

5481-4446

4/30/2010

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

CERTIFIED MAIL

APR 30 2010

Ian Chart
AMVAC
4695 MacArthur Court
Suite 1250
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Subject: Metacide 42
EPA Reg. No. 5481-446
RED Mitigation Amendment dated October 13, 2009
EPA Decision Number D432142

Dear Mr. Chart:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with reregistration of metam-sodium under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable provided the following label revisions are made and the following conditions are met:

LABEL REVISIONS

1. Page 1

- a. Revise the statement under the name of the product to the following: "A soil fumigant solution for potting and planting soils and for small areas and highway rights of way – to control soil-borne pests in the ornamentals, food, and fiber crops listed in this label."
- b. The next statement on the page should be revised to: "May be applied by soil injection or bedding equipment" because application by irrigation methods was prohibited on the last stamped label.
- c. Under "Active Ingredient" revise Inert Ingredients to read as "Other Ingredient"

2. Page

- a. Please note a company website is listed. Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the

registration process. Therefore should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance. As an alternative, you may refer consumers to the company's phone number or e:mail address.

- b. at bottom of page 2, under Personal Protective Equipment, in the sentence beginning with, "All other handlers," add the following before the parenthesis, "including handlers operating motorized ground equipment with closed cabs"
- c. from the same sentence, remove the the phrase, "(except fumigant handlers...."
- d. Remove instructions for "Handlers applying via weed sprayer while irrigation sprinklers...." as this use is prohibited for this product.
 - From the sentence beginning "Except as required above..." remove the following portion of the sentence, "...handlers repairing or inactivating irrigation of chemigation equipment during application.."

3. Page 3

- a. Remove instructions for "handlers who set up and calibrate chemigation and irrigation equipment.."
- b. In the bullet under Personal Protective Equipment for Respiratory Protection that specifies "a respirator with a canister approved for pesticides," please specify "*or canister with any N, R, P or HE prefilter.*"
- c. In the User Safety Requirements section, add the following sentences, "DO NOT transport contaminated clothing inside a closed vehicle. Store in a sealed container and wash or dispose as specified."
- d. In the Environmental Hazards section, the sentence beginning, "Metam sodium and metam potassium have certain properties..." – the words "and metam potassium" should be removed, and change "have" to "has."
- e. In the Directions For Use section, add the statement, "Do not apply through any irrigation system." This prohibition appears on previous labels.
- f. In the Directions for Use section, add the statements, "Use in greenhouses is prohibited. Application with handheld equipment is prohibited. Application with cement grinder and shredder equipment is prohibited. Open-pour applications are prohibited." Also, remove all references/directions related to these applications.
- g. Remove the following portion of the text in the parentheses in the second paragraph in Directions For Use: "or, for center pivot applications which occur over many days, the total acres of a field treated and not separated by a 12-hour interruption" Center-pivot applications are not allowed for this product. This phrase should also be removed from the first paragraph in the Site-Specific Fumigation Management Plans section (on page 28).
- h. The California only language from the previous label, as shown below, must be added: "***California Only:*** Application must be in compliance with Technical Information Bulletin for California entitled, "Metam Sodium Guidelines for All Application Methods in California." This information bulletin may be obtained

from your local pesticide dealer or a Metam Sodium registrant."

4. Page 4

- a. Top of page, after the sentence ending with the words, "from the start of application until the entry restricted period ends." add the following:

(NOTE: persons installing, perforating, removing, repairing, and monitoring tarps are considered handlers for the durations listed below).

- b. Remove the 6th bullet referring to activities related to irrigation equipment.
- c. In the Note section of the 8th bullet, change "Tarp Perforation and Removal" to "Tarp Perforation and/or Removal"
- d. Revise the title Protection For Handlers to "Supervision of Handlers" on this page and, were applicable throughout the label.
- e. In the first paragraph in the Protection for Handlers section, remove the words "except water run."
- f. In the Protection For Handlers section, the entire second paragraph, which pertains to water-run applications must be deleted.

5. Page 5

- a. Remove the following text under the Supervision of Handlers section in sixth paragraph : *[the registrant provided]* and revise this paragraph to the following: "The certified applicator must provide Fumigant Safe Handling information to each handler involved in the application or confirm that each handler participating in the application has received Fumigant Safe Handling information in a manner they can understand within the past twelve months. Fumigant Safe Handling information will be provided where this product is purchased or at www.epa.gov/fumigantraining."
- b. At the end of the Protection for Handlers section, add the following: *"Cartridges or canisters must be replaced when odor or irritation from this product becomes apparent, if the measured concentration of metam sodium is greater than 6000 ppb, or after 8 hours of use, whichever occurs first."*
- c. In the Respirator Fit Testing, Medical Qualification, and Training section, change the word "ensure" to "verify" in the introductory sentence, "Employers must ensure verify..."
- d. In the Respirator Fit Testing, Medical Qualification, and Training section, add the following sentence to the end of the last bullet: *"Upon request by local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel, employers must provide documentation how they have complied with those these requirements."*
- e. Add the following bullet underneath the second bullet in the Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers Section (this bullet should be indented like the bullets underneath the first bullet): "During the collection of air samples, an air-

purifying respirator must be worn by the handler taking the air samples.”

6. Page 6

- a. Add the following bullet underneath the second on the page: “When breathing zone samples are required, they must be taken outside respiratory protection equipment and within a ten inch radius of handler’s nose and mouth.”
- b. The last bullet in the Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers section, add the word “all” as shown in the following: “Work activities can resume if all the following conditions exist provided that the appropriate air-purifying respirator is worn.”

7. Page 7

- a. At the end of the Tarp Perforation and Removal section, delete the following statements: “*Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.*” These statements already appear in the Directions For Use section.
- b. Place “Agricultural Use Requirements” inside of text box.
- c. In the Agricultural Use Requirements section, the following sentence must be removed: “*It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements in this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), restricted entry interval and notification of workers*” and replaced with the sentence at the bottom of the Agricultural Use section.
- d. In the second bullet of the Entry-Restricted Period section, before the comma and word “or,” add the following:

(Note: persons installing, repairing, or monitoring tarps are handlers until 14 days after the application is complete if tarps are not perforated and removed during those 14 days)

- e. In the NOTE section of the Entry-Restricted Period section, change “Tarp Perforation and Removal” to “Tarp Perforation and/or Removal”
- f. Under *Notification Requirement*, place quotes around the language in each of the first three bullets
- g. Remove the words “Brand name of this product” in the fifth bullet, and place quotes around “Metacide 42”
- h. (page 8) In the Notification Requirement section, last paragraph, delete the following text: “or, for center pivot applications which occur over many days, the total acres of a field treated.”

