Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED:
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN
Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if product is aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician.

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

[See label booklet for complete Directions for Use.]
Pic-Clor 15
A multi-purpose liquid fumigant for preplant treatment of soil to control plant parasitic nematodes and to help manage certain soil-borne diseases and symtoms in cropland.
Not for use in greenhouses or other enclosed areas and not for use in drip or other chemigation applications.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
1,3-Dichloropropene .................................................. 82.9%
Chloropicrin ................................................................ 14.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS ................................................... 2.2%
TOTAL: ........................................................................... 100.0%
This product weighs 10.5 lbs./gal @ 68°F (20°C).
Contains 8.7 pounds of 1,3-Dichloropropene and 1.6 pounds of Chloropicrin per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

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

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: • Take off contaminated clothing.
• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF IN EYES: • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
• Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, and then continue rinsing eyes.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

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

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

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

When performing tasks with NO potential for contact with liquid fumigant, all handlers (including applicators) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and
- Shoes and socks.

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and
- Chemical-resistant gloves, and
- Chemical-resistant apron, and
- Protective eyewear (Do NOT wear goggles), and
- Chemical-resistant footwear with socks.

The PPE required when handling liquid fumigant must be immediately available and must be worn if the handler is to perform any handling activity with a potential for liquid fumigant contact.

1. **All handlers (including applicators)** must wear a half-face air-purifying respirator (except when handlers are in enclosed cabs or applying the fumigant with equipment that disrupts the chisel trace and seals the soil at the same time, e.g., Yetter applicator) equipped with an organic-vapor (OV, NIOSH approval prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, R, P or HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A).

2. **Handlers using enclosed cabs are not required to wear respiratory protection (not applicable in California)** provided that the cab has been maintained according to the manufacturer's instructions and the enclosed cab is in conformance with the following requirements:
   - The enclosed cab must maintain a positive pressure of 6 mm H₂O.
   - The enclosed cab must have a minimum air intake of at least 43 m³/hour.
   - The enclosed cab must be equipped with activated charcoal filter media containing no less than 1000 grams of activated charcoal.
   - The filter must be changed after no more than 50 hours of application time.

See Directions for Use, Air Monitoring Requirements, Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers, number 2, Handlers Applying the Fumigant with Equipment That Disrupts the Chisel Trace and Seals the Soil with One Implement, e.g., a Yetter applicator (not applicable in California) for further respirator requirements in the Protection for Handlers section on this label.

3. **Handlers applying the fumigant with equipment that disrupts the chisel trace and seals the soil with one implement, e.g., Yetter applicator (not applicable in California)** are not required to wear respiratory protection unless sensory irritation is experienced. If sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) is experienced and handlers remain in the application block or buffer zone, handlers must wear at a minimum either:
   - A NIOSH certified full facepiece air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, R, P or HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A), or
   - A gas mask with a canister approved for organic vapor (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G).

See Directions for Use, Air Monitoring Requirements, Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers, number 3, Handlers Applying the Fumigant with Equipment That Disrupts the Chisel Trace and Seals the Soil with One Implement, e.g., a Yetter applicator (not applicable in California) for when respiratory protection is required.

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

5. **Handlers using enclosed cabs are not required to wear respiratory protection (not applicable in California)** provided that the cab has been maintained according to the manufacturer's instructions and the enclosed cab is in conformance with the following requirements:
   - The enclosed cab must maintain a positive pressure of 6 mm H₂O.
   - The enclosed cab must have a minimum air intake of at least 43 m³/hour.
   - The enclosed cab must be equipped with activated charcoal filter media containing no less than 1000 grams of activated charcoal.
   - The filter must be changed after no more than 50 hours of application time.

See Directions for Use, Air Monitoring Requirements, Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers, number 2, Handlers in Enclosed Cabs (Not Applicable in California) for stop work procedures.

6. **The enclosed cab must have a minimum air intake of at least 43 m³/hour.**

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

**This pesticide is toxic to mammals and birds. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsates.**

Chloropicrin has certain properties and characteristics in common with chemicals that have been detected in groundwater (chloropicrin is highly soluble in water and has low adsorption to soil). The potential for groundwater contamination increases as the amount of fumigant applied increases and the soil is not able to absorb any excess. Chloropicrin is known to move through soil and under certain conditions has the potential to reach groundwater as a result of agricultural use. Application in areas where soils are permeable and groundwater is near the surface could result in groundwater contamination.

**PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

**Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.**

**Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. A chemical reaction hazard may occur.**

**Handle carefully! Do not drop or let container be impacted by heavy objects. An explosion hazard may occur.**

**USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS**

**Users should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets on clothing. 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.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Restricted Use Pesticide
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only handlers may be in the application block from the start of the application until the entry restricted period ends, and in the buffer zone during the buffer zone period. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 4 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural products. It includes requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). No instructions in this labeling relieve users from complying with the requirements of the WPS.

READ ALL DIRECTIONS FOR USE CAREFULLY BEFORE APPLYING. READ THE ENTIRE LABEL UNTIL ACCORDING TO LABEL DIRECTIONS. BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, READ “WARRANTY DISCLAIMER” AND “LIMITATION OF REMEDIES.”

Terms Used in This Labeling
Soil Fumigation: Soil fumigation using PIC-CLOR 15 must be conducted only according to directions and conditions of use. The use of this product is restricted to the cultural practices, and use of nematode resistant crop varieties that may aid in reducing crop losses from soil borne pests.

Application: The time at which the fumigant is first delivered/dispensed into the soil in the application block.
Application Rate: The ratio of fumigant mass applied compared to the soil surface area (e.g., pounds of product per acre). The application rate is expressed on this labeling in terms of the “treated area application rate” or the “broadcast equivalent application rate.” The “treated area application rate” relates to only the rate of fumigant applied to the portion of the field that is fumigated (e.g., rate within the bed or strips). The “broadcast equivalent application rate” relates to the rate of fumigant applied within the perimeter of the application block. For bedded and strip applications, the “broadcast equivalent application rate” must be calculated to determine the buffer zone distance required by this labeling.
Application Block: Area within the perimeter of the fumigated portion of a field (including furrows, irrigation ditches, roadways). The perimeter of the application block is the border that connects the two opposite application edges of total area treated with the fumigant product.
Application Restricted Period and Notification: This period begins at the start of the application and expires depending on the application method and if tars are used when the tars are perforated and removed. Entry into the application block during this period is only allowed for appropriately PPE-equipped handlers performing handling tasks. See the Entry Restricted Period and Notification section for additional information.
Buffer Zone: An area established around the perimeter of each application block. The buffer zone must extend outward from the edge of the application block perimeter equally in all directions.
Buffer Zone Period: Begins at the start of the application and lasts for a minimum of 48-hours after the application is complete. Non-handlers must be excluded from the buffer zone during the buffer zone period.
Evacuation Zone: Pre-K to Grade 12 schools, state licensed daycare centers, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, hospitals, in-patient clinics, and prisons.
Owner: Any person who has a present possessory interest (fee, leasehold, rental, or other) in an agricultural establishment. A person who has both leased and purchased all or any part of such agricultural establishment is not an owner. See definition of “owner” in WPS (40 CFR §170.3).
Roadway: Portion of a street or highway improved, exclusive of the sidewalk or shoulder or even if such sidewalk or shoulder is used by persons riding bicycles. In the event a highway includes two or more separate roadways, the term roadway shall refer to any such roadway separately.
Representative Handling Task: For air monitoring, the locations and handler activities sampled must represent each handler’s exposure occurring within the application block. For air monitoring applications consisting of a seven-handler crew (1 tractor driver, 1 tractor co-pilot, 4 shovellers, and 1 certified applicator supervising) two breathing zone samples could be collected: one sample for the tractor co-pilot and one sample for a downwind shoever. “Representative” may indicate which tasks and locations are worst case and therefore representative of all handlers.

