

Specimen Label

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to acute toxicity and carcinogenicity.
For retail sale to and use by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the certified applicator's certification.



Soil Fungicide and Nematicide

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

A multi-purpose liquid fumigant for preplant treatment of soil to control plant parasitic nematodes, symphylans and to help manage certain soil borne diseases in cropland using drip irrigation systems only.

Active Ingredients:	
1,3-dichloropropene	60.8%
chloropicrin	33.3%
Other Ingredients	5.9%
Total	100.0%

One gallon of InLine weighs about 11.2 lb and contains 6.81 lb of 1,3-dichloropropene and 3.73 lb of chloropicrin.

First Aid

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

If 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 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

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

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-348

Hazardous Liquid and Vapor

DANGER

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

1. Handlers performing mechanical transfer of product - closed delivery systems - must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate (EVAL) or viton,
- Protective eyewear (do NOT wear goggles), and
- Chemical-resistant footwear with socks.
- Coveralls must be immediately available to the handler in case of emergency.
- A NIOSH certified half-face air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, R, P, or HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A), or
- If sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) is experienced and handlers remain in the application block or buffer zone, handlers must wear at a minimum either:
 - o A NIOSH certified full facepiece air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, R, P, or HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A), or
 - o A gas mask with a canister approved for organic vapor (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G).

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

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate (EVAL) or viton,
- Chemical-resistant apron,
- Protective eyewear (do NOT wear goggles),
- Chemical-resistant footwear with socks, and
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure,
- A NIOSH certified half-face air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, R, P, or HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A), or
- If sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) is experienced and handlers remain in the application block or buffer zone, handlers must wear at a minimum either:
 - o A NIOSH certified full facepiece air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, R, P, or HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A), or
 - o A gas mask with a canister approved for organic vapor (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G).

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

3. Handlers in the application block within 5 days after the application is complete with NO potential for contact with liquid fumigant must wear:

- Coveralls,
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate (EVAL) or viton
- Chemical-resistant footwear with socks.
- A NIOSH certified full facepiece air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, R, P, or HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A), or
- A gas mask with a canister approved for organic vapor (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 pre-filter.

See Directions for Use, Air Monitoring Requirements, Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers number 2, *Handlers in the Application Block Within 5 Days After the Application is Complete*.

4. Handlers in the application block 5 days after the application is complete until the entry restricted period ends or in the buffer zone during the buffer zone period must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and
- Shoes with socks.
- If sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) is experienced and handlers remain in the application block or buffer zone, handlers must wear at a minimum either:
 - o A NIOSH certified full facepiece air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter approved (Type N, R, P, or HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A), or
 - o A gas mask with a canister approved for organic vapor (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G).

See Directions for Use, Air Monitoring Requirements, Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers, number 3, *Handlers in the Application Block 5 Days after the Application is Complete Until the Entry Restricted Period Ends or in the Buffer Zone during the Buffer Zone Period*.

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

- 5. Handlers exposed to greater than 1.5 ppm of chloropicrin- (e.g., an emergency when corrective action is needed to reduce air concentrations to acceptable levels), and handlers exposed to this product in poorly ventilated areas, must wear at a minimum:**
- Chemical-resistant suit,
 - Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate (EVAL) or viton,
 - Chemical-resistant footwear with socks, and
 - Chemical-resistant headgear.
 - A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-13F. See further respirator requirements in the *Protection for Handlers* section on this label.

User Safety Requirements

- 1. Never fumigate alone:** It is imperative to always have an assistant and proper protective equipment in case of accidents.
- 2. Dispose of Contaminated Clothing:** Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.
- 3. Clean and Maintain PPE:** Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.
- 4. Contact with Mouth:** Never siphon this product by mouth or use mouth to blow out clogged lines, nozzles, etc.
- 5. Heat Illness Avoidance:** Use measures to avoid or minimize heat illness while using this product. These measures include gradual adjustment to heat and respirator stress, fans for cooling, cooling vests, frequent breaks to cool down, frequent intake of drinking water, and maintaining weight from day to day.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if 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 and birds. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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

Groundwater advisory: 1,3-dichloropropene is known to move through soil and under certain conditions has the potential to reach groundwater as a result of agricultural use. Application in areas where soils are permeable and groundwater is near the surface could result in groundwater contamination.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Incompatible with oxidizing agents.

Directions for Use

Restricted Use Pesticide

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only handlers may be in the application block from the start of the application until the entry restricted period ends, and in the buffer zone during the buffer zone period. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). No instructions elsewhere on the labeling relieve users from complying with the requirements of WPS. For the entry restricted period and notification requirements, see the Entry Restricted Period and Notification section of this label.

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

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in tightly closed original container in a cool place away from dwellings. Do not allow contamination of seeds, plants, fertilizers, or other pesticide chemicals.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide 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.

Because InLine is corrosive under certain conditions, flush all application equipment with fuel oil, kerosene or a similar type of petroleum solvent immediately after use. Fill pumps and meters with new motor oil or a 50% motor oil/fuel oil mixture before storing. **Do not use water.** Dispose of rinsate by applicable Federal, state and local regulations. Never introduce rinsate or unused InLine into surface or underground water supplies.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: 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 a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two 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 by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure 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. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Terms Used in This Labeling

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

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

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

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

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

Application is Complete: The time at which the fumigant has stopped being delivered/dispensed into the soil and the soil has been sealed; drip lines have been purged (if applicable).

Entry Restricted Period: This period begins at the start of the application and expires depending on the application method and if tarps are used when the tarps are perforated and removed. Entry into the application

block during this period is only allowed for appropriately PPE-equipped handlers performing handling tasks. See the *Entry Restricted Period and Notification* section for additional information.

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

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

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

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

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

Representative Handling Task: For air monitoring, the locations and handler activities sampled must represent each handler's exposure occurring within the application block. For example, for an application consisting of a seven-handler crew (1 tractor driver, 1 tractor co-pilot, 4 shovelers, and 1 certified applicator supervising), two breathing zone samples could be collected: one sample for the tractor co-pilot and one sample for a downwind shoveler. Results of previous sampling may indicate which tasks and locations are worst case and therefore representative of all handlers.

Application Restrictions

The use of this product is restricted to the methods described in this label. Multiple crop applications under a previously perforated tarp are limited to 30 contiguous acres or less per day.

All applications must use a tarp seal except for when conducting a multiple crop application under a previously perforated tarp (multiple crop application with previously perforated tarp is not applicable in California). Applications without a tarp seal or not under a previously perforated tarp are prohibited.

Soil fumigation using InLine must be conducted only according to directions and conditions for use.

Do not formulate and/or tank mix this product into other end-use agricultural products.

Not for use in greenhouses or other enclosed areas.