8. Pages 8– 28 (GAPs)

- a. Insert an “s” at the end of GAP in the parentheses in the heading Mandatory Good Agricultural Practices
- b. Remove GAP sections for: Center Pivot; Solid Set Sprinkler; Drench; and Drip,

Flood Basin, Furrow and Border applications.

- c. The word “must” must be italicized in the wind speed and weather conditions section of all application methods.
- d. Revise the third bullet in each GAP Weather Conditions section to the following: “Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.”
- e. On page 9, under *Soil Condition, Injection Depth and Soil Sealing*, remove the words “For applications:” and begin that paragraph with “The injection point for bedded and broadcast applications....”
- f. In the Tarps sections of the GAPS, change the word tarpaulins to “tarps.”
- g. In the Soil Moisture section of all application methods:
 - indent the bullet that begins, “For fields with more than one soil texture...” and bold the words “**fields with more than one soil texture.**”
 - include “(field capacity)” following the term “soil capacity” throughout label
 - change the word “at” to “between” in the phrase “top six inches **between** 60% to 80% soil capacity
- h. In the 12th bullet under Application and Equipment Considerations, change the word “insure” to “ensure”
- i. From the end of the fourth bullet on page 11, under Soil Conditions, Injection Depth and Soil Sealing, remove the additional period.
- j. In the Wind Speed section of the Center Pivot section, replace the first two bullets with the following:
 - For sprinkler or chemigation applications: 1) not using a solid stream type nozzle, OR 2) having a release height or spray height greater than 4 feet, OR 3) having 30 lbs or greater PSI at the sprinkler head, wind speed at the application site must be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach 5 mph during the application and the maximum wind speed is 10 mph.
 - For sprinkler or chemigation applications using: 1) a solid stream, AND 2) having release height and spray height less than 4 feet, AND 3) having 29 lbs. or less PSI at the sprinkler head, wind speed at the application site must be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach 5 mph during the application and the maximum wind speed is 25 mph.
- k. In the Application and Equipment Considerations sections of the Center Pivot, Solid Set Sprinkler, Drench, Drip, and Flood Basin, Furrow and Border Application sections, make the following changes:
 - Change the second bullet (except in Flood Basin, it is the fourth bullet) to “Tanks must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.”
 - In the following bullet (which appears in the above sections except Flood Basin), add “inspection port” as shown: “*The system must*

6 of 45

contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, inspection port, and low-pressure drain...

9. Page 28

- a. First paragraph in the FMP section, remove the following: “and not separated by a 12 hour interruption).
- b. Revise the first bullet in the FMP section to the following: Applicator information (name, phone number, pesticide applicator license and/or certificate number, employer name, employer address).

11. Page 29

- a. Under Good Agricultural Practices, the first sub-bullet, remove the following: (registrants may also include optional GAPs)
- b. Following “Description of hazard communication,” insert “e.g.,” right inside the open parenthesis

10. Page 31

- a. the last sentence in the Post-Application Summary section should be bulleted
- b. Replace the crop list with the list attached with these comments (see page 7).

11. Page 32

- a. remove the greenhouse/handheld equipment/cement grinder/shredder/open pour application prohibition from this page, and add to the Directions for Use section.
- b. Change the Organic Matter in the Soil section to the following: “Because of the absorbing effect of humus, soils with high levels of organic matter under the surface require a higher rate of Metacide 42 (not to exceed the maximum application rate of 75 gallons per treated acre). For example, muck soils require twice the amount of fumigant that would be used in mineral soils. See the Uses, Application Methods and Rates section of this label for additional information.
- c. Move the Use Precautions section (on page 32 and 33) to below the Environmental Hazards section.
 - Remove the following sentence from this section: “Do not use in greenhouses when desirable plants are present.”
 - (p 33) Remove the last sentence in this section.

12. Page 33

- a. In the Cultivation and Planting After Application section, remove the following sentence: “Where dosages are greater than 100 gals. Per acre, wait at least 60 days.”
 - In this same section, after the sentence regarding cultivation 5 to 7 days after application, insert the following: (see the Tarp Perforation and/or Removal section for additional information).
- b. Under Uses, Application Methods and Rates for Shallow Pests in Seed Beds, Plant Beds, Lawns and Other Limited Areas, delete “lawns” as this is not a listed

use site. Remove the words "lawn" or "lawns" elsewhere on the label.

- c. Delete the words "or sprinkle" in the rotary tiller section. Application by sprinkling can (handheld equipment) is prohibited.
 - In addition, insert the rate in gallons (not to exceed 75 gallons/acre).
 - After the first sentence in the note section, add back the following language, "or the use of a tarp. Do not seed earlier than 21 days after application when tarping method is used."
- d. Instructions for Treatment of Tree Replant Sites and Prevention of Root Graft Transmission of Dutch Elm and Oak Wilt Diseases must be removed or redrafted to exclude the use of hand-held application methods (for example, specify methods that can be used, and remove hole tamping with heel).
 - In addition, include the rate in gallons (not to exceed 75 gallons/acre)

13. Page 34

- a. Revise the last sentence of the note section under General Instructions to: "See Protection for Handlers and Good Agricultural Practices sections on this label."
- b. Following the General Instructions section, add back the following language: "IMPORTANT – When injection is within 300 feet of sensitive areas (i.e., locations where people are expected to be present within 48 hours of soil injection if permitted (see Entry Restricted Period section for additional details), use a tarp or minimum of 0.25 inch of water seal over the entire treated area."

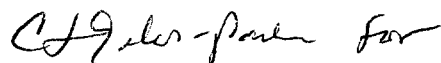
14. Update Storage and Disposal statements in accordance with PRN 2007-4.

CONDITIONS

1. EPA has determined that the risk mitigation measures on the revised label for this product are necessary to adequately protect human health and the environment. Therefore, pursuant to 40 CFR § 152.130(d), EPA has decided that no product bearing previously approved labeling may be sold or distributed (release for shipment) by its registrant after December 1, 2010. Wherever state approval is required for sale or distribution of this product with this new labeling, EPA strongly encourages you to submit an application to the state authority as soon as possible. You should be aware that the Agency does not intend to modify the December 1, 2010, deadline because of any failure to obtain necessary state approvals.
2. One copy of the label stamped "Accepted with Comments" is enclosed for your records. Please submit one copy of the final printed label that incorporates the required change before the product is released for shipment.

If you have any questions, please contact Shaja Joyner by phone at: 703-308-3194 or via email at: joyner.shaja@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Shaja B. Joyner".

