

■ Soil Fumigation Management Plan ■



Sectagon[®]-42

Agricultural Fumigant

Sectagon[®]-K54

Agricultural Fumigant



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Soil Fumigation Management Plan

Acknowledgments

Prepared in cooperation with Mr. Tom Hoffman, Washington State Department of Agriculture and multiple resources for content and format including:

USDA APHIS Emergency Aid and Safety Guidelines for Managing Pesticide Spills

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/treatment_pdf/07_03_emergencyaidandsafetymanagingpesticidespills.pdf

Minnesota Department of Agriculture Incident Response Plan

<http://www.mda.state.mn.us/news/publications/chemfert/responseplanlong.pdf>

Washington State Department of Agriculture

<http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Pesticides/ComplianceActivities.htm>

<http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Pesticides/LawsRules.htm>

Chemtrec Resources for Emergency Responders

<http://www.chemtrec.com/Chemtrec/>

And various other state emergency response guides.

Disclaimer

The Fumigation Management Plan is for general information purposes and may not meet all pertinent federal and state guidelines. User must be aware of all local requirements.

Always read and follow Sectagon 42 and Sectagon-K54 label directions.

Sectagon[®]-42 Sectagon[®]-K54

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Do not handle Sectagon without proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Review appropriate handler PPE requirements on label.

Do not use leather gloves or leather boots.

Safety Equipment Checklist for Handlers (modify as needed)

Medical evaluation completed and on file with employer
Respirator Fit Test (date; where is this filed?)
Record of employee training on type of respirator used
Clean respirator after use
Store respirator in clean area, outside of a pesticide treatment or storage area, and in a sealable bag or container
Check cartridges – change date: Change out schedule according to manufacturer specifications
Are cartridges appropriate for the pesticide? (Verify with label)
Chemical-resistant gloves
Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
Chemical-resistant apron
Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
Clean and maintain PPE per manufacture's instructions
Face-sealing goggles unless full-face respirator is worn
Eye-flush – WPS recommends at least 1 pint per person
Potable wash water – WPS recommends at least 3 gallons per person
Clean and maintain PPE per manufacture's instructions
Wash clothing separately from other laundry with detergent and hot water. Wash PPE after each day's use. Discard highly contaminated or saturated clothing.
Access to pesticide label and MSDS
Recognize the odor of metam and MITC
Recognize symptoms associated with different types of exposure
Familiar with first aid measures
Clean change of clothes, such as a coverall, in case clothes become contaminated
Familiar with response procedures in the event of a spill
Read the pesticide label and understand relevant provisions
Chemical-resistant clothing includes materials made from neoprene, nitrile, or latex or coated with PVC (vinyl).

Signature: _____

Date: _____

When is PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) required?

1) Handlers Performing Direct-Contact Tasks

Direct-contact tasks include:

- mixing, loading or fumigant transfer with or without dry-disconnect fittings.
- equipment calibration or adjustment
- equipment cleanup and repair
- product sampling
- application or soil-sealing outside an enclosed cab
- any activity less than 6 feet from an unshielded pressurized hose containing this product
- spill cleanup
- removal of tarp or plastic film
- rinsate disposal
- cleanup of small spills
- preparing containers for aeration
- any other handling task not otherwise listed in (2) or (3) below

Applicators and other handlers performing direct-contact activities must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, or when mixing, loading, or transferring without dry-disconnect fittings
- Face-sealing goggles, unless full-face respirator is worn
- A respirator with either an organic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or a NIOSH-approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or canister with any N, R, P or HE prefilter.

2) Handlers in Enclosed Cabs

Applicators and other handlers in enclosed cabs must wear:

- Coveralls
- Shoes and socks

Plus, if pungent, rotten-egg odor of this product can be detected inside the enclosed cab, the handlers in the cab must wear:

- Face-sealing goggles, unless full-face respirator is worn
- A respirator with either an organic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or a NIOSH-approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or canister with any N, R, P or HE prefilter.

When is PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) required? (cont.)

In addition, the PPE specified in (1) for direct-contact activities must be immediately available in the enclosed cab and must be worn if the handler leaves the enclosed cab to perform any direct-contact activity.

The enclosed cab must meet the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR 170.240(d)(5).

3) Handlers in Treated Areas While Entry Is Restricted

While entry is restricted (see “Entry Restrictions” in the Agricultural Use Requirements box elsewhere in this labeling), only the following handling tasks may be performed in a treated area outdoors:

- Assessing/adjusting the soil seal
- Assessing pest control, application technique, or application efficacy
- Sampling air or soil for this product

All other tasks are prohibited until the entry restriction is over.

Handlers performing the above tasks must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear and socks

Plus: If pungent, rotten-egg odor of this product can be detected outdoors, handlers must wear:

- Face-sealing goggles (unless full-face respirator is worn) and
- A respirator with either an organic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or a NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or canister with any N, R, P or HE prefilter.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

1. Respirator Requirements:

When a respirator is required for use with this product, the following criteria must be met:

- Cartridges or canisters must be replaced daily or when odor or irritation from this product becomes apparent, whichever is sooner.
- Respirators must be fit-tested and fit-checked using a program that conforms to OSHA’s requirements (described in 29 CFR Part 1910.134).

2. Dispose of Contaminated Clothing:

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with liquid from this product. Do not reuse them.

3. Clean and Maintain PPE:

Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separate from other laundry. Wash PPE after each day’s use.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

First Aid

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 eye 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 eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If Inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, 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 the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Hot Line Number

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

Note to Physician

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Chemigation: Center Pivot and Linear Move General Operating Procedures

These General Operating Procedures for center pivot and linear move chemigation and all label directions must be followed when using Sectagon. Whenever Sectagon is applied there is the potential for off-gassing and odors. By following sound management and stewardship practices, the potential for odors moving off the site can be minimized or possibly eliminated.

- All applicators using Sectagon must receive annual training.
- All use of Sectagon must comply with federal label and applicable state laws and rules and, if existing, local ordinances.
- Follow all DOT requirements for handling and transportation of Sectagon, including but not limited to, transportation in stainless steel tanks; placarding; inspected and working valves, hoses, gauges, etc.
- Properly store and label Sectagon in approved bulk storage tank.
- Install lock on shut-off valve to secure bulk storage tank when not in use.
- Use only tanks constructed with materials approved for handling metam-sodium and metam potassium.
- Inspect, repair and monitor application equipment including the center pivot or linear move for proper maintenance and correct operation. Catch can testing may be used to evaluate uniformity of distribution of the irrigation application system.
- All center pivots and linear move systems must be inspected and have, at a minimum, proper functioning anti-siphon devices and backflow prevention devices. There can be no leakage at the injection site that allows non-target discharge of Sectagon.
- Inter-connect injector pump with irrigation pump power supply so if the water flow or center pivot stops, the injection pump shuts off.
- Operate the irrigation system at the lowest pressure possible to maintain coverage and minimize drift. Low-pressure systems (35 psi or less) outfitted with drop tubes to bring nozzles closer to soil surface are recommended to minimize drift.
- Center pivots equipped with impact head sprinklers are not recommended for chemigation.
- **Chemigation must be continuously monitored to avoid application during conditions that may promote off-site movement or may pose a risk to bystanders or a sensitive area.**
- **End-guns should not be used outside of field margins adjacent to sensitive sites or during conditions prone to off-site movement. Do not use end-guns in situations where spray will contact public roads. Do not use end-guns in situations adjacent to high traffic roads, highways or interstates. Shut off end-guns 50 feet before fumigant solution comes into contact of public roads and/or any sensitive areas.**
- A Site Specific Fumigation Management Plan (FMP) is prepared and available for every application site. FMP shall include Product Label, Product MSDS, Emergency Response procedures, Emergency Contacts with phone numbers and Applicator license information.

Monitoring the Application Site

Any field treated with Sectagon regardless of application method should be monitored during the application process. This requires a person with full awareness of weather conditions and location of sensitive areas around the treatment area, and familiarity with the operation of the application equipment. The individual responsible for monitoring the site needs to be aware of:

- Location and occupancy of sensitive areas (Site Plan)
- Air and soil temperature (current and forecast)
- Wind conditions (current and forecast)
- Application equipment setup, operation, and calibration
- Proper field preparation
- Proper signage: placement and both start and end dates and time, and removal timeframe
- Awareness of odors downwind of treated site
- Emergency response procedures
- Application records

Weather

Be aware of adverse weather conditions (inversions, temperature, wind, etc.) during application of Sectagon, especially when applying near sensitive areas. There is a high potential for air inversions if all the following conditions apply:

- During nighttime hours (generally between sunset and sunrise, but can occur as much as two hours before sunset or two hours after sunrise), and;
- Winds are blowing less than 8 mph, and;
- Stars are visible (skies are generally clear); and,
- Ambient air temperature is cooler than soil and/or chemigation water temperature.

Applications should be made near sensitive areas only in accordance with label directions and other applicable restrictions and only during periods when emissions from a field will rapidly dissipate, particularly in the unlikely (but potential) event problems occur during the application.

Meteorological conditions should be periodically measured (and recorded) throughout the application, particularly when the system is operating near a sensitive area.

Follow all label directions for correct field preparation.

Follow all label directions for correct Personal Protection Equipment (PPE).

DO NOT CHEMIGATE When:

- Soil temperature is outside the range of 40-90°F at 3-inch depth.
- Air temperature is above 80°F.
- Wind speed is greater than 10 mph.



**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY TO HUMANS.**
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.

Sectagon-42[®]

Agricultural Fumigant

FUMIGANT SOLUTION FOR SPECIFIC CROPS AS LISTED IN THIS LABEL

For suppression of: Nematodes, Fungi, Bacteria, Weeds, Weed seeds and Volunteer seeds.

42.2% SODIUM METHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sodium methyldithiocarbamate (anhydrous)] 42.2%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 57.8%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains 4.22 lbs. active ingredient per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER PELIGRO**

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

FIRST AID	
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 eye 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 eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	Call 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 the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-866-374-1975 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Probable mucousal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

EPA Reg. No. 61842-6

EPA Est. No. 61842-ID-001

EPA Est. No. 61842-WA-002

Manufactured by:

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Net Contents:



NSEPA12012010

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate or viton > 14 mils. For more options, follow the instructions for category H on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Handlers applying via weed sprayer while irrigation sprinklers are running or handlers who may be exposed to liquid spray while repairing a malfunctioning chemigation system or shutting off equipment must wear:

- chemical-resistant coveralls over long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- chemical-resistant gloves,
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- chemical-resistant headgear,
- protective eyewear, and
- respirator of the type specified in the respiratory protection section in the PPE requirements on this label.

Handlers wearing chemical-resistant attire are limited to 30 minutes of exposure in any 60 minute period to prevent heat illness, and, as required by the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides, employers of these handlers must take any necessary steps to avoid heat illness.

Except as required above, handlers transferring or loading liquid formulations, handlers operating motorized ground equipment with open cabs, handlers repairing or inactivating irrigation or chemigation equipment during application, and handlers cleaning up spills or equipment, must wear:

- coveralls over long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- chemical resistant gloves,
- chemical resistant footwear plus socks,
- chemical-resistant apron if transferring or loading the fumigant or cleaning up spills or equipment,
- protective eyewear, and
- respirator of the type specified in the PPE requirements for respiratory protection section in the PPE requirements on this label if triggered.

All other handlers including handlers operating motorized ground equipment with closed cabs (except for fumigant handlers who set up and calibrate chemigation and irrigation equipment and start the application from inside the application block) as stated in this labeling must wear:

- long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- shoes plus socks, and
- respirator of the type specified in the eye and respiratory protection section in the PPE requirements on this label if triggered.

All handlers who set-up and calibrate chemigation and irrigation equipment and start the application from inside the application block must wear:

- long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- shoes plus socks,
- protective eyewear, and
- respirator of the type specified in the respiratory protection section in the PPE requirements on this label if triggered.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

When respiratory protection is required, in lieu of protective eyewear, handlers must wear:

- at least a NIOSH-approved full-face, or helmet/hood style respirator with either

- an organic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or
- a respirator with a canister with any N, R, P or HE prefilter approved for pesticides (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G).

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to mammals, birds, aquatic invertebrates and fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Metam-sodium has certain properties and characteristics in common with chemicals that have been detected in groundwater (highly soluble in water and has low adsorption to soil).

For untarped applications, leaching and runoff may occur if there is heavy rainfall after soil fumigation. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

USE PRECAUTIONS

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: [NON-REFILLABLE CONTAINERS] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip

it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

[REFILLABLE CONTAINERS]

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For suppression of: Nematodes, Fungi, Bacteria, Weeds, Weed seeds and Volunteer seeds.

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Use in greenhouses is prohibited. Application with handheld equipment is prohibited.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

The following activities are prohibited from being performed in the fumigant application block (i.e., the field or portion of a field treated with a fumigant in any 24-hour period or, for center pivot applications which occur over many days, the total acres of a field treated) by anyone other than persons who have been appropriately trained and equipped as handlers in accordance with the requirements in the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170), from the start of the application until the entry-restricted period ends (NOTE: persons installing, perforating, removing, repairing, and monitoring tarps are considered handlers for the durations listed below). Those activities include those persons:

- Participating in the application as supervisors, loaders, drivers, tractor co-pilots, shovelers, cross ditchers, or as other direct application participants (the application starts when the fumigant is first introduced into the soil and ends after the fumigant has stopped being delivered/dispensed to the soil);
- Using devices to take air samples to monitor fumigant air concentrations;
- Persons cleaning up fumigant spills (this does not include emergency personnel not associated with the fumigation application);
- Handling or disposing of fumigant containers;
- Cleaning, handling, adjusting, or repairing the parts of fumigation equipment that may contain fumigant residues;
- Installing, repairing, operating or removing irrigation equipment in the application block;
- Entering the application site to perform scouting, crop advising, or monitoring tasks;
- Installing, perforating (cutting, punching, slicing, poking), removing, repairing, or monitoring tarps:
 - until 14 days after application is complete if tarps are not perforated and removed during those 14 days, or
 - until tarp removal is complete if tarps are **both** perforated **and** removed less than 14 days after application; or
 - until 48 hours after tarps perforation is complete if they will not be removed within 14 days after application.

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

- Performing any handling tasks as defined by the Worker Protection Standard
- In addition to the above, persons outside the perimeter of the application block who visually monitor application equipment to ensure proper functioning and monitor fumigant air concentration in accordance with the fumigant site monitoring requirement must also be trained and equipped as handlers in accordance with the requirements in the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170).

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

PROTECTION FOR HANDLERS

For all applications except water run: from the start of the application until the fumigant has stopped being delivered/dispensed into the soil, i.e., after the soil is sealed, the certified applicator must be at the fumigation site in the line of sight of the application and must directly supervise all persons performing handling activities.

For all water-run applications (e.g., sprinkler/chemigation, wheel line, center pivot, lateral move, drip, flood, etc.), the certified applicator must be at the fumigation site in the line of sight of the application to start the application including set-up, calibration, and initiation of the application. The certified applicator may leave the site but must return at least every two hours to visually inspect the equipment to ensure proper functioning and must directly supervise all Worker Protection Standard trained handlers on-site until the fumigation has stopped being delivered/dispensed into the soil. Worker Protection Standard-trained handlers may perform the monitoring functions in place of the certified applicator but must be under the supervision of the certified applicator and able to communicate with the certified applicator at all times during monitoring activities via cell phone or other means. The results of monitoring activities must be captured in the Fumigant Management Plan (FMP).

For handling activities that take place after the fumigant has been delivered/dispensed into the soil until the entry restricted period expires, the certified applicator does not have to be on-site, but must have communicated, in a manner that can be understood by the site owner/operator 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).

The results of communication activities must be captured in the FMP.

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

The certified applicator must provide Fumigant Safe Handling information to each handler involved in the application or confirm that each handler participating in the application has received Fumigant Safe Handling information in a manner they can understand in the past twelve months. Fumigant Safe Handling information will be provided where this product is purchased or at www.epa.gov/fumiganttraining.

The certified applicator supervising the application and the owner/operator of the establishment where the fumigation 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 defined in this labeling are excluded from application block during the entry restricted period.

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.

At least one handler must have the appropriate respirator and cartridges available, and they must be fit-tested, trained, and medically examined.

The fumigation handler employer must confirm and document in the FMP that an air purifying respirator and appropriate cartridges of the type specified in the PPE section of this labeling are immediately available for each handler who will wear one.

This must be documented in the FMP.

Cartridges or canisters must be replaced when odor or irritation from this product becomes apparent, if the measured concentration of MITC is greater than 6000 ppb, or after 8 hours of use, whichever occurs first.

RESPIRATOR FIT TESTING, MEDICAL QUALIFICATION, AND TRAINING

Employers must verify that any handler that uses a respirator is:

- Fit-tested and fit-checked using a program that conforms to OSHA's requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910.134)
- Trained using a program that conforms to OSHA's requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910.134)
- Examined by a qualified medical practitioner to ensure physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator to be worn. A qualified medical practitioner is a physician or other licensed health care professional who will evaluate the ability of a worker to wear a respirator. The initial evaluation consists of a questionnaire that asks about medical conditions (such as a heart condition) that would be problematic for respirator use. If concerns are identified, then additional evaluations, such as a physical exam, might be necessary. The initial evaluation must be done before respirator use begins. Handlers must be reexamined by a qualified medical practitioner if their health status or respirator style or use-conditions change. Upon request by local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel, employers must provide documentation how they have complied with these requirements.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND STOP WORK TRIGGERS

The following procedures must be followed to determine whether an air-purifying respirator is required or if operations must cease for any person performing a handling task as defined in this labeling.

- If at any time any handler experiences sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) then either:
 - An air-purifying respirator must be worn by all handlers who remain in the application block, or
 - Operations must cease and handlers not wearing an air-purifying respirator must leave the application block.
- Handlers can remove respirators or resume operations if two consecutive breathing-zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart show that levels of MITC have decreased to less than 600 ppb, provided that handlers do not experience sensory irritation. Samples must be taken where the irritation is first experienced.
- During the collection of air samples, an air-purifying respirator must be worn by the handler taking the air samples.
- When using monitoring devices to monitor air concentration levels, a direct reading detection device, such as a Draeger or Sensidyne device must be used. The devices must have a sensitivity of at least 600 ppb for MITC.
- When respirators are worn, then air monitoring samples must be collected at least every 2 hours in the breathing zone of a handler performing a representative handling task.
- When breathing zone samples are required, they must be taken outside respiratory protection equipment and within a ten inch radius of handler's nose and mouth.
- If at any time: (1) a handler experiences any sensory irritation when wearing an air-purifying respirator, or (2) an air sample is greater than or equal to 6,000 ppb, then all handler activities must cease and handlers must be removed from the application block. If operations cease the emergency plan detailed in the FMP must be implemented.
- Handlers can resume work activities without respiratory protection, if two consecutive breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart show levels of MITC have decreased to less than 600 ppb, provided that handlers do not experience sensory irritation. During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the irritation is experienced.
- Work activities can resume if all the following conditions exist provided that the appropriate air-purifying respirator is worn:
 - Two consecutive breathing zone samples for MITC taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 6,000 ppb,
 - Handlers do not experience sensory irritation while wearing the air-purifying respirator, and
 - Cartridges have been changed.
 - During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator must be worn by

the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the irritation is first experienced.

TARP PERFORATION AND/OR REMOVAL

IMPORTANT: Persons perforating, repairing, removing, and/or monitoring tarps are defined, within certain time limitations, as handlers (see definition of fumigant handlers in this labeling) and 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 fumigant injection into the soil is complete (e.g., after injection of the fumigant product and tarps have been laid or after drip lines have been purged and tarps have been laid), unless a weather condition exists which necessitates the need for early perforation or removal. See *Early Tarp Removal for Broadcast Applications Only* and *Early Tarp Perforation for Flood Prevention Activities* sections.
- If tarps will be removed before planting, tarp removal must not begin until at least 2 hours after tarp perforation is complete.
- If tarps will not be removed before planting, planting or transplanting must not begin until at least 48 hours after the tarp perforation is complete.
- If tarps are left intact for a minimum of 14 days after fumigant injection into the soil is complete, planting or transplanting may take place while the tarps are being perforated.
- Each tarp panel used for broadcast fumigation must be perforated.
- Tarps used for fumigations may be perforated manually **ONLY** for the following situations:
 - At the beginning of each row when a coultter blade (or other device which performs similarly) is used on a motorized vehicle such as an ATV.
 - In fields that are 1 acre or less.
 - During flood prevention activities.
- In all other instances tarps must be perforated (cut, punched, poked, or sliced) only by mechanical methods.
- Tarp perforation for broadcast fumigations must be completed before noon.
- For broadcast fumigations, tarps must not be perforated if rainfall is expected within 12 hours.
- Early Tarp Removal for Broadcast Applications Only:
 - Tarps may be removed before the required 5 days (120 hours) if adverse weather conditions have compromised the integrity of the tarp, provided that the compromised tarp poses a safety hazard. *Adverse weather* includes high wind, hail, or storms that blow tarps off the field and create a hazard, e.g., tarps blowing into power lines and onto roads. A *compromised tarp* is a tarp that due to an adverse weather condition is no longer performing its intended function and is creating a hazard.
 - If tarps are removed before the required 5 days have elapsed due to adverse weather, the events must be documented in the post-fumigation summary section of the FMP.
- Early Tarp Perforation for Flood Prevention Activities
 - Tarp perforation is allowed before the 5 days (120 hours) have elapsed if rain necessitates field drainage.
 - Tarps must be immediately retucked and packed after soil removal.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

ENTRY-RESTRICTED PERIOD

Entry (including early entry that would otherwise be permitted under the Worker Protection Standard) by any person – other than a correctly trained and PPE-equipped handler who is performing a handling task listed on this labeling – is PROHIBITED from the start of the application until:

- 5 days (120 hours) after the application is complete for untarped applications, or
- 5 days (120 hours) after application is complete if tarps are not perforated and removed for at least 14 days following application (Note: persons installing, repairing, or monitoring tarps are handlers until 14 days after the application is complete if tarps are not perforated and removed during those 14 days), or
- 48 hours after tarps perforation is complete if they will not be removed for at least 14 days following application, or
- Tarp removal is completed if tarps are both perforated and removed less than 14 days after application.

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

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

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,”
- Metam Sodium fumigation in Use.”
- the date and time of fumigation,
- the date and time entry restricted period is lifted,
- “Sectagon 42”, and
- name, address, and telephone number of the certified applicator in charge of the fumigation.

Post the Fumigant Treated Area sign instead of the Worker Protection Standard sign for this application but follow all Worker Protection Standard requirements pertaining to location, legibility, size, and timing of posting and removal.

Post the Fumigant Treated Area signs at all entrances to the application block (i.e. the field or portion of a field treated with a fumigant in any 24-hour period or, for center pivot applications with occur over many days, the total acres of a field treated and not separated by a 12 hour interruption).

MANDATORY GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (GAPs):

The following GAPs must be followed during all fumigant applications. All measurements and other documentation planned to ensure that the mandatory GAPs are achieved must be recorded in the FMP and/or the post-application summary report.

Shank Applications

Wind Speed

- Wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach at least 5 mph during the application.

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions, Injection Depth, and Soil Sealing

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

The injection point for bedded and broadcast applications shall be a minimum of 3 inches from the final soil/air interface. Chisel traces must be eliminated following an application and the soil surface must be sealed immediately after application using one of the following methods:

- Compaction with a bed-shaper, roller, press wheel or similar device, OR
- Covering the treated soil with 3-6 inches of untreated soil, OR
- Applying a minimum of a ½-inch of water beginning immediately after application of a set and completing the water treatment within four hours, OR
- Covering treated area with a tarp.