An application block treated with InLine must not be within 100 feet of an occupied structure. No person shall be present at this structure at any time during the seven consecutive day period after the application is complete. **EXCEPTION:** This restriction does not apply to use on soils that have not experienced a 1,3-dichloropropene treatment in the previous two years, for example, on soils to be planted with fruit trees, nut and nursery crops, perennial vines, hops, mint, or pineapple.

InLine shall not be applied to soil more frequently than once each year.

Do not apply within 100 feet of any well used for potable water. Do not apply this product within 100 feet from the edge of karst topographical features. Karst topography is identified from landscape features that result from the dissolving activity of water in carbonate rock formations (limestone, dolomite and marble). Surface features that are associated with karst topography include sinkholes, caverns, springs, and sinking or disappearing streams. In North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Utah, and Montana: Where groundwater aquifers exist at a depth of 50 feet or less from the surface, do not apply this product where soils are Hydrologic Group A.

For Applications in California Only:

Use the buffer zone distances specified by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, which are found at the website listed below. Additional California Department of Pesticide Regulation requirements must also be followed including:

- Additional tarp requirements
- Application time restrictions
- Additional buffer zone restrictions for overlapping buffer zones and credits
- Additional emergency preparedness and response requirements

The certified applicator must follow all California buffer zone requirements and California restrictions that are specified at: www.cdpr.ca.gov/chloropicrin.htm.

Use Restrictions for Certain Florida Counties

For application of this product in Brevard, Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Lee, Manatee, Martin, Monroe, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, St. Lucie, Sumter, and Volusia counties, applicators must have labeling for FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) FL-010009 in their possession and comply with stated requirements. Use of InLine is prohibited in Broward and Dade counties.

Certified Applicator Training

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

Product Information

Before using this product, carefully read and follow all label precautions and directions.

InLine is a multi-purpose liquid fumigant for preplant treatment of cropland soil that can be used as part of a nematode and disease management program involving crop rotation, planting resistant varieties, and other cultural practices designed to reduce nematode and disease pressure.

InLine may be applied as a preplant soil treatment as part of a management program to aid in reducing the damaging effects of certain soil borne diseases [soil rot (soil pox) of sweet potatoes; granville (bacterial) wilt, black root rot, black shank diseases of tobacco; verticillium wilt of strawberries, cole crops and mint, pink root of onions, pod rot of peanuts, fusarium crown and root rot of tomatoes]. This is not a complete list of crops and soil borne diseases. Consult your crop advisor for recommendations on specific soil borne diseases.

InLine may be applied as a preplant soil treatment as part of a management program to control and aid in reducing the damaging effects of certain soil pests; plant parasitic nematodes (root-knot, root lesion, citrus, cyst formers, golden, sugarbeet, soybean, burrowing, lance, reniform, ring, spiral, sting, pin, stubby root, dagger and certain others); symphylans (garden centipedes) and wireworms.

Apply InLine as a preplant application through surface and/or buried drip (drip lines buried at least 5 inches below soil surface) irrigation systems. Use of a tarp seal is mandatory for all applications of this product except when conducting a multiple crop application with previously perforated tarp (multiple crop application with previously perforated tarp not applicable in California).

Before fumigation, soil sampling for the type and number of pests present is recommended. In fields where pre-treatment soil samples indicate the presence of high population levels of nematodes, a successful fumigation cannot be expected to eradicate entire populations. Therefore, post-treatment (mid-season and/or preharvest) sampling is recommended to determine the need for additional pest management practices.

Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service specialists for information on other practices such as post-harvest destruction of crop residues, weed control or other cultural practices, and use of nematode resistant crop varieties that may aid in reducing crop losses from soil borne pests.

Use Precautions for Drip Irrigation

- Apply this product only through surface and buried tape drip irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- Do not connect 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.
- The certified applicator or WPS trained handlers under the supervision of and in communication with the certified applicator shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Use Precautions

Recontamination Prevention

InLine will help manage certain soil borne pests that are present in the soil treatment zone at time of fumigation. It will not control pests that are introduced into soil after fumigation. To avoid reinfestation of treated soil do not use irrigation water, transplants, seed pieces, or equipment that

could carry soil borne pests from infested land. Avoid contamination from moving infested soil onto treated beds through cultivation, movement of soil from below the treated zone, dumping contaminated tare soil in treated fields and soil contamination from equipment or crop remains. Clean equipment carefully before entering treated fields.

Fertility Interactions

Fumigation may temporarily raise the level of ammonia nitrogen and soluble salts in the soil. This is most likely to occur when high rates of fertilizer and fumigant are applied to soils that are either cold, wet, acidic, or high in organic matter. To avoid injury to certain crops including red beets, carrots, corn, radishes, cole crops, legumes (beans), lettuce, onions, and sugarbeets, fertilize when possible as indicated by soil tests made after fumigation. To avoid ammonia injury or nitrate starvation (or both) to crops grown on high organic soils, do not use fertilizers containing ammonium salts. Use only fertilizers containing nitrates until after the crop is well established and the soil temperature is above 65°F.

Handlers

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

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

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

- Participating in the application as supervisors, loaders, drivers, tractor co-pilots, shovelers, cross ditchers, or as other direct application participants;
- Installing, repairing, operating or removing irrigation equipment;
- Performing scouting, crop advising, or monitoring tasks;
- Installing, perforating (cutting, punching, slicing, poking), or removing tarps; and
- Repairing or monitoring tarps until 14 days after application is complete if tarps are not perforated and removed during those 14 days.

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

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

Protection for Handlers

Supervision of Handlers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Providing, Cleaning, and Maintaining PPE

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

Air-Purifying Respirator Availability

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

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

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

Respirator Fit Testing, Medical Qualification and Training

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

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

Air Monitoring Requirements, Respiratory Protection, and Stop Work Triggers

Air Monitoring Requirements

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

Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers

1. Handlers Wearing Half-Face Air-Purifying Respirators

(Handlers are required to start work in half-face air-purifying respirators.)

The *Air Monitoring Requirements* section above must be followed.

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

For OPTION 1 [all handlers are wearing air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask)]

- a) Handlers can **resume** operations wearing half-face air-purifying respirators if all of the following conditions exist:
 - o Two consecutive chloropicrin breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm, and
 - o Handlers do not experience sensory irritation.
 - o During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by the handlers taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the sensory irritation was first experienced.
- b) If at any time (1) a handler experiences sensory irritation when wearing an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask), or (2) a chloropicrin air sample is greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm, then all handler activities must cease and handlers must be removed from the application block and surrounding buffer zone.
 - i. Handlers can **resume** operations wearing half-face air-purifying respirators if all of the following conditions exist:
 - Two consecutive chloropicrin breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm,
 - Handlers do not experience sensory irritation, and
 - Cartridges/canisters have been changed.
 - During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the sensory irritation was first experienced or where sample(s) were greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm.