Shaja B. Joyner
Product Manager (20)
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7504P)

Enclosure: List of Eligible Crops

Metam Sodium/Potassium List of Eligible Crops

“Only for use on the following:

Cover crops (i.e., crops planted between periods of regular crop production to prevent soil erosion);
Crops grown solely for seed;
as well as (in alphabetical order):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

110f45

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

DUE TO ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY TO HUMANS

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's Certification.

METACIDE 42

A SOIL FUMIGANT SOLUTION FOR POTTING AND PLANTING SOILS AND FOR SMALL AREAS AND HIGHWAY RIGHTS-OF-WAY – TO CONTROL SOIL-BORNE PESTS IN LISTED ORNAMENTALS, FOOD AND FIBER CROPS.

MAY BE APPLIED BY WATER-RUN APPLICATIONS (e.g., CHEMIGATION, SOIL INJECTION OR SOIL BEDDING EQUIPMENT) TO SUPPRESS AND/OR CONTROL SOIL-BORNE PESTS IN LISTED ORNAMENTALS, FOOD AND FIBER CROPS.

For the control or suppression of Weeds, Diseases and Nematodes. Controls or Suppresses Weeds such as Annual Bluegrass, Bermudagrass, Chickweed, Dandelion, Ragweed, Henbit, Lambsquarter, Amaranthus sp., Watergrass, Johnson Grass, Nutgrass, Wild Morning-glory and Purslane, Nematodes and Symphylids. Soil-Borne diseases such as Rhizoctonia, Pythium, Phytophthora, Verticillium, Sclerotinia, Oak Root Fungus and Club Root of Crucifers.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sodium methyldithiocarbamate (anhydrous) 42.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 58.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 4.26 lbs. Active Ingredient METAM SODIUM per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER — PELIGRO

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

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

FIRST AID

If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

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

FOR THE FOLLOWING EMERGENCIES, PHONE 24 HOURS A DAY:

Transportation: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

Other: AMVAC 1-323-264-3910

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Possible mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.

12 of 45



4100 E. Washington Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90023 U.S.A
1-323-264-3910 • www.amvac-chemical.com

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks,
- Protective eyewear, and
- Respirator of the type specified in the respiratory protection section in the PPE requirements on this label if triggered.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

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

- At least a NIOSH-approved full-face, or helmet/hood style respirator with either:
 - An organic-vapor removing cartridge with a pre-filter approved for pesticides (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or
 - A respirator with a canister approved for pesticides (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G).

User Safety Requirements

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

The following activities are prohibited from being performed in the fumigant application block (i.e., the field or portion of a field treated with a fumigant in any 24-hour period or, for center pivot applications which occur over many days, the total acres of a field treated and not separated by a 12-hour interruption) by anyone other than persons who have been appropriately trained and equipped as handlers in accordance with the requirements

in the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170), from the start of the application until the entry-restricted period ends. Those activities include those persons:

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

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

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

PROTECTION FOR HANDLERS

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

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

For handling activities that take place after the fumigant has been delivered/dispensed into the soil until the entry restricted period expires, the certified applicator does not have to be on-site, but must have communicated, in a manner that can be understood by the site owner/operator and handlers responsible for carrying out those activities, the information necessary to comply with the label and procedures described in the FMP (e.g., emergency response plans and procedures).

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

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

The certified applicator must provide *[the registrant provided]* fumigant safe handling information to each handler involved in the application or confirm that each handler participating in the application has received fumigant safe handling information in the past 12 months.

The certified applicator supervising the application and the owner/operator of the establishment where the fumigation is taking place must make sure that all persons who are not trained and PPE-equipped and who are not performing one of the handling tasks defined in this labeling are excluded from application block during the entry restricted period.

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

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

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

This must be documented in the FMP.

RESPIRATOR FIT TESTING, MEDICAL QUALIFICATION, AND TRAINING

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

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

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND STOP WORK TRIGGERS

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

- If at any time any handler experiences sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) then either:
 - An air-purifying respirator must be worn by all handlers who remain in the application block, or
 - Operations must cease and handlers not wearing an air-purifying respirator must leave the application block.
- Handlers can remove respirators or resume operations if two consecutive breathing-zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart show that levels of MITC have decreased to less than 600 ppb, provided that handlers do not experience sensory irritation. Samples must be taken where the irritation is first experienced.

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

TARP PERFORATION AND/OR REMOVAL

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

- Tarps must not be perforated until a minimum of 5 days (120 hours) have elapsed after the fumigant injection into the soil is complete (e.g., after injection of the fumigant product and tarps have been laid or after drip lines have been purged and tarps have been laid), unless a weather condition exists which necessitates the need for early perforation or removal. See *Early Tarp Removal for Broadcast Applications Only* and *Early Tarp Perforation for Flood Prevention Activities* sections.
- If tarps will be removed before planting, tarp removal must not begin until at least 2 hours after tarp perforation is complete.
- If tarps will not be removed before planting, planting or transplanting must not begin until at least 48 hours after the tarp perforation is complete.
- If tarps are left intact for a minimum of 14 days after fumigant injection into the soil is complete, planting or transplanting may take place while the tarps are being perforated.
- Each tarp panel used for broadcast fumigation must be perforated.
- Tarps used for fumigations may be perforated manually **ONLY** for the following situations:
 - At the beginning of each row where 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; or
 - During flood prevention activities.
- In all other instances tarps must be perforated (cut, punched, poked or sliced) only by mechanical methods.
- Tarp perforation for broadcast fumigations must be completed before noon.
- For broadcast fumigations, tarps must not be perforated if rainfall is expected within 12 hours.
- Early Tarp Removal for Broadcast Applications Only:
 - Tarps may be removed before the required 5 days (120 hours) if adverse weather conditions have compromised the integrity of the tarp, provided that the compromised tarp poses a safety

hazard. *Adverse weather* includes high wind, hail, or storms that blow tarps off the field and create a hazard, e.g., tarps blowing into power lines and onto roads. A *compromised tarp* is a tarp that due to an adverse weather condition is no longer performing its intended function and is creating a hazard.

- If tarps are removed before the required 5 days have elapsed due to adverse weather, the events must be documented in the post-fumigation summary section of the FMP.
- Early Tarp Perforation for Flood Prevention Activities:
 - Tarp perforation is allowed before the 5 days (120 hours) have elapsed if rain necessitates field drainage.
 - Tarps must be immediately retucked and packed after soil removal.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements in this labeling about personal protective equipment, restricted-entry intervals, and notifications to workers. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

For entry-restricted period and notification requirements, see the *Entry Restricted Period* section of this labeling.