Tarps

- When tarps are used for emission control, tarps must be installed immediately after application.
- When tarps are used, a written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP that includes:
 - Schedule and procedures for checking tarps for damage, tears, and other problems,
 - Plans for determining when and how repairs to tarp will be made, and by whom,
 - Minimum time following injection that tarp will be repaired,
 - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired,
 - Other factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted,
 - Schedule, equipment and methods used to cut tarp,
 - Aeration plans and procedures following cutting and/or slitting prior to tarp removal or planting, and
 - Schedule, equipment, and procedures for tarp removal.

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature at the injection depth is 90 degrees F.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior to the application, subject to the exception below.
- **EXCEPTION:** In areas where soil moisture must exceed field capacity to form a bed (e.g., certain regions in Florida), soil capacity (field capacity) may exceed the 80% allocated above.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture

in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior the application, the USDA *Feel Method* test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity (field capacity) requirement is met:

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPLICATION AND EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- Do not apply or allow fumigant to drain or drip onto the soil surface. Injectors must be placed below the soil surface before product flow begins. 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.
- Application equipment must be in good working order.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Dry connect fittings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.
- Sight gauges and pressure gauges must be working.
- Nozzles and metering devices must be the correct size and sealed and unobstructed.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- Each nozzle must be equipped with a flow monitor, e.g. mechanical, electronic, or Red-ball type monitor.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- All rigs must include a filter to remove any particulates from the fumigant, and a check valve that is visible to the tractor pilot during application to prevent backflow of the

fumigant into the pressurizing cylinder.

- All rigs must include a flow meter or a flow monitoring device.
- All rigs must have a constant pressure system with orifice plates to insure the proper amount of fumigant is applied.
- Valves, vacuum relief valves, and low pressure drains must be in place, operational, and leak free.
- Interlocking controls must be installed and functioning.
- Use only positive displacement pumps. Do NOT use impellers made of brass, aluminum, or galvanized material.
- Before using a fumigation rig for the first time, or when preparing it for use after storage, the operator must check the following items carefully:
 - Check the filter, and clean or replace the filter element as required.
 - Check all tubes and chisels to make sure they are free of debris and obstructions.
 - Check and clean the orifice plates.

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

Wind Speed

- Wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach at least 5 mph during the application.

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions, Injection Depth, and Soil Sealing

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

Apply the product on the soil immediately ahead of the bed-shaping equipment. The soil surface must be compacted immediately after application using one of the following methods:

- Compaction with a bed-shaper, roller, press wheel or similar device, OR
- Covering the treated soil with 3-6 inches of untreated soil, OR

- Applying a minimum of a ½-inch of water beginning immediately after application of a set and completing the water treatment within four hours, OR
- Covering treated area with a tarp.

Tarps

- When tarps are used for emission control, tarps must be installed immediately after application.
- When tarps are used, a written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP that includes:
 - Schedule and procedures for checking tarps for damage, tears, and other problems,
 - Plans for determining when and how repairs to tarp will be made, and by whom,
 - Minimum time following injection that tarp will be repaired,
 - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired,
 - Other factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted,
 - Schedule, equipment and methods used to cut tarp,
 - Aeration plans and procedures following cutting and /or slitting prior to tarp removal or planting, and
 - Schedule, equipment, and procedures for tarp removal.

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature at the injection depth is 90 degrees F.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

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

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

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

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

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

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

(agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

- Do not apply or allow fumigant to drain or drip onto the soil surface
- Application equipment must be in good working order.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Dry connect fittings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.
- Sight gauges and pressure gauges must be working.
- Nozzles and metering devices must be the correct size and sealed and unobstructed.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- Each nozzle must be equipped with a flow monitor, e.g. mechanical, electronic, or Red-ball type monitor.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- All rigs must include a filter to remove any particulates from the fumigant, and a check valve that is visible to the tractor pilot during application to prevent backflow of the fumigant into the pressurizing cylinder.
- Before using a fumigation rig for the first time, or when preparing it for use after storage, the operator must check the following items carefully:
 - Check the filter, and clean or replace the filter element as required.
 - Check all tubes and chisels to make sure they are free of debris and obstructions.
 - Check and clean the orifice plates.

Rotary Tiller Applications

Wind Speed

- Wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach at least 5 mph during the application.

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions, Injection Depth, and Soil Sealing

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

application. The soil must be tilled, at a minimum to the depth of the treatment zone.

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

Apply the product on the soil immediately ahead of the tiller. The soil surface must be compacted immediately after application using one of the following methods:

- Compaction with a bed-shaper, roller, press wheel or similar device, OR
- Covering the treated soil with 3-6 inches of untreated soil, OR
- Applying a minimum of a ½-inch of water beginning immediately after application of a set and completing the water treatment within four hours, OR
- Covering treated area with a tarp.

Tarps

- When tarps are used for emission control, tarps must be installed immediately after application.
- When tarps are used, a written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP that includes:
 - Schedule and procedures for checking tarps for damage, tears, and other problems,
 - Plans for determining when and how repairs to tarp will be made, and by whom,
 - Minimum time following injection that tarp will be repaired,
 - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired,
 - Other factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted,
 - Schedule, equipment and methods used to cut tarp,
 - Aeration plans and procedures following cutting and /or slitting prior to tarp removal or planting, and
 - Schedule, equipment, and procedures for tarp removal.

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature at the injection depth is 90 degrees F.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

- Do not apply or allow fumigant to drain or drip onto the soil surface.
- Application equipment must be in good working order.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Dry connect fittings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.
- Sight gauges and pressure gauges must be working.
- Nozzles and metering devices must be the correct size and sealed and unobstructed.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- Each nozzle must be equipped with a flow monitor, e.g. mechanical, electronic, or Red-ball type monitor.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- All rigs must include a filter to remove any particulates from the fumigant, and a check valve that is visible to the tractor pilot during application to prevent backflow of the fumigant into the pressurizing cylinder.
- Before using a fumigation rig for the first time, or when preparing it for use after storage, the operator must check the following items carefully:
 - Check the filter, and clean or replace the filter element as required.
 - Check all tubes and chisels to make sure they are free of debris and obstructions.
 - Check and clean the orifice plates.

Center Pivot Applications

Wind Speed

- For sprinkler or center pivot applications: 1) not using a solid stream type nozzle, OR 2) having a release height or spray height greater than 4 feet, OR 3) having 30 lbs or greater PSI at the sprinkler head, wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach 5 mph during the application and the maximum wind speed is 10 mph.
- For sprinkler or center pivot applications using 1) solid stream, AND 2) having release height and spray height less than 4 feet, AND 3) having 29 lbs. or less PSI at the sprinkler head, wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach 5 mph during the application and the maximum wind speed is 25 mph.

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions*

section) and whether fumigation should proceed.

- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions

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

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature is 90 degrees F, measured at 3 inches in depth.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior to the application.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior the application, the USDA *Feel Method* test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity (field capacity) requirement is met:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Flushing Irrigation Lines

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

- Anti-siphon and back-flow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.
- Use only tanks constructed with materials approved for handling metam. Tanks must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.
- Tanks must have proper pesticide labels on them.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- Use only positive displacement pumps. Do NOT use impellers made of brass, aluminum, or galvanized material.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, inspection port, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally-closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Solid Set Sprinkler Applications

Wind Speed

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

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions

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

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature is 90 degrees F, measured at 3 inches in depth.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior to the application.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior to the application, the USDA *Feel Method* test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity (field capacity) requirement is met:

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

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

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

forefinger.

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

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

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

Flushing Irrigation Lines

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

- Anti-siphon and back-flow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.
- Use only tanks constructed with materials approved for handling metam. Tanks must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.
- Tanks must have proper pesticide labels on them.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- Use only positive displacement pumps. Do NOT use impellers made of brass, aluminum, or galvanized material.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, inspection port, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally-closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Drench Applications

Wind Speed

- Wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach 5 mph during the application.

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
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Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions

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

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature is 90 degrees F, measured at 3 inches in depth.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior to the application.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior the application, the USDA *Feel Method* test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity (field capacity) requirement is met:

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

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

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

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

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

- If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches below the surface of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage prior to the application. To conserve existing soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.
- Applications must be followed immediately with .20 to .50 inches of water through solid set sprinklers.
- A minimum of two or more water seals must be applied; one water seal on the first evening of the application and the second on the second evening of the day after application.

Application and Equipment Considerations

- Anti-siphon and back-flow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.
- Use only tanks constructed with materials approved for handling metam. Tanks must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.
- Tanks must have proper pesticide labels on them.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Dry connect fittings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- Each nozzle must be equipped with a flow monitor, e.g., mechanical electronic, or Red-ball type monitor.
- To inject fumigant, use a metering system, effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the fumigant and capable of being fitted with system interlocking controls.
- Nozzles and metering devices are of correct size and are sealed and unobstructed.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, inspection port, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally-closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will

stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

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

Drip Applications

Wind Speed

- Wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach at least 5 mph during the application.

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions

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

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature is 90 degrees F, measured at 3 inches in depth.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior to the application, subject to the exception below.
- **EXCEPTION:** In areas where soil moisture must exceed field capacity to form a bed (e.g., certain regions in Florida), soil capacity (field capacity) may exceed the 80% allocated above.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture

in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior the application, the USDA *Feel Method* test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity (field capacity) requirement is met:

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

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

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

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

Tarps

- When tarps are used for emission control in drip irrigation the tarps must be installed immediately after application.
- When tarps are used, a written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP that that includes:
 - Schedule and procedures for checking tarps for damage, tears, and other problems,
 - Plans for determining when and how repairs to tarp will be made, and by whom,
 - Minimum time following injection that tarp will be repaired,
 - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired,
 - Other factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted,
 - Schedule, equipment and methods used to cut tarp,
 - Aeration plans and procedures following cutting and/or slitting prior to tarp removal or planting, and
 - Schedule, equipment, and procedures for tarp removal.

Flushing Drip Irrigation Lines

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

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

Flood Basin, Furrow and Border Applications

Wind Speed

- Wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach at least 5 mph during the application.

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

- Unfavorable weather conditions block upward movement of air, which results in trapping fumigant vapors near the ground. The resulting air mass can move off-site in unpredictable directions. These conditions typically exist prior to sunset and continue past sunrise and persist as late as noontime. Unfavorable conditions are common on

nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind and their presence can be indicated by ground fog or smog and can also be identified by smoke from a ground source that flattens out below a ceiling layer and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud.

Soil Conditions

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

Tarps

- When tarps are used for emission control, tarps must be installed immediately after application.
- When tarps are used, a written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP that includes:
 - Schedule and procedures for checking tarps for damage, tears, and other problems,
 - Plans for determining when and how repairs to tarp will be made, and by whom,
 - Minimum time following injection that tarp will be repaired,
 - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired,
 - Other factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted,
 - Schedule, equipment and methods used to cut tarp,
 - Aeration plans and procedures following cutting and /or slitting prior to tarp removal or planting, and
 - Schedule, equipment, and procedures for tarp removal.

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature is 90 degrees F, measured at 3 inches in depth.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior to the application, subject to the exception below.
- EXCEPTION: In areas where soil moisture must exceed field capacity to form a bed (e.g., certain regions in Florida), soil capacity (field capacity) may exceed the 80% allocated above.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior the application, the USDA *Feel Method* test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity (field capacity) requirement is met:
 - **coarse** textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% available soil water moisture) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not ribbon.

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

medium textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam) there must be enough moisture (50 - 75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball, very light staining

on fingers, darkened color, pliable, and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.

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

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

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

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

Site-Specific Fumigation Management Plan (FMP):

Prior to the start of fumigation, the certified applicator supervising the application must verify that a site-specific fumigation management plan (FMP) exists for each application block (i.e., the field or portion of a field treated with a fumigant in any 24-hour period, or for center pivot applications, which occur over many days, the total acres of a field treated). In addition, agricultural operations fumigating multiple application blocks as part of a larger fumigation may format their 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, separate sections.

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

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

Each site specific FMP must contain the following elements:

- Applicator information (name, phone number, pesticide applicator license number and/or certificate number, employer name, employer address)
- General site information
 - Application block location (e.g., county, township, range, quadrant), address, or global positioning system (GPS) coordinates
 - Name, address, and, phone number of owner/operator of the application block
- General application information (target application date/window, brand name of fumigant, EPA registration number)
- Tarp Information and procedures for repair, perforation and removal (if tarp is used)
 - Brand name, lot number, thickness
 - Name and phone number of person responsible for repairing tarps
 - Schedule for checking tarps for damage, tears, and other problems
 - Maximum time following notification of damage that the person(s) responsible for tarp repair will respond
 - Minimum time following application that tarp will be repaired
 - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired
 - Other factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted
 - Name and phone number of person responsible for cutting and/or removing tarps (if other than certified applicator)
 - Equipment/methods used to cut tarps
 - Schedule and target dates for cutting tarps
 - Schedule and target dates for removing tarps
- Soil conditions (description of soil texture in application block, method used to determine soil moisture)
- Weather conditions (summary of forecasted conditions for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigant application)
 - Wind speed
 - Inversion conditions (e.g., shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion)
 - Air stagnation advisory
- Respirators and other personal protective equipment (PPE) for handlers (handler task, protective clothing, respirator type, respirator cartridge type, respirator cartridge replacement schedule, eye protection, gloves, other PPE)
- Emergency procedures (evacuation routes, locations of telephones, contact information for first responders, local/state/federal/tribal contacts, key personnel and emergency procedures/responsibilities in case of an incident, equipment/tarp/seal failure, odor complaints, or other emergencies).
- Fumigant Treated Area posting procedures (name, address, and phone number of person(s) who will post Fumigant Treated Area signs, location of posting Fumigant Treated Area signs, procedures for Fumigant Treated Area sign removal).
- Plan describing how communication will take place between applicator, land owner/operator, and other on-site handlers (e.g., tarp cutters/removers, irrigators) for complying with label requirements (e.g., treated area location, timing of tarp cutting and removal, PPE).
 - Name and phone number of persons contacted
 - Date contacted
- Authorized on-site personnel
 - Name, address, and phone number of handlers
 - Name, address, and phone number for employers of handlers
 - Tasks that each handler is authorized and trained to perform
 - For handlers designated to wear air purifying respirators (an air-purifying respirators required for a minimum of one handler):
 - date of medical qualification to wear an air-purifying respirator,
 - date of air-purifying respirator training, and

- date of fit-testing for the air-purifying respirator.
- Air monitoring plan
 - If sensory irritation is experienced, indicate whether operations will be ceased or operations will continue with an air-purifying respirator
 - If the intention is to cease operations when sensory irritation is experienced, provide the name, address, and phone number of the handler that will perform monitoring activities prior to operations resuming
- When air-purifying respirators are worn:
 - Representative handler tasks to be monitored
 - Monitoring equipment to be used and timing of monitoring
- Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)
 - Description of applicable mandatory GAPs
 - Measurements and documentation to ensure GAPs are achieved (e.g., measurement of soil and other site conditions)
- Description of hazard communication. (e.g., The treated area has been posted in accordance with the label. Pesticide product labels and material safety data sheets are on-site and readily available for employees to review.)
- Record-keeping procedures (the owner/operator of the application block as well as the certified applicator, must keep a signed copy of the site-specific FMP for 2 years from the date of application).

For situations where an initial FMP is developed and certain elements do not change for multiple fumigation sites (e.g. applicator information, authorized on-site personnel, record keeping procedures, emergency procedures, etc.) only elements that have changed need to be updated in the site-specific FMP provided the following:

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

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

Within 30 days of completing the application portion of the fumigation process, the certified applicator supervising the application must complete a post-fumigation application summary that describes any deviations from FMP that have occurred, measurements taken to comply with GAPs, as well as any complaints and/or incidents that have been reported to him/her.

The Post-Application Summary must contain the following elements:

- Actual date of the application, application rate, and size of application block fumigated
- Summary of weather conditions on the day of the application and during the 48-hour period following the fumigant application
- Tarp damage and repair information (if applicable)
 - Location and size of tarp damage
 - Description of tarp/tarp seal/tarp equipment failure
 - Date and time of tarp repair
- Tarp perforation/removal details (if applicable)
 - Description of tarp removal (if different than in the FMP)
 - Date tarps were perforated
 - Date tarps were removed
- Complaint details (if applicable)
 - Person filing complaint (e.g., on-site handler, person off-site)
 - If off-site person, name, address, and phone number of person filing complaint
 - Description of control measures or emergency procedures followed after complaint
- Description of incidents, equipment failure, or other emergency and emergency procedures followed (if applicable)

- Details of elevated air concentrations monitored on-site (if applicable)
 - Location of elevated air concentration levels
 - Description of control measures or emergency procedures followed
 - When sensory irritation experienced:
 - Date and time of sensory irritation
 - Handler task/activity
 - Handler location where irritation was observed
 - Resulting action (e.g., cease operations, continue operations with air-purifying respirators)
 - When using a direct read instrument:
 - Sample date and time
 - Handler task/activity
 - Handler location
 - Air concentration
 - Sampling method
- Date of Fumigant Treated Area sign removal
- Any deviations from the FMP
- Record-keeping procedures (the owner/operator of the application block as well as the certified applicator must keep a signed copy of the post-application summary for 2 years from the date of application)."

Maximum Application Rates for Pre-Plant Soil Fumigation

Maximum application rate is 320 lbs ai/A (75 gallons per treated acre).

Only for use on the following:

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

Crops grown solely for seed;

As well as (in alphabetical order):

alfalfa; amaranth (including leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala); anise; apple (including balsam, crabapple); apricot; artichokes; arugula (rocket); asparagus (nursery production only); barley; basil; beans (including: lima, green, fava, seed beans); beet (including garden);

berry (including black satin berry, blackberry, blueberry, boysenberry, chesterberry, lowberry, wild raspberry, youngberry, darrowberry, dewberry, cloudberry, elderberry, Cherokee blackberry, coryberry, European barberry, huckleberry, hullberry, gooseberry, cranberry, highbush cranberry, Himalayaberry, jostaberry, juneberry, Saskatoon berry, lingonberry, loganberry, lavacaberry, lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, bingleberry, mountain pepper berries, mulberry, olallieberry, dirksen thornless berry, nectarberry, Oregon evergreen berry, partridgeberry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, raspberry (black and red), ravenberry, riberry, rossberry, schisandra berry, serviceberry, Shawnee blackberry, strawberry)

bok choy; broccoli; brussels sprouts; cabbage (including Napa); calabaza; calamondin; cardoon; carrot; casaba; cauliflower; celeriac; celery (including: Chinese); celtuce; chayote (fruit); che; cherry (including: sweet and tart, chokecherry, pincherry); chervil; cheyenne; Chilean guava; Chinese greens; Chinese okra; Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); chinquapin; chironja; chrysanthemum; cilantro; citrus citron; citrus hybrids; collard; corn salad; corn; cotton; cress (including: upland, yellow rocket, winter cress); cucumber (including: Chinese cucumber); cucuzza; currant, (including: black, red, native and other varieties and hybrids);

dandelion; dill; dock (sorrel); eggplant; endive (escarole); fennel, Florence (finocchio); forest seedlings; garland; garlic; gherkin; ginger; gourd; grape; grapefruit; hechima; herbs (all); honey balls; honeysuckle; hyotan; kale; kiwifruit (including: fuzzy and hard); kohlrabi; kumquat; leek; lemon; lettuce (including: head and leaf); lime; loquat; mandarin (including: tangerine and satsuma); mango; mayhaw; maypop;

melon (including: bitter melon, cantaloupe, hybrids and/or cultivars, citron melon, Crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, mango melon, honeydew melon, muskmelon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon, watermelon);

mint; muntries; mustard; nectarine; nursery stock (fruit seedlings and rose bushes only); nursery tree crops (including crops like maple, ash, dogwood);

nut (including: almond, beech nut, cashew, chestnut, hickory nut, Brazil nut, macadamia nut (bush nut), filbert (hazelnut), pecan, pistachio, walnut (black and English/Persian); onion; orach; orange (including: sour and sweet); ornamentals; parsley; peas (including: English and garden); peach; peanut; pear (including: oriental and balsam); pepper; phalsa; plum (including: Chickasaw and Damson); plumcot; potato; prune (fresh); pummelo; pumpkin; purslane (including: garden and winter); quince;

radicchio (red chicory); radish (including Oriental); rappini; rhubarb; rye; salal; sea buckthorn; soybean; spinach (including: New Zealand, Malabar, Indian); squash, (including: summer, winter, butternut, straightneck, Acorn, crookneck, hubbard, scallop, spaghetti); sugar beet; sweet potato; swiss chard; tangelo; tangor; tobacco; tomatoes; tree nuts (orchard replant only); turf (including golf courses); turnip; vegetable marrow; wheat; yams; zucchini.

Application with cement grinder and shredder equipment is prohibited. Open-pour applications are prohibited.

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

Weeds and germinating weed seeds that are suppressed include Annual bluegrass, Bermuda grass, Chickweed, Dandelion, Ragweed, Henbit, Lambsquarter, Amaranthus sp. (Pigweed, Careless weed), Watergrass, Johnsongrass, Nutgrass, Wild morningglory, Purslane, Barnyardgrass, Crabgrass, Groundsel, Prickly lettuce, Pineappleweed, Nettleleaf, Goosefoot, Nightshade, Shepherdspurse, Stinging nettle, Malva, London rocket, and Fiddleneck. The best weed suppression is obtained when Sectagon 42 is applied to weeds that are actively growing.

The soil-borne plant pathogenic fungi suppressed include species of Verticillium, Rhizoctonia, Pythium, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia.

The plant parasitic nematodes which Sectagon 42 suppresses include Root knot, Lesion, Dagger, Lance, Needle, Pin, Reniform, Stunt, Stubby root, Sting and Spiral.

Note: Sectagon 42 will only suppress nematodes that are in the fumigated zone at the time of treatment. The fumigated zone is defined as the depth of penetration that Sectagon 42 achieves at the time of application. In Oregon and Washington, Sectagon 42 will only suppress *Miloidogyne chitwoodi*. Other pests suppressed include symphylids or garden centipedes.

TREATMENT GUIDELINES

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

Planning a Sectagon 42 Application

Preparing a Field for Application

Applying Sectagon 42

Preparing for Planting after Application of Sectagon 42

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

PLANNING A SECTAGON 42 APPLICATION

Time of Application

Apply Sectagon 42 after harvest and 14 to 21 days before a new crop is planted. In some

areas of North America, fall applications are preferred because the fumes dissipate over the winter, allowing planting to begin as soon as favorable springtime conditions arrive.

Application Rate

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

Application in Tank Mix with Liquid Fertilizer

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

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

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

DO NOT PLACE CAPS ON JAR, AS INCOMPATIBLE MIXES MAY EVOLVE HYDROGEN SULFIDE GAS.

USE PROMPTLY AFTER MIXING WITH WATER OR FERTILIZER. DO NOT ALLOW SOLUTION TO STAND.

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

Target Pest and Depth of Treatment

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

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

Organic Matter in the Soil

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

Soil Texture

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

Soil Temperature During Treatment

At the time of fumigation, the soil temperature should be in the range of 40°F-90°F (4°-32°C).

Phytotoxicity

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

APPLYING SECTAGON 42

Use of Diluted Sectagon 42

Do not store the diluted product. Use Sectagon 42 promptly after it has been mixed

with water. In dilute solutions in water Sectagon 42 decomposes over a period of days. Although Sectagon 42 is stable in its concentrated form, it is unstable in acid dilutions.

CHEMIGATION—GENERAL PROCEDURES

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

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

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

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

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

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

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

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank measuring of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

NOTICE: Do not operate irrigation systems without safety valves or other devices to prevent back siphoning of Sectagon 42 into water sources. Irrigation water treated with Sectagon 42 should be maintained on the treated area until the water is absorbed by the soil. The tank containing Sectagon 42 must be connected to the discharge side of the irrigation pump or other pressurized equipment attached to the irrigation line. Do not apply in irrigation systems that result in overlapping application of Sectagon 42. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target areas.

