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 harmful. Pesticides are harmful to humans and animals. Damage to nearby plants, crops, or vegetation may be harmful. If you are not sure if this product may be harmful to you, contact your local health professional or the manufacturer of the product immediately. ns are determined to cause tumors in laboratory animals. Risks can be reduced by exactly following directions for use, precautionary statements, and by wearing the personal protective equipment specified in this labeling. Fetal if ingested or swallowed. Poisonous liquid and vapor. Corrosive. Liquid causes skin and eye irritation and irreversible eye and lung 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 concentrations 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 silverhide gloves manufactured by North. Where chemical-resistant materials are required, leather, canvas, or cotton materials offer no protection from this product and must be used in the sole article of protection when contact with this product is possible. When coveralls are required, they must be loose-fitting and constructed of woven fabrics (e.g., light knit cotton or cotton/polyester), non-woven fabrics (e.g., tyvex or sontara), or fabrics containing microporous Teflon.

1. Handlers performing mechanical transfer of product – closed delivery systems – must wear:
   • Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
   • Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate (EVAL) or viton,
   • Chemical-resistant eye wear (heavy-duty goggles), and
   • Chemical-resistant foot wear with socks.
   • Coveralls must be immediately available to the handler in case of an emergency. A NIOSH certified half-face air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, P, or R, HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A).
   • If necessary for personal protection, eyewear (do NOT wear goggles), and
   • Chemical-resistant foot wear with socks.

2. Persons moving, handling, or opening containers must wear:
   • Coveralls and chemical-resistant foot wear.
   • Goggles that will not fog or mist.
   • Respiratory protection as specified below.
   • Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate (EVAL) or viton,
   • Chemical-resistant shoe wear with socks,
   • Goggles that will not fog or mist,
   • Chemical-resistant eyewear (do NOT wear goggles), and
   • Chemical-resistant clothing (if necessary).

3. Those entering the area where product is stored or used must wear:
   • Respiratory protection as specified below.
   • Chemical-resistant clothing, such as barrier laminate (EVAL) or viton,
   • Chemical-resistant eyewear (do NOT wear goggles), and
   • Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate (EVAL) or viton.

4. Handlers performing mechanical transfer of product – closed delivery systems – must wear:
   • Chemical-resistant clothing, such as barrier laminate (EVAL) or viton,
   • Chemical-resistant eyewear (do NOT wear goggles), and
   • Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate (EVAL) or viton.

5. Handlers Wearing Half-Face Air-Purifying Respirators
   • A NIOSH certified half-face air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, P, or R, HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A).
   • A NIOSH certified half-face air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, P, or R, HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A).
   • A NIOSH certified half-face air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, P, or R, HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A).
   • A NIOSH certified half-face air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, P, or R, HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A).
   • A NIOSH certified half-face air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, P, or R, HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A).

6. DUE TO ACUTE TOXICITY AND CARCINOGENICITY
   • In cases of overexposure, get medical attention immediately.
   • Call a poison control center or doctor for emergency treatment.

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

[See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, including PPE requirements.]

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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 contribute to the use of stomach pump and endotracheal and/or esophageal intubation is suggested. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Chloropicrin is a volatile liquid that is the active ingredient in tear gas. As a gas it is a powerful lachrymator. Early symptoms of overexposure are lachrymation, respiratory distress and vomiting. Pulmonary edema may develop later. Treatment is symptomatic.
WARRANTY DISCLAIMER
Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use: It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.) abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tomatos, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Legal Limitation of Remedies: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories) shall be limited to, at the company’s election, one of the following: (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or (2) Replacement of amount of product used. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the company shall not be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses. The company hereby disclaims any warranty or representation, written or oral, expressed or implied, of any kind, including fitness for a particular purpose or merchantability, and the company shall not be liable for any consequential, incidental, or other damages of any kind, including, but not limited to, loss of profit or anticipated savings, or loss of revenue, or loss of use, or loss of use, or product or other property, or for any other pecuniary loss (regardless of whether such loss is the result of negligence or any other cause). In no event shall the company be liable for personal injury or death.

LEGAL DISCLAIMER
In the event that the terms of this label are in conflict with any law, the provisions of such law shall govern.

Storage and Disposal
Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide and rinsates is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative of your regional EPA office for guidance. Because 1,3-dichloropropene is corrosive under certain conditions, flush all application equipment with water, 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 mixture before storing. Do not use water. Dispose of rinseate by applicable Federal, State and local regulations. Never introduce rinseate or unused product into surface or underground water supplies.

Container Handling: Persons moving, handling, or opening containers must wear the personal protective equipment specified in the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section of this labeling. Open container only in a well-ventilated area. Remove the valve protection bonnet and safety cap only when fungicide is about to be removed from the cylinder. The safety cap and valve protection bonnet must be replaced when the cylinder is not in use. Do not subject cylinders to rough handling, or to abnormal mechanical shock such as dropping, bumping, dragging, or sliding. Do not use ropes, slings, hooks, hoists, or similar handling devices for unloading cylinders. To transport heavier cylinders, use a hand truck, fork truck, or similar device to which cylinders can be firmly secured.