ENTRY-RESTRICTED PERIOD

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

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

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

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

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

- DANGER/PELIGRO,
- Area under fumigation, DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE,
- Metam Sodium Fumigant in Use,
- The date and time of fumigation,
- The date and time the entry restricted period is lifted,
- Brand name of this product (METACIDE 42), and
- Name, address, and telephone number of the certified applicator in charge of the fumigation.

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

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

MANDATORY GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (GAP)

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

Shank Applications

Wind Speed

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

Weather Conditions

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

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions, Injection Depth and Soil Sealing

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

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

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

Tarps

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

Soil Temperature

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

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be at 60% to 80% of soil capacity immediately prior to the application, subject to the exception below.
- **EXCEPTION:** In areas where soil moisture must exceed field capacity to form a bed (e.g. certain regions in Florida), soil capacity may exceed the 80% allocated above.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is at 60% to 80% of soil capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA *Feel Method* test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity requirement is met:
 - **coarse** textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not ribbon.
 - **moderately coarse** textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color, will not stick.
 - **medium** textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball, very light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.
 - **fine** textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribbons between thumb and forefinger.
- For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often

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

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

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

- Check and clean the orifice plates.

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

Wind Speed

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

Weather Conditions

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

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions, Injection Depth and Soil Sealing

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

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

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

Tarps

- When tarps are used for emission control, tarps must be installed immediately after application.
- When tarps are used, a written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP that includes:

- Schedule and procedures for checking tarpaulins for damage, tears, and other problems,
- Plans for determining when and how repairs to tarp will be made, and by whom,
- Minimum time following injection that tarp will be repaired,
- Minimum size of damage that will be repaired,
- Other factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted,
- Schedule, equipment and methods used to cut tarp,
- Aeration plans and procedures following cutting and/or slitting prior to tarp removal or planting, and
- Schedule, equipment, and procedures for tarp removal.

Soil Temperature

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

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be at 60% to 80% of soil capacity immediately prior to the application, subject to the exception below.
- **EXCEPTION:** In areas where soil moisture must exceed field capacity to form a bed (e.g. certain regions in Florida), soil capacity may exceed the 80% allocated above.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether the soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is at 60% to 80% of soil capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA *Feel Method* test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity requirement is met:
 - **coarse** textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not ribbon.
 - **moderately coarse** textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color, will not stick.
 - **medium** textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball, very light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.
 - **fine** textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribbons between thumb and forefinger.
- For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservation service specialist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.
- If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage before or during injection. To conserve soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

Application and Equipment Considerations

- Do not apply or allow fumigant to drain or drip onto the soil surface.
- Application equipment must be in good working order.

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

Rotary Tiller Applications

Wind Speed

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

Weather Conditions

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

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions, Injection Depth and Soil Sealing

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

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

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

Tarps

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

Soil Temperature

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

Soil Moisture

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

- **moderately coarse** textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color, will not stick.
- **medium** textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball, very light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.
- **fine** textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribbons between thumb and forefinger.
- For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservation service specialist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.
- If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage before or during injection. To conserve soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

Application and Equipment Considerations

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

Center Pivot Applications

Wind Speed

- For mid-release, high-release and end-gun sprinkler or chemigation applications as defined by U.S. EPA, wind speed at the application site must be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach at least 5 mph during the application and the maximum wind speed is 10 mph.
- For low-release height-solid stream sprinkler or chemigation applications as defined by U.S. EPA, wind speed at the application site must be a minimum of 2 mph at the start of the application or forecasted to reach at least 5 mph during the application and the maximum wind speed is 25 mph.

Weather Conditions

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

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions

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

Soil Temperature

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

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be at 60% to 80% of soil capacity immediately prior to the application.

- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is at 60% to 80% of soil capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA *Feel Method* test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity requirement is met:
 - **coarse** textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not ribbon.
 - **moderately coarse** textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color, will not stick.
 - **medium** textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball, very light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.
 - **fine** textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribbons between thumb and forefinger.
- For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservation service specialist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.
- If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage before or during injection. To conserve soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

Flushing Irrigation Lines

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

- Anti-siphon and back-flow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.
- Use only tanks constructed with materials approved for handling metam. Tanks must be inspected, in good condition, and not past their life expectancy to ensure product does not spill or leak.
- Tanks must have proper pesticide labels on them.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- Use only positive displacement pumps. Do NOT use impellers made of brass, aluminum, or galvanized material.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.

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

Solid Set Sprinkler Applications

Wind Speed

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

Weather Conditions

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

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions

- Soil must be in good tilth and free of large clods. Large clods can prevent effective soil sealing and reduce effectiveness of the application. If subsurface soil compaction layers (hardpans) are present within the intended fumigation treatment zone, the soil must be tilled, at minimum to the depth of the treatment zone.

- Plant residue that is present must not interfere with the application or the soil seal. Non-decomposed plant material may harbor pests that will not be controlled by fumigation. Except when applying over cover crops as set forth in the General Instructions for Sprinkler System, crop residue that is present must lie flat to permit the soil to be sealed effectively and limit the natural “chimneys” that may occur in the soil when plant residue is present. These “chimneys” allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limits the efficacy of the fumigant. Plant residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water.

Soil Temperature

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

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be at 60% to 80% of soil capacity immediately prior to the application.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is at 60% to 80% of soil capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA *Feel Method* test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity requirement is met:
 - **coarse** textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not ribbon.
 - **moderately coarse** textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color, will not stick.
 - **medium** textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball, very light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.
 - **fine** textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribbons between thumb and forefinger.
- For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservation service specialist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.
- If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage before or during injection. To conserve soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

Flushing Irrigation Lines

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

application and the water treatment/seal (if applied), these lines must be adequately flushed before starting the water treatment/seal.

Application and Equipment Considerations

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

Drench Applications

Wind Speed

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

Weather Conditions

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

stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service in effect for the area which the fumigation is planned.

- Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at <http://www.nws.noaa.gov>. For further guidance, contact your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions

- Soil must be in good tilth and free of large clods. Large clods can prevent effective soil sealing and reduce effectiveness of the application. If subsurface soil compaction layers (hardpans) are present within the intended fumigation treatment zone, a deep tillage to fracture these layers must occur prior to or as part of the soil fumigant application. The soil must be tilled, at minimum to the depth of the treatment zone.
- Plant residue must be worked into the soil with little or no crop residue present on the soil surface. Plant residue that is present must not interfere with the application or the soil seal. Non-decomposed plant material may harbor pests that will not be controlled by fumigation. Crop residue that is present must lie flat to permit the soil to be sealed effectively and limit the natural “chimneys” that may occur in the soil when plant residue is present. These “chimneys” allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limits the efficacy of the fumigant. Plant residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water.