For OPTION 2 (Operations ceased)

- a) Handlers can **resume** operations wearing half-face air-purifying respirators if all of the following conditions exist:
 - o Two consecutive chloropicrin breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm, and
 - o Handlers do not experience sensory irritation.
 - o During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the sensory irritation was first experienced.

2. Handlers in the Application Block within 5 Days after the Application is Complete

[Handlers are required to start work in air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask).]

- If at any time (1) a handler experiences sensory irritation while wearing an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask), or (2) a chloropicrin air sample is greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm, then all handler activities must cease and handlers must be removed from the application block and surrounding buffer zone.
- Handlers can **resume** operations wearing air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask) if all of the following conditions exist:
 - o Two consecutive chloropicrin samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 1.5 ppm,
 - o Handlers do not experience sensory irritation while wearing air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask), and
 - o Cartridges/canisters have been changed.
 - o During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the sensory irritation was first experienced or where sample(s) were greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm.

3. Handlers in the Application Block 5 Days after the Application is Complete Until the Entry Restricted Period Ends or in the Buffer Zone during the Buffer Zone Period

(Handlers in the application block 5 days after the application is complete until the entry restricted period ends or in the buffer zone during the buffer zone period are not required to start work in half-face air-purifying respirators.)

The *Air Monitoring Requirements* section above must be followed.

- If at any time any handler experiences sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) then either:

- o (OPTION 1) An air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by all handlers who remain in the application block or surrounding buffer zone, or
- o (OPTION 2) Operations must cease and handlers not wearing an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must leave the application block and surrounding buffer zone.

For OPTION 1 [all handlers are wearing air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask)]

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

For OPTION 2 (Operations ceased)

- a) Handlers can resume operations if all of the following conditions exist:
- o Two consecutive chloropicrin breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm, and
 - o Handlers do not experience sensory irritation.
 - o During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the sensory irritation was first experienced.

Tarp Perforation and/or Removal

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

When the application is conducted under a tarp seal (non-perforated tarp):

- Tarps must not be perforated until a minimum of 5 days (120 hours) have elapsed after the application is complete, unless a weather condition exists which necessitates early tarp perforation or removal. (See *Early Tarp Perforation During Flood Prevention Activities for Bedded Applications Only* requirements.)
- If tarps are perforated within 14 days after the application is complete, tarp removal must not begin until at least 2 hours after tarp perforation is complete.
- If tarps are not perforated or removed within 14 days after the application is complete, planting or transplanting may take place while the tarps are being perforated.
- Tarps may be perforated manually **ONLY** for the following situations:
 - At the beginning of each row when a coulter blade (or other device which performs 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.

Early Tarp Perforation During Flood Prevention Activities for Bedded Applications Only

- Tarp perforation is allowed before the 5 days (120 hours) have elapsed.
- Tarps must be immediately retucked and packed after soil removal.

Entry Restricted Period and Notification

Entry Restricted Period

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

When the application is conducted under a tarp seal (non-perforated tarp):

- 5 days (120 hours) after the application is complete if tarps are not perforated and removed for at least 14 days after the application is complete, or
- 48 hours after tarp perforation is complete if tarps will be perforated within 14 days after the application is complete and will not be removed for at least 14 days after the application is complete, or
- tarp removal is completed if tarps are both perforated and removed less than 14 days after the application is complete

When a multiple crop application is conducted using a previously perforated tarp (**not applicable in California**):

- 5 days (120 hours) after the application is complete.

NOTES:

- See *Tarp Perforation and/or Removal* section on this labeling for requirements about when tarps are allowed to be perforated.
- When listing application information for soil fumigant applications to comply with part 170.122 of the WPS, list the entry restricted period time frame in place of the REI.

Notification

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting Fumigant Treated Area signs. The Fumigant Treated Area signs must bear the skull and crossbones symbol and state:

- “DANGER/PELIGRO”
- “Area under fumigation, DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE”
- “1,3-dichloropropene and chloropicrin fumigants in use”
- The date and time of fumigation
- The date and time entry prohibition period is over
- InLine
- Name, address, and telephone number of the certified applicator in charge of the fumigation.

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

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

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

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

Mandatory Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)

The following GAPs must be followed during all fumigant applications.

Tarps

- A written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP.
- Once a tarp is perforated, the application is no longer considered a sealed tarp.
- Tarps must be put in place before the start of the application.
- Tarp edges must be buried along the furrow and at the ends of rows.

Weather Conditions

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

planned, during the application, or the 48 hours after the application is complete.

- Do not apply if light wind conditions (<2 mph) are forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours from the time the application starts until 48 hours after the application is complete.
- Detailed National Weather Service forecasts for local weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained on line at <http://www.nws.noaa.gov>, on NOAA weather radio, or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

- Soil must be properly prepared and at the surface generally free of large clods. The area to be fumigated must be tilled to a depth of 5 to 8 inches.
- Till fields with known plowpans because they can lead to puddling of the fumigant due to inadequate drainage.
- Field trash must be properly managed. Residue from a previous crop must be worked into the soil to allow for decomposition prior to the start of the application. Little or no crop residue shall be present on the soil surface. Crop residue that is present must not interfere with the soil seal. Removing the crop residue prior to the start of the application is important to limit the natural "chimneys" that occur in the soil when crop residue is present. These "chimneys" allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limit the efficacy of the fumigant. However, crop residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water and is an important consideration. To accommodate erosion control, fumigant efficacy, and human health protection, clear fields of crop residue as close to the start of the application as possible to limit the length of time that the soil would be exposed to potentially erosive weather conditions.

InLine Drip Applications – Additional GAPS

In addition to the GAPS required for all soil fumigation applications with InLine, the following GAPS apply for drip applications.

Product and Dosage

- Plan the application by calculating the amount of fumigant required at the appropriate rate for the crop, acreage and target pest. The fumigant must be metered into the water supply line and then passed through a mixing device, such as a centrifugal pump or static mixer, to assure proper agitation.

System Controls and Integrity

- The irrigation system (main lines, headers, drip tape) must be thoroughly checked for leaks before the start of application. Leak detection requires that the irrigation system be at full operating pressure. The amount of time needed at full operating pressure will vary by irrigation system design. Look for puddling along major pipes (holes in pipes or leaky joints), at the top and ends of rows (leaky connection, open drip tape), and on the bed surface (damaged drip tape, malfunctioning emitters). Any leaks discovered during the pre-application check must be repaired prior to the start of the application.
- To inject fumigant, use a metering system (such as a positive pressure system, positive displacement injection pump, diaphragm pump, or a Venturi 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, a vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination and backflow;
 - A functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluids back toward the fumigant container;
 - A functional, normally closed valve located on the intake side of the injection point and connected to the system interlock to prevent the fumigant from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The valve must be compatible with the fumigant.
- Functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the fumigant injection when the irrigation water flow stops or decreases to the point where fumigant distribution is adversely affected.
- Functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump if used when the water pump motor stops.