Refillable Containers: Only the registrant is authorized to refill cylinders. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Return of Containers: Cylinders are the property of the manufacturer or distributor and must be returned promptly by collect freight. Do not ship cylinders without safety caps or valve protection bonnets.

Container Disposal: To clean the container before final disposal, remove any remaining liquid from the container, using dry air pressure if necessary. Allow container to aerate for at least 5 days. After aeration, wash container using hot water, then offer container to qualified reconditioner or dispose of as directed by State or local regulations.

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Pic-Clor 60 EC
A multi-purpose liquid fumigant to be used in drip irrigation systems only for preplant treatment of soil to control plant parasitic nematodes and to help manage certain soil-borne diseases and symphyans in cropland.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Chloropicrin .................................................................... 56.7%
1,3-Dichloropropene ..................................................... 37.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:.......................................................... 6.2%
TOTAL: .................................................................................. 100.0%

This product weighs 11.81 lbs/gal. at 68°F (20° C).
Contains 4.49 pounds of 1,3-Dichloropropene and 6.73 pounds of Chloropicrin per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER POISON

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.)

IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. TAKE PERSON TO A DOCTOR OR TO AN EMERGENCY TREATMENT FACILITY.

FIRST AID

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 emptying the stomach. Chloropicrin is a volatile liquid that is the active ingredient in tear gas. As a gas it is a powerful lachrymator. Early symptoms of overexposure are lachrymation, respiratory distress and vomiting. Pulmonary edema may develop later. Treatment is symptomatic.

DUE TO ACUTE TOXICITY AND CARCINOGENICITY
For retail sale to and use by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the certified applicator’s certification.

Distributed By:
Trical, Inc.
8770 Highway 25 • P. O. Box 1327
Hollister, CA • 95042-1327
EPA Reg. No. 8536-43-11220 EPA Est. 11220-CA-4

Date of Labeling: October 22, 2012
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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 tumors in laboratory animals. Risks can be reduced by exactly following directions for use, precautionary statements, and by wearing the personal protective equipment specified in this labeling. Fatal if inhaled or swallowed. Poisonous liquid and vapor. Corrosive. Liquids cause 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, Tefton, 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 Tefton.

1. Handlers performing mechanical transfer of product – closed delivery systems – must wear:
   - Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
   - Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate (EVAL) or viton,
   - Protective eyewear (do NOT wear goggles), and
   - Chemical-resistant footwear with socks,
   - Coveralls must be immediately available to the handler in case of an emergency.
   - A NIOSH certified half-face air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor (OV, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, R, P, or HE, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A), or
   - A gas mask with a canister approved for organic vapor (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G).

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

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

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

3. Handlers in the application block within 5 days after the application is complete with NO potential for contact with liquid fumigant must wear:
   - Coveralls,
   - Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate (EVAL) or viton,
   - Chemical-resistant footwear with socks.

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

4. Handlers in the application block 5 days after the application is complete until the entry restricted period ends or in the buffer zone during the buffer zone period must wear:
   - Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and
   - Shoes with socks.

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

See Directions for Use, Air Monitoring Requirements, Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers, number 2, Handlers in the Application Block Day 5 after the Application is Complete Until the Entry Restricted Period Ends or in the Buffer Zone during the Buffer Zone Period.

5. 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 either:
   - Chemical-resistant suit
   - Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate (EVAL) or viton
   - Chemical-resistant headgear
   - A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-13F.

See further respirator requirements in the Protection for Handlers section on this label.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

1. Never Fumigate Alone: It is imperative to always have an assistant and proper protective equipment in case of accidents.

2. Dispose of Contaminated Clothing: Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product’s concentrate. Do not reuse them.

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

4. Contact With Mouth: Never sip this product by mouth or use mouth to blow out clogged lines, nozzles, etc.

5. Heat Illness Avoidance: Use measures to avoid or minimize heat illness while using this product. These measures include gradual adjustment to heat and respirator stress, fans for cooling, cooling vests, frequent breaks and shade, frequent intake of drinking water, and maintaining weight from day to day.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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

Groundwater Advisory: 1,3-dichloropropene is known to move through soil and under certain conditions has the potential to reach groundwater as a result of agricultural use. Application in areas where soils are permeable and groundwater is near the surface could result in groundwater contamination.
READ ALL DIRECTIONS FOR USE CAREFULLY BEFORE APPLYING. READ THE ENTIRE LABEL. USE ONLY ACCORDING TO LABEL DIRECTIONS. BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT, READ "WARRANTY DISCLAIMER" AND "LIMITATION OF REMEDIES".

Terms Used in This Labeling

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

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

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

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

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

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

Entry Restricted Period: This period begins at the start of the application and expires depending on the application method and if tars are used when the fumigant is incorporated into the soil. 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. A vertical boundary is extended 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-hands must be excluded from the buffer zone during the buffer zone period.

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

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

Roadway: Portion of a street or highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the sidewalk or shoulder even if such sidewalks or shoulders are part of the roadway. A roadway includes bicycle lanes and bike paths.

Representative Handling Task: For air monitoring, the locations and handler activities sampled are representative of such handler’s exposure occurring within the application block.