Application Restrictions
• The use of this product is restricted to the methods described in this label.
• Do not formulate and/or tank mix this product into other end-use agricultural products.
• Soil fumigation using PIC-CLOR 15 must be conducted only according to directions and conditions of use.
• Chemigation: Do not apply PIC-CLOR 15 through any type of irrigation system.
• Not for use in greenhouses or other enclosed areas.
• An application block treated with PIC-CLOR 15 must not be within 100 feet of an occupied structure. No person shall be present at this structure at any time during the seven consecutive day period after the application is complete. EXCEPTION: This restriction does not apply to use on soils that have not experienced 13-Dichloropropene treatment in the previous two years, for example, on soils to be planted with fruit trees, nut and nursery crops, perennial vines, hops, mint or pineapple.
• PIC-CLOR 15 shall not be applied to soil more frequently than once each year.
• Do not apply within 100 feet of any well used for potable water. Do not apply this product within 100 feet of the edge of karst topographical features. Karst topography is identified from landscape features that result from the occurrence of water in carbonate rock formations (limestone, dolomite and marble). Surface features that are associated with karst topography include sinkholes, caverns, springs, and drying or disappearing streams. In North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Utah, and Montana: Where groundwater aquifers exist at a depth of 50 feet or less from the surface, do not apply this product where soils are Hydrologic Group A.

Use Restrictions for Certain Florida Counties:
Additional use restrictions listed below apply to the following Florida counties: Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, Dade, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Lee, Manatee, Martin, Monroe, Okaloosha, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, St. Lucie, Sumter, and Volusia. For all other Florida counties, follow the label affixed to the product container for PIC-CLOR 15.
• Use PIC-CLOR 15 only on soils that have a relatively shallow hard pan or soil layer restrictive to downward water movement (such as spodic horizon) within six feet of the ground surface and are capable of supporting seepage irrigation regardless of irrigation system.
• Use standard chisel injection equipment to inject PIC-CLOR 15 as deep as possible without placing the fumigant directly into the shallow subsurface irrigation water.
• PIC-CLOR 15 may not be applied within 100 feet of drinking water wells.

Product Information
This product is a multi-purpose liquid fumigant for preplant treatment of soil to control nematodes, symphyans, wireworms and certain soil borne diseases in cropland. This product, a soil fumigant and nematocide, may be applied as a preplant soil treatment to control or to aid in reducing the damaging effects of soil borne diseases such as root rot (soil pox) of sweet potatoes, Granville (bacterial) wilt, black root rot and black shank diseases of tobacco, Verticillium wilt of mint, pink root of onions, and pod rot of peanuts. This product also controls plant parasitic nematodes, such as root-knot, root lesion, citrus, cyst, fumigant, pink root of onions, and pod rot of peanuts. This product also controls plant parasitic nematodes, such as root-knot, root lesion, citrus, cyst, fumigant, pink root of onions, and pod rot of peanuts.
Use Precautions

Recontamination Prevention

PIC-CLOR 15 will help manage certain soil borne pests that are present in the soil treatment zone at time of fumigation. It will not control pests that are introduced into soil after fumigation. To avoid recontamination of treated soil do not use irrigation water, transplants, seed pieces, or equipment that could carry soil borne pests from infested land. Avoid contamination from moving infested soil onto treated beds through cultivation, movement of soil from below the treated zone, dumping of not used in treated fields and soil contamination from equipment or crop remains. Clean equipment carefully before entering treated fields. Cultural practices, which provide post-harvest destruction of crop residues and weeds prior to fumigation and practices which prevent weed infestation, timing fumigation and prior to planting, will help prevent recontamination.

Equipment Clean-Up

Because PIC-CLOR 15 is corrosive under certain conditions, flush all application equipment with fuel oil, kerosene or a similar type of petroleum solvent immediately after use. Fill pumps and meters with new motor oil or a 50% motor oil/fuel oil mixture before storing. Do not use water. Dispose of rinsate by incorporation into field just treated or by other approved means. Never introduce rinsate or unused PIC-CLOR 15 into surface or underground water supplies.

Fertility Interactions

Fumigation may temporarily raise the level of ammonia nitrogen and soluble salts in the soil. This is most likely to occur when high rates of fertilizer and fumigant are applied to soils that are either cold, wet, acidic, or high in organic matter. To avoid injury to certain crops including red beets, carrots, corn, radishes, cole crops, legumes (beans), lettuce, onions, and sugarbeets, fertilize when possible as indicated by soil tests made after fumigation. Use only fertilizers containing nitrates until after the crop is well established and the soil temperature is above 65°F. In mineral soils, do not apply more than 2/3 of the nitrogen requirements from fertilizers containing ammonium salts until the crop is well established and soil temperature is above 65°F. To avoid ammonia injury or nitrate starvation (or both) to crops grown on high organic soils, do not use fertilizers containing ammonium salts. Use, when high rates of Pic-Clor 60 as required by certain state nursery regulations, liming of highly acidic soils before fumigation may stimulate nitrification and reduce the possibility of ammonia toxicity. Certain nursery crops such as citrus seedlings, Cornus sp., Crataegus sp., spruce, and vegetable crops such as cauliflower have shown evidence of phosphorus deficiency following fumigation. To avoid this possible effect, additional phosphate fertilizer (folar applied) is recommended where experience indicates a deficiency may occur.

Certified Applicator Training

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

Handlers

The following activities are prohibited from being performed by anyone other than persons who have been appropriately trained and equipped as handlers in accordance with the requirements in WPS (40 CFR Part 170): • Monitoring fumigant air concentrations; • Cleaning up fumigant spills (this does not include emergency personnel not associated with the application); • Handling or disposing of fumigant containers; • Cleaning, handling, adjusting, or repairing the parts of application equipment that may contain fumigant residues; and • Performing any handling tasks as defined by the WPS (40 CFR 170).