- A hydraulic interlock valve operated by irrigation water pressure may be used in lieu of a functional pressure switch and/or an automatic functional interlock.
- InLine should be injected into the center of the irrigation water stream by using a suitable dip tube. This will prevent damage from undiluted fumigant contacting PVC pipe at the point of injection.

Site of Injection and Irrigation System Layout

- Site of injection must be as close as practical to the area being treated (such as direct injection of fumigant into the header pipe/manifold or into an aboveground delivery pipe attached to the header). If the fumigant is injected into a main line, make sure the irrigation pipe is able to be cleared of all fumigant as the fumigant may pool in low sections of the pipe. Also make sure that valves on lateral lines of the main line are closed if these lateral lines lead to areas not being fumigated at the time of the application.

System Flush

After application of the fumigant, continue to drip-irrigate the area with water to flush the irrigation system. Do not allow the fumigant to remain in the irrigation system after the application is complete. The total volume of water, including the amount used for flushing the irrigation system, must be adequate to completely remove the fumigant from the lines, but should be less than the amount that could over-saturate the beds (bed collapse can occur from over-saturation). If common lines are used for both the fumigant application and water seal (if a water seal is applied) these lines must be adequately flushed before starting the water seal and/or normal irrigation practices. Make sure that any PVC dead ends or low spots are flushed completely. Leave the soil undisturbed for at least 14 days. Then, proceed with normal crop management activities. Do not plant if InLine is detected.

Soil Temperature

- The minimum soil temperature at the depth of injection is 40°F.
- The maximum soil temperature at the depth of injection must not exceed 90°F at the beginning of the application.
 - If air temperatures have been above 100°F in any of the three days prior to the start of the application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP. Record temperature measurements at the application depth or 12 inches, whichever is shallower.

Soil Moisture

- For all soil types, pre-application moisture should be dry enough to prevent soil saturation and bed collapse once application and flushing is complete.

Drip Fumigation Procedures, Pre-Irrigation

- To obtain more uniform water movement, insure quality fumigant distribution and to test for leaks, a pre-irrigation prior to the planned drip fumigation application is recommended.
- During pre-irrigation, use sufficient water to increase soil moisture throughout the treatment zone to near or at field capacity. This should occur over a 7- to 10-day period prior to application in order to stimulate nematode hatch and activity.
- Allow the soil moisture to return to below field capacity before making the drip fumigant application.
- The pre-irrigation may enhance coverage in very sandy soils, very dry soils, or in soil with deep buried tape (5 inches in depth or greater).

Drip Irrigation Design

- A drip irrigation specialist should be consulted on the design of a drip system to insure irrigation and fumigant application uniformity.
- A drip irrigation specialist should be consulted in the selection of a proper drip tape based upon the water needs of the crop to be grown with the understanding that the tape will also be used for drip fumigation. Selection of the proper emitter spacing, flow rate, and number of tapes per bed is important in obtaining a quality drip fumigant application.
- Drip emitters should be spaced 12 to 24 inches apart on the drip lines. Emitter spacing in excess of 12 inches could result in untreated fumigant zones which could lead to reinfestation of the targeted pest.
- It is important to note that drip tape installed on top of the soil surface has the potential to kink, twist and snake when water is introduced. This could result in tape damage and a lack of irrigation and fumigation uniformity.
- Drip emitters should be spaced evenly apart and close enough to wet the entire bed.
- Planting should occur within the treated area.

Product and Dosage

Plan the application by calculating the amount of InLine required at the appropriate rate for the crop, acreage and target pest. Apply appropriate rate of InLine in enough water so that the soil moisture through the treatment zone, including near the soil surface, is again at or near field capacity. The concentration of InLine must be between 500 and 1500 ppm in the drip irrigation lines. Do not exceed a concentration of 1500 ppm of InLine.

Water flow and chemical flow rates must be known in order to calculate the correct ppm. InLine must be metered into the water supply line and

then passed through a mixing device such as a centrifugal pump or static mixer to assure proper agitation. Calibration of the chemical flow and water meters is recommended. A chemical flow totalizer and/or scale are recommended to validate the chemical flow.

Fumigant injections made within 50 feet of the first T and/or under conditions of low velocity water flow (less than 2 feet per second) must pass through a mixing device (such as a centrifugal pump or static mixer, coarse filter or fine strainer) to assure proper agitation. A separate mixing device is not needed if the chemical injection point is at least 50 feet in front of the first T junction point and significant turbulent flow is present to insure mixing. For low velocity (laminar) flow, more distance or a mixing device is needed to insure thorough mixing of the fumigant and water before it reaches the site to be treated. The minimum turbulent flow that is required for adequate mixing and to prevent damage to PVC pipe is 2 feet per second.

Do not allow treatment solution to puddle on the soil surface. If ponding, puddling or run-off occurs, then discontinue application immediately and cover with soil to absorb.

Compatible Materials

Compatible Materials

- Copper, stainless steel, stainless steel braided hose, steel, brass, Kynar, Kalrez, Chemraz, Santoprene, Hasteloy, Monel, polypropylene, polyethylene, nylon, Teflon, rigid PVC and viton (F/G best).
- Do not expose rigid PVC to undiluted InLine or more than 1500 ppm of InLine in the diluted form.

The following materials must **not** be used with InLine:

- Do not use containers, pumps, drip tape, drip equipment, or other transfer equipment made of aluminum, magnesium, zinc (including galvanized), cadmium, tin and alloys, or vinyl as under certain conditions InLine may be severely corrosive to such materials. Unless referring to plasticized vinyl, vinyl and PVC are the same. PVC is listed above under Compatible Materials.
- Buna-N, neoprene and fiberglass have the potential to disintegrate and must not be used with InLine.

Bulk and Non-Bulk Containers

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

Note: In-tank cleaning of bulk tanks must be performed only by persons who have been specifically trained for this activity. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.146.

Planting Interval

- Leave the soil undisturbed and unplanted for at least 14 days after the application of InLine. A longer undisturbed interval is required if the soils becomes cold or wet.
- After fumigation, to prevent phytotoxicity, allow the fumigant to dissipate completely before planting the crop. Dissipation is usually complete when InLine can no longer be detected at the application depth. Under optimum soil conditions for dissipation, a period of 1 week for each 10 gallons per treated acre is generally required for complete dissipation with a minimum interval of 14 days following application. Seed or transplants to be grown may be used as a bioassay to determine if InLine is present in the soil at concentrations sufficient to cause plant injury. Do not plant if InLine is detected.