PREPARING FOR PLANTING AFTER APPLICATION OF SECTAGON 42

Effect of Rain

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

Recontamination

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

Interval Between Treatment and Planting

Because Sectagon 42 can be harmful to germinating and/or living plants, an appropriate interval must be observed between soil fumigation and planting. On well-drained soils which have a light to medium texture and which are not excessively wet or cold following

application, planting can begin 14 to 21 days after treatment. If soils are heavy or especially high in organic matter, or if they remain wet and or cold (below 60°F or 15°C) following application, a minimum interval of 30 days should be observed.

Aeration before planting

Soils including soils high in clay or organic matter, should be allowed to aerate and dry thoroughly after treatment with Sectagon 42. During cold and/or wet weather, frequent shallow cultivation can aid the escape of Sectagon 42 from the soil.

Testing for Dissipation of Sectagon 42

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

USES, APPLICATION METHODS & RATES

FIELD APPLICATION WHERE ENTIRE AREA IS BEING TREATED

POWER ROLL SEAL METHOD (NON-TARP)

Use a RO-TO-VATE & ROLL Applicator only. Contact your local agricultural extension service, distributor or the manufacturer for approved RO-TOVATE & ROLL Application specifications.

When to Treat: Apply Sectagon 42 2 to 6 weeks prior to planting, whenever soil type and conditions permit. For best results with annual crops, treat the soil each year. Do not use Sectagon 42 to treat any type of soil when it is cold and/or wet (when soil is colder than 40°F or contains more moisture than 80% field capacity).

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

IMPORTANT SOIL TREATMENT PRECAUTIONS

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

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

Note: The use of Sectagon 42 for the suppression of weeds, weed seeds and shallow inhabiting soil fungi requires that NO SOIL CULTIVATION OCCUR FOLLOWING TREATMENT until time of planting.

This method of treating soil with Sectagon 42 will not be effective for the suppression of nematodes outside the treated zone. This method of Sectagon 42 application can be used in combination with other soil fumigants to suppress the nematodes persisting in the surface 1 to 6 inches of soil normally not suppressed with injected soil fumigants.

Zone of treatment will be limited by diameter of applicator. If pest is deeper than applicator can treat to, use a different method. For further information contact your local agricultural extension service or the manufacturer.

SOIL INJECTION

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

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

SPRINKLER SYSTEM

Use only those sprinkler systems which give large water droplets to prevent excess loss. Use 37.5 to 75 gallons Sectagon 42 per acre for suppression of nematodes and fungi at a depth of 24 inches. For suppression of weeds and fungi at a depth of 8 inches or

less, use 15 to 75 gallons per acre. Inject the Sectagon 42 in enough water to reach to desired treatment depth. The product should be continuously metered into the irrigation system throughout the entire application period. Flush the system with only enough water to clear lines. If the soil surface dried quickly, reseal it with 15 minutes of water once a day for the next day or two.

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

CHECK OR FLOOD IRRIGATION

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

DISC APPLIED METHOD

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

DRIP IRRIGATION

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

APPLICATION TO BED OR ROWS

POWER ROLL SEAL METHOD (NON-TARP)

Use a modified RO-TO-VATE & ROLL Applicator only. Contact your local agricultural extension service, distributor or the manufacturer for approved RO-TO-VATE & ROLL Applicator specifications.

When to treat: Apply Sectagon 42 2 to 6 weeks prior to planting whenever soil type and conditions permit. For best results with annual crops, treat the soil each year. Do not use Sectagon 42 to treat any type of soil when it is cold and/or wet (when soil is colder than 40°F or contains more moisture than 80% field capacity).

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

IMPORTANT SOIL TREATMENT PRECAUTIONS

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

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

Note: The use of Sectagon 42 for the suppression of weeds, weed seeds and shallow inhabiting soil fungi requires that NO SOIL CULTIVATION OCCUR FOLLOWING TREATMENT until time of planting.

This method of treating soil with Sectagon 42 will not be effective for the suppression of nematodes outside the treated zone. This method of Sectagon 42 application can be used in combination with other soil fumigants to suppress the nematodes persisting in

the surface 1 to 6 inches of soil normally not suppressed with injected soil fumigants.

Zone of treatment will be limited by diameter of applicator. If pest is deeper than applicator can treat to, use a different method. For further information contact your local agricultural extension service or the manufacturer.

SOIL INJECTION

Sectagon 42 at the rate of 50 to 75 gallons per treated acre (1 to 1.5 pints per 100 sq. ft.), may be injected into preformed plant beds following the directions given above under soil injection. If a wider treated band is desired, space 2 or more injectors (shanks, blades, fertilizer wheels, etc.) at desired intervals to cover the desired treating width. Seal immediately.

If Sectagon 42 is injected into established plant beds to terminate growth of a previous crop, and to fumigate the bed in preparation for planting a subsequent crop, the terminated crop should not be used for any food or feed purposes after Sectagon 42 has been applied.

SOIL COVERING METHOD (BED-OVER METHOD)

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

DRIP IRRIGATION

During pre-irrigation, check drip tape for uniform distribution and repair if necessary. Apply 15 to 75 gallons Sectagon 42 per treated acre (0.25 to 1.5 pints per 100 sq. ft. of treated soil) using enough water to thoroughly wet entire desired treatment zone. During the entire irrigation period, inject Sectagon 42 continuously into drip line as close as possible to treatment area. Two or more lines per bed may be needed to ensure full coverage.

Application must be continuously supervised. Weed suppression will not be satisfactory if too much water is applied (if 80% field capacity is exceeded). An adequate concentration of Sectagon 42 must be present at the time of weed seed germination in order to be effective. See use precautions in "CHEMIGATION" section.

DRENCH METHOD

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

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

TOBACCO PLANT BEDS

Fall applications are recommended wherever possible. Read and follow DIRECTIONS FOR USE carefully. Treatment in the South should generally be made before November 30.

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

SYMPHYLID SUPPRESSION

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

NOTE: Sectagon 42 will only suppress nematodes which are in the fumigated zone at

the time of treatment.

POTATOES

For suppression of potato pests such as Root knot nematodes, Weed seeds, Verticillium dahlia (Early maturity disease).

Apply 30 to 75 gallons Sectagon 42 per acre using injectors (shanks, blades, fertilizer wheels, plows, etc.) Follow immediately with a bedshaper, roller press wheel or similar device or cover with an adequate amount of soil to seal the fumigant into the soil.

Sprinkler system preplant application – Use 37.5 to 75 gallons of Sectagon 42 per acre. Inject into a sprinkler system that can deliver an even water distribution for the area being treated. Inject all of the Sectagon 42 needed for the area covered and apply in enough water to reach the desired treatment depth. Soil temperature should be in the range of 40°F to 90°F in the treatment zone. Soil moisture immediately prior to treatment must be 60 to 80% of field capacity down to 24" level. Soil condition must facilitate even moisture penetration without runoff. Do not apply when plants are present. See use precautions in "CHEMIGATION" section.

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

If high numbers or deep nematodes are identified, anticipate nematodes to build up throughout the growing season. Some damage will occur unless additional action is taken.

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

EARLY MATURITY DISEASES OF POTATOES IN OREGON

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

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

MINT

Verticillium wilt control.

When infestation is limited to small spots in a field, spread can be reduced by treating the soil with 75 gallons Sectagon 42 per treated acre (1½ pints per 100 sq. ft.) using injector blade or thin shank injector rig with injectors spaced at intervals to cover the desired treating width.

WHEAT AND BARLEY

For suppression of certain root diseases caused by Early season soil fungi – before applying Sectagon 42 cultivate the area to be treated to break up clods. Apply 2 to 7.5 gallons per treated acre 14 to 21 days before planting. Sectagon 42 may be diluted with water or non-acidic liquid fertilizer immediately before applying. Inject Sectagon 42 to a depth of 5 to 8 inches into moist soil. Space injector shanks at intervals to cover the desired treating width.

Do not mix Sectagon 42 with acidic fertilizer or other acidic solutions. Use only in areas which receive 15 or more inches of rainfall per year.

PEANUTS

Cylindrocladium Black Rot (CBR) Suppression:

Apply Sectagon 42 at the following rates:

CBR-resistant cultivar (NC8C): 7.5 gallons per treated acre or 4 pints per 1,000 feet of treated row CBR-susceptible peanut cultivars (Florigant, GK-3, NC-5 Keel 29): 15 gallons per treated acre or 8 pints per 1,000 feet of treated row.

CBR-highly susceptible cultivars (VA 81B, NC7): use of Sectagon 42 is not recommended.

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

Sectagon 42.

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

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

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

Use 62 to 75 gallons of Sectagon 42 per treated acre. It is best to have the replant site prepared to a planting consistency which includes irrigating to 70% field capacity before Sectagon 42 application. Treatment can be made in the Fall or Spring before planting but Fall application is the preferred timing. Spring application can be riskier because the interval between treatment and planting is critical; see CAUTIONS listed below. Do not harvest fruit within one (1) year of application.

There are three application techniques that may be used: 1) Entire orchard site, 2) Individual tree row site, and 3) Individual tree plant site.

Entire orchard site: Inject the desired amount of Sectagon 42 into a sprinkler system to treat the entire replant site. Figure the irrigation schedule required to cover the desired treatment depth. Start the irrigation system and inject the Sectagon 42 one-third to one-half way through the cycle making sure to leave enough time at the end of the cycle to seal the application with plain water.

Individual tree row site: Two methods of application may be used to apply Sectagon 42 to individual tree row sites: Method One is to apply Sectagon 42 through a portable irrigation system such as a sprinkler or drip system; Method Two is to apply the desired amount of Sectagon 42 through a weed sprayer while the irrigation system is running. For either method and after identifying the position of the future tree row site, apply Sectagon 42 one-third to one-half way through the required irrigation cycle leaving enough time at the end of the cycle to apply plain water, sealing the Sectagon 42 in the ground.

Individual tree plant site: Use 18 to 24 fluid ounces of Sectagon 42 per 100 gallons of water. Use 16 gallons of this solution in a 4 by 4 foot planting hole. Water and product amount adjustments can be made to accommodate different size planting holes to ensure product movement to desired depth. Replace dirt removed.

TARPING: Tarping of replant sites is required when near (1/2 mile) to populated areas, such as schools, hospitals, commercial or office buildings, factories, residential areas, etc. Tarping is not required if treatment is farther than 1/2 mile from such populated areas.

CAUTIONS: INTERVAL BETWEEN TREATMENT AND PLANTING

Because Sectagon 42 is harmful to living plants, an appropriate interval must be observed between Sectagon 42 application and planting. On well-drained soils which have a light to medium texture and are not excessively wet or cold following application, planting can begin 21 to 30 days after treatment. If soils are heavy or especially high in organic matter or if they remain wet and/or cold (below 60 degrees F) following application, a minimum interval of 30 to 45 days should be observed. Where the dosage approaches the 75 gallons per acre rate, wait at least 60 days.

HARVEST OF ANY FRUIT WITHIN ONE (1) YEAR OF TREATMENT IS PROHIBITED.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

CONDITIONS OF SALE - LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions, or the failure to follow the label directions, or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc., or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use, subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. Except as warranted by this label, Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. makes no other warranties or representations of any kind, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim of damage, and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind against Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. exceed the price of the product which causes the alleged loss, damage, injury, or other claim. To the extent allowed by applicable law, Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. shall not be liable and any and all claims against Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. are waived, for special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income, whether or not based on the negligence of Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc., breach of warranty, strict liability in tort, or any other cause of action. Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. and the seller offer this product, and the buyer and users accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty, liability and remedies.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.
Sectagon and NovaSource are registered trademarks of Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.

Manufactured for:
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Phoenix, AZ 85008 USA
1-800-525-2803



**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY TO HUMANS.**
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.

Sectagon-K54[®]

Agricultural Fumigant

A SOIL FUMIGANT SOLUTION FOR SPECIFIC CROPS AS LISTED IN THIS LABEL

MAY BE APPLIED BY WATER-RUN APPLICATIONS (E.G. CHEMIGATION, SOIL INJECTION OR SOIL BEDDING) EQUIPMENT TO SUPPRESS AND/OR CONTROL SOIL-BORNE PESTS IN LISTED ORNAMENTALS, FOOD AND FIBER CROPS. Controls or suppresses weeds such as Bermudagrass, Chickweed, Dandelion, Ragweed, Henbit, Lambsquarter, Pigweed, Watercress, Amaranths species: Watercress, Johnsongrass, Nightshade, Nutsedge, Wild Morning-Glory and Purslane, Nematodes and Symphylids. Soil-Borne diseases such as Rhizoctonia, Pythium, Phyophthora, Verticillum, Sclerotinia, Oak Root Fungus and Club Root of Crucifers.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Potassium N-methyldithiocarbamate 54.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 46.0%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains 5.8 lbs. active ingredient per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER PELIGRO**

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL WARNINGS AND DIRECTIONS

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
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 eye 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 eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	Call 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 the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-866-374-1975 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Probable mucousal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

EPA Reg. No. 61842-7

**EPA Est. No. 61842-WA-001
EPA Est. No. 61842-ID-002**

EPA Est. No. 61842-ID-001

Manufactured by:
Tessengerlo Kerley, Inc.
2255 N. 44th Street, Suite 300
Phoenix, AZ 85008 USA
1-800-525-2803

Net Contents:



NSEPA12012010

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate or viton > 14 mils. For more options, follow the instructions for category H on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Handlers applying via weed sprayer while irrigation sprinklers are running or handlers who may be exposed to liquid spray while repairing a malfunctioning chemigation system or shutting off equipment must wear:

- chemical-resistant coveralls over long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- chemical-resistant gloves,
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- chemical-resistant headgear,
- protective eyewear, and
- respirator of the type specified in the respiratory protection section in the PPE requirements on this label.

Handlers wearing chemical-resistant attire are limited to 30 minutes of exposure in any 60 minute period to prevent heat illness, and, as required by the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides, employers of these handlers must take any necessary steps to avoid heat illness.

Except as required above, handlers transferring or loading liquid formulations, handlers operating motorized ground equipment with open cabs, handlers repairing or inactivating irrigation or chemigation equipment during application, and handlers cleaning up spills or equipment, must wear:

- coveralls over long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- chemical resistant gloves,
- chemical resistant footwear plus socks,
- chemical-resistant apron if transferring or loading the fumigant or cleaning up spills or equipment,
- protective eyewear, and
- respirator of the type specified in the PPE requirements for respiratory protection section in the PPE requirements on this label if triggered.

All other handlers including handlers operating motorized ground equipment with closed cabs (except for fumigant handlers who set up and calibrate chemigation and irrigation equipment and start the application from inside the application block) as stated in this labeling must wear:

- long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- shoes plus socks, and
- respirator of the type specified in the eye and respiratory protection section in the PPE requirements on this label if triggered.

All handlers who set-up and calibrate chemigation and irrigation equipment and start the application from inside the application block must wear:

- long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- shoes plus socks,
- protective eyewear, and
- respirator of the type specified in the respiratory protection section in the PPE requirements on this label if triggered.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

When respiratory protection is required, in lieu of protective eyewear, handlers must wear:

- at least a NIOSH-approved full-face, or helmet/hood style respirator with either
 - an organic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or
 - a respirator with a canister approved for pesticides (NIOSH approval number

prefix TC-14G) or a canister with any N,R, P or HE prefilter.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- DO NOT transport contaminated clothing inside a closed vehicle. Store in a sealed container and wash or dispose as required under "Disposal of Contaminated Clothing" and/or "Clean and Maintain PPE."

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to mammals, birds, aquatic invertebrates and fish. Do not apply directly to water, 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.

Metam-potassium has certain properties and characteristics in common with chemicals that have been detected in groundwater (highly soluble in water and has low adsorption to soil).

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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 it will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in this section for information about this standard.

Use in greenhouses is prohibited. Application with handheld equipment is prohibited. Application with cement grinder and shredder equipment is prohibited. Open-pour applications are prohibited.

The following activities are prohibited from being performed in the fumigant application block (i.e., the field or portion of a field treated with a fumigant in any 24-hour period or, for center pivot applications which occur over many days, the total acres of a field treated) by anyone other than persons who have been appropriately trained and equipped as handlers in accordance with the requirements in the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170), from the start of the application until the entry-restricted period ends (Note: persons installing, perforating, removing, repairing, and monitoring tarps are considered handlers for the durations listed below). Those activities include those persons:

- Participating in the application as supervisors, loaders, drivers, tractor co-pilots, shovelers, cross ditchers, or as other direct application participants (the application starts when the fumigant is first introduced into the soil and ends after the fumigant has stopped being delivered/dispensed to the soil);
- Using devices to take air samples to monitor fumigant air concentrations;
- Persons cleaning up fumigant spills (this does not include emergency personnel not associated with the fumigation application);
- Handling or disposing of fumigant containers;
- Cleaning, handling, adjusting, or repairing the parts of fumigation equipment that may contain fumigant residues;
- Installing, repairing, operating or removing irrigation equipment in the application

block;

- Entering the application site to perform scouting, crop advising, or monitoring tasks;
- Installing, perforating (cutting, punching, slicing, poking), removing, repairing, or monitoring tarps:
 - until 14 days after application is complete if tarps are not perforated and removed during those 14 days, or
 - until tarp removal is complete if tarps are **both** perforated **and** removed less than 14 days after application; or
 - until 48 hours after tarps perforation is complete if they will not be removed within 14 days after application.

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

- Performing any handling tasks as defined by the Worker Protection Standard
- In addition to the above, persons outside the perimeter of the application block who visually monitor application equipment to ensure proper functioning and monitor fumigant air concentration in accordance with the fumigant site monitoring requirement must also be trained and equipped as handlers in accordance with the requirements in the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170).

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Do not use in greenhouse or any other enclosed structure or confined area.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

PROTECTION FOR HANDLERS

For all applications except water run: from the start of the application until the fumigant has stopped being delivered/dispensed into the soil, i.e., after the soil is sealed, the certified applicator must be at the fumigation site in the line of sight of the application and must directly supervise all persons performing handling activities.

For all water-run applications (e.g., sprinkler/chemigation, wheel line, center pivot, lateral move, drip, flood, etc.), the certified applicator must be at the fumigation site in the line of sight of the application to start the application including set-up, calibration, and initiation of the application. The certified applicator may leave the site but must return at least every two hours to visually inspect the equipment to ensure proper functioning and must directly supervise all Worker Protection Standard trained handlers on-site until the fumigation has stopped being delivered/dispensed into the soil. Worker Protection Standard-trained handlers may perform the monitoring functions in place of the certified applicator but must be under the supervision of the certified applicator and able to communicate with the certified applicator at all times during monitoring activities via cell phone or other means. The results of monitoring activities must be captured in the Fumigant Management Plan (FMP).

For handling activities that take place after the fumigant has been delivered/dispensed into the soil until the entry restricted period expires, the certified applicator does not have to be on-site, but must have communicated, in a manner that can be understood by the site owner/operator 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).

The results of communication activities must be captured in the FMP.

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

The certified applicator must provide Fumigant Safe Handling information to each handler involved in the application or confirm that each handler participating in the application has received Fumigant Safe Handling information in a manner they can understand within the past twelve months. Fumigant Safe Handling information will be provided where this product is purchased at www.epa.gov/fumiganttraining.

The certified applicator supervising the application and the owner/operator of the establishment where the fumigation 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 defined in this labeling are excluded from application block during the entry restricted period.

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.

At least one handler must have the appropriate respirator and cartridges available, and they must be fit-tested, trained, and medically examined

The fumigation handler employer must confirm and document in the FMP that an air purifying respirator and appropriate cartridges of the type specified in the PPE section of

this labeling are immediately available for each handler who will wear one.

This must be documented in the FMP.

Cartridges or canisters must be replaced when odor or irritation from this product becomes apparent, if the measured concentration of MITC is greater than 6000 ppb, or after 8 hours of use, whichever occurs first.

RESPIRATOR FIT TESTING, MEDICAL QUALIFICATION, AND TRAINING

Employers must verify that any handler that uses a respirator is:

- Fit-tested and fit-checked using a program that conforms to OSHA's requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910.134)
- Trained using a program that conforms to OSHA's requirements (see 29 CFR Part 1910.134)
- Examined by a qualified medical practitioner to ensure physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator to be worn. A qualified medical practitioner is a physician or other licensed health care professional who will evaluate the ability of a worker to wear a respirator. The initial evaluation consists of a questionnaire that asks about medical conditions (such as a heart condition) that would be problematic for respirator use. If concerns are identified, then additional evaluations, such as a physical exam, might be necessary. The initial evaluation must be done before respirator use begins. Handlers must be reexamined by a qualified medical practitioner if their health status or respirator style or use-conditions change. Upon request by local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel, employers must provide documentation how they have complied with these requirements.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND STOP WORK TRIGGERS

The following procedures must be followed to determine whether an air-purifying respirator is required or if operations must cease for any person performing a handling task as defined in this labeling. During the collection of air samples, an air-purifying respirator must be worn by the handler taking the air samples.

- If at any time any handler experiences sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) then either:
 - An air-purifying respirator must be worn by all handlers who remain in the application block, or
 - Operations must cease and handlers not wearing an air-purifying respirator must leave the application block.
- Handlers can remove respirators or resume operations if two consecutive breathing-zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart show that levels of MITC have decreased to less than 600 ppb, provided that handlers do not experience sensory irritation. Samples must be taken where the irritation is first experienced.
- When breathing zone samples are required, they must be taken outside respiratory protection equipment and within a ten inch radius of handler's nose and mouth.
- When using monitoring devices to monitor air concentration levels, a direct reading detection device, such as a Draeger or Sensidyne device must be used. The devices must have a sensitivity of at least 600 ppb for MITC.
- When respirators are worn, then air monitoring samples must be collected at least every 2 hours in the breathing zone of a handler performing a representative handling task.
- If at any time: (1) a handler experiences any sensory irritation when wearing an air-purifying respirator, or (2) an air sample is greater than or equal to 6,000 ppb, then all handler activities must cease and handlers must be removed from the application block. If operations cease the emergency plan detailed in the FMP must be implemented.
- Handlers can resume work activities without respiratory protection, if two consecutive breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart show levels of MITC have decreased to less than 600 ppb, provided that handlers do not experience sensory irritation. During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the irritation is experienced.
- Work activities can resume if all the following conditions exist provided that the appropriate air-purifying respirator is worn:
 - Two consecutive breathing zone samples for MITC taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 6,000 ppb,
 - Handlers do not experience sensory irritation while wearing the air-purifying respirator, and
 - Cartridges have been changed.
 - During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the irritation is first experienced."