Protection for Handlers

Supervision of Handlers:

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

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

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

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

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

Exclusion of Non Handlers from the Application Block and Buffer Zone:

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

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

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

Providing, Cleaning, and Maintaining PPE:

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

Air Purifying Respirator Availability:

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

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

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

Respirator Fit Testing, Medical Qualification, and Training:

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

• Fit-tested and fit-checked,
• Trained, and
• Examined by a qualified medical practitioner to ensure physical ability to safely wear the style of respirator to be worn. A qualified medical practitioner is a physician... conditions change.

Trained, and

• Participating in the application as supervisors,
• Performing scouting, crop advising, or monitoring tasks;
• Installing, repairing, operating, or removing irrigation equipment;
• Performing scouting, crop advising, or monitoring tasks;
• Installing, perforating (cutting, punching, slicing, poking), or removing tarps; and
• Repairing or monitoring tarps until 14 days after application is complete if tarps are not perforated and removed during those 14 days.

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

Handlers do not include local, state, or federal officials performing inspection, sampling, or other similar official duties.
Air Monitoring Requirements, Respiratory Protection, and Stop Work Triggers

Air Monitoring Requirements

When air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask) are worn, air monitoring samples for chloropicrin must be collected at least every 2 hours in the breathing zone of a handler performing a representative handling task.

When breathing zone samples are required, they must be taken outside respiratory protection equipment and within an eight-inch radius of the handler’s nose and mouth.

When using devices to monitor air concentration levels, a direct read detection device, such as an electronic device or a colorimetric device (e.g., Matheson-Kilgawa, Draeger, or Shoreline) must be used. The devices must have sensitivity of at least 0.15 ppm for chloropicrin. Persons using direct read detection devices must follow the manufacturer’s directions.

1. Handlers Wearing Half-Face Air-Purifying Respirators

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

The Air Monitoring Requirements section above must be followed.

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

For OPTION 2 (Operations ceased)

a) Handlers can resume operations wearing half-face air-purifying respirators if all of the following conditions exist:
   - Two consecutive chloropicrin breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm, and
   - Handlers do not experience sensory irritation, and
   - Cartridges/canisters have been changed.

b) During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the sensory irritation was first experienced or where sample(s) were greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm.

2. Handlers in Enclosed Cabs (Not Applicable in CA)

(Handlers in enclosed cabs are not required to start work in half-face air-purifying respirators if the conditions in the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section are met.)

The Air Monitoring Requirements section above must be followed.

- If at any time a handler experiences sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) while in the enclosed cab, operations must cease and handlers must leave the application block and buffer zone.

- Operations may resume in the enclosed cab provided that:
  - Two consecutive chloropicrin samples taken in the breathing zone of the handlers at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm, and
  - Handlers do not experience sensory irritation, and
  - The filter has been changed.

- During the collection of air samples, an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the sensory irritation was first experienced.

3. Handlers Applying the Fumigant with Equipment That Disrupts the Chisel Trace and Seals the Soil with One Implement, e.g., a Yetter Applicator (Not Applicable in California)

(Handlers applying the fumigant with equipment that disrupts the chisel trace and seals the soil with one implement, e.g., a Yetter Applicator are not required to start work in half-face air-purifying respirators.)

The Air Monitoring Requirements section above must be followed.

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

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

a) Handlers can resume operations wearing air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask) if all of the following conditions exist:
   - Two consecutive chloropicrin breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm, and
   - Handlers do not experience sensory irritation, and
   - Cartridges/canisters have been changed.

b) During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be taken where the sensory irritation was first experienced or where sample(s) were greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm.

For OPTION 2 (Operations ceased)

a) Handlers can resume operations if all of the following conditions exist:
   - Two consecutive chloropicrin breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm, and
   - Handlers do not experience sensory irritation, and
   - Cartridges/canisters have been changed.

b) During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the sensory irritation was first experienced or where sample(s) were greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm.
Tarp Perforation and/or Removal

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

- Tars must not be perforated until a minimum of 5 days (120 hours) have elapsed after the application is complete, unless a weather condition exists which necessitates early tarp perforation or removal (see Early Tarp Removal for Broadcast Applications Only and Early Tarp Perforation during Flood Prevention Activities for Bedded Applications Only requirements).
- If tarps are perforated within 14 days after the application is complete, tarp removal must not begin until at least 2 hours after tarp perforation is complete.
- If tarps are perforated but not removed within 14 days after the application is complete, planting or transplanting must not begin until at least 48 hours after the tarp perforation is complete.
- If tarps are not perforated or removed within 14 days after the application is complete, planting or transplanting may take place while the tars are being perforated.
- Each tarp panel used for broadcast application must be perforated.
- Tarps may be perforated manually ONLY for the following situations:
  - At the beginning of each row when a coulter blade (or other device which performs similarly) is used on a motorized vehicle such as an ATV.
  - In fields that are 1 acre or less.
  - During flood prevention activities.
- In all other instances tarps must be perforated (cut, punched, pocketed, or sliced) only by mechanical methods.
- Tarp perforation for broadcast applications must be completed before noon.
- For broadcast applications, tarps must not be perforated if rainfall is expected within 12 hours.
- Early Tarp Removal for Broadcast Applications Only
  - If early tarp removal occurs for a broadcast application the entry restricted period is a minimum of 5 days after the application is complete.
- Tarp removal is complete if tarps are both perforated and removed less than 14 days after the application is complete.
- When listing application information for soil fumigant applications to comply with part 170.122 of the WPS, list the entry restricted period time frame in place of the REI.

Notification

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

- "DANGER/PELIGRO"
- "Area under fumigation, DO NOT ENTER / NO ENTRE".
- "1,3-dichloropropene and chloropicrin fumigants in use"
- The date and time of fumigation
- The date and time entry restricted period is over
- "PIC-CLOR 15", and
- Name, address, and telephone number of the certified applicator in charge of the fumigation.

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

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

Mandatory Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)

The following GAPs must be followed during all fumigant applications.

Application Timing

Apply PIC-CLOR 15 at any time of the year when soil conditions permit. Conditions that allow rapid diffusion of the fumigant as a gas through the soil normally give the best results. Because PIC-CLOR 15 does not provide residual control of soil pests, use it as a preplant application before planting each crop.

Tarp perforation and/or removal

- A written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP.
- Once a tarp is perforated, the application is no longer considered tarped.
- Tarps must be perforated immediately after the fumigant is applied to the soil.