Table 1. Rate for Flat Fume "Broadcast" Application for Nematodes, Symphylans, Wireworms and Certain Soil Borne Diseases

Crops	Soil Type ²	Per Treated Application Rates ¹ (Gallons/Acre)
field crops vegetable crops ³	mineral	13 to 20.5 ^{4, 5}
fruit and nut crops, including strawberry and pineapple nursery crops	mineral	29 to 38.4 29 to 56 ⁶

¹Rates given are the maximum broadcast equivalent rate.

²Not intended for use on muck or peat soils.

³For cyst-forming nematodes increase dosage to 26 gpa. For management of *Phytophthora* and *Fusarium* diseases, increase dosage to 35 gpa.

⁴When disease pressure is a concern, the upper end of the rate range is recommended.

⁵To control symphylans (garden centipedes), apply at 15.5 gallons or more per acre, and apply during late summer or early fall when the soil is warm. To suppress wireworms, use dosages specified for nematodes.

⁶For multiple crop applications under a previously perforated tarp the maximum application rate is 30 gpa.

Table 2. Per Treated Acre Application Rates for Nematodes, Symphylans, Wireworms and Certain Soil Borne Diseases When Applying Using a Tarp Seal (Non-Perforated Tarps)

Crops	Soil Type ²	Per Treated Application Rates (Gallons/Acre)
field crops vegetable crops ³	mineral	13 to 30.8
fruit and nut crops, including strawberry and pineapple nursery crops	mineral	29 to 57.6 29 to 84

The per treated acre rate range for bedded or stripped applications (Table 2) is wider than the rates listed in Table 1 because flat fume or broadcast rates can be concentrated in the bed or strip and the width of these beds or strips can vary significantly. In no case can the total number of gallons of InLine applied on an acre exceed the volume listed in Table 1.

Table 3. Per Treated Acre Application Rates for Nematodes, Symphylans, Wireworms and Certain Soil Borne Diseases When Conducting a Multiple Crop Application (Previously Perforated Tarps) (Not Applicable in California)

Crops	Soil Type ²	Per Treated Application Rates (Gallons/Acre)
field crops vegetable crops ³	mineral	13 to 84

The per treated acre rate range for bedded or stripped applications (Table 3) is wider than the rates listed in Table 1 because flat fume or broadcast rates can be concentrated in the bed or strip and the width of these beds or strips can vary significantly. In no case can the total number of gallons of InLine applied on an acre exceed a broadcast equivalent rate of 30 gal/acre.

Control of Nematodes

Use InLine for control of nematodes and symphylans, management of soil diseases, and suppression of wireworms in soils to be planted to vegetable crops, field crops, fruit and nut crops and nursery crops.

- Dilution rate as applied: 500 to 1500 ppm of InLine.
- 1500 ppm of 1,3-D is equivalent to 1 gallon of InLine in 540 gallons of water.

Calculating the Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate

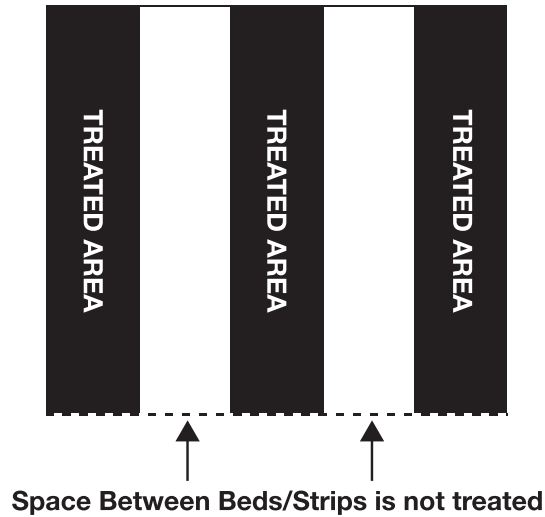
To calculate the broadcast equivalent rate for bedded or strip applications the following information is needed:

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

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

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

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



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

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

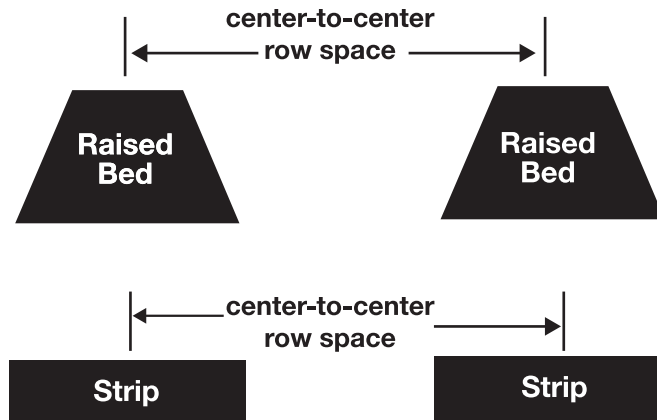
-The bed width must be measured from the bottom of bed.

-The center-to-center row spacing must be calculated as shown in Figure 2.

-If there are any ditches, waterways, drive rows and other areas that are not fumigated that are in the application block, multiply the above broadcast equivalent equation by **(total area of strips or beds + row spacing)/(application block size)**. A sample calculation is provided below.