TARP PERFORATION AND/OR REMOVAL

IMPORTANT: Persons perforating, repairing, removing, and/or monitoring tarps are

defined, within certain time limitations, as handlers (see definition of fumigant handlers in this labeling) and 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 fumigant injection into the soil is complete (e.g., after injection of the fumigant product and tarps have been laid or after drip lines have been purged and tarps have been laid), unless a weather condition exists which necessitates the need for early perforation or removal. See *Early Tarp Removal for Broadcast Applications Only* and *Early Tarp Perforation for Flood Prevention Activities* sections.
- If tarps will be removed before planting, tarp removal must not begin until at least 2 hours after tarp perforation is complete.
- If tarps will not be removed before planting, planting or transplanting must not begin until at least 48 hours after the tarp perforation is complete.
- If tarps are left intact for a minimum of 14 days after fumigant injection into the soil is complete, planting or transplanting may take place while the tarps are being perforated.
- Each tarp panel used for broadcast fumigation must be perforated.
- Tarps used for fumigations may be perforated manually **ONLY** for the following situations:
 - At the beginning of each row when a coultter blade (or other device which performs similarly) is used on a motorized vehicle such as an ATV.
 - In fields that are 1 acre or less.
 - During flood prevention activities.
- In all other instances tarps must be perforated (cut, punched, poked, or sliced) only by mechanical methods.
- Tarp perforation for broadcast fumigations must be completed before noon.
- For broadcast fumigations, tarps must not be perforated if rainfall is expected within 12 hours.
- Early Tarp Removal for Broadcast Applications Only:
 - Tarps may be removed before the required 5 days (120 hours) if adverse weather conditions have compromised the integrity of the tarp, provided that the compromised tarp poses a safety hazard. *Adverse weather* includes high wind, hail, or storms that blow tarps off the field and create a hazard, e.g., tarps blowing into power lines and onto roads. A *compromised tarp* is a tarp that due to an adverse weather condition is no longer performing its intended function and is creating a hazard.
 - If tarps are removed before the required 5 days have elapsed due to adverse weather, the events must be documented in the post-fumigation summary section of the FMP.
- Early Tarp Perforation for Flood Prevention Activities
 - Tarp perforation is allowed before the 5 days (120 hours) have elapsed if rain necessitates field drainage.
 - Tarps must be immediately retucked and packed after soil removal.

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, in forests, nurseries, greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. For entry restricted period and notification requirements, see the *Entry Restricted Period* section of this labeling. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

ENTRY RESTRICTED PERIOD

Entry (including early entry that would otherwise be permitted under the Worker Protection Standard) by any person – other than a correctly trained and PPE-equipped handler who is performing a handling task listed on this labeling – is **PROHIBITED** from the start of the application until:

- 5 days (120 hours) after the application is complete for untarped applications, or
- 5 days (120 hours) after application is complete if tarps are not perforated and removed for at least 14 days following application (**Note:** persons installing, repairing, or monitoring tarps are handlers until 14 days after the application is complete if tarps are not perforated and removed during those 14 days), or
- 48 hours after tarps perforation is complete if they will not be removed for at least 14 days following application, or
- Tarp removal is completed if tarps are both perforated and removed less than 14 days after application.

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

NOTIFICATION:

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting fumigant treatment area signs. The signs must state the following:

- “DANGER/PELIGRO”
- “Area under fumigation – DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE”
- “Sectagon-K54 Soil Fumigant in use”
- The date and time of fumigation
- The date and time entry restricted period is lifted
- “Sectagon-K54”, and
- Name, address, and telephone number of the certified applicator in charge of the fumigation

Post the Fumigant Treated Area sign instead of the Worker Protection Standard sign for this application but follow all Worker Protection Standard requirements pertaining to location, legibility, size, and timing of posting and removal.

Post the Fumigant Treated Area signs at all entrances to the application block (i.e. the field or portion of a field treated with a fumigant in any 24-hour period or, for center pivot applications with occur over many days, the total acres of a field treated).

MANDATORY GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (GAPs):

The following GAPs must be followed during all fumigant applications. All measurements and other documentation planned to ensure that the mandatory GAPs are achieved must be recorded in the FMP and/or the post-application summary report.

Shank Applications

Wind Speed

- Wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach at least 5 mph during the application.

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions, Injection Depth, and Soil Sealing

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

The injection point for bedded and broadcast applications shall be a minimum of 3 inches from the final soil/air interface. Chisel traces must be eliminated following an

application and the soil surface must be sealed immediately after application using one of the following methods:

- Compaction with a bed-shaper, roller, press wheel or similar device, OR
- Covering the treated soil with 3-6 inches of untreated soil, OR
- Applying a minimum of a ½-inch of water beginning immediately after application of a set and completing the water treatment within four hours, OR
- Covering treated area with a tarp.

Tarps

- When tarps are used for emission control, tarps must be installed immediately after application.
- When tarps are used, a written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP that includes:
 - Schedule and procedures for checking tarpaulins for damage, tears, and other problems,
 - Plans for determining when and how repairs to tarp will be made, and by whom,
 - Minimum time following injection that tarp will be repaired,
 - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired,
 - Other factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted,
 - Schedule, equipment and methods used to cut tarp,
 - Aeration plans and procedures following cutting and /or slitting prior to tarp removal or planting, and
 - Schedule, equipment, and procedures for tarp removal.

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature at the injection depth is 90 degrees F.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

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

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

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

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

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

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

- If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage before or during

injection. To conserve existing soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

Application and Equipment Considerations

- Do not apply or allow fumigant to drain or drip onto the soil surface. Injectors must be placed below the soil surface before product flow begins. 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.
- Application equipment must be in good working order.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Dry connect fittings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.
- Sight gauges and pressure gauges must be working.
- Nozzles and metering devices must be the correct size and sealed and unobstructed.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- Each nozzle must be equipped with a flow monitor, e.g. mechanical, electronic, or Red-ball type monitor.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- All rigs must include a filter to remove any particulates from the fumigant, and a check valve that is visible to the tractor pilot during application to prevent backflow of the fumigant into the pressurizing cylinder.
- All rigs must include a flow meter or a flow monitoring device.
- All rigs must have a constant pressure system with orifice plates to insure the proper amount of fumigant is applied.
- Valves, vacuum relief valves, and low pressure drains must be in place, operational, and leak free.
- Interlocking controls must be installed and functioning.
- Use only positive displacement pumps. Do NOT use impellers made of brass, aluminum, or galvanized material.
- Before using a fumigation rig for the first time, or when preparing it for use after storage, the operator must check the following items carefully:
 - Check the filter, and clean or replace the filter element as required.
 - Check all tubes and chisels to make sure they are free of debris and obstructions.
 - Check and clean the orifice plates.

Spray Blade Applications

(includes bed-top blade and soil cap applications)

Wind Speed

- Wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach at least 5 mph during the application.

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions, Injection Depth, and Soil Sealing

- Soil must be in good till and free of large clods. Large clods can prevent effective soil sealing and reduce effectiveness of the application. If subsurface soil compaction

layers (hardpans) are present within the intended fumigation treatment zone, a deep tillage to fracture these layers must occur prior to or as part of the soil fumigant application. The soil must be tilled, at a minimum to the depth of the treatment zone.

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

Apply the product on the soil immediately ahead of the bed-shaping equipment. The soil surface must be compacted immediately after application using one of the following methods:

- Compaction with a bed-shaper, roller, press wheel or similar device, OR
- Covering the treated soil with 3-6 inches of untreated soil, OR
- Applying a minimum of a ½-inch of water beginning immediately after application of a set and completing the water treatment within four hours, OR
- Covering treated area with a tarp.

Tarps

- When tarps are used for emission control, tarps must be installed immediately after application.
- When tarps are used, a written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP that includes:
 - Schedule and procedures for checking tarpaulins for damage, tears, and other problems,
 - Plans for determining when and how repairs to tarp will be made, and by whom,
 - Minimum time following injection that tarp will be repaired,
 - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired,
 - Other factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted,
 - Schedule, equipment and methods used to cut tarp,
 - Aeration plans and procedures following cutting and /or slitting prior to tarp removal or planting, and
 - Schedule, equipment, and procedures for tarp removal.

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature at the injection depth is 90 degrees F.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisturing in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior to the application, subject to the exception below.
- EXCEPTION: In areas where soil moisture must exceed field capacity to form a bed (e.g., certain regions in Florida), soil capacity (field capacity) may exceed the 80% allocated above.
- If appropriate measure equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior the application, the USDA Feel Method test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity (field capacity) requirement is met:

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

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

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

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

For **fields with more than one soil texture**, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The

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

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

- Do not apply or allow fumigant to drain or drip onto the soil surface
- Application equipment must be in good working order.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Dry connect fittings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.
- Sight gauges and pressure gauges must be working.
- Nozzles and metering devices must be the correct size and sealed and unobstructed.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- Each nozzle must be equipped with a flow monitor, e.g. mechanical, electronic, or Red-ball type monitor.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- All rigs must include a filter to remove any particulates from the fumigant, and a check valve that is visible to the tractor pilot during application to prevent backflow of the fumigant into the pressurizing cylinder.
- Before using a fumigation rig for the first time, or when preparing it for use after storage, the operator must check the following items carefully:
 - Check the filter, and clean or replace the filter element as required.
 - Check all tubes and chisels to make sure they are free of debris and obstructions.
 - Check and clean the orifice plates.

Rotary Tiller Applications

Wind Speed

- Wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach at least 5 mph during the application.

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions, Injection Depth, and Soil Sealing

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

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

Apply the product on the soil immediately ahead of the tiller. The soil surface must be compacted immediately after application using one of the following methods:

- Compaction with a bed-shaper, roller, press wheel or similar device, OR
- Covering the treated soil with 3-6 inches of untreated soil, OR
- Applying a minimum of a ½-inch of water beginning immediately after application of a set and completing the water treatment within four hours, OR
- Covering treated area with a tarp.

Tarps

- When tarps are used for emission control, tarps must be installed immediately after application.
- When tarps are used, a written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP that includes:
 - Schedule and procedures for checking tarpaulins for damage, tears, and other problems,
 - Plans for determining when and how repairs to tarp will be made, and by whom,
 - Minimum time following injection that tarp will be repaired,
 - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired,
 - Other factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted,
 - Schedule, equipment and methods used to cut tarp,
 - Aeration plans and procedures following cutting and /or slitting prior to tarp removal or planting, and
 - Schedule, equipment, and procedures for tarp removal.

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature at the injection depth is 90 degrees F.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

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

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

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

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

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

For **fields with more than one soil texture**, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment

will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservation service specialist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

- Do not apply or allow fumigant to drain or drip onto the soil surface
- Application equipment must be in good working order.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Dry connect fittings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.
- Sight gauges and pressure gauges must be working.
- Nozzles and metering devices must be the correct size and sealed and unobstructed.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- Each nozzle must be equipped with a flow monitor, e.g. mechanical, electronic, or Red-ball type monitor.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- All rigs must include a filter to remove any particulates from the fumigant, and a check valve that is visible to the tractor pilot during application to prevent backflow of the fumigant into the pressurizing cylinder.
- Before using a fumigation rig for the first time, or when preparing it for use after storage, the operator must check the following items carefully:
 - Check the filter, and clean or replace the filter element as required.
 - Check all tubes and chisels to make sure they are free of debris and obstructions.
 - Check and clean the orifice plates.

Center Pivot Applications

Wind Speed

- For sprinkler or center pivot applications: 1) not using a solid stream type nozzle, OR 2) having a release height or spray height greater than 4 feet, OR 3) having 30 lbs or greater PSI at the sprinkler head, wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach 5 mph during the application and the maximum wind speed is 10 mph.
- For sprinkler or center pivot applications using : 1) a solid stream, AND 2) having release height and spray height less than 4 feet, AND 3) having 29 lbs, or less PSI at the sprinkler head, wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach 5 mph during the application and the maximum wind speed is 25 mph.

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions

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

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature is 90 degrees F, measured at 3 inches in depth.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior to the application.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior the application, the USDA Feel Method test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity (field capacity) requirement is met:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Flushing Irrigation Lines

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

- Anti-siphon and back-flow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.
- Tanks must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.
- Tanks must have proper pesticide labels on them.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- Use only positive displacement pumps. Do NOT use impellers made of brass, aluminum, or galvanized material.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, inspection port, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally-closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Solid Set Sprinkler Applications

Wind Speed

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

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions

- Soil must be in good tilth and free of large clods. Large clods can prevent effective soil sealing and reduce effectiveness of the application. If subsurface soil compaction layers (hardpans) are present within the intended fumigation treatment zone, tillage to fracture these layers must occur. The soil must be tilled prior to the application, at a minimum to the depth of the treatment zone.
- Plant residue that is present must not interfere with the application or the soil seal. Non-decomposed plant material may harbor pests that will not be controlled by fumigation. Except when applying over cover crops as set forth in the General Instructions for Sprinkler Systems, crop residue that is present must lie flat to permit the soil to be sealed effectively and limit the natural "chimneys" that may occur in the soil when plant residue is present. These "chimneys" allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limits the efficacy of the fumigant.

Plant residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water.

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature is 90 degrees F, measured at 3 inches in depth.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior to the application.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior to the application, the USDA Feel Method test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity (field capacity) requirement is met:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Flushing Irrigation Lines

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

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

check valve to prevent the flow of fluid toward the injection pump.

- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally-closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Drench Applications

Wind Speed

- Wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach 5 mph during the application.

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
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Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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Soil Conditions

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

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature is 90 degrees F, measured at 3 inches in depth.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

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- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is between 60% to 80% of soil capacity (field capacity) immediately prior to the application, the USDA Feel Method test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity (field capacity) requirement is met:

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ribbon.

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

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

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

- If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage prior to the application. To conserve existing soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.
- Applications must be followed immediately with .20 to .50 inches of water through solid set sprinklers.
- A minimum of two or more water seals must be applied; one water seal on the first evening of the application and the second on the second evening of the day after application.

Application and Equipment Considerations

- Anti-siphon and back-flow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.
- Tanks must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.
- Tanks must have proper pesticide labels on them.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Dry connect fittings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- Each nozzle must be equipped with a flow monitor, e.g., mechanical electronic, or Red-ball type monitor.
- To inject fumigant, use a metering system, effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the fumigant and capable of being fitted with system interlocking controls.
Nozzles and metering devices are of correct size and are sealed and unobstructed.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, inspection port, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally-closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Drip Applications

Wind Speed

- Wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach at least 5 mph during the application.

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions

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

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature is 90 degrees F, measured at 3 inches in depth.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

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

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

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

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

Tarps

- When tarps are used for emission control in drip irrigation the tarps must be installed immediately after application.
- When tarps are used, a written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP that that includes:
 - Schedule and procedures for checking tarpaulins for damage, tears, and other problems,
 - Plans for determining when and how repairs to tarp will be made, and by whom,
 - Minimum time following injection that tarp will be repaired,
 - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired,
 - Other factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted,
 - Schedule, equipment and methods used to cut tarp,
 - Aeration plans and procedures following cutting and /or slitting prior to tarp removal or planting, and
 - Schedule, equipment, and procedures for tarp removal.

Flushing Drip Irrigation Lines

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

- Anti-siphon and back-flow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.
- Tanks must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.
- Tanks must have proper pesticide labels on them.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- The drip irrigation system (main lines, headers, drip tape) must be thoroughly checked for leaks before the start of the application. An adequate run-time and pressure are needed to detect leaks. Look for puddling along major pipes (holes on pipes or leaky joints), at the top and ends of rows (leaky connections, open drip tape), in the furrows and on the bed surface (damaged drip tape, malfunctioning emitters).
- To inject fumigant, use a metering system, effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the fumigant and capable of being fitted with system interlocking controls.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, inspection port, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally-closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank

when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Nozzles and metering devices are of correct size and are sealed and unobstructed.

Flood Basin, Furrow and Border Applications

Wind Speed

- Wind speed at the application site *must* be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach at least 5 mph during the application.

Weather Conditions

- Prior to fumigation the weather forecast for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigation *must* be checked to determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see *Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions* section) and whether fumigation should proceed.
- Do not apply if a shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion is forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours for the 48-hour period after the start of application, or if there is an air-stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area in which the fumigation is planned.
- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions

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

Tarps

- When tarps are used for emission control, tarps must be installed immediately after application.
- When tarps are used, a written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP that includes:
 - Schedule and procedures for checking tarpaulins for damage, tears, and other problems,
 - Plans for determining when and how repairs to tarp will be made, and by whom,
 - Minimum time following injection that tarp will be repaired,
 - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired,
 - Other factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted,
 - Schedule, equipment and methods used to cut tarp,
 - Aeration plans and procedures following cutting and /or slitting prior to tarp removal or planting, and
 - Schedule, equipment, and procedures for tarp removal.

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature is 90 degrees F, measured at 3 inches in depth.
- If air temperatures have been above 100 degrees F in any of the three days prior to

application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

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

fumigant application.

- System must be flushed after application to totally remove all fumigant.

Site-Specific Fumigation Management Plan (FMP):

Prior to the start of fumigation, the certified applicator supervising the application must verify that a site-specific fumigation management plan (FMP) exists for each application block (i.e., the field or portion of a field treated with a fumigant in any 24-hour period or, for center pivot applications which occur over many days, the total acres of a field treated). In addition, agricultural operations fumigating multiple application blocks as part of a larger fumigation may format their 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, separate sections.

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

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

Each site specific FMP must contain the following elements:

- Applicator information (name, phone number, pesticide applicator license and/or certificate number, employer name, employer address)
- General site information
 - Application block location (e.g., county, township, range, quadrant), address, or global positioning system (GPS) coordinates
 - Name, address, and, phone number of owner/operator of the application block
- General application information (target application date/window, brand name of fumigant, EPA registration number)
- Tarp information and procedures for repair, perforation and removal (if tarp is used)
 - Brand name, lot number, thickness
 - Name and phone number of person responsible for repairing tarps
 - Schedule for checking tarps for damage, tears, and other problems
 - Maximum time following notification of damage that the person(s) responsible for tarp repair will respond
 - Minimum time following application that tarp will be repaired
 - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired
 - Other factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted
 - Name and phone number of person responsible for cutting and/or removing tarps (if other than certified applicator)
 - Equipment/methods used to cut tarps
 - Schedule and target dates for cutting tarps
 - Schedule and target dates for removing tarps
- Soil conditions (description of soil texture in application block, method used to determine soil moisture)
- Weather conditions (summary of forecasted conditions for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigant application)
 - Wind speed
 - Inversion conditions (e.g., shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion)
 - Air stagnation advisory
- Respirators and other personal protective equipment (PPE) for handlers (handler task, protective clothing, respirator type, respirator cartridge type, respirator cartridge replacement schedule, eye protection, gloves, other PPE)
- Emergency procedures (evacuation routes, locations of telephones, contact information for first responders, local/state/federal/tribal contacts, key personnel and emergency procedures/responsibilities in case of an incident, equipment/tarp/seal failure, odor complaints, or other emergencies).
- Fumigant Treated Area posting procedures (name, address, and phone number of person(s) who will post Fumigant Treated Area signs, location of posting Fumigant Treated Area signs, procedures for Fumigant Treated Area sign removal).
- Plan describing how communication will take place between applicator, land owner/operator, and other on-site handlers (e.g., tarp cutters/removers, irrigators) for complying with label requirements (e.g., treated area location, timing of tarp cutting and removal, PPE).
 - Name and phone number of persons contacted
 - Date contacted
- Authorized on-site personnel
 - Name, address, and phone number of handlers
 - Name, address, and phone number for employers of handlers
 - Tasks that each handler is authorized and trained to perform
 - For handlers designated to wear air purifying respirators (an air-purifying respirators required for a minimum of one handler):
 - date of medical qualification to wear an air-purifying respirator,
 - date of air-purifying respirator training, and

- date of fit-testing for the air-purifying respirator.
- Air monitoring plan
 - If sensory irritation is experienced, indicate whether operations will be ceased or operations will continue with an air-purifying respirator
 - If the intention is to cease operations when sensory irritation is experienced, provide the name, address, and phone number of the handler that will perform monitoring activities prior to operations resuming
- When air-purifying respirators are worn:
 - Representative handler tasks to be monitored
 - Monitoring equipment to be used and timing of monitoring
- Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)
 - Description of applicable mandatory GAPs
 - Measurements and documentation to ensure GAPs are achieved (e.g., measurement of soil and other site conditions)
- Description of hazard communication. (e.g., The treated area has been posted in accordance with the label. Pesticide product labels and material safety data sheets are on-site and readily available for employees to review.)
- Record-keeping procedures (the owner/operator of the application block as well as the certified applicator, must keep a signed copy of the site-specific FMP for 2 years from the date of application).

For situations where an initial FMP is developed and certain elements do not change for multiple fumigation sites (e.g. applicator information, authorized on-site personnel, record keeping procedures, emergency procedures, etc.) only elements that have changed need to be updated in the site-specific FMP provided the following:

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

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

Within 30 days of completing the application portion of the fumigation process, the certified applicator supervising the application must complete a post-fumigation application summary that describes any deviations from FMP that have occurred, measurements taken to comply with GAPs, as well as any complaints and/or incidents that have been reported to him/her.

The Post-Application Summary must contain the following elements:

- Actual date of the application, application rate, and size of application block fumigated
- Summary of weather conditions on the day of the application and during the 48-hour period following the fumigant application
- Tarp damage and repair information (if applicable)
 - Location and size of tarp damage
 - Description of tarp/tarp seal/tarp equipment failure
 - Date and time of tarp repair
- Tarp perforation/removal details (if applicable)
 - Description of tarp removal (if different than in the FMP)
 - Date tarps were perforated
 - Date tarps were removed
- Complaint details (if applicable)
 - Person filing complaint (e.g., on-site handler, person off-site)
 - If off-site person, name, address, and phone number of person filing complaint
 - Description of control measures or emergency procedures followed after complaint
- Description of incidents, equipment failure, or other emergency and emergency procedures followed (if applicable)
- Details of elevated air concentrations monitored on-site (if applicable)
 - Location of elevated air concentration levels
 - Description of control measures or emergency procedures followed
 - When sensory irritation experienced:
 - Date and time of sensory irritation
 - Handler task/activity
 - Handler location where irritation was observed
 - Resulting action (e.g., cease operations, continue operations with air-purifying respirators)
 - When using a direct read instrument:
 - Sample date and time

- Handler task/activity
- Handler location
- Air concentration
- Sampling method

- Date of Fumigant Treated Area sign removal
- Any deviations from the FMP
- Record-keeping procedures (the owner/operator of the application block as well as the certified applicator must keep a signed copy of the post-application summary for 2 years from the date of application).⁹

Maximum Application Rate for Pre-Plant Soil Fumigation

Maximum application rate is 360 lbs ai/A (62 gallons per treated acre).

Only for use on the following:

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

Crops grown solely for seed;

As well as (in alphabetical order):

alfalfa; amaranth (including leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala); anise; apple (including balsam, crabapple); apricot; artichokes; arugula (rocket); asparagus (nursery production only); barley; basil; beans (including: lima, green, fava, seed beans); beet (including garden);

berry (including black satin berry, blackberry, blueberry, boysenberry, chesterberry, lowberry, wild raspberry, youngberry, darrowberry, dewberry, cloudberry, elderberry, Cherokee blackberry, coryberry, European barberry, huckleberry, hullberry, gooseberry, cranberry, highbush cranberry, Himalayaberry, jostaberry, juneberry, Saskatoon berry, lingonberry, loganberry, lavacaberry, lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, bingleberry, mountain pepper berries, mulberry, olallieberry, dirksen thornless berry, nectarberry, Oregon evergreen berry, partridgeberry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, raspberry (black and red), ravenberry, riberry, rossberry, schisandra berry, serviceberry, Shawnee blackberry, strawberry)

bok choy; broccoli; brussels sprouts; cabbage (including Napa); calabaza; calamondin; cardoon; carrot; casaba; cauliflower; celeriac; celery (including: Chinese); celtuce; chayote (fruit); che; cherry (including: sweet and tart, chokecherry, pincherry); chervil; cheyenne; Chilean guava; Chinese greens; Chinese okra; Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); chinquapin; chironja; chrysanthemum; cilantro; citrus citron; citrus hybrids; collard; corn salad; corn; cotton; cress (including: upland, yellow rocket, winter cress); cucumber (including: Chinese cucumber); cucuzza; currant, (including: black, red, native and other varieties and hybrids);

dandelion; dill; dock (sorrel); eggplant; endive (escarole); fennel, Florence (finocchio); forest seedlings; garland; garlic; gherkin; ginger; gourd; grape; grapefruit; hechima; herbs (all); honey balls; honeysuckle; hyotan; kale; kiwifruit (including: fuzzy and hard); kohlrabi; kumquat; leek; lemon; lettuce (including: head and leaf); lime; loquat; mandarin (including : tangerine and satsuma); mango; mayhaw; maypop;

melon (including: bitter melon, cantaloupe, hybrids and/or cultivars, citron melon, Crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, mango melon, honeydew melon, muskmelon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon, watermelon);

mint; muntries; mustard; nectarine; nursery stock (fruit seedlings and rose bushes only); nursery tree crops (including crops like maple, ash, dogwood);

nut (including: almond, beech nut, cashew, chestnut, hickory nut, Brazil nut, macadamia nut (bush nut), filbert (hazelnut), pecan, pistachio, walnut (black and English/Persian);

onion; orach; orange (including: sour an sweet); ornamentals; parsley; peas (including: English and garden); peach; peanut; pear (including: oriental and balsam); pepper; phalsa; plum (including: Chickasaw and Damson); plumcot; potato; prune (fresh); pummelo; pumpkin; purslane (including: garden and winter); quince;

radicchio (red chicory); radish (including Oriental); rappini; rhubarb; rye; salal; sea buckthorn; soybean; spinach (including: New Zealand, Malabar, Indian); squash, (including: summer, winter, butternut, straightneck, Acorn, crookneck, hubbard, scallop, spaghetti); sugar beet; sweet potato; swiss chard; tangelo; tangor; tobacco; tomatoes; tree nuts (orchard replant only); turf (including golf courses); turnip; vegetable marrow; wheat; yams; zucchini.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Mycorrhizae: There are occasions when Sectagon-K54[®] is known to temporarily reduce mycorrhizae in agricultural soils. For those crops that are mycorrhizae dependent and planted into Sectagon-K54 treated soils, it is necessary to practice a good fertilizer program until the mycorrhizae repopulate the treated area.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sectagon-K54 is a water soluble liquid. When applied to soil, the liquid is converted into a volatile fumigant (Methylisocyanate, MITC). After a sufficient interval of time, the fumigant degrades/dissipates leaving the soil ready for planting.