Weather Conditions

To determine if unfavorable weather conditions exist or are predicted (see Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions section) and whether an application should proceed, the National Weather Service weather forecast must be checked by the certified applicator supervising the application:

- On the day of, but prior to the start of the application.
- On a daily basis during the application if the time period from the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.
- Do not apply if an air stagnation advisory issued by the National Weather Service is in effect for the area in which the application is planned, during the application, or the 48 hours after the application is complete.
- Do not apply if light wind conditions (< 2 mph) are forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours from the time the application starts until 48 hours after the application is complete.
- Detailed National Weather Service forecasts for local weather conditions, wind speed, and air stagnation advisories may be obtained online at: http://www.nws.noaa.gov, on NOAA weather radio, or by contacting your local National Weather Service Forecasting Office.

Expense area

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 may exist within an hour prior to sunset and continue past sunrise and may persist as late as noontime. Unfavorable conditions are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind and their presence can be indicated by ground fog or smog and can also be identified by smoke from a ground source that flattens out below a ceiling layer and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud.

Soil Temperature

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

Entry Restricted Period and Notification

Entry Restricted Period

Entry into the application block (including early entry section), and they must be provided the PPE and other protections for handlers as required in this labeling and in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides. By 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 the application is complete if tarps are not perforated and removed for at least 14 days after the application is complete, or
- 48 hours after tarp perforation is complete if tarps will be perforated within 14 days after the application is complete and will not be removed for at least 14 days after the application is complete, or
- Tarp removal is complete if tarps are both perforated and removed less than 14 days after the application is complete.

NOTES:

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

Flood Prevention

During flood prevention activities.

Resource layer

In fields that are 1 acre or less.

Soil Temperature

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

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- If air temperatures have been above 100°F in any of the three days prior to the start of the application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the FMP. Record temperature measurements at the application depth or 12 inches, whichever is shallower.

Soil Preparation

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 during the soil fumigant application.

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 hazardous 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.

Trash pulled by the shanks to the ends of the field must be covered with tarp, or soil, depending on the application method before making the turn for the next pass.

Varied soil conditions within a field may require several passes.
Soil Sealing

- **Broadcast Untarped Applications:** Use a disc or similar equipment to uniformly mix the soil to at least a depth of 3 to 4 inches to eliminate the chisel or plow traces. Following elimination of the chisel trace surface, the soil must be compacted with a cultipacker, roller, or roller in combination with tillage equipment. When using equipment similar to the Yetter applicator (chisel trace disruption and soil sealing are done with one implement), additional tillage and compaction are not required.

- **Bedded Applications:** Preformed beds must be sealed by disruption of the chisel trace using press sealers, bed shapers, cultipackers, or by reshaping (e.g., relisting, lifting) the beds immediately following injection. Beds formed at the time of application must be sealed by disrupting the chisel trace using press sealers or bed shapers. When bedding, prebedders such as ripper hoppers, hoppers, or other prebedders may be used to disrupt the chisel trace and seal the soil. When using equipment similar to the Yetter applicator (chisel trace disruption and soil sealing are done with one implement), additional tillage and compaction are not required. Beds may be formed following the Yetter-type applicator in a non-interval consistent to area production practices.

- **Tarped Applications:** The use of a tarp does not eliminate the need to minimize chisel traces prior to application of the tarp, such as by using a Noble plow or other injection shank that disrupts the chisel traces. When bedding, prebedders such as ripper hoppers, hoppers, or other prebedders may be used to disrupt the chisel trace and seal the soil. When using equipment similar to the Yetter applicator (chisel trace disruption and soil sealing are done with one implement), additional tillage and compaction are not required. Beds may be formed following the Yetter-type applicator in a non-interval consistent to area production practices.

Soil Moisture

The soil moisture must be 9 inches below the surface. The amount of moisture needed in this zone will vary according to soil type. Surface soil generally dries rapidly and must not be considered in this determination.

- Soil moisture must be determined using one of the following methods:
  - the USDA Feel and Appearance Method for testing (see below), or
  - an instrument, such as a tensiometer.
- Available water capacity must be equal to or greater than 50% for shank applications. If there is less than 50% available water capacity, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If irrigation is not available and there is adequate soil moisture below 9 inches, soil moisture can be adjusted by discing or plowing before the start of the application. To conserve existing soil moisture, pretreatment irrigation or pretreatment tillage should be done as close to the start of the application as possible.
- Measured soil moisture at a depth of 9 inches at either end of the field, no more than 48 hours prior to the start of the application.

The USDA Feel and Appearance Method for estimating soil moisture as appropriate for the soil texture:

- For **coarse** textured soils (fine sand and loamy fine sand), the soil is moist enough (50 to 75% available water capacity) to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers, darkened color, moderate water staining on fingers, will not ribbon.
- For **moderately coarse** textured soils (sandy loam and fine sandy loam), the soil is moist enough (50 to 75% available water capacity) to form a ball with defined finger marks, very light soil/water staining on fingers, darkened color will not stick.
- For **medium** textured soils (sandy clay loam, loam, and silt loam), the soil is moist enough (50 to 75% available water capacity) to form a ball with light staining on fingers, darkened color, pliable, and forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger.
- For **fine** textured soils (clay, clay loam, and silty clay loam), the soil is moist enough (50 to 75% available water capacity) to form a soil moisture requirement. Whenever possible, the field should 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 agent, soil conservationist, or pest control advisor (agriculture consultant) should be consulted for assistance.

Application Depth

- **Tarped Bedded and Tarped Broadcast Applications:** The injection point must be a minimum of 8 inches from the nearest final soil/air interface.
- **Untarped Bedded Applications:** The injection point must be a minimum of 12 inches from the nearest final soil/air interface.
- **Untarped Broadcast Applications:** The injection point must be a minimum of 12 inches from the nearest final soil/air interface.
- **Untarped Broadcast Deep Applications:** The injection point must be a minimum of 18 inches from the nearest final soil/air interface.

**Application Methods and Equipment**

- **Broadcast Applications:** Use chisel (shank) or couller (e.g., Yetter 30-inch Avenger), offset wing shank, Noble (swep), plow, or plow-sow application equipment. For best results when using chisel equipment, use ripper-type, forward-swept shanks. Noble plow equipment is particularly useful for fall fumigation when the soil still contains some standing undecomposed plant material. Subsoiling may be necessary before application. Choose application equipment that allows the deepest application and best soil seal under existing conditions.
  - The fumigant outlet spacing varies with the type of application equipment used.
  - With 75% and couller equipment, a fumigant shank spacing of 12 to 24 inches is recommended. Do not exceed the maximum shank and outlet spacing of 24 inches. The outlet spacing for this equipment may be up to 1 1/2 times the application depth but generally should be equal to the application depth and should not exceed the soil-shattering capability of the chisels.
  - With plow-sow equipment, 12-inch outlet spacing is recommended. Do not exceed an outlet spacing of 18 inches.
  - With Noble (sweep) plow equipment, use an outlet spacing of 9 to 12 inches along the sweeps.
  - Broadcast application can be made in the same direction or an angle to the direction of row planting.
- **Bedded Applications (for Row Spacing Greater Than 24 Inches):** Use chisel equipment to treat a band of soil where the crop is to be planted, i.e., the plant row. When multiple chisels per plant row are used, space the chisels (fumigant outlets) no more than 12 inches apart.
  - With certain deep rooted crops such as potatoes and sugar beets, higher rates may be necessary to ensure adequate treatment of the zone of soil where primary root growth occurs; however, in no case should the amount of fumigant applied exceed the maximum rate given in Table 1.
  - To prevent seed germination problems caused by improper seed-to-soil contact or improper planting depth, do not place the seed directly over the furrow left by the applicator chisel(s). When one chisel is used per plant row, place the seed about 4 inches to one side of the chisel furrow. When two chisels are used per plant row, plant the seed offset from the chisel trace.