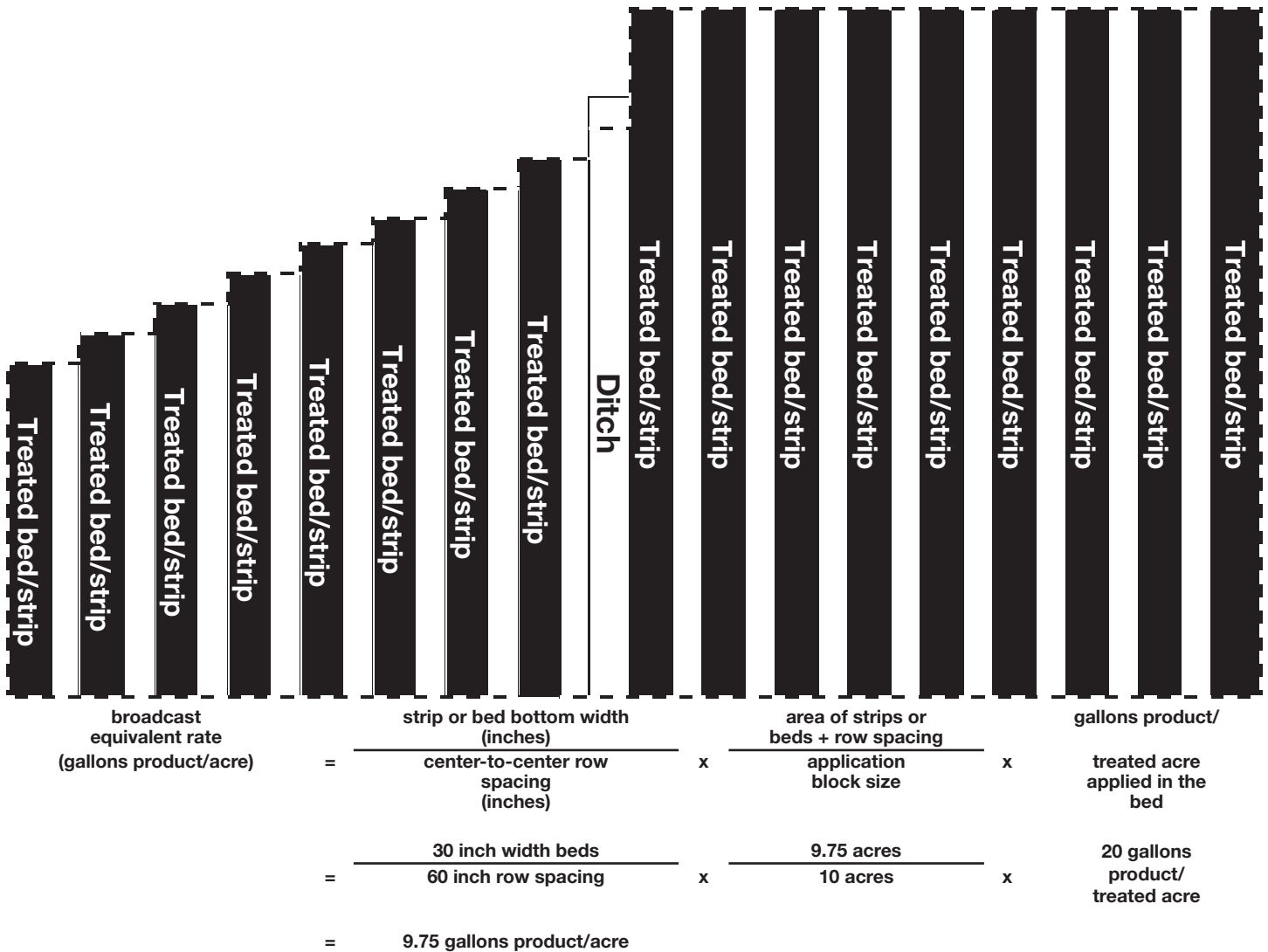
Sample broadcast equivalent rate calculation

Figure 2. Center Row Spacing



Assumptions:

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



Buffer Zone Requirements

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

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

Buffer Zone Proximity

- Before the start of application, the certified applicator must determine whether their buffer zone will overlap any chloropicrin buffer zone(s).
- To reduce the potential for off-site movement from multiple fumigated fields, buffer zones from multiple chloropicrin application blocks must not overlap UNLESS:

1. A minimum of 12 hours have elapsed from the time the earlier application(s) is complete until the start of the later application, and
2. *Fumigant Site Monitoring or Response Information for Neighbors* have been implemented if there are any residences or businesses within 300 feet of any of the buffer zones.

Structures Under the Control of the Owner of the Application Block

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

Areas Not Under the Control of the Owner of the Application Block

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

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

Buffer Zone Exemption for Transit on Roadways
 Vehicular and bicycle traffic on public and private roadways through the buffer zone is permitted. (NOTE: Buffer zones are not permitted to include bus stops or other locations where persons wait for public transit.)
- For all other publicly owned and/or operated areas such as parks, sidewalks, permanent walking paths, playgrounds, and athletic fields, buffer zones must not include these areas UNLESS:
 1. The area is not occupied during the buffer zone period,
 2. Entry by non-handlers is prohibited during the buffer zone period, and
 3. Written permission to include the public area in the buffer zone is granted by the appropriate state and/or local authorities responsible for management and operation of the area.

Certified applicators must comply with all local laws and regulations. See the *Posting* section for additional requirements that may apply.

Buffer Zone Distances

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

- Buffer zone distances must be based on look-up tables in this labeling (25 feet is the minimum distance regardless of site-specific application parameters).
- Use Table 4 and Table 5 as appropriate for the method of application to determine the minimum buffer zone distances. Round up to the nearest rate and block size, where applicable. Applications are prohibited for rates or block sizes that exceed what is presented in the buffer zone tables.

Table 4. Drip Tarp Buffer Zone Distances in Feet When Using a Tarp Seal

Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate (Gallons product/A)	Application Block Size (Acres)																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	
13	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	35
14	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	35
15	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	35
17	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	40
18	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	40
19	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	60
21	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	65
22	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	75
23	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	75
25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	97
26	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	97
27	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	118
29	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	140
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	162
31	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	183
33	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	205
34	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	243
35	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	281
37	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	319
38	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	356
39	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	394
41	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	432
42	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	470
43	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	486
45	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	501
46	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	517
47	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	533
49	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	548
50	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	564
51	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	580
53	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	595
54	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	611
55	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	627
57	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	642
																									658

Table 5. Drip Tarp Buffer Zone Distances in Feet When Using Multiple Crop Application (Previously Perforated Tarp) (Not Applicable in California)

gal	Application Block Size (Acres)													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	25	30
6	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
7	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
8	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	38	50
9	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	38	50	65	80
10	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	50	75	100	125
11	25	25	25	25	25	30	35	40	45	50	83	115	140	165
12	25	30	30	33	35	43	51	59	67	75	113	150	173	195
13	25	31	38	44	50	60	70	80	90	100	133	165	198	230
14	25	35	45	55	65	77	89	101	113	125	168	210	245	280
15	25	38	50	63	75	90	105	120	135	150	190	230	263	295
16	25	40	55	70	85	100	114	129	143	158	203	248	281	315
17	25	43	60	78	95	109	123	137	151	165	215	265	300	335
18	25	45	65	85	105	119	133	147	161	175	223	270	318	365
19	25	50	75	100	125	137	149	161	173	185	243	300	345	390
20	25	54	83	111	140	152	164	176	188	200	265	330	380	430
21	30	60	90	120	150	166	182	198	214	230	290	350	405	460
22	40	70	100	130	160	178	196	214	232	250	315	380	428	475
23	42	73	105	136	167	186	205	224	243	261	329	397	447	497
24	46	78	110	142	173	193	212	232	251	271	340	410	464	518
25	51	83	115	147	180	200	220	240	260	280	350	422	482	540
26	55	88	121	153	186	207	227	248	269	289	361	434	499	562
27	60	93	126	159	192	213	235	256	277	299	371	447	516	584
28	64	98	131	165	198	220	242	264	286	308	382	459	534	606
29	69	103	137	171	205	227	250	272	295	317	392	471	551	628
30	73	107	142	176	211	234	257	280	303	327	403	484	569	650

Broadcast Equivalent Rate (Gallons product/A)

Buffer Zone Credits

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

See www.tarpcredits.epa.gov for a list of tarps that have been tested and determined to qualify for buffer reduction credits. Only tarps listed on this website qualify for buffer reduction credits. Previously perforated tarps do not qualify for buffer zone reduction credits.