When to Use Maximum and Minimum Rates

The application rate of Sectagon-K54 is dependent on the soil type to be treated and the position in the soil of the pest to be suppressed or controlled. For maximum control or suppression, an understanding of the pest, its location and its respiring state will ensure maximum performance of Sectagon-K54. Generally, a light sandy soil requires a lower application rate than a heavier mineral soil. In addition, if the pest is in the upper portion of the soil profile (annual weeds), a lower application rate is generally required than if the pest is deeper in the soil profile and deeper penetration is desired (perennial weed seeds and nematodes). When a range of application rates is given in this label, consult your local agricultural extension service for more specific information.

Sectagon-K54 is recommended for the suppression or control of the following soil-borne pests that attack ornamental, food and fiber crops (consult specific cropping and application instructions for recommendations): Weeds and germinating weed seeds such as Bermudagrass, Chickweed, Dandelions, Ragweed, Henbit, Lambsquarter, Pigweed, Watercress, Johnsongrass, Nightshade, Nutsedge (suppression only), Wild Morning-glory and Purslane; Nematodes (suppression only), Symphylids (Garden Centipede) and soil-borne diseases such as Rhizoctonia, Pythium, Phytophthora, Verticillium, Sclerotinia, Oak Root Fungus and Club Root of Crucifers.

Nematodes and Nutsedge: Nematode suppression is achieved when Sectagon-K54 converts to Methyl Isothiocyanate (MITC) and makes contact with active forms of the nematodes, preferably juveniles. Endo-parasites in plant residue may not be suppressed. Plant residues from previously infected crops should be completely decomposed prior to Sectagon-K54 application to ensure maximum exposure. Eggs are more difficult to suppress than juveniles, but are susceptible. Pre-irrigation has been demonstrated to stimulate egg hatch of some species and may enhance overall Sectagon-K54 performance. Nutsedge may be suppressed with Sectagon-K54 if actively growing and a high use rate is used (60 gal of product/acre). More often, rhizomes, roots and shoots will be controlled but the tuber will remain viable and at a later time regrow. Treatments made immediately prior to a crop planting (after the necessary waiting period) will give a weed-free period for crop establishment.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Keep children and pets out of treated areas. Sectagon-K54 uses described on this label are intended for pre-plant soil preparation only. All plant foliage and any established plants growing on the treatment sites will be either severely damaged or destroyed. Keep the product off of any desirable turf or plants. Do not apply within 3 ft. of the drip line of desirable plants, shrubs, or trees. Do not use in greenhouses. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near feed or food.

NOTE: Sectagon-K54 will suppress and/or control only those pests in the fumigation zone at the time of treatment. Re-infestation may occur subsequent to the fumigants degradation/dissipation from the soil.

TREATMENT GUIDELINES

For optimum results, certain procedures should be observed at designated times in the treatment program. Described below are important guidelines for each of the four stages of the treatment process. Consult your Sales Representative for the appropriate treatment program for your particular needs.

- Pre-Application
- Field Preparation Prior to Application
- Application
- Pre-Planting After Application of Sectagon-K54

PRE-APPLICATION

Sectagon-K54 is applied post-harvest and 14 to 21 days before a new crop is planted (see "Testing of Treated Soil Before Planting" section). In some areas, fall application is preferred, as the product will dissipate over the winter that allows planting to begin as soon as favorable springtime conditions arrive.

Application Rate

Apply 30 to 60 gallons of product per treated acre depending on crop, target pest and soil properties (or see crop-specific considerations in the Additional Information section of this label). Some of the soil properties to consider when determining the application rate include soil texture, percent organic matter and depth of soil to be treated.

Target Pest and Depth of Treatment

When application rates for this product are given in ranges, use the higher rate if pests (insects, nematodes, etc.) are present in high numbers or if the area to be treated has a history of pest problems. Consult with your state's nematologist, entomologist and plant pathologist to determine if crop rotation is more feasible or desirable than fumigation. NOTE: This product will only suppress or control pests that are in the fumigated zone at time of treatment. For control of weeds and fungi, which cause seed or seedling diseases, treatment of only the top 2 to 4 inches of soil may be required (see application specific requirements in the Good Agricultural Practices section of this label). Treatment depths greater than 4 inches maybe required for control of nematodes and fungi which occur throughout the rhizosphere. The required application rate should be increased proportionately with the depth of the treatment required. Always choose the appropriate application method to evenly distribute this product throughout the soil to the required treatment depth.

Soil Characteristics

Soil properties to consider when determining the application rate of this product include the depth of soil to be treated, soil texture, and percent organic matter. Due to the absorbing effect of humus, soils with high levels of organic matter under the surface require higher rates. For example, muck soil may require twice the rate that would be used in mineral soils. Application rates will also vary with soil texture. For example, heavy clay soils require a higher rate than light sandy soils.

Phytotoxicity

Sectagon-K54 is phytotoxic. Protect valuable, non-target plants by stopping soil applications of this product at least three feet short of the drip line of the trees, shrubs and other desirable plants. For sprinkler application, crop injury and lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of the treated water.

APPLICATION OF SECTAGON-K54

Apply according to the methods and rates outlined below under the section "USES, RATES AND APPLICATION METHODS."

Use of Diluted Sectagon-K54

Do not store the diluted product. Do not allow the diluted solution to stand overnight. Use the diluted solution promptly after mixing with water. Flush all equipment with water after each day's use;

Application in Tank Mix with Liquid Fertilizer

Sectagon-K54 may be injected in a mixture with liquid fertilizers; however, a dual injection system is preferred. Since the composition of liquid fertilizers vary considerably, the physical compatibility of each Sectagon-K54/fertilizer tank mix should be checked by using the following procedure:

Mix a small quantity of Sectagon-K54 and liquid fertilizer in the same ratio as they will be applied to the field (e.g., if 30 gallons of Sectagon-K54 and 30 gallons of liquid fertilizer are to be applied per treated acre, then the mixture should be mixed in a 30:30 or 1:1 ratio). Mix in a glass container. Mixing should be done outdoors and out of direct sunlight. Agitate the liquids to attain a complete uniform mixture. IF A UNIFORM MIX CANNOT BE MADE, THE MIXTURE SHOULD NOT BE USED! If the mixture remains uniform for 30 minutes without agitation, the combination may be used. Should the mixture separate after 30 minutes but is readily remixed with agitation, the mixture can be used if adequate agitation is maintained in the tank.

DO NOT PLACE CAPS ON MIX JAR AS INCOMPATIBLE MIXES MAY EVOLVE HYDROGEN SULFIDE GAS. USE PROMPTLY AFTER MIXING WITH WATER OR FERTILIZER. DO NOT ALLOW THE SOLUTION TO STAND. FLUSH ALL EQUIPMENT WITH WATER AFTER EACH DAY'S USE. DISASSEMBLE VALVES AND CLEAN CAREFULLY.

CHEMIGATION OF SECTAGON-K54

When applying by chemigation methods, the following directions or warnings must be observed: Apply this product only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move; flood (basin); furrow, border, or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. DO NOT APPLY this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact your State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless prescribed safety devices for public water systems stated on the pesticide label are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the

responsible person shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Chemigation Using a Public Water System

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

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS IF YOUR CHEMIGATION SYSTEM IS CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM: Public water system is defined as a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalents in the upstream water supply line from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and top of overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least the inside diameter of the fill

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Sprinkler and Drip Chemigation Systems

See "Field Application Where Entire Area is Being Treated" under USE, RATES AND APPLICATION METHODS section of this label.

PRE-PLANTING AFTER APPLICATION OF SECTAGON-K54

Effects of Rain

If rain occurs within 24 hours after a Sectagon-K54 application, lack of control at and near the soil surface may occur.

Recontamination

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

Days to Cultivating or Planting after Application

Because Sectagon-K54 is harmful to germinating seeds and living plants, an appropriate interval must be observed between treatments and planting. On well-drained soils which have a light to medium texture and which are not excessively wet or cold following the application, planting can begin 14 to 21 days after treatment. If soils are heavy or especially high in organic matter or if the soil remains wet and/or cold (below 60°F) following the application, a minimum interval of 30 days should be observed. The interval before planting should be extended until the soil is sufficiently dry to allow for cultivation.

Cultivation of Soil before Planting

IMPORTANT: Heavier soils including soils high in clay or organic matter should be allowed to aerate and dry thoroughly after treatment with Sectagon-K54. During cold and/or wet weather, frequent shallow cultivation can aid dissipation of Sectagon-K54 from the treated soil.

On heavy, wet soils, light surface cultivation to break up crusting and promote drying should be done 5 to 7 days after treatment if planting is to occur within 14 to 21 days after treatment. This cultivation may be repeated as necessary.

NOTE OF CAUTION: To avoid contaminating treated soils, care should be taken to assure that untreated soils are not mixed with treated soils.

Testing of Treated Soils before Planting

Fields are fumigated to control soil-borne fungi, nematodes, insects and weeds. The length of time required for fumigants to escape from the soil before plants can safely be planted varies greatly. Typically 14 to 21 days are needed under typical conditions; however, circumstances which do not favor evaporation of the fumigant can greatly lengthen the waiting period as much as up to 30 days. The release period is short with (1) low rates of fumigants, (2) light soil, (3) high soil temperatures, (4) low soil moisture, (5) shallow application depth, and (6) repeated cultivations after fumigation. Seeded crops are less susceptible to residual soil fumigant injury than transplanted crops. In general, fumigants escape slowly from cold, wet, heavy soils. If in doubt, perform either the lettuce seed test or the tomato transplant test as described elsewhere in this label. If germination occurs in 1 to 3 days or if tomato plant shows signs of wilting or root burn in 2 days, the product is still available and an extended wait period must be observed.

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NOTE: When applied in the spring, allow a minimum of 14 to 21 days before planting providing no fumes are detectable. When the soil temperature is below 60° F allow a minimum of 21 days before planting. Check for fumes and aerate as needed. Use a seedling indicator plant with a hot cap to check for activity or fumes (or follow instructions in preceding paragraph). DO NOT plant if fumes are detectable or injury to plant has occurred. Re-aerate the soil and check again.

The information below describes two simple tests to assay for harmful residual soil fumigants before planting.

Lettuce Seed Test

1. With a trowel, dig into the treated soil to or just below the depth of application. Remove 2 to 4 small (1 to 2 oz) soil samples, mix lightly, and immediately place a portion in an airtight jar so that fumes will not escape. Use mason, wheat germ or similar jars with gas-tight lids.
2. Sprinkle lettuce seeds on the moistened surface of the soil and recap immediately. Prepare a similar jar with untreated soil (untreated check) for comparison.
3. Keep the jars at 65 to 85°F; do not place in direct sunlight. Direct sunlight may kill the seed by overheating. Lettuce seed will not germinate in the dark.
4. Inspect the jars for germination in 1 to 3 days.
5. The soil is safe for planting if seeds in the treated jar germinate the same as seeds in the untreated jar.

IMPORTANT: Be sure (1) to sample the field properly in several areas, particularly low, wet areas; (2) that the lids are airtight and have no grit under the seal; and (3) that the jars are placed in indirect sunlight.

Tomato Transplant Test

Transplant 5 to 10 succulent, fast-growing tomato seedlings into fumigated beds approximately 4 to 6 inches deep. Do the same in a non-fumigated area. If there is variation in the field, plant into the heaviest, wettest soil. Inspect the seedlings in 2 days for wilting or "root burn". If plants in the fumigated zone look the same as those in the non-fumigated zone, it is safe to plant.

Which Test is Best?

Both the lettuce seed and tomato transplant tests can serve the purpose. The response of tomato seedlings varies somewhat depending on how succulent they are, the relative humidity, soil moisture and temperature. Relative differences between plants in fumigated and non-fumigated areas are key to detecting low level residues. High concentrations should produce clear-cut symptoms. Lettuce seed tested in jars are not subjected to the variations in the field that can affect the response of tomato transplants. However, the process of collecting a soil sample allows some fumigant to escape prior to sealing the jar. In addition, excess soil moisture can inhibit normal lettuce seed germination reducing the sensitivity of the test.

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

SOIL INJECTION: Apply with injectors such as shanks, blades; fertilizer wheels, plows, etc. Apply Sectagon-K54 at the rate of 30 to 60 gallons of product per treated acre (or see crop-specific considerations in the Additional Information section of this label). Follow immediately with a roller to smooth and compact the soil surface. Light watering or tarping after rolling helps prevent fumigant escape. It may be necessary to stagger the injector placement on two or more tool bars to prevent soil build up during application.

When setting up your soil injection equipment with either spray blades, injection knives or coulters make sure they are evenly and closely placed to create an even application width and depth. To accomplish this, it may require multiple tool bars with the injection tools staggered. This will help prevent build up of trash and aid in the soil sealing. For example, apply Sectagon-K54 through injectors placed 4 inches below the soil surface and 5 inches apart.

SOIL COVERING: Sectagon-K54 may be applied as a broadcast application immediately in front of soil covering equipment such as bed shapers, rotary tillers, discs, etc. to a minimum depth of 6 inches using a single pass to incorporate. Use 30 to 60 gallons of Sectagon-K54 per treated acre (or see crop-specific considerations in the Additional Information section of this label) followed immediately by a roller/packer to smooth and compact the soil surface.

ROTARY TILLER OR POWER MULCHER: Spray Sectagon-K54 immediately in front of the tiller or mulcher, set to the depth to where control is desired. Use 30 to 60 gallons of product per treated acre (or see crop-specific considerations in the Additional Information section of this label). Follow immediately with a roller, power roller or bed shaper to seal soils surface. Light watering or a tarp after rolling may be used to help prevent fumigant

escape.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRINKLER SYSTEM: Use only those sprinkler systems which give large water droplets to prevent excessive loss. Use 30 to 60 gallons of Sectagon-K54 per acre (or see crop-specific considerations in the Additional Information section of this label). Meter continuously throughout the injection period all of the Sectagon-K54 required to come in contact with the targeted pest in the treated zone. The desired depth of treatment obtained may be contingent upon soil moisture and type. Soil conditions must facilitate even moisture penetration without runoff. Flush lines following injection of Sectagon-K54. For proper application rate and placement, consult your local Sectagon-K54 Sales Representative or County Extension Expert.

Application Over Cover Crops: Sectagon-K54 can be applied through center pivot or solid set sprinkler systems on cover crops that are living and less than approximately eight inches tall such as alfalfa, clover, green beans, and grasses such as rye, oats, wheat, and sudan. When applied over cover crops, no soil cultivation is required before the application. The terminated crop must not be used for any food or feed purpose after Sectagon-K54 has been applied.

Prevention of Treatment Runoff: To prevent runoff of the treatment during a sprinkler application, do not apply Sectagon-K54 at a rate greater than the absorption capacity of the field. Should runoff occur, isolate it from growing crops and water sources. Once collected, reapply to the treated field.

Check Flood (Basin), Furrow and Border:

IMPORTANT: Prior to starting the application, always inspect ditches and border areas to ensure containment of the irrigation waters. Damage to bordering crops will occur if leaks develop. Apply only into field head ditch. DO NOT APPLY INTO ANY LATERAL DITCHES.

Meter Sectagon-K54 at a steady rate into water during irrigation. Depending on the kind of pest and the treatment depth, use 30-62 gallons per treated acre in 3 to 18 inches of water per acre. Meter Sectagon-K54 into the irrigation water at the head of the field at a point with enough turbulence to assure adequate mixing of the product in the water.

DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM: Sectagon-K54 must be applied through a drip irrigation system designed to wet the soil thoroughly in the area being treated. Meter 30 to 60 gallons Sectagon-K54 per treated acre (or see crop-specific considerations in the Additional Information section of this label) into the drip system during the entire irrigation period. Flush irrigation system with adequate water after completion of application.

Important: WEED ELIMINATION WILL NOT BE SATISFACTORY IF TOO MUCH WATER IS APPLIED. AN ADEQUATE CONCENTRATION OF Sectagon-K54 MUST BE PRESENT AT THE TIME OF WEED SEED GERMINATION IN ORDER TO BE EFFECTIVE.

NOTE: If Sectagon-K54 is applied to established plant beds under plastic tarps to terminate growth of a previous crop and to fumigate the bed in preparation of planting a subsequent crop, the terminated crop must not be used for any food or feed purposes after Sectagon-K54 has been applied.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST ONLY

SOIL INJECTION: Sectagon-K54 may be applied using (1) a single shank spaced no more than 6 inches apart and a spray nozzle 6 inches deep; (2) a single shank spaced no more than 6 inches apart and spray nozzles spaced 6 to 12 inches deep; (3) a single sweep spaced no more than 12 inches apart and sweep blades 12 inches wide with a spray nozzle that will give broadcast coverage from sweep tip to sweep tip; (4) a double-winged shank spaced no more than 12 inches apart and 9 inches between the wings with spray nozzles giving uniform coverage; (5) a Noble Plow Blade with spray nozzles spaced every 6 inches and set to 12 to 14 inches deep using a disc to immediately incorporate the Sectagon-K54 placed on the surface. All soil injection applications must be followed immediately with a roller/packer to smooth and compact the soil surface. Regardless of which method used, you must use 30 to 60 gallons of Sectagon-K54 per treated acre (or see crop-specific considerations in the Additional Information section of this label). When applying Sectagon-K54 with injector blades such as Noble Plow Blades in spring, the following precautions must be followed:

- Apply all fertilizers after the Sectagon-K54 application. Wait a minimum of 7 days before making the application.
- Thoroughly aerate the soils to 7 days after the Sectagon-K54 application by plowing, shallow ripping or discing, or the combination thereof to allow the fumes to dissipate. Do not work soil deeper than the depth of treatment.
- If soil temperatures are below 60°F, delay planting for a minimum of 21 days from the day of the Sectagon-K54 application, regardless of any other precautions that may have been taken.
- In conjunction with the delayed planting, set indicator plants (such as tomatoes) in various places in the treated field with a "hot cap" left undisturbed for a minimum of

24 hours to ensure all of the Sectagon-K54 has left the soil. (See "Testing of Treated Soil Before Planting" section.)

FIELD APPLICATION TO BEDS OR ROWS

SOIL INJECTION (Pre-formed Beds): Sectagon-K54 may be injected into preformed plant beds following the directions in the "Soil Injection" section above. If a wider treated band is desired, space 2 or more shanks at intervals of 5 inches to cover the desired treating width. Use thin injection shanks and inject Sectagon-K54 4 inches deep into well-prepared soil. Follow immediately with a bedshaper, roller press wheel or similar device, or cover with an adequate amount of soil to seal the fumigant into the soil. Light watering or a tarp after rolling may be used to help prevent fumigant escape. Apply at the rate of 30 to 60 gallons of product per treated acre (or see crop-specific considerations in the Additional Information section of this label) (see "Method of Determining Fluid Ounces per 100 Feet of Linear Row" section). Place shanks 5 inches apart to cover the desired treating width.

SOIL INJECTION (At Bed Forming Operation): Sectagon-K54 may be injected during the bedding or row building process, or to pre-formed beds, using one of the following delivery systems: (1) single narrow knife blade (2) a series of harrow knife blades set no more than 5 inches apart, (3) a spray blade, (4) tiered shanks, (5) spray rake or (6) similar equipment that places Sectagon-K54 in contact with the pest to be controlled or suppressed. The use rate for the above operations is 30 to 60 gallons per treated acre (or see crop-specific considerations in the Additional Information section of this label). Reduced rates will vary depending upon the actual width of the treated band desired (see "Method of Determining Fluid Ounces per 100 Feet of Linear Row" section). Apply the Sectagon-K54 at the desired depth in the soil and follow immediately with the soil capping operation, bedding process, or roller/packer to seal the fumigant into the soil.

SOIL COVERING METHOD (Bed-Over Methods): Sectagon-K54 may be sprayed in a bed wide band onto the soil immediately ahead of bed shaping equipment. Cover the Sectagon-K54 with soil to a depth of 3 to 6 inches. The soil should be rolled and compacted immediately. Apply at the rate of 30 to 60 gallons of product per acre (or see crop-specific considerations in the Additional Information section of this label) of treated soil or 11 to 22 fluid ounces per 100 linear feet of row (12-inch bed). If a narrower or wider bed is to be treated, adjust the fluid ounces/100 linear feet of row to reflect the actual treated acres (see "Method of Determining Fluid Ounces per 100 Feet of Linear Row" section).

DRENCH APPLICATION ON BEDS OR ROWS: Sectagon-K54 may be applied to finished beds for control of shallow seeded weeds. Cultivate the area to be treated and pre-irrigate in accordance with Use Directions. Apply 30 to 60 gallons of Sectagon-K54 per treated acre (or see crop-specific considerations in the Additional Information section of this label) in a band or bands in enough water to soak at least 2 inches deep (see "Method of Determining Fluid Ounces per 100 Feet of Linear Row" section). To avoid contamination by untreated soil, do not disturb the treated area.

ROTARY TILLER or POWER MULCHER: Spray Sectagon-K54 immediately in front of the tiller or mulcher, set to the depth to where control is desired. Use 30 to 60 gallons of product per treated acre (or see crop-specific considerations in the Additional Information section of this label) (see "Method of Determining Fluid Ounces per 100 Feet of Linear Row" section). Follow immediately with a roller, power roller or bedshaper to seal soil surface. Light watering or a tarp after rolling may be used to help prevent fumigant escape.

Method of Determining Fluid Ounces per 100 Feet of Linear Row

1. Determine width of treated band in feet by dividing width of band in inches by 12 (e.g.: 8 in. band = 8 in. ÷ 12 in/ft. = 0.666 ft).
2. Determine square feet in 100 linear feet of band by multiplying the width of the band by 100 (e.g.: 0.666 ft. x 100 ft. = 66.66 sq. ft.)
3. Determine the treated acres per 100 linear feet of band by dividing the square feet by 43,560 (square feet in an acre) (e.g.: 66.66 sq. ft. ÷ 43,560 = 0.0015)
4. To determine the fluid ounces per 100 linear feet.
 - a) 1 gal = 128 fl. oz.; 50 gals = 6400 fl. oz.; 100 gals = 12,800 fl. oz.
 - b) Multiply fluid ounces by acres. Example: 50 gals. = 6400 fl. oz. x 0.0015 = 9.6 fl. oz. per 100 linear feet row.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SEED TREATMENT: A suitable fungicide should be used to treat all crop seed being planted into the treated soil.