Prevention of End Row Spillage

- Do not apply or allow fumigant to spill onto the soil surface. For each injection line either have a check valve located as close as possible to the final injection point, or drain/purge the line of 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 container.
- The dispensing system must shut off the feed stream when chisels are raised out of the ground.
- Do not stop or park near any area where dribble from chisel tips has fallen.
- A flow shutoff device must be placed as close as is technologically possible to the fluid discharge point. This can be a ball, poppet, or diaphragm check valve, or full flow shutoff device such as an electric or pneumatically actuated valve.
- Service any system immediately if continuous drip occurs.
- If mechanical check valves and orifices are used, place the check valve above the orifice. Also, isolate the check valve from upstream pressure by installing a main line shut off or bypass valve prior to the manifold.
- Pipe diameter from check valve to injection point must not exceed 1 inch ID National Pipe Standard (NPS). Preferably, use the smallest diameter pipe or tubing possible which achieves the required flow rate.
- Do not use any method of end-row spillage control other than that which is stated on this labeling.
- Alternative end-row spillage devices or methods, such as, but not limited to, micro-bore restricted flow tubing or line purge systems may be used if they provide equal or superior control versus check valves.

**Calibration, Set Up, Repair and Maintenance for Application Rigs**

- Brass, carbon steel, or stainless steel fittings must be used throughout. Polyethylene tubing, polypropylene tubing, Teflon® tubing or Teflon®-lined steel braided tubing must be used for all low pressure lines, low and compressed gas or air pressure lines. All other tubing must be Teflon®-lined steel braided.
- Galvanized, PVC, nylon, or aluminum pipe fittings must not be used.
- All rigs must include a filter to remove any particulates that may clog the fumigant and for pressurized systems a check valve to prevent backflow of the fumigant into the pressurizing cylinder or the compressed air system.
- Rigs must include a flowmeter or a constant pressure system with orifice plates to ensure the proper amount of fumigant is applied.
- To prevent the backflow of fumigant into the compressed gas cylinder (e.g., nitrogen, other inert gas or compressed air), if used, applicators must:
Ensure that positive pressure is maintained in the compressed gas cylinder at not less than 200 psi during the entire time it is connected to the application rig if a compressed gas cylinder is used. (This is not required for a compressed air system that is part of the application rig because if the compressor system fails, the application rig will not be operable.)

Ensure that application rigs are equipped with properly functioning check valves between the compressed gas cylinder or compressed air system and the fumigant cylinder. The check valve is best placed on the outlet side of the pressure regulator and is oriented to only allow compressed gas to flow out of the cylinder or compressed air out of the compressed air system.

A pressure relief valve must be installed between the regulator and the check valve to ensure a regulator failure does not overpressurize the fumigant cylinder.

Always pressurize the system with compressed gas or by use of a compressed air system before opening the fumigant cylinder valve.

Before using a fumigation rig for the first time, or when preparing it for use after storage, the operator must check the following items carefully:

- Check 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 and screen checks, if installed.
- Pressurize the system with compressed gas or compressed air, and check all fittings, valves, and connections for leaks using soap solution.

Install the fumigant cylinder and connect and secure all tubing. Slowly open the compressed gas or compressed air valve and increase the pressure to the desired level. Slowly open the fumigant cylinder valve, always watching for leaks.

When the application is complete, close the fumigant cylinder valve and blow residual fumigant out of the fumigant lines into the soil using compressed gas or compressed air.

If the rig uses a centrifugal pump instead of compressed gas to inject fumigant into the soil, you may clear residual fumigant from the fumigant lines using an application wand connected to the system’s low point via a drain hose. Place the wand in the soil until all residual fumigant has drained from the system. The wand and drain hose must be free of dirt to allow proper drainage. At the end of the application season, disconnect all fumigant cylinders from the application rig. At the end of the season, seal all tubing openings with tape to prevent the entry of insects and dirt.

Application equipment must be calibrated and all control systems must be working properly. Proper calibration is essential for application equipment to deliver the correct amount of fumigant uniformly to the soil. Refer to the manufacturer’s instructions on how to calibrate your equipment. Usually the equipment manufacturer, fumigant dealer, or Cooperative Extension service can provide assistance.

### Planting Interval

- Leave the soil undisturbed and unplanted for at least 7 days after the application of PIC-CLOR 15 is complete. A longer undisturbed interval is required if the soil becomes cold or wet, and for deep-rooted tree, shrub and vine planting sites.

- After fumigation to prevent phytotoxicity, allow the fumigant to dissipate completely before planting the crop. Dissipation is usually complete when PIC-CLOR 15 can no longer be detected at the application depth. Under optimum soil conditions for dissipation, a period of 1 week for each 10 gallons per treated acre is generally required for complete dissipation. If tars that qualify for either a 40% or a 60% buffer zone credit are used, a longer dissipation period may be needed. Rapidly germinating seed (i.e., lettuce or radish) and/or seed or transplants to be grown may be used as a bioassay to determine if PIC-CLOR 15 is present in the soil at concentrations sufficient to cause plant injury.

- To hasten dissipation especially if heavy rains or low temperatures occur during the treatment period, till the soil to the depth of fumigant application. Use a knife-like chisel without turning the soil to reduce the possibility of recontaminating the treated soil. Dissipation is usually complete when PIC-CLOR 15 is no longer evident at the application depth. Seed may be used as a bioassay to determine if PIC-CLOR 15 is present in the soil at concentrations sufficient to cause plant injury. Do not plant if PIC-CLOR 15 is detected.

### Bulk and Non-Bulk Containers

- PIC-CLOR 15 must be transferred through connecting hoses, pipes, and/or couplings sufficiently tight to prevent workers or other persons from coming in contact with liquid PIC-CLOR 15.

- All hoses, piping, and tanks used in connection with PIC-CLOR 15 shall be of the type appropriate for use under the pressure and vacuum conditions to be encountered.