Reduction in Buffer Zone Distance (%)		
15	IF	potassium thiosulfate (KTS) is applied at a minimum rate of 300 pounds per acre.
15	IF	1/4 to 1/2 inch of water is applied
10	IF	the organic content of the soil in the application block is $\geq 1\%$ to 2%
20	IF	the organic content of the soil in the application block is $>2\%$ to 3%
30	IF	the organic content of the soil in the application block is $>3\%$
10	IF	the soil temperature is measured to be 50°F or less. Record temperature measurements at the application depth or 12 inches, whichever is shallower.
10	IF	the clay content of the soil in the application block is greater than 27% .

Examples of Buffer Zone Calculations with Credits Applied

If the buffer zone is 50 feet and the application qualifies for a buffer zone credit since the soil organic content is 1.5%, then the buffer zone can be reduced by 10%, i.e., reduced by 5 feet based on the following calculation: $50 \text{ feet} - (50 \text{ feet} \times 10\%) = 45 \text{ feet}$.

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

Posting Fumigant Buffer Zones

- Posting of a **buffer zone** is required unless there is a physical barrier that prevents bystander access to the buffer zone.
- Buffer Zone signs must be placed along or outside the perimeter of the buffer zone, at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from areas where people not under the owner's control may approach the buffer zone.
 - Some examples of points of entry include, but are not limited to, roadways, sidewalks, paths and bike trails.
 - Some examples of likely routes of approach include, but are not limited to, the area between a buffer zone and a roadway, or the area between a buffer zone and a housing development.
 - When posting, the certified applicator supervising the application must ensure compliance with all local laws and regulations.
- Buffer Zone signs must meet the following criteria:
 - The printed side of the sign must face away from the application block toward areas from which people could approach.
 - Signs must remain legible during the entire posting period and must meet the general standards outlined in the WPS for sign size, text size and legibility (see 40 CFR §170.120).
 - Signs must be posted no sooner than 24 hours prior to the start of the application and remain posted until the buffer zone period has expired.
 - Signs must be removed within 3 days after the end of the buffer zone period.
 - Buffer Zone signs which meet the criteria above will be provided at points of sale for applicators to use. Templates may be downloaded from http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/soil_fumigants/index.htm.
 - The Buffer Zone signs must contain the following information:
 - The "Do Not Walk" symbol
 - DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE
 - Chloropicrin/1,3-dichloropropene InLine Fumigant BUFFER ZONE
 - Contact information for the certified applicator in charge of the fumigation.

Exception: If multiple contiguous blocks are fumigated within a 14-day period, the entire periphery of the contiguous blocks' buffer zones may be posted. Buffer Zone signs must be posted no sooner than 24 hours prior

to the start of the first application. The signs must remain posted until the last buffer zone period expires and signs must be removed within 3 days after the buffer zone period for the last block has expired.

Restrictions for Difficult to Evacuate Sites

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

- No fumigant application with a buffer zone greater than 300 feet is permitted within 1/4 mile (1320 feet) of difficult to evacuate sites unless the site is not occupied by children from state-licensed day care centers, students (pre-K to grade 12), patients, or prisoners during the application and the 36-hour period following the start of the application.
- No fumigant application with a buffer zone of 300 feet or less is permitted within 1/8 mile (660 feet) of difficult to evacuate sites unless the site is not occupied by children from state-licensed day care centers, students (pre-K to grade 12), patients, or prisoners during the application and the 36-hour period following the end of the application.

Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures

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

Triggers for Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures

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

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

Fumigant Site Monitoring

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

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

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

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

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

Response Information for Neighbors

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

The certified applicator supervising the application must ensure that residences and businesses that trigger the requirement have been provided the response information at least 1 week before the application starts. The information provided may include application dates that range for no more than 4 weeks. If the application does not occur when specified, the information must be delivered again.

Information that must be included:

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

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

Notice to State and Tribal Lead Agencies

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

The information that must be provided to state and tribal lead agencies includes the following:

- Location of the application blocks,
- Fumigant(s) applied including EPA registration number,
- Applicator and property owner contact information, and
- Time period that fumigation may occur.

Emergency Response Plan

The certified applicator must include in the FMP a written emergency response plan that identifies:

- Evacuation routes,
- Locations of telephones,
- Contact information for first responders and local/state/federal/tribal personnel, and
- Emergency procedures/responsibilities (e.g., adding water to the field, repairing tarps, fixing equipment, evacuating upwind) if:
 - o there is an incident,
 - o sensory irritation is experienced outside of the buffer zone, and/or
 - o there are equipment/tarp/seal failure or complaints, or other emergencies.

Site Specific Fumigant Management Plan (FMP)

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

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

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

Each site specific FMP must contain the following elements:

- **Certified Applicator Supervising the Application**
 - o Name,
 - o Phone number,
 - o Pesticide applicator license and/or certificate number,
 - o Specify if commercial or private applicator,
 - o Employer name,
 - o Employer address, and
 - o Date and location of completing EPA approved soil fumigant training program.
- **General Site Information**
 - o Application block location (e.g., county, township-range-section quadrant), address or global positioning system (GPS) coordinates
 - o Verify if 1,3-dichloropropene has been used on this application block in the previous two years
 - o Confirm that there will be no occupied structures within 100 feet of the application block during the 7 consecutive day period after the application is complete
 - o Name, address, and phone number of application block owner
 - o Map, aerial photo, or detailed sketch showing
 - application block location
 - application block dimensions
 - buffer zone dimensions
 - property lines
 - roadways
 - rights-of-ways
 - sidewalks
 - permanent walking paths
 - bus stops
 - wells
 - karst topography

- nearby application blocks
- surrounding structures (occupied and non-occupied)
- locations of Buffer Zone signs, and
- locations of difficult to evacuate sites with distances from the application block labeled.