PEANUTS: For suppression and/or control of *Cylindrocladium Black Rot (CBR)* and nematodes, apply Sectagon-K54 at the rate of 6 gallons per treated acre (5.3 fluid ounces

per 100 linear feet of row). Use with partially resistant cultivators (NC-10C or others as designated by your local Agricultural Extension Service) in cases of severe disease pressure. Plant other varieties only in cases of light CBR pressure.

Soil Preparations: Before applying Sectagon-K54, all residues from the previous crop should be decomposed (enhance by fall discing) and plowed under in the spring with a moldboard plow. Soil incorporated pre-plant herbicides must be applied prior to the application of Sectagon-K54.

Application: Apply 8 to 10 inches below seed placement with injector shank or coulter type applicator placed in front of a bedshaper to mark rows. Soil temperatures must be in the range of 60°F to 90°F at a 3 inch depth at time of treatment.

Tillage and Planting after Application: Do not mix untreated soil with treated soil by tillage or other cultural practices. Plant the peanuts in the center of the treated beds no earlier than 14 days following the application of Sectagon-K54. An at-planting nematocide treatment will be necessary in fields with heavy infestations of Root Knot, ring and/or sting nematodes.

MINT (SUPPRESSION OF VERTICILLIUM WILT): When infestation is limited to small spots in a field, the spread of Verticillium can be reduced by treating the infected spots. Apply at the rate of up to 60 gallons of Sectagon-K54 per treated acre using injector blade or thin shank injector rig. Follow directions for "Field Application Where Entire Area Is Being Treated".

POTATOES: For suppression of potato pests such as nematodes, weed seeds and Verticillium dahliae (Early Maturity Disease).

For soil injection, apply a minimum of 30 gallons per treated acre of Sectagon-K54 following the directions for "Field Application Where Entire Area Is Treated". Sectagon-K54 may also be applied at the rate of 40 to 60 gallons of product per treated acre using a Noble Plow Blade set to 12 to 14 inches deep with spray nozzles spaced every 6 inches apart to give uniform coverage, plus a surface application using a disc to immediately incorporate the Sectagon-K54 placed on the surface.

Early Maturity Diseases Of Potatoes In The Pacific Northwest: Apply 40 gallons Sectagon-K54 per treated acre using the soil injection method as described in the "Field Application Where Entire Area Is Being Treated" section.

TREATMENT OF TREE REPLANT SITES IN COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS

After removing dead or diseased trees and as much of the root system as possible, make a shallow basin over the planting site. Use 20 fl. oz. of Sectagon-K54 per 100 sq. ft. in sufficient water (depending on the soil type) to penetrate at least 6 ft. For control of Oak Root Fungus, use a basin of at least 20-ft. x 20-ft.; increase dosage to 26-40 fl. oz. of product per 100 sq. ft. in sufficient water to penetrate to the depth of the root system. If water is tanked to the planting site, add Sectagon-K54 to the water and mix before filling the basin.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRANSPLANT ORCHARDS AND VINEYARD

Apply 40 to 60 gallons of Sectagon-K54 per broadcast acre to properly prepared fields by chemigation in sufficient water (e.g. 3 to 18 acre inches) to place the Sectagon-K54 in contact with the target pest in the treated zone and to penetrate the desired root zone (to 6") of the crop to be transplanted. The percent field capacity of the soil prior to irrigation will help determine the amount of water to use to penetrate the desired zone. A lethal concentration of Sectagon-K54 must be present while the target species is actively respiring. Sectagon-K54 should be placed at or slightly below the soil level of the target pest. Deep-soil ripping is recommended prior to treatment.

SYMPHYLID SUPPRESSION: Soil should be in good seedbed condition to a depth of 8 to 10 inches. Maintain adequate moisture during the spring season to bring symphyllids to the upper soil surface. Treat during July to August when symphyllids are in the upper soil surface. Apply a minimum of 15 gallons of Sectagon-K54 per treated acre (0.3 pints per 100 square feet of treated soil) using blade or thin blade chisel injectors spaced 5 inches apart. Inject below the level of symphyllid concentration, usually 6 to 8 inches. Pack soil immediately after the application.

TOBACCO PLANT BEDS

Fall applications are recommended whenever possible. Read and follow the use directions carefully.

DRENCH METHOD: Apply 1.5 gallons Sectagon-K54 in 150 to 200 gallons of water per 100 square yards. Application may be made with sprinklers, sprayers with nozzles or any suitable equipment. Follow directions given above for "Field Applications Where Entire Area is Being Treated" section.

TANK MIX WITH TILLAM® GE HERBICIDE (TOMATOES ONLY): A tank mix of Sectagon-K54 soil fumigant plus TILLAM® 6E herbicide may be used to provide the

additional benefit of residual weed control. The mixture must be applied pre-plant to tomatoes if all directions and precautions pertaining to both Sectagon-K54 and TILLAM® 6E are followed. Apply through a spray blade, by shank injection, low pressure boom sprayer or (Western Region only) through solid set sprinkler systems. Maintain constant agitation of the mixture throughout the filling and application. Use in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Do not tank mix with other chemicals unless prior use has proven compatibility.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST (IDAHO, NEVADA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON)

CARROTS: Apply a broadcast application of 30 to 60 gallons per treated acre of Sectagon-K54 for the suppression of Root Knot Nematodes or 30 to 60 gallons for pre-plant suppression of soil-borne diseases.

MINT (including Peppermint and Spearmint): Apply a pre-plant broadcast application of 30 to 60 gallons per treated acre of Sectagon-K54 for the suppression of Root Knot Nematodes and Verticillium dahliae.

ONIONS: Apply a broadcast or banded application of 30 to 60 gallons per treated acre of Sectagon-K54 for the suppression of Root Knot Nematodes or 30 to 60 gallons for suppression of soil-borne diseases.

POTATOES: Apply broadcast sprinkler application of 30 to 60 gallons per treated acre of Sectagon-K54 for the suppression of Root Knot Nematodes and Verticillium dahliae. Apply a broadcast soil application of 30 to 60 gallons per treated acre Sectagon-K54 for the suppression of Verticillium dahliae.

SUGAR BEETS: Apply broadcast or a banded application of 30 to 60 gallons per treated acre Sectagon-K54 for the suppression of soil-borne disease. A fall application of

RO-NEET® herbicide followed by or tank mixed with Sectagon-K54 in a broadcast application or band application will enhance the overall weed control.

ORCHARD RE-PLANT: Apply a broadcast application rate of 56 to 60 gallons per treated acre of Sectagon-K54 in a minimum of 1-acre inch of water through a sprinkler system, or a row treatment of 56 to 60 gallons broadcast equivalent, to the future tree row using a weed sprayer by applying multiple passes of Sectagon-K54 while the sprinklers are running until the desired rate has been applied for the treatment of specific orchard replant disease. Trees should not be replanted into the replant site for at least 21 days after treatment. Check for fumes in the soil before planting. Sectagon-K54 may also be applied at the rate of 40 to 60 gallons of product per treated acre using a Noble Plow Blade set 12 to 14 inches deep with spray nozzles spaced every 6 inches apart to give uniform coverage, with a surface application using a disc to immediately incorporate the Sectagon-K54 placed on the surface.

WHEAT AND BARLEY: Apply Sectagon-K54 at a rate of 1.5 to 6 gallons of product per treated acre 14 to 21 days prior to planting for the suppression of certain early season soil fungi which cause root diseases of small grains. Sectagon-K54 may be diluted with water or, if compatible, non-acidic liquid fertilizers (see "Application in Tank Mix with Liquid Fertilizer" section) and injected into moist soils to 8 inches before planting.

IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, IF THE FIELD HISTORY OR SOIL SAMPLING SHOWS HIGH POPULATIONS OF NEMATODES, FUMIGATION USING BOTH Sectagon-K54 AND TELONE® II SHOULD BE USED. CONSULT YOUR TESSERLO KERLEY, INC. OR DOW AGROSCIENCES REPRESENTATIVE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR SEQUENTIAL GROUND APPLICATION OF TELONE® II AND SECTAGON-K54

NOTE: Read the label affixed to the container of TELONE® II before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions. Except as specified in this section, the labels affixed to the containers for TELONE® II or Sectagon-K54 are subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed.

Sequential application of TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 for suppression of Verticillium dahliae and control of Root Knot and Lesion nematodes in soils to be planted to potatoes in the Pacific Northwest.

The following use directions provide information for a sequential treatment program of applications of TELONE® II soil fumigant and Sectagon-K54 soil fumigant. For best results, apply both TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 in the fall. Alternative treatment schedules include a fall application of TELONE® II followed by a spring application of Sectagon-K54, a fall application of Sectagon-K54 followed by a spring application of TELONE® II, or a spring application of both products. Due to time constraints resulting from varying weather conditions, a spring application may result in delayed planting.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR TELONE® II

Soil conditions at the time of application of TELONE® II that allow rapid diffusion of the fumigant as a gas through the soil normally give best results. Compacted soil layers within the desired treatment zone must be fractured before or during application of the fumigant. Soil temperature must be between 40 and 80°F at the depth of injection, moist from 2 inches below the soil surface to at least 12 inches deep, as determined by the feel method, free of clods, and with crop residue thoroughly incorporated into the soil at least at the time of application and sealing. Apply TELONE® II as a broadcast treatment at the minimum rate of 15 gallons per treated acre (44.3 fl. oz./1000 feet of row/outlet based on 12 inch centers) using either chisel (shank), Noble Plow (sweep) or modified Para Till application equipment. Chisel equipment must have ripper-type shanks. Para Till equipment must be modified so that outlet spacing is evenly distributed under the tool bar. With chisel and Para Till equipment, a shank spacing of 12 to 24 inches is recommended. Do not exceed a shank spacing of 24 inches. Outlet depth should be at least 18 inches below the final soil surface. Noble Plow equipment may be used only when either shallow soils (those less than 18 inches deep) or soils containing excessive live root material such as alfalfa or corn stubble prevents the use of shank application. Noble Plow outlet spacing should not exceed 12 inches and application should be made to a depth of at least 15 inches. Fumigant penetration may be limited if a plow pan exists below the depth of the Noble blade. Do not use plow-sole application. Immediately after application of TELONE® II, use a disc, paddle wheel or similar device to uniformly mix the top 4-6 inches of soil to effectively eliminate chisel traces. Then follow immediately with a ring roller or multi-packer to seal the soil surface. Little or no crop residue should be exposed at the surface following the sealing operation. Any remaining crop residue should lie flat following sealing. Following application and sealing, leave soil undisturbed for 7-14 days. The longer undisturbed interval may be necessary if the soil is or becomes cold or wet during this period.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR SECTAGON-K54

Soil conditions at the time of application of Sectagon-K54 must be between 40 and 90°F in the treated zone and at 60 to 80% field capacity. If necessary, pre-irrigate about a week prior to treatment to adjust soil moisture to desired levels. Immediately before application, cultivate lightly if the soil has crusted.

Apply Sectagon-K54 either by chemigation or by soil injection or surface incorporation as a sequential application with TELONE® II. When Sectagon-K54 is used prior to TELONE® II, allow a minimum of 7 days between treatments. When TELONE® II is applied prior to Sectagon-K54, allow a minimum of 7 days before disturbing the soil or beginning any pre-irrigation for the application of Sectagon-K54.

For Chemigation: Apply Sectagon-K54 at the minimum rate of 30 gallons per treated acre in a minimum of 0.5 acre-inch of water to the desired depth of treatment. Heavier soils may require a higher amount of water. Use only those sprinkler systems that give large water droplets to prevent excessive fumigant loss. If for any reason chemigation is interrupted prior to completion (e.g., excessive wind, equipment malfunction, etc.), back the system up prior to restarting to ensure full application to the area affected prior to shutting down the system and to allow full distribution of the Sectagon-K54 solution throughout the irrigation system prior to moving over untreated soil. After application is completed, flush equipment until all Sectagon-K54 is eliminated from the system. Follow all application directions described in the "Sprinkler Chemigation Systems" sections).

For Soil Injection: Apply Sectagon-K54 at the minimum rate of 30 gallons per treated acre using either shanks, sweep blades, double-winged shanks, or a Noble Plow Blade combined with a surface application. Single shanks should be spaced no more than 6 inches apart with either single injection outlets no more than 6 inches deep or dual injection outlets spaced at 6 and 12 inches deep. Single sweep blades should be spaced no more than 12 inches apart with sweeps 12 inches wide and a spray nozzle that will provide broadcast coverage from sweep tip to sweep tip. Double-winged shanks should be spaced no more than 12 inches apart with no more than 9 inches between adjacent wings and with spray nozzles that provide uniform coverage. The Noble Plow blade should have spray nozzles spaced 6 inches apart to give uniform coverage, an injection depth set at 12 to 14 inches deep, and be combined with a surface application using a disc to immediately incorporate the Sectagon-K54 placed on the surface. Follow all the above applications immediately with a roller/packer to smooth and compact the soil surface.

For Surface Incorporation: Apply Sectagon-K54 at the minimum rate of 30 gallons per treated acre as a broadcast application to the soil surface immediately in front of soil covering equipment such as rotary tillers, discs, etc., to a minimum depth of 6 inches using a single-pass incorporation, followed immediately by a roller/packer to smooth and compact the soil surface.

SOIL FUMIGATION INTERVAL: Planting may take place only after odors of either TELONE® II or Sectagon-K54 are no longer present within the zone of fumigation. If

Sectagon-K54 follows TELONE® II and is applied in the spring with the Noble Plow Blade, apply all fertilizers at least 7 days after the application of Sectagon-K54. Thoroughly aerate the soils to 7 days after the application of Sectagon-K54 by shallow plowing and/or discing to allow the fumigant odors to dissipate. Wait 14 to 21 days after the application of Sectagon-K54 before planting the crop. Use the 21-day interval if soil temperatures are below 60°F regardless of any other precautions that may have been taken. In addition to waiting 21 days, set indicator plants (e.g., tomato seedlings) in various places in the treated field and cover the plants with a "hot cap", plastic sheeting, bucket, etc., to trap and confine any fumes present. Leave the plants undisturbed for a minimum of 24 hours, then examine for injury before planting the crop. Do not plant the crop if injury to indicator plants is observed. If fumes are noticeable at time of planting, stop planting and rework the soil. If TELONE® II follows Sectagon-K54 and is applied in the spring, wait at least one week for each 10 gallons of TELONE® II applied beyond the initial undisturbed period before planting the crop. If fumigant odors are present at planting, thoroughly aerate the soil following shallow ripping and/or discing to allow fumigant odors to dissipate. Do not till the soil so deep as to move untreated soil from below the treated zone into the treated soil.

Special Considerations and Precautions:

Use of this sequential application program of reduced rates of TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 does not guarantee pest-free potatoes at harvest. Use of TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 according to these use directions will control Root Knot and Lesion nematode populations present within the fumigated zone at the time of fumigation. The fumigated zone can vary depending upon a number of factors such as fumigant rate, application methods used, depth of fumigant application, soil moisture, soil type, soil temperature and soil tilth (including soil compaction and soil porosity). The sequential combination of reduced rates of TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 will not control or prevent re-infestation subsequent to the treatments. Subsequent pest populations may infest the fumigated zone from irrigation water, equipment, potato seed or other sources of contamination or may invade the fumigated zone from surrounding untreated soil such as from beneath the fumigated zone or from non-fumigated pockets within the fumigated zone.

In fields with a history of severe Columbia Root Knot nematode problems, the maximum Federal label rate of 20 gallons TELONE® II per treated acre is recommended in sequential combination with a minimum of 30 gallons Sectagon-K54 per treated acre per these label directions.

If the application of TELONE® II occurs in the fall and the application of Sectagon-K54 is not planned until spring, a cover crop such as wheat or grass can be planted following the undisturbed soil interval associated with the application of TELONE® II to reduce the potential for over-winter soil erosion. Refer to the product labels affixed to the containers for both TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 for recommended soil conditions; product performance can be expected to improve as the soil conditions move toward optimum. Use of this sequential application program of TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 under soil conditions outside the recommended range of soil conditions can be expected to yield less than satisfactory performance.

USE DIRECTIONS FOR SIMULTANEOUS GROUND APPLICATION OF TELONE® II AND SECTAGON-K54

Simultaneous application of TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 for suppression of *Verticillium dahliae* and control of Root Knot and Lesion nematodes in soils to be planted to potatoes in the Pacific Northwest.

The following use directions provide information for simultaneous ground application of TELONE® II soil fumigant and Sectagon-K54 soil fumigant. For best results, a fall application is recommended. Due to time constraints resulting from varying weather conditions, a spring application may result in delayed planting.

NOTE: When TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 are applied simultaneously, the most restrictive personal protective equipment, worker notification and reentry restrictions specified on labels for each product must be followed.

Soil Conditions

Soil temperature must be between 40 and 80°F in the treated zone.

Application Methods and Equipment

Use a dual equipment setup to apply TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 during a single pass. Calibrate equipment for simultaneous application of each product. Because of shallower product placement and the need to disrupt chisel traces from application of TELONE® II, mount equipment for application of Sectagon-K54 behind that of TELONE® II.

Apply TELONE® II as a broadcast treatment at a minimum rate of 15 gallons of product per treated acre (44.3 fl. oz./1000 feet of row/outlet based on 12 inch centers) using either chisel (shank), noble (sweep) or modified Para Till application equipment. Chisel

equipment must have ripper-type shanks. Para Till equipment must be modified so that outlet spacing is evenly distributed under the tool bar. With chisel and Para Till equipment, a shank spacing of 12 to 24 inches is recommended. Do not exceed a shank spacing of 24 inches. Outlet depth should be at least 18 inches below the final soil surface. Noble Plow outlet spacing should not exceed 12 inches and application should be made to a depth of at least 15 inches. Fumigant penetration may be limited if a plow pan exists below the depth of the Noble blade. Do not use plow sole application.

For Soil Injection: Apply Sectagon-K54 as broadcast treatment at a minimum rate of 30 gallons of product per treated acre using either shanks, sweep blades or double-winged shanks. Single shanks should be spaced no more than 6 inches apart with either single injection outlets any more than 6 inches deep or dual injection outlets spaced at 6 and 12 inches deep. Single sweep blades should be spaced no more than 12 inches apart with sweeps 12 inches wide and a spray nozzle that will provide broadcast coverage from sweep tip to sweep tip. Double-winged shanks should be spaced no more than 12 inches apart with no more than 9 inches between adjacent wings and with spray nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

For Surface Incorporation: Apply Sectagon-K54 at the minimum rate of 30 gallons of product per treated acre as a broadcast application to the soil surface immediately in front of soil covering equipment such as rotary tillers, discs, etc., set to a minimum depth of 6 inches.

Sealing the Soil after Application

Immediately after application the soil must be sealed to prevent fumigant loss and ensure that an effective concentration of fumigant is maintained within the soil. Chisel traces resulting from the TELONE® II application must be disrupted to a depth of at least 4 to 6 inches. This may be accomplished with the Sectagon-K54 applicator or with a disc or similar device. As a final step to compact the soil surface and help maximize soil sealing, all above applications must be followed with a ring roller or culti-packer.

Soil Fumigation Interval

Planting may take place only after the odors of both TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 are no longer present. Following application and sealing, leave the soil undisturbed for 7 to 10 days. The longer undisturbed interval may be necessary if the soil is or becomes cold or wet during this period. For spring applications, thoroughly aerate the soil after the initial undisturbed interval by shallow plowing and/or discing to allow the fumigant odors to dissipate. Allow 21 days prior to planting. In addition to waiting 21 days, place indicator plants (e.g., potted tomato seedlings) in various places in the treated field and cover the plants with a "hot cap", plastic sheeting, bucket, etc., to trap and confine any fumes present. Leave the plants undisturbed for a minimum of 24 hours, then examine for injury before planting the crop. Do not plant the crop if injury to indicator plants is observed. If fumes are noticeable at time of planting, stop planting and rework the soil.

Special Considerations and Precautions:

Use of this simultaneous application program of reduced rates of TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 does not guarantee pest-free potatoes at harvest. Use of TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 according to these use directions will control Root Knot and Lesion nematode populations present within the fumigated zone at the time of fumigation. The fumigated zone can vary depending upon a number of factors such as fumigant rate, application methods used, depth of fumigant application, soil moisture, soil type, soil temperature and soil tilth (including soil compaction and soil porosity). The simultaneous combination of reduced rates of TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 will not control or prevent re-infestation subsequent to the treatment. Subsequent pest populations may infest the fumigated zone from irrigation water, equipment, potato seed or other sources of contamination, or may invade the fumigated zone from surrounding untreated soil such as from beneath the fumigated zone or from within non-fumigated pockets within the fumigated zone. In fields with a history of severe Columbia Root Knot nematode problems, the maximum Federal label rate of 20 gallons of TELONE® II per treated acre is recommended in simultaneous combination with a minimum of 30 gallons of Sectagon-K54 per treated acre, per these label directions. With fall applications, a cover crop such as wheat or grass may be planted following the undisturbed soil interval associated with this application to reduce the potential for over-winter soil erosion. Refer to the product labels affixed to the containers for both TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 for further recommendations and precautions for optimum fumigant performance. Within the range of recommended soil conditions, product performance can be expected to improve as the soil conditions move towards optimum. Use of this simultaneous application program of TELONE® II and Sectagon-K54 under soil conditions outside the recommended range of soil conditions can be expected to yield less than satisfactory performance.

NOTE: The "Use Directions for the Pacific Northwest" may be used in other areas of the country, if not prohibited elsewhere on the label. Consult your local Sales Representative or extension personnel for further directions or recommendations.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed when not in use. Avoid freezing by storing above 5° F as product crystallizes at lower temperatures. If product crystallizes, move to a warmer location, then thoroughly shake or stir product until crystals are redissolved. Do not use this product until crystals are redissolved.

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.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

[NON-REFILLABLE CONTAINERS]

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

[REFILLABLE CONTAINER]

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

[FOR BULK AND MINI-BULK CONTAINERS]

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Reseal container and offer for recycling or reconditioning; triple rinse (or equivalent); or clean in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

CONTAINER PRECAUTIONS: Before refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage such as cracks, punctures, bulges, dents, abrasions and damage or worn threads on closure devices.

REFILL ONLY WITH Sectagon-K54 SOIL FUMIGANT

The contents of this container cannot be completely removed by cleaning. Refilling with materials other than Sectagon-K54 soil fumigant will result in contamination and may weaken the container. After filling and before transporting, check for leaks. Do not refill or transport damaged or leaking container.

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

For transportation emergencies, phone 24 hours a day: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

CONDITIONS OF SALE – LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions, or the failure to follow the label directions, or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc., or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use, subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. Except as warranted by this label, Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. makes no other warranties or representations of any kind, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim of damage, and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind against Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. exceed the price of the product which causes the alleged loss, damage, injury, or other claim. To the extent allowed by applicable law, Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. shall not be liable and any and all claims against Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. are waived, for special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income, whether or not based on the negligence of Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc., breach of warranty, strict liability in tort, or any other cause of action. Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. and the seller offer this product, and the buyer and users accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty, liability and remedies.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

Sectagon and NovaSource are registered trademarks of Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.

Tillam is a registered trademark of Syngenta

Ro-Neet is a registered trademark of Syngenta

Tellon II is a registered trademark of Dow Agrosciences

Manufactured for:

Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.
2255 N. 44th Street, Suite 300
Phoenix, AZ 85008 USA
1-800-525-2803

Section	3:	HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION Cont.
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3.1 POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYE: Contact with the eyes by may cause irritation or a burning sensation.