- Do not use containers, pumps or other transfer equipment made of aluminum, magnesium or their alloys, as under certain conditions 1,3-dichloropropene may be severely corrosive to such metals.

- External sight gauges shall be equipped with valves so that pipes to sight gauge can be shut off in case of breakage or leakage.

- The mechanical transfer system must be adequate to make necessary measurements of the pesticide being used.

- Shut-off devices must be installed on the exit end of all hoses and at all disconnect points to prevent leakage of PIC-CLOR 15 when the transfer is stopped and hose is removed or disconnected. A dry coupler that will minimize pesticide leakage must be installed at the disconnect point.

- The pressure in hoses used to move PIC-CLOR 15 beyond a pump must not exceed the manufacturer’s maximum pressure specification.

### Table 1: PIC-CLOR 15 Product Application Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>Maximum Application Rates&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Crops, Field Crops, Fruit and Nut Crops, Nursery Crops&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Mineral, Muck, or Peat</td>
<td>Gallons/ treated acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>Do not exceed specified maximum application rates in Table 1 or in the footnotes below.

<sup>2</sup>Row treatment is not recommended for potatoes in irrigated areas of western and northwestern states.

<sup>3</sup>For muck soils containing less than 30% organic matter use 21 gallons product per treated acre.

<sup>4</sup>For mint apply 26.5 gallons product per treated acre.

<sup>5</sup>For burning nematode in citrus, inject on 18-inch centers, 12 inches deep. Keep free of plants susceptible to burning nematodes for 2 years before replanting citrus.

Note: To control wireworms (garden centipedes), use only 20.5 or more gallons product per treated acre and apply during late Summer or early Fall when the soil is warm.

To control wireworms, use dosage recommended for nematodes. For wireworm control in soils to be planted to potatoes in Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, refer to footnote 1 above.

NOTE: In-tank cleaning of bulk tanks must be performed only by persons who have been specifically trained for this activity. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.146.
Calculating the Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate

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

- Pounds (or gallons) of product per treated acre
- Strip or bed bottom width (inches)
- Center-to-center row spacing (inches)
- Application block size (acres)

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

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

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

\[
\text{broadcast equivalent rate} = \frac{\text{strip or bed bottom width \times pounds (or gallons) product/acre}}{\text{center-to-center row spacing (inches)} + \text{area of strips or beds \times row spacing \times application block size}}
\]

- The bed width must be measured from the bottom of the bed.
- The center-to-center row spacing must be calculated as shown in Figure 2.
- If there are any ditches, waterways, drive rows and other areas that are not fumigated that are in the application block, multiply the above broadcast equivalent equation by \((\text{total area of strips or beds} + \text{row spacing})/(\text{application block size})\). A sample calculation is provided below.

**Sample broadcast equivalent rate calculation**

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

\[
\text{broadcast equivalent rate} = \frac{30 \text{-inch width beds \times 9.75 acres \times 200 pounds product/acre}}{60 \text{-inch row spacing \times application block size}}
\]

\[
= \frac{30 \times 9.75 \times 200}{60 \times 10} = 97.5 \text{ pounds product/acre}
\]
Buffer Zone Requirements
A buffer zone must be established for every fumigant application. The following describes the buffer zone requirements: An area established around the perimeter of each application block:

• The buffer zone must extend outward from the edge of the application block perimeter equally in all directions.

• All non-handlers, including field workers, residents, pedestrians, and other bystanders, must be excluded from the buffer zone during the buffer zone period except for transit (see Buffer Zone Exemption for Transit on Roadways).

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

• The buffer zone period begins at the start of the application and lasts for a minimum of 48 hours after the application is complete.

Buffer zone proximity
• Before the start of application, the certified applicator must determine whether their buffer zone will overlap any chloropicrin buffer zone(s).

• To reduce the potential for off-site movement from multiple fumigated fields, buffer zones from multiple chloropicrin application blocks must not overlap unless:
  1. A minimum of 12 hours have elapsed from the time the earlier application(s) is complete until the start of the later application, and
  2. Fumigant Site Monitoring or Response Information for Neighbors have been implemented if there are any residences or businesses within 300 feet of any of the buffer zones.

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

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

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

• Buffer zones must not include roadways and rights of way UNLESS:
  1. The area is not occupied during the buffer zone period, and
  2. Entry by non-handlers is prohibited during the buffer zone period.

Buffer Zone Exemption for Transit on Roadways
Vehicular and bicycle traffic on public and private roadways through the buffer zone is permitted. (NOTE: Buffer zones are not permitted to include bus stops or other locations where persons wait for public transit.)

• For all other publicly owned and/or operated areas such as parks, sidewalks, permanent walking paths, playgrounds, and athletic fields, buffer zones must not include these areas UNLESS:
  1. The area is not occupied during the buffer zone period, and
  2. Entry by non-handlers is prohibited during the buffer zone period, and
  3. Written permission to include the public area in the buffer zone is granted by the appropriate state and/or local authorities responsible for management and operation of the area.

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

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

• Buffer zone distances must be based on look-up tables in this labeling (25 feet is the minimum distance regardless of site-specific application parameters).

• For all other applications Tables 2 to 7 must be used to determine the minimum buffer distances as appropriate for the method of application. Round up to the nearest rate and block size, where applicable. Applications are prohibited for rates or block sizes that exceed what is presented in the buffer zone tables.

Buffer Zone Credits
The buffer zone distances for PIC-CLOR 15 applications may be reduced by the percentages listed below. Credits may be added, but credits cannot exceed 80%. Also, the minimum buffer zone distance is 25 feet, regardless of buffer zone credits available.

• See www.tarrcredits.epa.gov for a list of tarp that have been tested and determined to qualify for buffer reduction credits. Only tarps listed on this website qualify for buffer reduction credits.

  • 15% reduction in buffer zone distance, IF potassium thiosulfate (KTS) is applied at a minimum rate of 300 pounds per acre.
  • 15% reduction in buffer zone distance, IF ¼ to ½ inch of water is applied.
  • 10% reduction in buffer zone distance, IF the organic content of the soil in the application block is > 2% - 3%; and a 30% reduction in the buffer zone distance, IF the organic content of the soil in the application block is > 3%.

• 10% reduction in buffer zone distance, IF the soil temperature is measured to be 50°F or less. Record temperature measurements at the application depth or 12 inches, whichever is shallower.

• 10% reduction in the buffer zone distance, IF the clay content of the soil in the application block is greater than 27%.

Examples of Buffer Zone Calculations with Credits Applied
If the buffer zone is 50 feet, and the application qualifies for a buffer zone credit since the soil organic content is 1.5%, then the buffer zone can be reduced by 10%, i.e., reduced by 5 feet based on the following calculation: 50 feet = (50 feet x 10%) = 45 feet. If the buffer zone is 50 feet, and the application qualifies for two buffer zone credits since the soil organic content is 1.5% and the clay content is greater than 27%, then the buffer zone can be reduced by 20% (10% organic content credit + 10% clay content credit), i.e., reduced by 10 feet based on the following calculation 50 feet - (50 feet x 20%) = 40 feet.

