

5481-474

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: SODIUM CURE 376  
EPA Reg. No. 5481-474  
RED Mitigation Amendment dated November 12, 2009  
EPA Decision Number D432146

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. Under "Active Ingredient" revise Inert Ingredients to read as "Other Ingredients".
  - b. 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.
2. Page 2 - at bottom of page 2, in the sentence beginning with, "All other handlers," add the following before the parenthesis, "including handlers operating motorized ground equipment with closed cabs"

3. Page 3

- a. 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.*”
- b. In the User Safety Requirements section, add the following sentences found in the previously stamped label, “DO NOT transport contaminated clothing inside a closed vehicle. Store in a sealed container and wash or dispose as specified.”
- c. In the Environmental Hazards section, the sentence beginning, “Metam sodium and metam potassium have certain properties...” – the words metam potassium should be removed, and this entire sentence should be a paragraph in this section
- d. Add the following sentences at the below the first paragraph in the Directions for Use section: “Do not apply when conditions favor drift from adjacent treated areas. Do not use in a greenhouse or any other enclosed structure or confined area.”
- e. 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.*”
- f. Remove the following portion of the text in the parentheses in the first paragraph: “and not separated by a 12-hour interruption.”  
This should also be removed from the last paragraph in the Notification section (page 8) and the first paragraph in the Site-Specific Fumigation Management Plans section (on page 28).
- g. In the first paragraph, 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).

4. Page 4

- a. In the Note section of the 8<sup>th</sup> bullet, change “Tarp Perforation and Removal” to “Tarp Perforation and/or Removal”
- b. Revise the title Protection For Handlers to “Supervision of Handlers” on this page and, were applicable throughout the label.
- c. 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](http://www.epa.gov/fumigantraining).”

5. Page 5

- a. At the end of the Protection for Handlers section, add the following sentence to reflect what was on the previously stamped label in the User Safety Requirements section:  
*“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.”*
- b. In the Respirator Fit Testing, Medical Qualification, and Training section, change the word “ensure” to “verify”
- c. 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.”*

6. Page 6

- a. Add the following bullet underneath the second bullet in the Respiratory 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.”
- b. Add the following bullet underneath the third bullet in the Respiratory and Stop Work Triggers section: “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.”
- c. The last bullet in the Respiratory 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 - The last bullet in the Respiratory 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.”

8. Page 8 -

- a. Place “Agricultural Use Requirements” inside of text box.
- b. Move the following statement from directly above the Agricultural Use box to directly below the California only language (see comment 3(g) that will be inserted at the bottom of page 3: *“Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift.”* And remove the sentence that follows: *“Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.”*
- c. In the Agricultural Use Requirements box, 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.”* It must be replaced by the sentence

that was inserted after the first paragraph in that box: "For entry-restricted period and notification requirements, see the *Entry Restricted Period* section of this labeling."

- 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 sixth bullet, and place quotes around "SODICURE 376"
- h. Insert an "s" at the end of GAP in the parentheses in the heading Mandatory Good Agricultural Practices

9. Pages 9 – 15 (GAPs)

- a. The word "must" must be italicized in the wind speed and weather conditions section of all application methods.
- b. In all application methods, the inversion language must be changed to the following: "Detailed local forecasts for weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained on-line at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov> or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office."
- c. On page 8, 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...."
- d. In the Tarps sections of the GAPS, change the word tarpaulins to "tarps."
- e. 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"
- f. On page 13, the methods being covered in the heading "Spray on and Irrigate Applications" must be contained in their own sections per the label table, and in these sections, follow the guidance in the attached label table.

10. Page 15

- a. In the first paragraph in the FMP section, remove the following: "and not separated by a 12 hour interruption."

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- b. The following sentence begins a new paragraph in the FMP section, “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.
  - c. 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 16 - Under Good Agricultural Practices, the first bullet, remove the following: (registrants may also include optional GAPs)
12. Page 17 - Following “Description of hazard communication,” insert “e.g.,” right inside the open parenthesis
13. Page 18
- a. the last sentence in the Post-Application Summary section should be bulleted
  - b. move the maximum application rate and greenhouse/handheld equipment/grinder/shredder/open pour application prohibitions to the Directions for Use section above the California Language
    - the conversion for the maximum application rate is 85 gallons per treated acre
  - c. In the General Instructions section, include a sentence on the minimum application temperature: The minimum soil temperature at application is 40 degrees F.”
  - d. In the Planning the Application section, revise the content to: “SODICURE 376 may be applied as a pre-plant treatment to turf grasses any time of the year when chronic nematode damage is adversely affecting the quality of turf grass. Do not repeat an application within 30 days.”
  - e. remove the entire General Precautions for Irrigation Systems section.
14. Page 19 - 21
- a. On page 19, in the Observe the Following Precautions if Your Chemigation System is Connecting to a Public Water System section, remove the last sentence regarding drift.
  - b. The WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER section is out of date and should be modified with the language in the link below:  
<http://www.epa.gov/oppead1/labeling/lrm/chap-12.htm#IX>
15. Update the 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

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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](mailto:joyner.shaja@epa.gov).