SKIN CONTACT: Contact with product may cause skin irritation. Repeated/prolonged skin contact may cause hypersensitivity type dermatitis.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Absorption is unlikely to occur.

INGESTION: Ingestion of product solution may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract to include nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Sectagon 42[®] is classified as slightly toxic to humans.

INHALATION: Inhalation of product mist may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory tract.

CHRONIC EFFECTS/CARCINOGENICITY: Not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA. See Section 11, Toxicological Information

Section	4:	FIRST AID MEASURES
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4.1 EYES: Immediately flush with large quantities of water for 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart during irrigation to insure thorough flushing of the entire area of the eye and lids. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents or use oils or ointments. Obtain immediate medical attention. Continue flushing if medical help not immediately available.

4.2 SKIN: Immediately flush with large quantities of water for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing under a safety shower. Do not neutralize with chemical agents. Obtain medical attention if irritation occurs.

4.3 INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give 1 or 2 glasses of water. If vomiting does occur, repeat fluid administration. If unconscious or convulsing, do not give fluids. Obtain immediate medical attention.

4.4 INHALATION: Remove victim from contaminated atmosphere. If breathing is labored, administer oxygen. If breathing has ceased, clear airway and start mouth to mouth resuscitation. If heart has stopped beating, external heart massage should be applied. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Section	5:	FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES
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5.1 FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

FLASH POINT: >200°F (93°C)

METHOD USED: Tag CC

5.2 FLAMMABLE LIMITS

Do data available. Not classified as a flammable/combustible.

5.3 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: As appropriate for combustibles involved in fire.

5.4 FIRE & EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS: Heating will cause the release of MITC and hydrogen sulfide, both highly toxic and flammable gases. It is also conceivable that product breakdown from heating could release carbon disulfide and methylvamine, which are also toxic and flammable.

Section	5:	FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES, Cont.
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Keep containers/storage vessels in fire area cooled with water spray.

5.5 FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus, pressure demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

Section	6:	ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
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6.1 Small releases: Confine and absorb small releases on sand, earth or other inert absorbent (clay, sawdust, straw, kitty litter, etc.). Sweep into open drums. Clean area with baking soda, soda ash (sodium carbonate) or common household detergent and a stiff brush and just enough water to make a slurry. Absorb and sweep into same open drum. Rinse area with water, absorb water and add to open drum. Close drum and dispose of material in accordance with federal and state governmental regulations.

6.2 Large releases: Confine area to qualified personnel. Shut off release if safe to do so. Dike spill area to prevent runoff into sewers, drains or surface waterways (potential toxicity). Recover as much of the solution as possible. Treat remaining material as a small release (above).

Section	7:	HANDLING and STORAGE
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All personnel who handle this product in its end-use application should use this product only in accordance with its pesticide labeling and with the "Worker Protection Standard", 40 CFR 170.

7.1 Handling: Avoid contact with eyes. Use only in a well ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapors. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with the skin.

7.2 Storage: Store in cool, dry, well ventilated areas. Do not store combustibles in the area of storage vessels. Keep away from any sources of heat or flame. Store tote and smaller containers out of direct sunlight at moderate temperatures. Do not store at temperatures below 0°F (-18°C) as the product will crystallize at low temperatures. Warm or store at higher temperatures and mix to redissolve crystals before use. (See Section 10.4 for materials of construction)

Section	8:	EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION
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All personnel who handle this product in its end-use application should use this product only in accordance with its pesticide labeling and with the "Worker Protection Standard", 40 CFR 170.

8.1 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Personnel performing direct-contact activities must wear full face mask with SCBA or supplied air system or a cartridge respirator for organic vapors (with prefilter approved for pesticides – MSHA/NIOSH approved Number prefix TC-23C) or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval Number prefix TC-14G), or a NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or canister with any N, R, P or HE prefilter.

8.2 SKIN PROTECTION: Nitrile rubber gloves and apron should be worn to prevent contact with the liquid. Wash contaminated clothing prior to reuse. Under conditions where above normal levels of MITC may be encountered protective clothing, gloves and boots should be polyethylene as MITC penetrates rubber.

Section	8:	EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION, Cont.
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8.3 EYE PROTECTION: Chemical goggles and a full face shield.

	OSHA		ACGIH	
	TWA	STEL	TLV	STEL
None	NA	NA	NA	NA

8.5 ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use adequate exhaust ventilation to prevent inhalation of product vapors.

Section	9:	PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
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9.1 APPEARANCE:	Pale green through colorless to yellow/amber liquid.
9.2 ODOR:	Strong odor, sulfur-like
9.3 BOILING POINT:	230 °F(110 °C)
9.4 VAPOR PRESSURE:	21 mm Hg @ 77 °F (25°C)
9.5 VAPOR DENSITY:	Not determined
9.6 SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Miscible with water
9.7 SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.209 (10.07 lbs/gal @68°F, typical))
9.8 FREEZING POINT:	Approx. 0 °F (-18 °C)
9.9 pH:	9.5 – 11.5
9.10 VOLATILE:	Not determined
9.11 Viscosity:	3.0 – 5.0 cp.

Section	10:	STABILITY and REACTIVITY
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10.1 STABILITY: This is a stable material

10.2 HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

10.3 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Heating this product will evolve methyl isothiocyanate (MITC) and hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and potentially carbon disulfide (CS₂) and methylamine (MMA). Heating to dryness will cause the production of oxides of nitrogen.

10.4 INCOMPATIBILITY: Prolonged exposure to air will result in decomposition to form methyl isothiocyanate (MITC) a very toxic and flammable material. Metam sodium solutions are corrosive to copper, zinc, or aluminum or any of their alloys such as brass, or galvanized materials. These materials of construction should not be used in handling systems or storage containers for this product. (SEE Section 7.2, Storage)

Section	11:	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
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11.1 ORAL: Oral-Rat LD₅₀: 970 mg/Kg (male); 790 mg/Kg (female)

11.2 DERMAL: Dermal-rabbit LD₅₀ 1050 mg/Kg

Section	11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, Cont.
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11.3 INHALATION: Data not available

11.4 CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY: Laboratory studies have shown some developmental and carcinogenic effects in laboratory animals. Exposure monitoring studies conducted during agricultural applications of metam sodium have shown that human exposure is extremely low; therefore, any potential risk to humans from metam sodium is considered minimal.

11.5 TERATOLOGY: Data not available

11.6 REPRODUCTION: Data not available

11.7 MUTAGENICITY: Data not available

Section	12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
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Data not available but metam sodium is know to be toxic to fish.

Section	13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
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Sectagon 42[®] by itself is not a listed waste but under spill or release conditions may exhibit characteristics of a hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR 261. Purification solids (as from filtering, evaporation, etc,) from the production of dithiocarbamate acid salts are a K161 listed hazardous waste. Dispose of released material in accordance with all federal, state or local regulations.

Section	14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION
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14.1 DOT Shipping Name:	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s.
14.2 DOT Hazard Class:	8
14.3 UN/NA Number:	UN3266
14.4 Packing Group:	II
14.5 DOT Placard:	Corrosive
14.6 DOT Label(s):	Corrosive
14.7 IMO Shipping Name:	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (UN3266)
14.8 RQ (Reportable Quantity):	NA
14.9 RR STCC Number:	2879979 / 4932060
14.10 DOT/IMO Mark	Marine Pollutant

Section	15:	REGULATORY INFORMATION
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15.1 OSHA:	This product is listed as a hazardous material under criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.		
15.2 SARA TITLE III:	a.	EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) List:	No
	b.	Section 311/312, (Tier I,II) Categories:	Immediate (acute) Yes
		Fire	No
		Sudden release	No
		Reactivity	No
		Delayed (chronic)	No
	c.	Section 313 (Toxic Release Reporting-Form R):	Yes
		<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
		Metam sodium	137-42-8
		<u>Concentration</u>	42.2%
	d.	TPQ (Threshold Planning Quantity):	No
15.3 CERCLA/SUPERFUND:		RQ (Reportable Quantity)	No
15.4 TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act) Inventory List:			Yes
15.5 RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) Status:			NA, See Section 13
15.6 WHMIS (Canada) Hazard Classification:			NA
15.7 DOT Hazardous Material: (See Section 14)			Yes
15.8 CAA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP)			No
15.9 FIFRA Registered pesticide			Yes
		EPA Reg No. 61842-6	
15.10 Prop 65 (CA)			Yes (5/15/98)

Section	16:	OTHER INFORMATION
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REVISIONS: The entire MSDS was reformatted to comply to ANSI Standard Z400.1-1993, by Technical Services-Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.

Revised 1/2/01 alteration of DOT shipping name and changes to physical specs.
 Revised Section 8.3, Eye Protection, and company logo, 5/10/02
 Revised section 8.1, Respiratory protection, 7/19/2005
 Revised Section 1.3, Emergency Contact, 7/14/09

<p>THE INFORMATION PUBLISHED IN THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM OUR EXPERIENCE AND OSHA, ANSI NFPA, DOT, ERG, AND CHRIS. IT IS THE USER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF THIS INFORMATION FOR THE ADOPTION OF NECESSARY SAFETY PRECAUTIONS. WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO REVISE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS PERIODICALLY AS NEW INFORMATION BECOMES AVAILABLE.</p>
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Section	3:	HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION Cont.
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3.1 POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYE: Contact with the eyes by may cause irritation or a burning sensation.

SKIN CONTACT: Contact with product may cause skin irritation. Repeated/prolonged skin contact may cause hypersensitivity type dermatitis.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Absorption is unlikely to occur.

INGESTION: Ingestion of product solution may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract to include nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. This product is classified as slightly toxic to humans.

INHALATION: Inhalation of product mist may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory tract.

CHRONIC EFFECTS/CARCINOGENICITY: Not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA. See Section 11, Toxicological Information

Section	4:	FIRST AID MEASURES
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4.1 EYES: Immediately flush with large quantities of water for 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart during irrigation to insure thorough flushing of the entire area of the eye and lids. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents or use oils or ointments. Obtain immediate medical attention. Continue flushing if medical help not immediately available.

4.2 SKIN: Immediately flush with large quantities of water for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing under a safety shower. Do not neutralize with chemical agents. Obtain medical attention if irritation occurs.

4.3 INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give 1 or 2 glasses of water. If vomiting does occur, repeat fluid administration. If unconscious or convulsing, do not give fluids. Obtain immediate medical attention.

4.4 INHALATION: Remove victim from contaminated atmosphere. If breathing is labored, administer oxygen. If breathing has ceased, clear airway and start mouth to mouth resuscitation. If heart has stopped beating, external heart massage should be applied. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Section	5:	FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES
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5.1 FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

FLASH POINT: >200°F (93°C)

METHOD USED: Tag CC

5.2 FLAMMABLE LIMITS

Do data available. Not classified as a flammable/combustible.

5.3 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: As appropriate for combustibles involved in fire.

5.4 FIRE & EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS: Heating will cause the release of MITC and hydrogen sulfide, both highly toxic and flammable gases. It is also conceivable that product breakdown from heating could release carbon disulfide and methylvamine, which are also toxic and flammable.

Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES, Cont.

Keep containers/storage vessels in fire area cooled with water spray.

5.5 FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus, pressure demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Small releases: Confine and absorb small releases on sand, earth or other inert absorbent (clay, sawdust, straw, kitty litter, etc.). Sweep into open drums. Clean area with baking soda, soda ash (sodium carbonate) or common household detergent and a stiff brush and just enough water to make a slurry. Absorb and sweep into same open drum. Rinse area with water, absorb water and add to open drum. Close drum and dispose of material in accordance with federal and state governmental regulations.

6.2 Large releases: Confine area to qualified personnel. Shut off release if safe to do so. Dike spill area to prevent runoff into sewers, drains or surface waterways (potential toxicity). Recover as much of the solution as possible. Treat remaining material as a small release (above).

Section 7: HANDLING and STORAGE

7.1 Handling: Avoid contact with eyes. Use only in a well ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapors. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with the skin.

7.2 Storage: Store in cool, dry, well ventilated areas. Do not store combustibles in the area of storage vessels. Keep away from any sources of heat or flame. Store tote and smaller containers out of direct sunlight at moderate temperatures. Do not store at temperatures below 0°F (-18°C) as the product will crystallize at low temperatures. Warm or store at higher temperatures and mix to redissolve crystals before use. (See Section 10.4 for materials of construction)

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

All personnel who handle this product in its end-use application should use this product only in accordance with its pesticide labeling and with the "Worker Protection Standard", 40 CFR 170.

8.1 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Personnel performing direct-contact activities must wear full face mask with SCBA or supplied air system or a cartridge respirator for organic vapors (with prefilter approved for pesticides – MSHA/NIOSH approved Number prefix TC-14G), or a NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge with any N, R, P or HE prefilter.

8.2 SKIN PROTECTION: Nitrile rubber gloves and apron should be worn to prevent contact with the liquid. Wash contaminated clothing prior to reuse. Under conditions where above normal levels of MITC may be encountered, protective clothing, gloves and boots should be polyethylene as MITC penetrates rubber.

8.3 EYE PROTECTION: Chemical goggles and a full face shield. DO NOT WEAR CONTACT LENSES.

Section	8:	EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION, Cont.
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8.4 EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:	OSHA		ACGIH	
	<u>TWA</u>	<u>STEL</u>	<u>TLV</u>	<u>STEL</u>
None	NA	NA	NA	NA

8.5 ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use adequate exhaust ventilation to prevent inhalation of product vapors.

Section	9:	PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.
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9.1 APPEARANCE:	Pale green through colorless to yellow/amber liquid.
9.2 ODOR:	Strong odor, sulfur and/or amine
9.3 BOILING POINT:	227 °F(108 °C)
9.4 VAPOR PRESSURE:	Not determined
9.5 VAPOR DENSITY:	Not determined
9.6 SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Miscible with water (complete)
9.7 SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.273 (10.6 lbs/gal @25°C, typical))
9.8 FREEZING POINT:	Approx. 0 °F (-18 °C)
9.9 pH:	10.0 - 11.0
9.10 VOLATILE:	Not determined
9.11 Viscosity:	3.46 cp @ 20°C

Section	10:	STABILITY and REACTIVITY
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10.1 STABILITY: This is a stable material

10.2 HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

10.3 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Heating this product will evolve methyl isothiocyanate (MITC) and hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and potentially carbon disulfide (CS₂) and methylamine (MMA). Heating to dryness will cause the production of oxides of nitrogen.

10.4 INCOMPATIBILITY: Prolonged exposure to air will result in decomposition to form methyl isothiocyanate (MITC) a very toxic and flammable material. Product solutions are corrosive to copper, zinc, or aluminum or any of their alloys such as brass, or galvanized materials. These materials of construction should not be used in handling systems or storage containers for this product. (SEE Section 7.2, Storage)

Section	11:	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
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11.1 ORAL: Oral-Rat LD₅₀: 970 mg/Kg (male); 790 mg/Kg (female)

11.2 DERMAL: Dermal-rabbit LD₅₀ 1050 mg/Kg

11.3 INHALATION: Data not available

11.4 CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY: Laboratory studies have shown some developmental and carcinogenic effects in laboratory animals. Exposure monitoring studies conducted during agricultural applications of metam sodium have shown that human exposure is extremely low; therefore, any potential risk to humans from metam sodium is considered minimal.

Section	11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, Cont.
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11.5 TERATOLOGY: Data not available

11.6 REPRODUCTION: Data not available

11.7 MUTAGENICITY: Data not available

Section	12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
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Data not available but is know to be toxic to fish.

Section	13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
----------------	------------------------------------

Product by itself is not a listed waste but under spill or release conditions may exhibit characteristics of a hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR 261. Purification solids (as from filtering, evaporation, etc.) from the production of dithiocarbamate acid salts are a K161 listed hazardous waste. Dispose of released material in accordance with all federal, state or local regulations.

Section	14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION
----------------	----------------------------------

14.1 DOT Shipping Name:	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s.
14.2 DOT Hazard Class:	8
14.3 UN/NA Number:	UN3266
14.4 Packing Group:	II
14.5 DOT Placard:	Corrosive
14.6 DOT Label(s):	Corrosive
14.7 IMO Shipping Name:	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s. (UN3266)
14.8 RQ (Reportable Quantity):	NA
14.9 RR STCC Number:	2879937/4934204
14.10 DOT/IMO Mark	NA

Section	15: REGULATORY INFORMATION
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15.1 OSHA: This product is listed as a hazardous material under criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

15.2 SARA TITLE III: a. **EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) List:** No

Section	15: REGULATORY INFORMATION, Cont.
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b.	Section 311/312, (Tier I,II) Categories:	Immediate (acute)	Yes
		Fire	No
		Sudden release	No
		Reactivity	No
		Delayed (chronic)	No

c.	Section 313 (Toxic Release Reporting-Form R):	Yes
----	---	-----

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Potassium N-methyldithiocarbamate	137-41-7	54%

d.	TPQ (Threshold Planning Quantity):	No
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15.3 CERCLA/SUPERFUND:	RQ (Reportable Quantity)	No
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15.4 TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act) Inventory List:	Yes
--	-----

15.5 RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) Status:	NA, See Section 13
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15.6 WHMIS (Canada) Hazard Classification:	ND
---	----

15.7 DOT Hazardous Material: (See Section 14)	Yes
--	-----

15.8 CAA Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP)	No
---	----

15.9 FIFRA Registered pesticide	Yes
	EPA REG # 61842-7

15.10 Prop 65 (CA)	No
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Section	16: OTHER INFORMATION
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REVISIONS: The entire MSDS was reformatted to comply to ANSI Standard Z400.1-1993, by Technical Services-Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc.

Revised Product name & registration AND Section 8, 5/31/06

Revised Boiling Point, Section 9.3, 7/10/2006.

Revised MSDS Number and SG and pH in Section 9, 10/5/06

Revised Section 1.3, Emergency Contact, 7/14/09.

<p>THE INFORMATION PUBLISHED IN THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM OUR EXPERIENCE AND OSHA, ANSI, NFPA, DOT, ERG, AND CHRIS. IT IS THE USER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF THIS INFORMATION FOR THE ADOPTION OF NECESSARY SAFETY PRECAUTIONS. WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO REVISE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS PERIODICALLY AS NEW INFORMATION BECOMES AVAILABLE.</p>

6

Center Pivot & Injection Equipment 68

Preplacement Hazard Evaluation

	Electrical
	– Overhead wiring
	– Exposed wiring
	– Standing water
	– Damaged cords
	– Stray current
	Debris
	Puncture hazards
	Tripping hazards

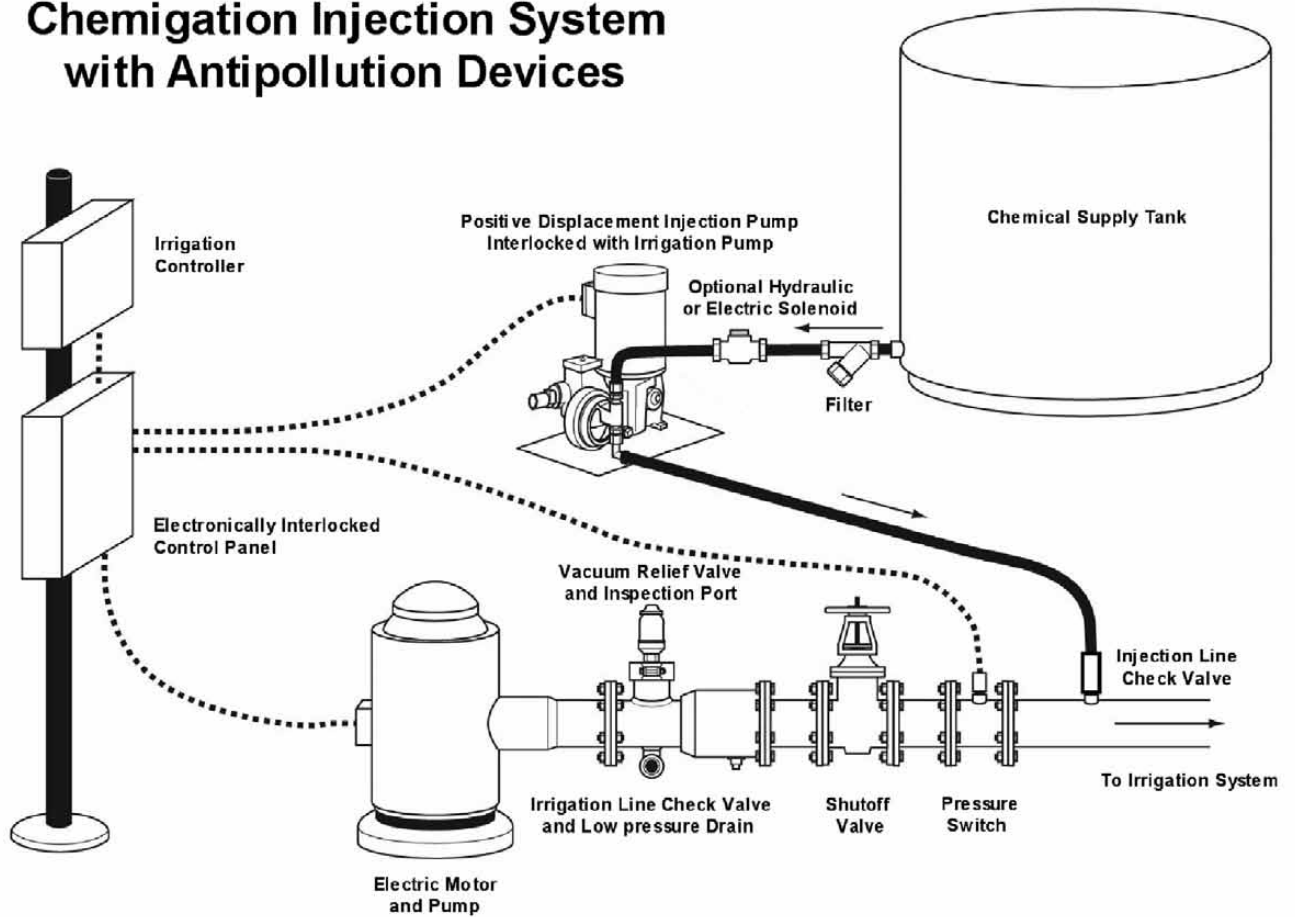
Post-placement Inspection

	Leaks
	Pivot clearance
	Other

Chemigation Safety Devices Checklist

	Backflow prevention device (for WA and ID, the following are required):
	– Irrigation mainline check valve
	– Vacuum relief valve
	– Inspection port
	– Low pressure drain
	Automatic quick closing check valve
	Chemigation injection line check valve with at least 10 psi cracking (opening) pressure
	Positive displacement injection pump
	Interlocking system controls
	Functional pressure switch
	Supply tank setback from water source and at same or lower gradient

Chemigation Injection System with Antipollution Devices

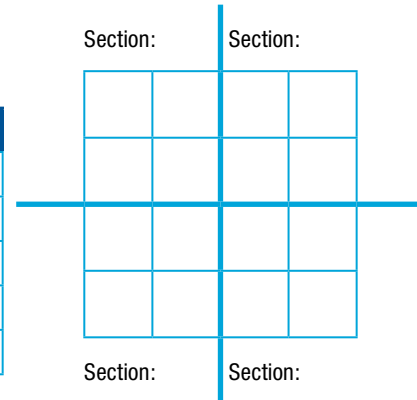


Courtesy of Dr. Larry Schwankl, University of California, UC Davis
Modified by Tom Hoffmann, WSDA Pesticide Management Division

CHECKLIST FOR TANK PLACEMENT CHEMIGATION OR FERTIGATION APPLICATION PRESSURIZED IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Customer Name: _____ Phone: _____

Location and Placement Information							
Township:		OR	Block:		OR	Latitude:	
Range:			Farm Unit:			Longitude:	
Section:		Tank Number:		Date:			
1/4 Section:		Person Setting Tank:					
1/4 Section:		Crop:		Application Rate:			



Site Evaluation and Environmental Assessment

- Does the site pose an electrical hazard due to standing water around or near electrical outlets?
- Prior to placement, did you inspect for rocks or other objects that could puncture the tank bottom?
- Is the site near a road or field entry point where it could be an obstacle or hazard to equipment or vehicles?
- Are there any obstacles that must clear the equipment, such as a center pivot tower or pivot trusses?
- Does tank placement restrict access to control panels, screen cleaners, filters or valves?
- Are sensitive areas located next to or near the injection site that might require relocating the equipment?
 - ✓ Well, river, stream, irrigation ditch, drainage ditch, wasteway or other off-farm water body
 - ✓ House, school, hospital, day care facility or other occupied building or structure
 - ✓ Park, walkway or public roadway

Tank Placement and Preparation

- Did you inspect the tank for holes or cracks?
- Is the lid secured to or otherwise accompanying the tank?
- Were the site tubes and elbow joints examined for security and soundness?
- Are the shutoff valves intact and operational?
- Is the tank filter in-place and is the screen of the appropriate mesh?
- Are the hoses, fittings, clamps, and fasteners secured and were they checked for tightness?
- Is the tank located at least 20 feet away and down gradient from a water source, excluding a head ditch?
- Is the tank placed away from ditches or drop-offs and outside of irrigation district or road rights-of-way?
- Is the ground under the tank stable, thereby preventing excessive tilting or the possibility of tipping?
- Does the tank have proper identification in a contrasting background color that is at least 2 inches in height?
 - ✓ Contact name
 - ✓ Identifier unique to each tank
 - ✓ Phone number
 - ✓ Maximum capacity (usually molded into the tank)
- Does the proper product information appear on the tank?
 - Chemigation: full pesticide label and, if necessary, the EPA Establishment Number (container label)
 - Fertigation: list of primary content(s)
- Did you place the tank so that the identification information is visible from the field edge or an access road?