Posting Fumigant Buffer Zones
• Posting of a buffer zone is required unless there is a physical barrier that prevents bystander access to the buffer zone.

• Buffer zone signs must be placed along or outside the perimeter of the buffer zone, at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from areas where people not under the owner’s control may approach the buffer zone.

• Some examples of points of entry include, but are not limited to, roadways, sidewalks, paths, and bike trails.

• Some examples of likely routes of approach include, but are not limited to, the area between a buffer zone and a roadway, or the area between a buffer zone and a housing development.

• When posting, the certified applicator supervising the application must ensure compliance with all local laws and regulations.

• Buffer Zone signs must meet the following criteria:
  1. The printed side of the sign must face away from the application block toward areas from which people could approach.
  2. Signs must remain legible during the entire posting period and must meet the general standards for outdoor signs, except text size, and legibility (see 40 CFR §170.120).

• Signs must be posted no sooner than 24 hours prior to the start of the application and remain posted until the buffer zone period has expired.

• Signs must be removed within 3 days after the end of the buffer zone period.

• Buffer Zone signs which meet the criteria above will be provided at points of sale for applicators to use. Templates may be downloaded from http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/soil_fumigants/index.html.

• The Buffer Zone signs must contain the following information:
  1. The ‘Do Not Walk’ symbol
  2. DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE.
  3. Chloropicrin/1,3-Dichloropropene PIC-CLOR 15 Fumigant BUFFER ZONE.
  4. Contact information for the certified applicator in charge of the fumigation.

Exception: If multiple contiguous blocks are fumigated within a 14-day period, the entire periphery of the contiguous blocks’ buffer zones may be posted. Buffer Zone signs must be posted no sooner than 24-hours prior to the start of the first application. The signs must remain posted until the buffer zone expires, and the signs must be removed within 3-days after the buffer zone period for the last block has expired.
Table 2. Strip Tarp Buffer Zone Distances in Feet

| Application Block Size (Acre(s)) | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 15  | 20  | 25  | 30  | 35  | 40  | 50  | 60  | 70  | 80  | 90  | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 160 |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Table 3. Bed Tarp Buffer Zone Distances in Feet

<p>| Application Block Size (Acre(s)) | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 15  | 20  | 25  | 30  | 35  | 40  | 50  | 60  | 70  | 80  | 90  | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 160 |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Block Size (Acres)</th>
<th>Buffer Zone Distances in Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
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</table>

Buffer for Compact Tarp Beds (beads listed/disk hilled and compacted) at the time of application is 25 feet.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Block Size (Acres)</th>
<th>Buffer Zone Distances in Feet</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
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Buffer for Compact Tarp Beds (beads listed/disk hilled and compacted) at the time of application is 25 feet.
Table 6. Broadcast Urnarp Buffer Distances in Feet

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<tr>
<th>Application Block Size (Acres)</th>
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Table 7. Broadcast Deep (18 inches) Urnarp Buffer Zone Distances in Feet

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Broadcast Application Rate (lbs product/Acre)
Restrictions for Difficult to Evacuate Sites
Difficult to evacuate sites are pre-K to grade 12 schools, state licensed daycare centers, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, hospitals, inpatient clinics, and prisons.

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

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

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

Triggers for Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures
The certified applicator must either follow the directions under the Fumigant Site Monitoring section or follow the directions under the Response Information for Neighbors section if:
- the buffer zone is greater than 25 feet but less than or equal to 100 feet, and there are residences or businesses within 50 feet from the outer edge of the buffer zone, or
- the buffer zone is greater than 100 feet but less than or equal to 200 feet, and there are residences or businesses within 100 feet from the outer edge of the buffer zone, or
- the buffer zone is greater than 200 feet but less than or equal to 300 feet, and there are residences or businesses within 200 feet from the outer edge of the buffer zone, or
- the buffer zone is greater than 300 feet or the buffer zones overlap, and there are residences or businesses within 300 feet from the outer edge of the buffer zone.

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

From the start of the application until the buffer zone period expires, a certified applicator or handler(s) under his/her supervision must:
- Monitor for sensory irritation in areas between the buffer zone outer perimeter and residences and businesses that trigger this requirement.
- Monitoring for sensory irritation must begin in the evening on the day of application and continue until the buffer zone period expires. Monitor a minimum of 8 times during the buffer zone period, including these periods:
  - 1 hour before sunset,
  - 1 hour after sunset,
  - 1 hour after sunrise, and
  - during daylight hours.

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

The information that must be provided to state and tribal lead agencies includes the following:
- Location of the application blocks,
- Fumigant(s) applied including EPA registration number,
- Applicator and property owner contact information, and
- Time period that fumigation may occur.

Emergency Response Plan
The certified applicator must include in the FMP a written emergency response plan that identifies:
- Evacuation routes,
- Locations of telephones,
- Contact information for first responders and local/state/federal/tribal personnel, and
- Emergency procedures/responsibilities (e.g., adding water to the field, repairing tarps, fixing equipment, evacuating upward) if:
  - there is an incident,
  - sensory irritation is experienced outside of the buffer zone, and/or
  - there are equipment/tarp/seal failure or complaints, or other emergencies.

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

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

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

Each site specific FMP must contain the following elements:
- Certified Applicator Supervising the Application
  - Name,
  - Phone number,
- Pesticide applicator license and/or certificate number,
- Specify if commercial or private applicator,
- Employer name,
- Employer address, and
- Date and location of completing EPA-approved soil fumigant training program.

General site information
- Application block location (e.g., county, township-range-section quadrant), address, or global positioning system (GPS) coordinates
- Verify if 1,3-dichloropropene has been used on this application block in the previous two years
- Confirm that there will be no occupied structures within 100 feet of the application block during the 7 consecutive day period after the application is complete
- Name, address, and phone number of application block owner
- Map, aerial photo, or detailed sketch showing:
  - application block location
  - application block dimensions
  - buffer zone dimensions
  - property lines
  - roads
  - sidewalks
  - permanent walking paths
  - bus stops
  - wells
  - karst topography
  - nearby application blocks
  - surrounding structures (occupied and non-occupied)
  - locations of Buffer Zone signs, and
  - locations of difficult to evacuate sites with distances from the application block labeled.