Soil Temperature

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

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be at 60% to 80% of soil capacity immediately prior to the application.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is at 60% to 80% of soil capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA *Feel Method* test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity requirement is met:
 - **coarse** textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not ribbon.
 - **moderately coarse** textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color, will not stick.
 - **medium** textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball, very light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.
 - **fine** textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribbons between thumb and forefinger.

- For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservation service specialist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.
- If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage before or during injection. To conserve soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.
- Applications must be followed immediately with 0.20 to 0.50 inches of water through solid set sprinklers.
- A minimum of two more water seals must be applied; one water seal on the first evening of the application and the second on the evening of the day after application.

Application and Equipment Considerations

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

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

Drip Applications

Wind Speed

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

Weather Conditions

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

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions

- Soil must be in good tilth and free of large clods. Large clods can prevent effective soil sealing and reduce effectiveness of the application. If subsurface soil compaction layers (hardpans) are present within the intended fumigation treatment zone, a deep tillage to fracture these layers must occur prior to or as part of the soil fumigant application. The soil must be tilled, at minimum to the depth of the treatment zone.
- Plant residue must be worked into the soil with little or no crop residue present on the soil surface. Plant residue that is present must not interfere with the application or the soil seal. Non-decomposed plant material may harbor pests that will not be controlled by fumigation. Crop residue that is present must lie flat to permit the soil to be sealed effectively and limit the natural "chimneys" that may occur in the soil when plant residue is present. These "chimneys" allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limits the efficacy of the fumigant. Plant residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water.

Soil Temperature

- At the beginning of the application, the maximum soil temperature is 90°F, measured at 3 inches in depth.

- If air temperatures have been above 100°F in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP.

Soil Moisture

- The soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be at 60% to 80% of soil capacity immediately prior to the application, subject to the exception below.
- **EXCEPTION:** In areas where soil moisture must exceed field capacity to form a bed (e.g. certain regions in Florida), soil capacity may exceed the 80% allocated above.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is at 60% to 80% of soil capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA *Feel Method* test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity requirement is met:
 - **coarse** textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not ribbon.
 - **moderately coarse** textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color, will not stick.
 - **medium** textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball, very light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.
 - **fine** textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribbons between thumb and forefinger.
- For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservation service specialist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.
- If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage before or during injection. To conserve soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

Tarps

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

Flushing Drip Irrigation Lines

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

Application and Equipment Considerations

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

Flood Basin, Furrow and Border Application

Wind Speed

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

Weather Conditions

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

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Conditions

- Soil must be in good tilth and free of large clods. Large clods can prevent effective soil sealing and reduce effectiveness of the application. If subsurface soil compaction layers (hardpans) are present within the intended fumigation treatment zone, a deep tillage to fracture these layers must occur prior to or as part of the soil fumigant application. The soil must be tilled, at minimum to the depth of the treatment zone.
- Plant residue must be worked into the soil with little or no crop residue present on the soil surface. Plant residue that is present must not interfere with the application or the soil seal. Non-decomposed plant material may harbor pests that will not be controlled by fumigation. Crop residue that is present must lie flat to permit the soil to be sealed effectively and limit the natural “chimneys” that may occur in the soil when plant residue is present. These “chimneys” allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limits the efficacy of the fumigant. Plant residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water.

Tarps

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

Soil Temperature

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

Soil Moisture

- Soil moisture in the top six inches of soil must be at 60% to 80% of soil capacity immediately prior to the application.
- **EXCEPTION:** In areas where soil moisture must exceed field capacity to form a bed (e.g., certain regions in Florida), soil capacity may exceed the 80% allocated above.
- If appropriate measuring equipment is not used to determine whether soil moisture in the top six inches of soil is at 60% to 80% of soil capacity immediately prior to the application, the USDA *Feel Method* test may be used to help estimate whether the 60% to 80% soil capacity requirement is met:
 - **coarse** textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not ribbon.
 - **moderately coarse** textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color, will not stick.
 - **medium** textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a ball, very light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.
 - **fine** textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam): there must be enough moisture (50-75% available soil water moisture) to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks, light soil/water staining on fingers, ribbons between thumb and forefinger.
- For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. The field may be divided into areas of similar soil texture and the soil moisture of each area should be adjusted as needed. Coarser textured soils can be fumigated under conditions of higher soil moisture than finer textured soils; however, if the soil moisture is too high, fumigant movement will be retarded and effectiveness of the treatment will be reduced. Previous and/or local experience with the soil to be treated or the crop to be planted can often serve as a guide to conditions that will be acceptable. If there is uncertainty in determining the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, a local extension service or soil conservation service specialist or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.
- If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top six inches of soil immediately prior to the application, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below six inches, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage before or during injection. To conserve soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

Application and Equipment Considerations

- Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispersing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
- Meter at a steady rate into 3 to 18 inches of water per treated acre during irrigation. **IMPORTANT:** Prior to starting the application, always inspect ditches and border areas to ensure containment of the irrigation waters. Apply only into field head ditch. **DO NOT APPLY INTO ANY LATERAL DITCHES.**
- Back-flow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.

- Use only tanks constructed with materials approved for handling metam. Tanks must be inspected, in good condition, and not past their life expectancy to ensure product does not spill or leak.
- Dry connect fittings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.
- Tanks must have proper pesticide labels on them.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- To inject fumigant, use a metering system, effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the fumigant and capable of being fitted with system interlocking controls.
- Flow rates must be calibrated and checked for each application.
- All previous materials applied with the system must be cleaned thoroughly prior to fumigant application.
- System must be flushed after application to totally remove all fumigant.

SITE-SPECIFIC FUMIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN (FMP):

Prior to the start of fumigation, the certified applicator supervising the application must verify that a site-specific FMP exists for each application block (i.e., the field or portion of a field treated with a fumigant in any 24-hour period, or, for center pivot applications which occur over many days, the total acres of a field treated and not separated by a 12 hour interruption). In addition, agricultural operations fumigating multiple application blocks as part of a larger fumigation may format their FMP in a manner whereby all of the information that is common to all the application blocks is captured once, and any information unique to a particular application block or blocks is captured in subsequent, separate sections.

The FMP must be prepared by the certified applicator, the site owner/operator, registrant, or other party. The certified applicator must verify in writing (sign and date) that the site-specific FMP(s) reflects current site conditions before the start of fumigation.