- **General Application Information**
 - o Target application date/window,
 - o Fumigant Product Name, and
 - o EPA registration number.
- **Tarp Plan**
 - o Schedule for checking tarps for damage, tears, and other problems,
 - o Minimum size of damage that will be repaired,
 - o Factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted,
 - o Equipment/methods used to perforate tarps,
 - o Target dates for perforating tarps, and
 - o Target dates for removing tarps
 - o Indicate if the application is occurring under a previously perforated tarp.
- **Soil Conditions**
 - o Description of soil texture and moisture in application block,
 - o Method used to determine soil moisture, and
 - o Soil temperature measurement if air temperatures were above 100°F in any of the 3 days prior to the application.
- **Buffer Zones**
 - o Application method,
 - o Injection depth,
 - o Application rate from lookup table on label,
 - o Application block size from lookup table on label,
 - o Credits applied and measurements taken (if applicable),
 - Tarp brand name, lot number, thickness, manufacturer, batch number, and part number
 - Potassium thiosulfate
 - Water seal
 - Organic matter content
 - Clay content
 - Soil temperature
 - o Buffer zone distance, and
 - o Description of areas in the buffer zone that are not under the control of the owner of the application block. If buffer zones extend onto areas not under the control of the owner, attach the written agreement and keep it with the FMP.
- Record Emergency Response Plan as described in the *Emergency Response Plan* section.
- **Posting of Fumigant Treated Area and Buffer Zone**
 - o Person(s) who will post and remove (if different) Fumigant Treated Area and Buffer Zone signs, and
 - o Location of Buffer Zone signs.
- **Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures (if Applicable):**
 - o Fumigant site monitoring (if applicable):
 - When and where it will be conducted
 - o Response information for neighbors (if applicable):
 - List of residences and businesses informed,
 - Name and phone number of person providing information, and
 - Method of providing the information.
- State and/or tribal lead agency advance notification (if state and/or tribal lead agency requires notice, provide a list of contacts that were notified and date notified).
- Plan describing how communication will take place between the certified applicator supervising the application, the owner, and other on-site handlers (e.g., tarp perforators/removers, irrigators) for complying with label requirements (e.g., buffer zone location, buffer zone start and end times, timing of tarp perforation and removal, PPE).
 - o Name and phone number of persons contacted by the certified applicator, and
 - o Date contacted.
- **Handler (Including Certified Applicators) Information and PPE**
 - o Names, addresses and phone numbers of handlers
 - o Names, addresses and phone numbers for employers of handlers
 - o Tasks that each handler is authorized and trained to perform
 - o Date of PPE training for each handler
 - o Applicable handler PPE including:
 - Long-sleeved shirts/long pants, shoes, socks
 - Chemical-resistant apron
 - Chemical-resistant footwear
 - Protective eyewear (not goggles)

- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant suit
- Chemical-resistant headgear
- Air-purifying respirators
 - Respirator make, model, type, style, size, and cartridge/canister type
- SCBAs
 - Respirator make, model, type, style, size
- Other PPE
- For handlers: Confirmation of receipt of Fumigant Safe Handling Information.
- For certified applicator(s) supervising the application: Completion date and location of the soil fumigant training program listed on the following EPA web site <http://www.epa.gov/fumiganttraining> for the active ingredient(s) in this product.
- For handlers designated to wear respirators (air-purifying respirator or SCBA):
 - date of medical qualification to wear a respirator,
 - date of respirator training, and
 - date of fit-testing for the respirator.
- Unless exempted in the *Protection of Handlers* section, verify that:
 - handlers have the appropriate respirators and cartridges/canisters during handler activities, and
 - the employer has confirmed that the appropriate respirator and cartridges/canisters are immediately available for each handler who will wear one.
- **Air Monitoring Plan**
 - If sensory irritation is experienced, indicate whether operations will cease or operations will continue with use of an air-purifying respirator.
 - For monitoring the breathing zone:
 - Representative handler tasks to be monitored,
 - Monitoring equipment to be used, and
 - Timing of monitoring.
- **Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)**
 - Identify (e.g., list, attach applicable label section) applicable mandatory GAPs.
- **Pesticide Product Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)**
 - Ensure that labels and MSDS are on-site and readily available for employees to review.

Recordkeeping Procedures

The owner of the application block as well as the certified applicator supervising the application must keep a signed copy of the site specific FMP for 2 years from the date of the application.

For situations where an initial FMP is developed and certain elements do not change for multiple application blocks (e.g., applicator information, certified applicator, handlers, recordkeeping procedures, emergency procedures), only elements that have changed need to be updated in the site specific FMP provided the following:

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

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

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

Post-Application Summary

The Post-Application Summary must contain the following elements:

- Actual date and time of the application
- Application rate
- Size of application block
- Weather Conditions
 - Summary of the National Weather Service weather forecast during the application and the 48-hours after the application is complete including:
 - wind speed, and
 - air stagnation advisory (if applicable).
 - Forecast must be checked on the day of, but prior to the start of the application, and on a daily basis during the application if the time period from the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.
- Tarp Damage and Repair Information (if Applicable)
 - Date of tarp damage discovery,
 - Location and size of tarp damage,
 - Description of tarp/tarp seal/tarp equipment failure, and
 - Date and time of tarp repair completion.
- Tarp Perforation/Removal Details
 - Date tarps and time were perforated,
 - Date tarps and time were removed, and
 - Record if tarps were perforated and/or removed early. Describe the conditions that caused early tarp perforation and/or removal.
- Complaint Details (if Applicable)
 - Person filing complaint (e.g., on site handler, person off site),
 - If off-site person, name, address, and phone number of person filing complaint, and
 - Description of control measures or emergency procedures followed after complaint.
- Description of incidents, equipment failure, or other emergency and emergency procedures followed (if applicable).
- Air Monitoring Results
 - When sensory irritation was experienced:
 - Date, time, location, and handler task/activity where irritation was observed and
 - Resulting action (e.g., implement emergency response plan, cease operations, continue operations with appropriate air-purifying respirators).
 - When using a direct read detection device:
 - Sample date(s), time(s), location(s), and concentration(s),
 - Handler task/activity monitored (if applicable), and
 - Resulting action (e.g., cease operations, continue operations with appropriate air-purifying respirators).
- Drip Application Monitoring
 - Record monitoring date(s) and time(s)
 - Name of person(s) monitoring
 - Record observations:
 - Is the equipment functioning properly,
 - Description of corrective action (if applicable), and
 - Other comments.
- Fumigant Treated Area and Buffer Zone Signs:
 - Dates of posting and removal.
- Any deviations from the FMP (e.g., changes in emergency response actions, changes in handler information, changes in handlers responsible for completing emergency tasks, changes in communication between certified applicator, owner, and other handlers).

Recordkeeping Procedures

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

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Revisions:

1. Addition of Applications in California Only in the Application Restrictions section.
2. Addition of Applications in California Only to Table of Contents