- General application information
  - Target application date/window,
  - Fumigant Product Name, and
  - EPA registration number.
- Tarp Plan (if tarp is used)
  - Schedule for checking tarps for damage, tears, and other problems,
  - Minimum size of damage that will be repaired,
  - Factors used to determine when tarp repair will be conducted,
  - Equipment/methods used to perforate tarps,
  - Target dates for perforating tarps, and
  - Target dates for removing tarps.
- Soil conditions
  - Description of soil texture and moisture in application block,
  - Method used to determine soil moisture, and
  - Soil temperature measurement if air temperatures were above 100° F in any of the 3 days prior to the application.
- Buffer zones
  - Application method,
  - Injection depth,
  - Application rate from lookup table on label,
  - Application block size from lookup table on label,
  - Pesticide applicator license and/or certificate number,
Record Emergency Response Plan as described in the Emergency Response Plan section.

Postion of Fumigant Treated Area and Buffer Zone
- Person(s) who will post and remove (if different) Fumigant Treated Area and Buffer Zone signs, and
- Location of Buffer Zone signs.

Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures (if applicable)
- Fumigant site monitoring (if applicable):
  - When and where it will be conducted
- Response information for neighbors (if applicable):
  - List of residences and businesses informed,
  - Name and phone number of person providing information, and
  - Method of providing the information.

State and/or tribal lead agency advance notification (if state and/or tribal lead agency requires notice, provide a list of contacts that were notified and date notified)

Plan describing how communication will take place between the certified applicator supervising the application, the owner, and other on-site handlers (e.g., tarp perforators/removers, irritators) for complying with label requirements (e.g., buffer zone location, buffer zone start and end times, timing of tarp perforation and removal, PPE).

Name and phone number of persons contacted by the certified applicator, and

Date contacted.

Handler (including Certified Applicators) Information and PPE
- Names, addresses and phone numbers of handlers
- Names, addresses, and phone numbers for employers of handlers
- Tasks that each handler is authorized and trained to perform
- Date of PPE training for each handler
- Applicable handler PPE including:
  - Long-sleeved shirts/long pants, shoes, socks
  - Chemical-resistant apron
  - Chemical-resistant footwear
  - Protective eyewear (not goggles)
  - Chemical-resistant gloves
  - Chemical-resistant suit
  - Chemical-resistant headgear
  - Air-purifying respirators - Respirator make, model, type, style, size, and cartridge/canister type
  - SCBAs - Respirator make, model, type, style, size, Other PPE
- For handlers: Confirmation of receipt of Fumigant Safe Handling Information.

For certified applicator(s) supervising the application: Completion date and location of the soil fumigant training program listed on the following EPA website www.epa.gov/fumigantraining for the active ingredient(s) in this product.

For handlers designated to wear respirators (air-purifying respirator or SCBA):
- Date of medical qualification to wear a respirator
- Date of respirator training, and
- Date of fit-testing for the respirator.

Unless exempted in the Protection of Handlers section, verify that:
- at minimum 2 handlers have the appropriate respirators and cartridges/canisters during handler activities, and
- the employer has confirmed that the appropriate respirator and cartridges/canisters are immediately available for each handler who will wear one.

If using an enclosed cab in lieu of wearing an air-purifying respirator, verify that the cab:
- Has positive pressure (6 mm H2O Gauge).
- Has a minimum air intake flow of 43 m3/hour.
- Is equipped with activated charcoal filter media containing no less than 1000 grams of activated charcoal.

Document the application hours of the filter to confirm that the filter has been used for no more than 300 hours of application time.

In addition document that the ventilation system has been maintained according to manufacturer’s instructions.

Air monitoring plan
If sensory irritation is experienced, indicate whether operations will cease or operations will continue with use of an air-purifying respirator or for monitoring the breathing zone:
- Representative handler tasks to be monitored,
- Monitoring equipment to be used, and
- Timing of the monitoring.

Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)
- Identify (e.g., list, attach applicable label section) applicable mandatory GAPs.
- Pesticide Product Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
- Ensure that labels and MSDS are on-site and readily available for employees to review.

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

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

The certified applicator supervising the application has verified that those elements are current and applicable to the application block before it is fumigated.
- Record-keeping requirements are followed for the entire FMP (including elements that do not change), the applicator must make a copy of the FMP immediately available for viewing by handlers involved in the application. The certified applicator or the owner of the application block must provide a copy of the FMP to any local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel who request the FMP. In the case of an emergency, the FMP must be made immediately available when requested by local/state/federal/tribal emergency response and enforcement personnel. The certified applicator supervising the application must ensure the FMP is at the application block during all activities.

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

Post-Application Summary
The Post-Application Summary must contain the following elements:
- Actual date and time of the application
- Application rate
- Size of application block
- Weather Conditions
  - Summary of the National Weather Service weather forecast during the application and the 48-hours after the application is complete including:
    - wind speed, and
    - air stagnation advisory (if applicable)
  - Forecast must be checked on the day of, but prior to the start of the application, and on a daily basis during the application if the time period prior to the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.
- Tarp perforation and repair information (if applicable):
  - Date of tarp damage discovery,
  - Location and size of tarp damage,
  - Description of tarp/tarp seal/tarp equipment failure, and
  - Date and time of tarp repair completion.
- Tarp perforation/removal details (if applicable):
  - Date and time tarps were perforated,
  - Date and time tarps were removed, and
  - Record if tarps were perforated and/or removed early. Describe the conditions that caused early tarp perforation and/or removal.

Complaint details (if applicable):
- Person filing complaint (e.g., on-site handler, person off-site),
- If off-site person, name, address, and phone number of person filing complaint, and
- Description of control measures or emergency procedures followed after complaint.

Description of incidents, equipment failure, or other emergency and emergency procedures followed after complaint.

Air monitoring results:
- When sensory irritation was experienced:
  - Date, time, location, and handler task/activity where irritation was observed and
  - Resulting action (e.g., implement emergency response plan, cease operations, continue operations with air-purifying respirators).
- When using a direct read detection device:
  - Sample date(s), time(s), location(s), and concentration(s),
  - Handler task/activity monitored (if applicable), and
  - Resulting action (e.g., cease operations, continue operations with air-purifying respirators).

Fumigant Treated Area and Buffer Zone Signs:
- Dates of posting and removal.

Any deviations from the FMP (e.g., changes in emergency response actions, changes in handler information, changes in handlers responsible for completing emergency tasks, changes in communication between certified applicator, owner, and other handlers).

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

Spill and Leak Procedures
Evacuate everyone from the immediate area of the spill or leak. For entry into affected area to correct problems, wear the personal protective equipment specified in the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section of this labeling. Move leaking or damaged containers outdoors or to an isolated location. Observe strict safety precautions. Work upwind, if possible. Avoid spilling fumigant to evaporate or to absorb onto vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar absorbent material. Dispose of contaminated material on site or at an approved disposal facility. Only correctly trained and PPE-equipped handlers are permitted to perform such cleanup. Do not permit entry into the spill or leak area by any other person until the concentration of chloropicrin is measured to be less than 0.15 ppm.