Each site-specific FMP must contain the following elements:

- Applicator information (name, phone number, pesticide applicator license number, employer name, employer address).
- General site information.
 - Application block location (e.g., county, township, range, quadrant), address, or global positioning system (GPS) coordinates.
 - Name, address, and phone number of owner/operator of the application block.
- General application information (target application date/window, brand name of fumigant, EPA registration number).
- Tarp information and procedures for repair, perforation and removal (if tarp is used).
 - Brand name, lot number, thickness.
 - Name and phone number of person responsible for repairing tarps.
 - Schedule for checking tarps for damage, tears, and other problems.
 - Maximum time following notification of damage that the person(s) responsible for tarp repair will respond.
 - Minimum time following application that tarp will be repaired.
 - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired.

- Other factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted.
- Name and phone number of person responsible for cutting and/or removing tarps (if other than certified applicator).
- Equipment/methods used to cut tarps.
- Schedule and target dates for cutting tarps.
- Schedule and target dates for removing tarps.
- Soil conditions (description of soil texture in application block, method used to determine soil moisture).
- Weather conditions (summary of forecasted conditions for the day of the application and the 48-hour period following the fumigant application).
 - Wind speed.
 - Inversion conditions (e.g., shallow, compressed (low-level) temperature inversion).
 - Air stagnation advisory.
- Respirators and other PPE for handlers (handler task, protective clothing, respirator type, respirator cartridge type, respirator cartridge replacement schedule, eye protection, gloves, other PPE).
- Emergency procedures (evacuation routes, locations of telephones, contact information for first responders, local/state/federal/tribal contacts, key personnel and emergency procedures/responsibilities in case of an incident, equipment/tarp/seal failure, odor complaints, or other emergencies).
- Fumigant Treated Area posting procedures (name, address, and phone number of person(s) who will post Fumigant Treated Area signs, location of posting Fumigant Treated Area signs, procedures for Fumigant Treated Area sign removal).
- Plan describing how communication will take place between applicator, land owner/operator, and other on-site handlers (e.g., tarp cutters/removers, irrigators) for complying with label requirements (e.g., treated area location, timing of tarp cutting and removal, PPE).
 - Name and phone number of persons contacted.
 - Date contacted.
- Authorized on-site personnel.
 - Names, addresses and phone numbers of handlers.
 - Name, address, and phone numbers for employers of handlers.
 - Tasks that each handler is authorized and trained to perform.
 - For handlers designated to wear air purifying respirators (an air-purifying respirator is required for a minimum of one handler):
 - date of medical qualification to wear an air-purifying respirator,
 - date of air-purifying respirator training, and
 - date of fit testing for the air-purifying respirator.
- Air monitoring Plan.
 - If sensory irritation is experienced, indicate whether operations will be ceased or operations will continue with an air-purifying respirator.
 - If the intention is to cease operations when sensory irritation is experienced, provide the name, address, and phone number of the handler that will perform monitoring activities prior to operations resuming.
 - When air-purifying respirators are worn:
 - Representative handler tasks to be monitored.
 - Monitoring equipment to be used and timing of monitoring.
- Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs).
 - Description of applicable mandatory GAPs (registrants may also include optional GAPs).
 - Measurements and documentation to ensure GAPs are achieved (e.g., measurement of soil and other site conditions).
- Description of hazard communication. (The treated area has been posted in accordance with the label. Pesticide product labels and material safety data sheets are on-site and readily available for employees to review.)
- Record-keeping procedures (the owner/operator of the application block as well as the certified applicator, must keep a signed copy of the site-specific FMP for 2 years from the date of application).

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

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

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

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

The Post-Application Summary must contain the following elements:

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

- Date of Fumigant Treated Area sign removal.
- Any deviations from the FMP.

Record-keeping procedures (the owner/operator of the application block as well as the certified applicator must keep a signed copy of the post-application summary for 2 years from the date of application).

MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES FOR PRE-PLANT SOIL FUMIGATION