Injection Equipment

- Is the correct plug in the pump? Is the pump positioned out of the way and is it clearly visible?
- Is the injection point located at least 10 feet away from a sensitive area, such as a wellhead or overflow?
- Is the feed hose from the tank sound and securely attached to the tank and to the pump?
- Is the chemigation line check valve compatible with the product, with at least a 10psi rating?
- For Commercial Applications: Does injection unit have a WSDA license plate with a current year tag?

SECTAGON CHEMIGATION SITE MAP

Grower: _____ Field: _____

Applicator Name: _____

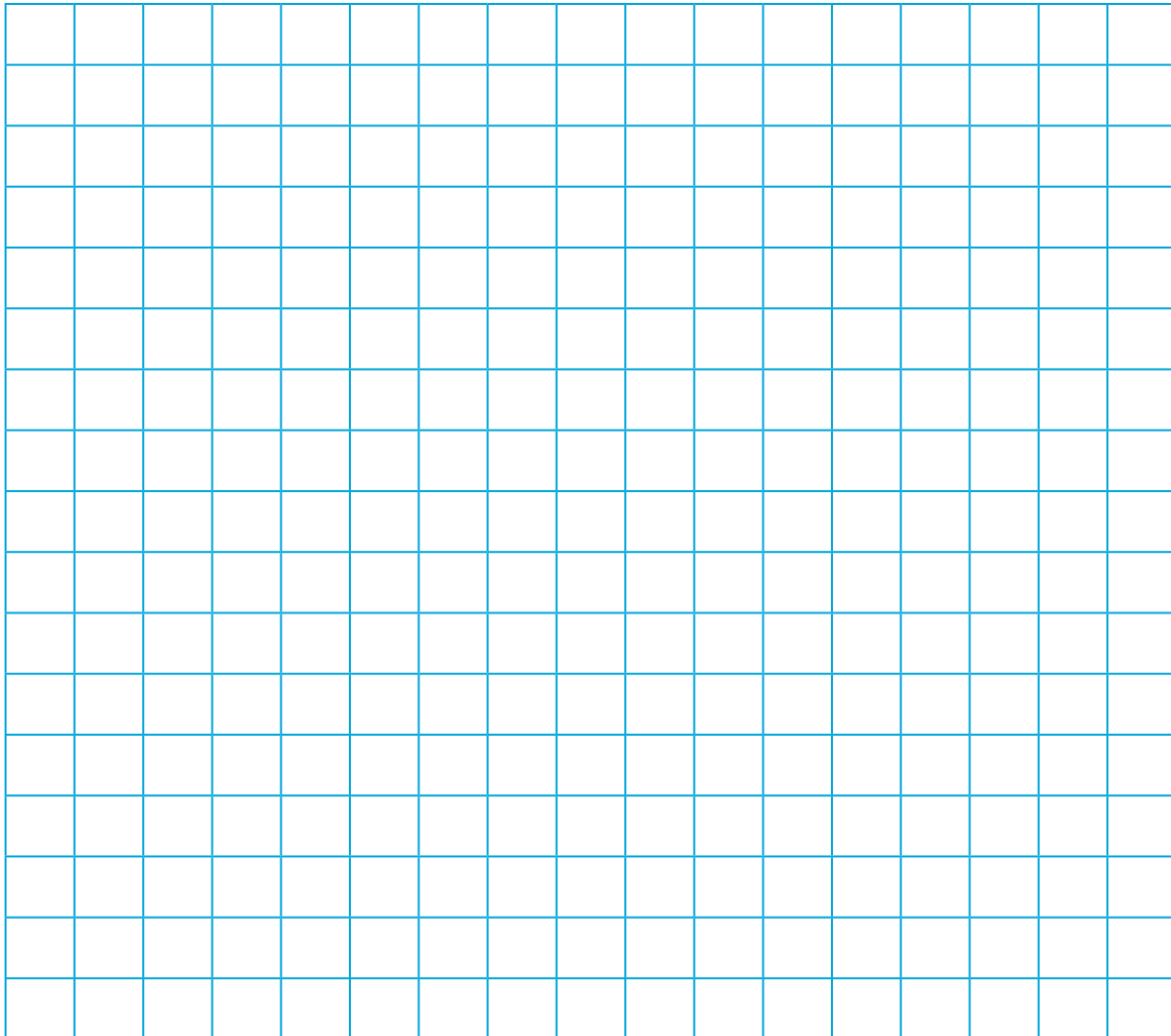
Address: _____

Phone: _____

Directions to site: _____

Include **adjacent sensitive areas** (roads, homes and businesses), prevailing wind directions, location of injection equipment, chemical storage, etc.: _____

In the Columbia Basin, Block and Farm Unit are the most common descriptor. Other identifiers include company-issued field number; Township, Range, Section, ¼ section or GPS coordinates.



Show the following on your site map:

- Direction legend: north, south, east & west
- Road numbers
- Ditches, rivers and lakes on or near the property
- Points of access to the property
- The directional slope of the land
- Types and location of fencing on or around the property
- Indoor and outdoor chemical storage areas
- Outdoor chemical mixing and loading areas
- Fuel storage areas
- Liquid propane tanks
- Anhydrous ammonia tanks
- Underground sewer, electrical, water and gas lines
- Emergency disconnect sited for gas, water and electricity
- Above-ground electrical service drop
- Tile drains (outdoors)
- Septic tanks
- Wells
- Fire hydrants
- Special equipment for cleanup of spills

Indicate the following with respect to the interior of each building:

- Building age
- Building dimensions
- Type of building construction
- Type of roof, window and floor construction
- Location of MSDSs, first aid kits, fire extinguishers and biohazard kits
- Chemical storage areas
- Chemical mixing and loading areas
- Emergency eye wash and shower areas
- Drains and where they lead

Keep a county map handy, showing the following:

- The business site
- The directional slope of the land
- Schools, hospitals, nursing homes, subdivisions, towns, etc., adjacent to the property
- Flow patterns of surface water
- Proximity of ditches, rivers and lakes to the property
- Direction of prevailing winds (in Indiana the prevailing winds blow from SW to the NE).

The five versions of WSDA Pesticide Application Records are available at <http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Forms/FormsName.htm>

Application Record (Check Sectagon product used)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Sectagon-42 – EPA REG. NO. 61842-6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sectagon-K54 – EPA REG. NO. 61842-7

Start Date: _____ Start Time: _____

Stop Date: _____ Stop Time: _____

Start Date: _____ Start Time: _____

Stop Date: _____ Stop Time: _____

Temperature: _____

Wind Conditions: _____

Rainfall: _____

Soil Preparation: _____

Application Rate: _____

Application Details: _____

Sign: _____ Date: _____

INSERT Your Application Run Sheet here:

Posting Requirements

REI: Reentry Interval Requirements:

- The label requires a 48 hour reentry interval.
- Washington State requires that the sign not be posted more than 24 hours in advance of application and that it be taken down within 3 days after the end of the reentry interval.

For Product Sign:

- Must be posted.
- Information recorded prior to application.

For the Chemigation Sign:

- The label requires posting only if application is within 300 feet of sensitive areas. If posted the signs need only remain in place until soil surface water has disappeared.

Sign Removal:

- Within end of the 72 hours of REI.

INSERT calibration and center pivot operation guidelines here:

Emergency Response Plan Call List

Information that may be requested:

- Caller's name, title & organization.
- Call-back number at scene and alternative phone contact.
- Description of incident and actions taken.
- Exact on-site locations of the incident (Site Map).
- Date & time incident occurred or was discovered.
- Material involved, including:
 - Name of the product(s), preferably a trade name.
 - Carrier and trailer or car number – UN, NA (placard) or STCC number of the products.
 - Shipper and point of destination.
 - Consignee and destination.
- Size of/or amount of release.
- Type of description and number of container/packages.
- Death.
- Human Injuries:
 - Number of persons injured
 - Type and extent of injuries
- Respiratory arrest
- Loss of consciousness
- Burns
- Bleeding
- Broken bones
 - Accessibility of injured persons
- Potential threat to humans:
 - Chemical burns
 - Inhalation hazard
 - Acute toxicity
 - Explosion

In case of emergency contact:

APPLICATOR

Name: _____ Number: _____

Name: _____ Number: _____

Name: _____ Number: _____

Name: _____ Number: _____

Name: _____ Number: _____

Name: _____ Number: _____

IRRIGATOR

Name: _____ Number: _____

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS FOR

Spill Onto a Roadway: _____

Release Into Surface Water: _____

Bystander Exposure: _____

Injury or Exposure Requiring Medical Treatment: _____

Emergency Call List

Internal Emergency Coordinators (cont.)

Fill in names and numbers as part of the emergency plan. During an incident, check each box as notification is accomplished.

North of Emergency Site:

Name of occupant/contact: _____
Phone numbers – Work: _____
Cell: _____ Home: _____

Name of occupant/contact: _____
Phone numbers – Work: _____
Cell: _____ Home: _____

Name of occupant/contact: _____
Phone numbers – Work: _____
Cell: _____ Home: _____

South of Emergency Site:

Name of occupant/contact: _____
Phone numbers – Work: _____
Cell: _____ Home: _____

Name of occupant/contact: _____
Phone numbers – Work: _____
Cell: _____ Home: _____

Name of occupant/contact: _____
Phone numbers – Work: _____
Cell: _____ Home: _____

Emergency Call List

Internal Emergency Coordinators (cont.)

Fill in names and numbers as part of the emergency plan. During an incident, check each box as notification is accomplished.

East of Emergency Site:

Name of occupant/contact: _____
Phone numbers – Work: _____
Cell: _____ Home: _____

Name of occupant/contact: _____
Phone numbers – Work: _____
Cell: _____ Home: _____

Name of occupant/contact: _____
Phone numbers – Work: _____
Cell: _____ Home: _____

West of Emergency Site:

Name of occupant/contact: _____
Phone numbers – Work: _____
Cell: _____ Home: _____

Name of occupant/contact: _____
Phone numbers – Work: _____
Cell: _____ Home: _____

Name of occupant/contact: _____
Phone numbers – Work: _____
Cell: _____ Home: _____

Sectagon Emergency Call List

Fill in names and numbers as part of the emergency plan. During an incident, check each box as notification is accomplished.

TKI Phone: _____

Sheriff Phone: _____

Fire Department Phone: _____

Irrigation Phone: _____

Electricity Phone: _____

Natural Gas Phone: _____

Other:

Company Name & Phone: _____

Company Name & Phone: _____

Company Name & Phone: _____

Signature of Caller: _____

Date: _____

Emergency Call List

Emergency Responders

Fill in names and numbers as a part of the emergency plan. During an incident, check each box as notification is accomplished.

Dial 911

Fire Department

County Sheriff

City Police

Ambulance

City Police

Ambulance

Local:

Hospital Name & Number: _____

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): _____

Chairman Name & Number: _____

Other Name & Number: _____

Local Emergency Management Agency: _____

ChemTrec # (800) 262-8200 _____

National Pesticide Telecommunications Network # (800) 858-7378 _____

State:

WSDA: _____

L&I: _____

DOE: _____

Other: _____

Federal:

National Response Center (800) 424-8802 (or 202-267-2675): _____

EPA Region 10 Emergency Response Team (206) 553-1679: _____

Utilities:

Electricity: _____

Water: _____

Natural Gas: _____

Telephone Company: _____

Other: _____

Signature of Caller: _____

Date: _____

Emergency Supplies On-Site

Item location at the facility or in the vehicle

Provide exact location where the article can be found.

Chemical-resistant gloves:

Respirators:

Tyvek/Chemical resistant suits:

Barricade tape:

Portable pumps:

Absorbent:

Push brooms:

Shovels:

Fire extinguishers:

Medical kits:

Recovery containers:

Spill kit:

Employee Applicator Instructions

Employees/Applicators must be familiar with emergency response procedures. Never attempt to deal with any emergency situation alone. However, there are immediate steps the employee/applicator may take to mitigate an emergency, such as, leaving the highway with a leaking product tank, shutting down an application operation if conditions warrant, or minimizing bystanders' exposure to localized spill. Immediately upon recognition of an emergency, employee/applicator must **alert the company's designated emergency coordinators**, who will quickly interpret the case of the emergency situation and implement steps necessary to stabilize it. Under no circumstance should an employee/applicator attempt response measures clearly beyond their training. Employees/applicators unfamiliar with emergency response procedures should follow the instructions of designated emergency coordinators.

Company Emergency Coordinators Instructions

- A. Notify all company and visitors that an emergency exists.
- B. Address the situation in a controlled sequence.
 1. Assess the situation to determine the seriousness of the problem.
 2. Evacuate the employees and visitors, if necessary.
 3. Take measures to prevent personal injuries.
 4. Control the source of the emergency, if applicable, to lessen the potential for adverse environmental impact.
 5. Notify authorities.
 6. Contact corporate headquarters.
- C. Document the following:
 1. Details of the incident.
 2. Injuries and/or deaths.
 3. Impact of the emergency on surrounding areas.
 4. Actions taken.
 5. Contacts made with service and regulatory agencies.
- D. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDA), the *North American Emergency Response Guidebook*, and professionals linked to MSDA emergency phone numbers are excellent sources for health and environmental guidelines when an emergency involves a hazardous chemical.
- E. Determine if additional help is needed: fire department; rescue crews; ambulances; company response team. Phone numbers are posted near each phone and on the outside of the office. When calling for assistance, be sure to do the following:
 1. Provide your name.
 2. Tell the responder that your emergency plan is on file.
 3. Provide your address and specific directions to the facility.
 4. Describe the type of emergency.
 5. Provide information on injuries or deaths resulting from the emergency.
 6. Advise the responder if the situation poses a human health threat of the surrounding community.
 7. Explain any potential impact on surrounding waterways or wellheads.
 8. Describe prevailing weather conditions at the site.
- F. Initiate emergency diking procedures to keep contaminated runoff on-site. Direct contaminated runoff away from wells, storm sewers, ditches and creeks.

Company Emergency Coordinators Instructions (cont.)

- G. Turn off utilities within the emergency area. Call utility companies if assistance is warranted.
- H. Do not provide transportation to local hospitals for slightly injured employees or bystanders; if injuries are not life-threatening, direct injured parties into an isolated area to await evaluation by emergency medical personnel. This lends continuity to the effort of accounting for everyone.
- I. Continue to coordinate on-site activities until help arrives, but relinquish control to the outside emergency coordinator if no one from the company has been trained as an emergency coordinator. This is termed transfer of command.
- J. Notify local, state and federal authorities.
- K. Begin writing detailed notes as soon as possible, or assign an employee to do so; someone should write down the chronology of all details of (and responses to) the emergency as they occur. Assign someone the responsibility for taking still photographs and videos to supplement written documentation. If your camera has the option to print a date on each negative, use it; and make sure that the time recorder on the video camera is engaged. If your video camera is equipped with a voice recorder, be sure to speak very clearly. As a general rule for shooting video, do not zoom in and out frequently; and do not walk while shooting, if you can avoid it.
- L. Upon completion of all remedial actions following an emergency, debrief employees, critique the company's handling of the emergency, and investigate policies and reactions that failed. Make changes to the plan and train employees accordingly.
- M. Maintain a complete incident file of original documents, on-site, and send a copy of the file to company headquarters.

General Emergency Response Procedures for Handling a Liquid Chemical Spill

- Send someone or call to inform the emergency coordinator that a chemical has been spilled.
- Call appropriate local agencies: fire department, police and local emergency planning committee.
- Consult the material safety data sheet and emergency response guidelines for the specific hazard(s), personal protective equipment, cleanup guidelines, and evacuation distances.
- Never physically contact an unknown material. Stay upwind when identifying a spilled substance.
- Inform the product manufacturer of the spill, and solicit advice in dealing with the accident and for cleanup suggestions. Keep the manufacturer on the line for easy access as the emergency unfolds.
- Control (stop) the spill at its source by shutting off leaking valves, etc. If the leaking substance is hazardous, only trained individuals should assume this task.
- Eliminate all ignition sources, including pilot lights and electrical lights.
- Evacuate all nonessential and unprotected employees to a predesignated site.
- Make certain that everyone who enters the spill area wears safety equipment as specified by the MSDS. If the chemical is unknown, emergency personnel must wear a respirator, chemical-resistant gloves and boots, goggles and a Tyvek suit. Under no circumstances are employees to assist in the area of the emergency if they have not received formal instruction (employee training) on how to wear a respirator properly and unless they have been trained.
- Do not allow smoking, eating or drinking in the emergency area.
- Do not allow nonessential personnel to walk or drive through the affected area.
- Only properly trained persons should work outside the spill area to prevent the spill from spreading, e.g., by making a dike to contain it.

General Emergency Response Procedures for Handling a Liquid Chemical Spill (cont.)

- Utilize all available spill control materials to contain the spill. Large spills may require the mobilization of bulldozers and backhoes to build larger berms.
- Be prepared to assist fire departments and police with equipment, MSDSs, extra personnel and technical support.
- Initiate cleanup of a small spill according to directions provided by state and federal agencies, in-house specialists or product manufacturers. Chemicals and contaminated absorbent materials may be placed in secure drums. Mark each drum with the date and the name of the product involved.
- Use remediation consultants where large spills are involved.
- Store debris from each spill separately. Combining chemicals can trigger adverse chemical reactions. Some waste may be considered hazardous and require special disposal. Check MSDSs for incompatibilities.
- Decontaminate all equipment and place the generated waste in labeled containers. These containers should then also be considered hazardous, so mark them “HAZARDOUS WASTE” and label them with the date and contents.
- Replace all equipment and supplies used during cleanup.
- **Remember the three C’s:**
 - **Control the source.**
 - **Contain the flow.**
 - **Clean up the spill site.**

Vehicle Emergency

- Have MSDSs, pesticide labels, emergency phone numbers and extra fuses in the vehicle.
- Stop immediately if a chemical leak is detected or if the vehicle is involved in an accident. If possible, remove vehicle from the road (e.g., drive into a field).
- Park the vehicle in a safe location.
- Turn off the ignition and set the parking brake.
- Turn on emergency flashers.
- Put out safety triangles.
- If the accident involves human injury, do the following:
 - a. Make sure that the person is breathing.
 - b. Do not move the person unless their position is life-threatening, e.g., if the vehicle is on fire.
 - c. Call 911, then your supervisor or the emergency coordinator.
 - d. Be prepared to describe the location of the accident and to provide pertinent information.
 - e. Keep everyone except emergency personnel out of spill area.
 - f. Repair the leak, if possible, but only if you have been trained to do so.
 - g. Fill out your company’s Incident/Accident Report form; it will contain information that your insurance company and/or safety committee may need.

Vehicle Emergency (cont.)

- If the accident involves an environmental release, follow these guidelines:
 - a. Wear safety equipment.
 - b. Repair the leak, if possible, but only if you have been trained to do so.
 - c. Use shovels and spill material to build berms to prevent the material from entering creeks, waterways or drains.
 - d. Call 911, then your immediate supervisor or the emergency coordinator.
 - e. Call the emergency number on the MSDS, if the chemical enters a waterway, to determine any potential impact on water consumption and aquatic wildlife.
 - f. Fill out your company's Incident/Accident Report form; it will contain information that your insurance company and/or company safety committee may need.
- Provide police with the following driver information:
 - a. Your name and home address
 - b. Company name and business address
 - c. Your license number
 - d. Vehicle license number
 - e. Name of your immediate supervisor
 - f. In the presence of the police, and/or other officials involved at the scene, remember the following:
 - i. Be cooperative, but answer questions cautiously. Admit nothing!
 - ii. Exchange pertinent vehicle, insurance and driver information with any other drivers involved.

Medical Emergency

- Stop all activities immediately.
- Have someone call 911.
- Verify the safety of responders.
- Check on victims.
- Do not move victims unless their location puts their lives in danger.
- Calm the victims and stay with them until professional help arrives, but do not administer first aid unless you are trained to do so. First aid is to be administered only by trained personnel.
- Notify company emergency coordinator.
- Call the emergency number indicated on the product's MSDS. The manufacturer's medical personnel may offer valuable input on the immediate care of the injured; they also may advise what actions to take to guard against injuries as the emergency unfolds.
- Have nearby company employees assist in evacuating the area, directing emergency responders from the highway to the scene of the accident, keeping bystanders a safe distance away, etc.
- Establish the identity of all victims and notify their families.
- Try to find out exactly what took place and how the person was injured.

Emergency Spill Procedures

Small releases: Confine and absorb small releases on sand, earth or other inert absorbent (clay, sawdust, straw, kitty litter, etc.). Sweep into open drums. Clean area with baking soda, soda ash (sodium carbonate) or common household detergent and a stiff brush and just enough water to make a slurry. Absorb and sweep into same open drum. Rinse area with water, absorb water and add to open drum. Close drum and dispose of material in accordance with federal and state governmental regulations.

Large releases: Confine area to qualified personnel. Shut off release if safe to do so. Dike spill area to prevent runoff into sewers, drains or surface waterways (potential toxicity). Recover as much of the solution as possible. Treat remaining material as a small release (above).

In-transit releases: In case of leak or ruptured tank, pull off the road into a field. Do not continue to drive on the road. Follow all label and company containment and notification procedures.

INSERT a copy of your Applicator License here:

Washington State Chemigation Laws

Washington State rules applying to Chemigation may be found at: <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=16-202&full=true>

Always refer to local state and federal guidelines for soil fumigation utilizing chemigation application or other application techniques.

Disclaimer

© 2010 All information provided in this publication is for general information purposes and may not meet all pertinent federal and state guidelines. User must be aware of all local requirements. Always read and follow label instructions. Not all products are registered for use in every location. Please check with NovaSource or your local State Agency for product registration status. No representation or warranty of the performance of a product, or instruction as to use, other than as specified on the label, is intended.



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