Sincerely,



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

Enclosure: 2010 Metam Label Table

**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.

**SODCURE 376  
FOR TURF GRASSES**

**A SOIL FUMIGANT SOLUTION FOR SUPPRESSION OR CONTROL OF NEMATODES AND THE REDUCTION OF THEIR DAMAGING EFFECTS ON TURF GRASSES SUCH AS ST. AUGUSTINE, BERMUDA, BLUEGRASS, FESCUE AND RYE GRASSES GROWN FOR SOD AND SEED.**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Sodium methyldithiocarbamate (anhydrous).....38.0%

**INERT INGREDIENTS:** .....62.0%

**TOTAL:** .....100.0%

Contains 3.76 lbs. METAM SODIUM per gallon

U.S. Patent No. 4,994,487 and 5,075,332

**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).

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>

**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**

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

SEE SIDE/BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

EPA Reg. No. 5481-474

EPA Est. No. 5481-CA-1

Net Weight:

As Marked on Container



4100 E. Washington Blvd.

Los Angeles, CA 90023 U.S.A

1-323-264-3910 • www.amvac-chemical.com

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

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

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

All other handlers (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.

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

The following activities are prohibited from being performed in the fumigant application block (i.e., the field or portion of a field treated with a fumigant in any 24-hour period or, for center pivot applications which occur over many days, the total acres of a field treated 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 Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements in this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), restricted-entry intervals, and notification 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 (SODCURE 376), 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.

**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.



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- 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.

### **Spray on and Irrigate 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.

**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.

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- 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).

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.

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Before applying SODCURE 376 to areas with poor water penetration or severe compaction prepare the turf by hollow core aerification or other available methods to increase water penetration. NOTE: Do not use wetting agents to increase water penetration into the turf profile within 7 days of treatment.

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

SODCURE 376 is a water soluble liquid. When applied to soil, the liquid is converted into a volatile fumigant (Methylisothiocyanate, MITC). After sufficient interval of time, the gas degrades/dissipates.

**WHEN TO USE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM RATES**

The application rate of SODCURE 376 is dependent on the soil type to be treated, thickness of the thatch layer, and depth of the desired treatment. Generally a light sandy soil requires a lower application rate than a heavier mineral soil. In addition, turf with a dense or thick thatch generally requires the higher rate.

**PLANNING THE APPLICATION**

SODCURE 376 may be applied to turf grasses any time of the year when chronic nematode damage is adversely affecting the quality of the turf grass.

**PHYTOTOXICITY**

Use of SODCURE 376 in accordance with the label may cause temporary discoloration (phytotoxicity) to some turf. Before using this product, it is recommended that a small area be treated to determine the level of phytotoxicity, if any, on your turf grass. NOTE: Higher rates may cause more discoloration than lower rates. For test procedures and additional information, contact your local SODCURE 376 distributor or AMVAC CHEMICAL CORPORATION.

**USE OF DILUTED SODCURE 376**

Do not store the diluted product. Do not allow the diluted solution to stand overnight. Use the diluted solution promptly after mixing with water. Flush all equipment with water after each day's use, disassemble valves and clean carefully.

**GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when (1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or (2) when chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses. Posting must conform to the following requirements:

- Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas.



- When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas.
- The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English.
- Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared.
- Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent discoloration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

*All words shall consist of letters of at least 2-1/2 inches tall and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol of a least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words: "PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER". This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard.*

**STATEMENTS CONCERNING CHEMIGATION OF SODCURE 376**

When applying by chemigation methods, the following directions or warnings must be observed. Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side wheel roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury or lack of effectiveness in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

**OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS IF YOUR CHEMIGATION SYSTEM IS CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM**

**NOTE:** AMVAC CHEMICAL CORPORATION DOES NOT ENCOURAGE CONNECTION OF CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED FOR USERS WHO HAVE EVALUATED ALTERNATIVE APPLICATION AND WATER SOURCE OPTIONS BEFORE CHOOSING TO MAKE SUCH A CONNECTION.