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

Only for use on the following: Alfalfa; Almond (*Prunus dulcis*); Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala) (*Amaranthus spp.*); Amur River Grape; Andean Blackberry; Angelica; Anise; Apple (*Malus domestica*); Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*); Aronia Berry; Artic Blackberry; Arugula (roquette) (*Eruca sativa*); Asparagus (nursery production only); Artichokes; Balm (lemon balm); Barley; Basil; Bayberry; Bearberry; Beech Nut (*Fagus spp.*); Beet, Garden; Beet, Sugar; Bilberry; Bingleberry; Blackberry (*Rubus eubatus*); Black Satin Berry; Blueberry, highbush and lowbush (*Vaccinium spp.*); Borage; Boysenberry; Brazil Nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*); Broccoli; Broccoli, Chinese (Gai Lon); Broccoli, raab (rapini); Brombeere; Brussels Sprouts; Buffaloberry; Burdock, Edible; Burnet; Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*); Cabbage; Cabbage, Chinese (Bok Choy); Cabbage, Chinese mustard (Gai Choy); Cabbage, Napa; Calamondin (*Citrus mitis* X *Citrofortunella mitis*); California Blackberry; Camomile; Cardoon (*Cynara cardunculus*); Carrot; Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*); Catnip; Cauliflower; Cavalo Broccolo; Celeriac (celery root); Celery (*Apium graveolens* var. *dulce*); Celery, Chinese (*Apium graveolens* var. *secalinum*); Celtuce (*Lactuca sativa* var. *angustana*); Chayote (fruit) (*Sechium edule*); Che; Cherokee Blackberry; Cherry, sweet (*Prunus avium*); Cherry, tart (*Prunus cerasus*); Chervil (dried) (*Anthriscus cerefolium*); Chervil, turnip-rooted (*Chaerophyllum bulbosum*); Chesterberry; Chestnut (*Castanea spp.*); Cheyenne Blackberry; Chicory; Chilean Guava; Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon) (*Benincasa hispida*); Chinquapin (*Castanea pumila*); Chive, fresh leaves; Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves; Chokecherry; Chrysanthemum, edible-leaved (*Chrysanthemum coronarium* var. *coronarium*); Chrysanthemum, garland (*Chrysanthemum coronarium* var. *spatiosum*); Cilantro; Citron Melon (*Citrullus lanatus* var. *citroides*); Citrus (orchard replant only); Citrus Citron (*Citrus medica*); Citrus Hybrids (*Citrus spp.*) (includes: Chironja, Tangelo, Tangor); Clary; Cloudberry; Clover; Collard; Common Blackberry; Corn; Corn Salad (*Valerianella locusta*); Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley) (leaf); Coryberry; Costmary; Cotton; Cover crops (i.e., crops planted between periods of regular crop production to prevent soil erosion, control weeds, and improve soil quality that are incorporated into the soil before the next crop is planted and may not be harvested for food or feed); Crops grown solely for seed; Crabapple (*Malus spp.*); Cranberry; Cress, garden (*Lepidium sativum*); Cress, upland (yellow rocket, winter cress) (*Barbarea vulgaris*); Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*); Cucurbits; Culantro (leaf); Currant, Black; Currant, Red; Curry (leaf); Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*); Darrowberry; Dewberry; Dill; Dill (dillweed); Dirksen Thornless Berry; Dock (sorrel) (*Rumex spp.*); Eggplant; Elderberry (*Sambucus spp.*); Elegans Hosta; Endive (escarole) (*Cichorium endivia*); European Barberry; Evergreen Blackberry; Fava Beans; Fennel, Filbert (hazelnut) (*Corylus spp.*); Florence (finochio) (*Foeniculum vulgare* Azoricum Group); Fritillaria, leaves; Forest Seedlings; Garden Beet; Garlic; Gherkin (*Cucumis anguria*); Ginger; Ginseng; Gooseberry (*Ribes spp.*); Gourd, edible (*Lagenaria spp.*) (includes: hyotan, cucuzza (*Luffa acutangula*, *L. cylindrical*, includes hechima, Chinese okra); Grape (vineyard replant only); Grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*); Green Beans; Herbs (all); Hickory Nut (*Carya spp.*); Highbush Cranberry; Himalayaberry; Honeysuckle, edible; Horehound; Horseradish; Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia spp.*); Hullberry; Hyssop; Jostaberry; Juneberry; Kale; Kiwifruit, fuzzy; Kiwifruit, hardy; Kohlrabi; Kumquat (*Fortunella spp.*); Kurrat; Lavacaberry; Lavender; Leafy Greens; Leek; Leek, ladies; Leek, wild; Lemon (*Citrus jambhiri*, *Citrus limon*); Lemongrass; Lettuce, head and leaf (*Lactuca sativa*); Lima Beans; Lime (*Citrus aurantiifolia*); Lingonberry; Loganberry (*Rubus loganobaccus*); Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*); Lowberry; Lovage (leaf); Lucretiaberry; Macadamia Nut (bush nut) (*Macadamia spp.*); Mammoth Blackberry; Mandarin (tangerine) (*Citrus reticulata*); Marigold; Marionberry; Marjoram (includes sweet or annual marjoram, wild marjoram, or oregano, and pot marjoram); Mayhaw (*Crataegus aestivalis*, *C. opaca*, and *C. rufula*); Maypop; Mint; Mizuna; *Momordica spp.* (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber); Mora; Mountain Pepper Berries; Mulberry; Muntries; Mures Denronce; Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of *Cucumis melo* (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon,

Santa Claus melon, and snake melon)); Mustard; Mustard Greens; Mustard Spinach; Nasturtium; Native Currant; Nectarberry; Nectarine (*Prunus persica*); Northern Dewberry; Nursery Stock (fruit seedlings and rose bushes only); All Nursery Tree Crops (like Maple, Ash, Dogwood); Oats; Olallieberry; Onion; Onion, Beltsville bunching; Onion, fresh; Onion, green; Onion, macrostem; Onion, tree tops; Onion, Welsh tops; Orange, sour (*Citrus aurantium*); Orange, sweet (*Citrus sinensis*); Orach (*Atriplex hortensis*); Oregon Evergreen Berry; Oriental Radish; Ornamentals (floriculture only); Ornamental Crops; Parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*), Parsley, turnip-rooted (*Petroselinum crispum* var. *tuberosum*); Parsnip; Partridgeberry; Peach (*Prunus persica*); Pear (*Pyrus communis*); Pear, oriental (*Pyrus pyrifolia*); Peas (English and Garden); Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*); Pennyroyal; Phalsa; Phenomenalberry; Pincherry; Pistachio; Plum (*Prunus domestica*, *Prunus* spp.); Plum, Chickasaw (*Prunus angustifolia*); Plum, Damson (*Prunus domestica* spp. *insititia*); Plum, Japanese (*Prunus salicina*); Plumcot (*Prunus. armeniaca* X *P. domestica*); Pome Fruit (orchard replant only) Peanut; Pepper; Potato; Prune (fresh) (*Prunus domestica*, *Prunus* spp.); Pummelo (*Citrus grandis*, *Citrus maxima*); Pumpkin (*Cucurbita* spp.); Purslane, garden (*Portulaca oleracea*); Purslane, winter (*Montia perfoliata*); Quince (*Cydonia oblonga*); Radicchio (red chicory) (*Cichorium intybus*); Radish; Radish, oriental (daikon); Rangeberry; Rape Greens; Rappini; Raspberry, black, Raspberry, red; Raspberry, wild; Ravenberry; Rhubarb (*Rheum rhabarbarum*); Riberry; Rosemary; Rossberry; Rue; Rutabaga; Rye; Sage; Salal; Salsify (oyster plant); Salsify, black; Salsify, Spanish; Satsuma Mandarin (*Citrus unshiu*); Savory, summer and winter; Schisandra Berry; Sea Buckthorn; Seed Beans; Serviceberry; Shallot, fresh leaves; Shawnee Blackberry; Skirret; Soybean; Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*); Spinach, New Zealand (*Tetragonia tetragonioides*, *T. expansa*); Spinach, vine (Malabar spinach, Indian spinach) (*Basella alba*); Squash, summer (*Cucurbita pepo* var. *melopepo*) (includes: crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, and zucchini); Squash, winter (*Cucurbita maxima*; *C. moschata*) (includes: butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash) and (*C. mixta*; *C. pepo*) (includes acorn squash, spaghetti squash); Stone Fruit (orchard replant only) Strawberries; Sudan; Sweet bay (bay leaf); Sweet Potato; Swiss Chard; Tansy; Tarragon; Tayberry; Thyme; Tobacco; Tomatoes; Tree Nuts (orchard replant only) Turnip; Turf (including golf courses); Walnut, black and English (Persian) (*Juglans* spp.); Watermelon (includes hybrids and/or varieties of *Citrullus lanatus*); Wheat; Wintergreen; Woodruff; Wormwood; Yams; Youngberry and varieties and/or hybrids of these; and Zarzamora.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

METACIDE 42 is a water soluble liquid. When applied to soil, the liquid is converted into a volatile fumigant (Methylisothiocyanate, MITC). After a sufficient interval of time, the gas degrades/dissipates leaving the soil ready for planting.

