buffer zone:
  • 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,
  • Application block size from lookup table on label:
  • Credits of application measured (if applicable):
  • Tarp brand name, lot number, thickness, manufacturer, batch number, and part number:
  • Potassium thiosulfate
  • Organic matter content:
  • Clay content:
  • Buffer zone distance, and
  • Description of areas in the buffer zone that are not under the control of the owner or the application block. If buffer zones extend onto areas not under the control of the owner, attach a written agreement and keep it with the FMP.

  Record Emergency Response Plan as described in the Emergency Response Plan section.

  Post-Application Summary
  • Person(s) who will post and remove (if different) Fumigant Treated Area and Buffer Zone signs:
  • Location of Buffer Zone signs.

  Emergency Preparedness and Response
  • 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 notification, 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., applicators/removers, irrigators) for complying with label 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.

  Handler (including Certified Applicators) Information and PPE:
  • Names, addresses, phone numbers of handlers:
  • Name, 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 handler PPE including:
    • Long-sleeved shirts/long pants, shoes, socks
    • Chemical-resistant apron
    • Chemical-resistant footgear
    • Air-purifying respirator:
      • Respirator make, model, type, style, size, and cartridge type:
    • SCBAs:
      • Respirator make, model, type, style, size, and Other PPE:
  • For handlers: Confirmation of receipt of Fumigant Safe Handling Information:
  • For certified applicator(s) supervising the application: Completion date and location:
  • Tarp Plan for perforation, removal:
  • Size of application block:
  • Record-Keeping Procedures:
    • For monitoring after tarp perforation is complete:
      • Timing of monitoring.
    • For certified applicator(s) supervising the application:
      • Forecast must be checked on the day of, but prior to the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.
      • Tarp damage and repair information (if applicable):
        • Description of tarp/tarp seal/tarp equipment failure, and
        • Date and time of tarp repair completion.

  Post-Application Summary
  • The Post-Application Summary must contain the following elements:
    • Actual date and time of the application:
    • Application rate from lookup table on label:
    • Size of application block:
    • Weather Conditions:
      • Summary of the National Weather Service weather during the application and the 48-hours after the application is complete including:
        • wind speed, and
        • air stagnation advisory (if applicable):
      • Forecast must be checked on the day of, but prior to the start of the application, and on a daily basis during the application time period from the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.
    • Tarp damage and repair information (if applicable):
      • Date of damage discovery:
      • Location and size of tarp damage:
      • Description of tarp/tarp seal/tarp equipment failure, and
      • Date and time of tarp repair completion.
    • Tarp perforation/removal details (if applicable):
      • Date and time tarps were perforated,
      • Date and time tarps were removed, and
      • Record if tarps were perforated and/or removed early. Describe the conditions that caused early tarp perforation and/or removal.
    • Complaint details (if applicable):
      • Pigment Treated Area (e.g., on-site handler, person off-site),
      • If off-site person, name, address, and phone number of person filing complaint, and
      • Description of incidents, equipment failure, or communication problems during emergency procedures followed after complaint.
    • Air monitoring results:
      • When sensory irritation was experienced:
        • Date, time, location, and handler task/activity where irritation was observed and
      • Resulting action (e.g., cease operations, continue operations with air-purifying respirators, implement Emergency Response Plan).
      • When using a direct read detection device:
        • Sample date(s), time(s), location(s), and concentration(s),
        • Handler task/activity monitored (if applicable), and
      • Resulting action (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 training, changes in handlers responsible for completing emergency tasks, changes in communication between certified applicator, owner, and other handlers).

  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 to correct problems. Approach from upwind to make necessary repairs. Do not enter area without the required PPE until the spill has evaporated or the leak has been fixed. Contaminated water, soil, and other cleanup debris is a toxic hazardous waste. Report spill to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the reportable quantity of 1000 lbs. is exceeded.

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