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

Any alternatives to the above required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA-approved alternative devices. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

**USE PRECAUTIONS**

Keep children and pets out of treated areas. All plant foliage and any established plants growing on the treatment sites will be either severely damaged or destroyed. Keep the product off of any desirable turf or plants. Do not apply within 3 feet of the drip line of desirable plants, shrubs, or trees. Do not use in greenhouses. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near feed or food. NOTE: SODCURE 376 will suppress and/or control only those pests in the fumigation zone at the time of treatment. Reinfestation may occur subsequent to the fumigants degradation/dissipation from the soil.

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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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**APPLICATION RATES****TURF GRASSES GROWN FOR SOD**

Apply 1.75 to 5.25 gallons of SODCURE 376 per treated acre which is equivalent to 5.14 to 15.4 fluid ounces per 1,000 sq. ft. or 0.51 to 1.54 fluid ounces per 100 sq. ft.

**TURF GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED**

*For dormant or non-dormant grasses:* Apply 1.75 to 5.25 gallons of SODCURE 376 per treated acre which is equivalent to 5.14 to 15.4 fluid ounces per 1,000 sq. ft. or 0.51 to 1.54 fluid ounces per 100 sq. ft.

**APPLICATION METHODS****SPRAY ON AND IRRIGATE INTO SOIL APPLICATION**

- (1) Mix the desired gallons of SODCURE 376 (See “APPLICATION RATES” above) in the quantity of water required to make 100 gallons of spray mix. Apply this spray mix at the rate of 100 gallons per treated acre which is equivalent to 2.29 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft.
- (2) Apply using a spray boom with low pressure spray tips that produce large droplet sizes. Select spray tip size and ground speed per manufacturer recommendations to maintain spray boom pressure of 30 psi or less. Do not exceed 30 psi on the spray boom.
- (3) Following spray application, irrigate with sufficient water to penetrate the soil 3 to 5 inches deep. The volume of water will vary with soil type and depth of control desired. Irrigation should be initiated within 20 minutes of spray application.

**SOLID SET SPRINKLER APPLICATION**

- (1) Apply the desired gallons of SODCURE 376 (See “APPLICATION RATES” above) per treated acre in sufficient water to penetrate to the desired treatment depth of 3 to 5 inches.
- (2) Meter continuously into the irrigation system throughout the entire application period. DO NOT APPLY AT A CONCENTRATION OF LESS THAN 50 ppm OR GREATER THAN 400 ppm OF SODCURE 376.
- (3) At the completion of the application, immediately flush the irrigation system with sufficient water to clean out the system.

**SHANK INJECTION APPLICATION**

SODCURE 376 to be applied in a broadcast treatment with properly calibrated soil injected fumigation equipment including high-pressure injection machines.

- (1) Mix 1.75 to 5.25 gallons of SODCURE 376 in 100 gallons of total spray liquid for each treated acre. This is the equivalent to 5.14 to 15.4 fluid ounces per 2.29 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. of treated area.
- (2) The injection shank spacing should be 6 to 12 inches on center. Shanks should emit the product to a depth not to exceed 6 inches. Soil should have adequate moisture for turf growth at the time of application. Irrigation after treatment should not exceed 1 inch of water. Bermudagrass has shown excellent tolerance to SODCURE 376. Before applying to other species of turf grass, a small test should be performed to determine potential for phytotoxicity.

NOTE: 5.25 gallons of SODCURE 376 in 1 acre inch (approximately 27,000 gallons) of water is equivalent to approximately 200 ppm of SODCURE 376 (equivalent to approximately 74 ppm active ingredient).

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store product in a cool, dry, locked place out of reach of children. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store below 32°F. Product crystallizes at lower temperatures. If exposed, warm or store at higher temperatures and mix to re-dissolve 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 conforms 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 to plants and residues on food crops, 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.

**THERE ARE NO EXPRESS WARRANTIES OTHER THAN THOSE SET FORTH HEREIN. THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS, NOR DOES IT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE, TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AND IT EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY WARRANTY OF QUALITY OR PERFORMANCE. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT EXTEND TO, AND THE BUYER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR, ANY AND ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN ANY MANNER WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL DIRECTIONS, WARNINGS OR CAUTIONS.**

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AMVAC offers this product, and Buyer accepts it, subject to the foregoing Limited Warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by an authorized representative of AMVAC.

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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.  
5481-474