WHEN TO USE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM RATES

The application rate of METACIDE 42 is dependent on the soil type to be treated and the position in the soil of the pest to be suppressed or controlled. Generally a light sandy soil requires a lower application rate than a heavier mineral soil. In addition, if the pest is in the upper portion of the soil profile (annual weeds) a lower application rate is generally required than if the pest is deeper in the soil profile and deeper penetration is desired (perennial weed seeds). When a range of application rates is given in this label consult your local agricultural extension service for more specific information.

ORGANIC MATTER IN THE SOIL

Because of the absorbing effect of humus, soils with high levels of organic matter under the surface require higher than usual doses of METACIDE 42. For example, muck soils require twice the amount of fumigant that would be used in mineral soils.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Keep children and pets out of treated area. Keep off desirable lawns and plants. Do not apply within 3 feet of the drip line of desirable plants, shrubs or trees. Do not use in greenhouses where desirable plants are present. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near feed or food.

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Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

METACIDE 42 is also recommended for highway rights-of-way, such as ornamental bed public display plantings in highway medians and roadsides. Tarping or a 0.25 inch water seal is optional for such uses when rotovate and roll sealing techniques are employed, except in sensitive areas where people are expected to be present within 48 hours of soil injection.

CULTIVATION AND PLANTING AFTER APPLICATION

On well drained soil of light to medium texture which are not excessively wet or cold following application, planting may take place 14 to 21 days after treatment. If soils are heavy or especially high in organic matter or remain wet and/or cold (below 60°F) following application of METACIDE 42 an extended interval should be observed. Where dosages are greater than 100 gals. per acre, wait at least 60 days. On heavy, wet soils, light surface cultivation to break up crusting and promote drying of the soil should be done 5 to 7 days after application. This cultivation may be repeated as necessary. To avoid reinfesting treated soils, cultural practices should be such that untreated soil are not mixed with treated soils.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: When treating potting soil, or heavier field soils, including soil high in clay or organic matter, it is essentially important that the soils be allowed to aerate and dry thoroughly after using METACIDE 42. During cold and or wet weather, frequent shallow cultivations may aid the escape of METACIDE 42 from the soil. If in doubt, transplant a seedling plant and examine for injury before planting crop.

USES, APPLICATION METHODS AND RATES FOR SHALLOW PESTS IN SEED BEDS, PLANT BEDS, LAWNS AND OTHER LIMITED AREAS

SOIL INJECTION: Space injection shanks 5 inches apart and inject METACIDE 42 into well prepared soil, using a rig capable of shank injection of at 4 to 6 inches. Then rotovate the injection to mix with the upper layers of the soil, followed immediately with a firm presser roll to smooth and compact the rotovated soil surface. Light watering or a tarp after rolling helps to prevent gas escape. For seed beds a dosage of 55 to 75 gallons per treated acre (1 to 1 ½ pts. per 100 sq. ft.) is recommended.

ROTARY TILLER: Spray or sprinkle diluted METACIDE 42 immediately in front of tiller. Use 1 3/8 pt. in 5 gals water per each 100 sq. ft. Follow immediately with a roller to smooth and compact the soil surface. Light watering or a tarp after rolling will help prevent gas escape.

Note: The activity of METACIDE 42 is increased by sealing via the rotovate and roll technique. Use promptly after mixing with water. Do not allow solution to stand. Flush equipment with water after each day's use. Disassemble valves and clean carefully.

TREATMENT OF TREE REPLANT SITES

After removing dead or diseased trees and as much of the root system as possible, make a shallow basin over the planting site. Add METACIDE 42 to the stream of water while filling the basin. Use 1 pt. METACIDE 42 per 100 sq. ft. in sufficient water (depending on soil type) to penetrate at least 5 ft. For control of Oak Root fungus, use a basin at least 20x20 ft square. Increase dosage to 1 3/8 pt. per 100 sq. ft in sufficient water to penetrate to the depth of root system. If water is tanked to the planting site, add METACIDE 42 to the water and mix before filling basin.

PREVENTION OF ROOT GRAFT TRANSMISSION OF DUTCH ELM AND OAK WILT DISEASES

Immediately after a tree is diagnosed as having Dutch Elm Disease or Oak Wilt disease, isolate the diseased tree from healthy trees with the METACIDE 42 treatment. If a diseased tree is less than 20 feet from the healthy tree or has advanced wilt symptoms, it may be necessary to treat at two sites – one between the diseased and the first healthy-appearing tree and one between the first and the second healthy-appearing trees. This measure is advisable because the causal fungus may have already passed from the diseased to the first healthy-appearing tree before METACIDE 42 was applied.

44045

Use METACIDE 42 diluted in one part to four parts water for Dutch Elm disease and diluted one part to thirteen parts of water for Oak Wilt disease. Drill holes in soil approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter, 15 inches deep to 6 to 9 inches apart. Fill each hole with diluted METACIDE 42 to within 2 inches of the solution surface.

Make the line of treatment sufficiently long to kill all roots of the two adjacent trees that are likely to root-graft. Apply the chemical slowly and carefully to avoid overflowing the drilled holes. This will reduce grass kill. Tamp each hole closed with the heel. Diseased tree must be removed but allow at least two weeks after treatment before removing.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS Lightly sprinkle with water the area to be treated before applying METACIDE 42. Apply METACIDE 42 uniformly over the area. Follow immediately with a roller to smooth and compact the soil surface, or immediately sprinkle treated area with water to seal the soil, sprinkling to the point of run-off. NOTE: DO NOT ALLOW WATER TO RUN OFF OF TREATED AREA AS PLANTS IN ADJOINING AREAS MAY BE DAMAGED. See PROTECTION FOR HANDLERS SECTION on this label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store product in a cool, dry locked place out of reach of children. Do not store below 0°F. Product crystallizes at lower temperatures. If exposed, warm or store at higher temperatures and mix to redissolve crystals and assure uniformity before use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: (METAL) Triple rinse or equivalent. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. (PLASTIC) Triple rinse or equivalent. Puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

The manufacturer warrants (a) that this product conform to the chemical description on the label; (b) that this product is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the directions for use, subject to the inherent risks referred to herein, when it is used in accordance with such directions; and (c) that the directions, warnings, and other statements on this label are based upon responsible experts' evaluations of reasonable tests of effectiveness, of toxicity to laboratory animals, and upon reports of field experience. Tests have not been made on all varieties of food crops and plants, or in all states or under all conditions.

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45045

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ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

APR 30 2010

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

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