For example, for an application consisting of a seven-handler crew (1 tractor driver, 1 tractor co-pilot, 4 shovelers, and 1 certified applicator supervising) two breathing zone samples could be compared for the tractor co-pilot and one sample for a downwind shoveler.

Results of previous sampling may indicate which tasks and locations are worst case and therefore representative of all handlers.

Application Restrictions

- The use of this product is restricted to the methods described in this label.
- Do not formulate and/or tank mix this product with any other agricultural products.
- An application block treated with PIC-CLOR 60 EC must not be within 100 feet of an occupied structure. No person shall be present at this structure at any time during the subsequent day after the application is complete.
- This restriction does not apply to use on soils that have not experienced a 1.3-Dichloropropene treatment in the previous two years, for example, on soils to be planted with fruit trees, nut and nursery crops, perennial vines, hops, mint or pineapple.
- PIC-CLOR 60 EC shall not be applied to soil more frequently than once each year.
- Apply this product only through drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Do not use this product on crops in which pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- Do not apply within 100 feet of any well used for potable water. Do not apply this product into or onto potential irrigation water. Do not use this product into or onto irrigation water. Do not use this product into or onto irrigation water.
- Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing materials. Do not mix or allow coming in contact with organic peroxides. Do not mix or allow coming in contact with other chemicals. Do not mix or allow coming in contact with incompatible products.
- This product is a multi-purpose liquid fumigant for preplant treatment of soil to control nematodes, symphyphagous pests, fungi and soil-borne bacterial diseases in cropland. This product may be applied as a preplant soil treatment to control or to aid in reducing the damaging effects of certain soil borne diseases [soil rot (soil pox) of sweet potatoes; Streptomyces scabies (potato scab or common scab of potatoes); Granville (bacterial) wilt, black root, black shank diseases of tobacco; Verticillium wilt of mint, pink root of onions, pod rot of peanuts]; plant parasitic nematodes [root-knot, root lesion, citrus, cyst formers (golden, sugar beet, soybean), burrowing, lance, reniform, ring, spiral, nematode, ring, and certain others]; syphylains (garden centipedes) and wireworms. Before fumigation, soil sampling for the type and number of pests present is recommended.

Questions about this product or any condition not described herein, including the use of this product for post-harvest destruction of crop residues, weed control or other cultural practices, and use of nematode resistant crop varieties that may aid in reducing crop losses from soil borne pests.
Use Precautions
Recontamination Prevention
PIC-CLOR 60 EC 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, do not use irrigation water, transplants, seed pieces, or equipment that could carry soil borne pests from infested land. Avoid contamination from moving infested soil onto treated beds through cultivation, movement of soil from below the treated zone, dumping contaminated 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 following fumigation and prior to planting, will help prevent recontamination.

Equipment Clean-Up
Because PIC-CLOR 60 EC 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 rinseate by incineration into field just treated or by other approved means. Never introduce rinseate or unused PIC-CLOR 60 EC 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. To avoid ammonia injury or nitrate starvation (or both) to crops grown on high organic soils, do not use fertilizers containing ammonium salts. Use only fertilizer containing nitrate nitrogen 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. For more detailed information on management of PIC-CLOR 60 EC as required by certain state nursery regulations, liming of highly acid soils before fumigation may stimulate nitrification and reduce the possibility of ammonia toxicity. Certain nursery crops such as citrus seedlings,

Recontamination Protection:

**FUMIGATION PRECAUTIONS:**

- **Buffer Zone:** Use a buffer zone (see buffer zone exemption for active ingredient(s) in this product). The training must be completed in the time frames listed on the website. 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).

- **Fumigant Safe Handling**
  - The certified applicator must provide Training:
    - Respirator Fit Testing, Medical Qualification, and Training:
      - Other direct application participants;
      - Repairing or monitoring tarps until 14 days after 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.

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

- 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 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 or current use of a nasal or systemic respiratory use. If concerns are identified, then additional evaluations, such as a physical exam, might be necessary. The initial evaluation must be done before respirator use begins. Handlers must be reexamined by a qualified medical practitioner if their health status or respirator style or use-conditions change.
  - Upon request by local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel, employers must provide documentation demonstrating how they have complied with these requirements.
Air Monitoring Requirements, Respiratory Protection, and Stop Work Triggers

Air Monitoring Requirements

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

Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers

1. Handlers Wearing High-Face Air-Purifying Respirators

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

   The Air Monitoring Requirements section above must be followed.

   - If at any time any handler experiences sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) while wearing a half-face respirator then either:
     o (OPTION 1) An air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by all handlers who remain in the application block or surrounding buffer zone, or
     o (OPTION 2) Operations must cease and handlers not wearing air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask) must leave the application block 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 half-face air-purifying respirators if all of the following conditions exist:
      o Two consecutive chloropicrin breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm, and
      o Handlers do not experience sensory irritation.

   b) If at any time (1) a handler experiences sensory irritation when wearing an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask), or (2) a chloropicrin air sample is greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm, then all handler activities must cease and handlers must be removed from the application block and surrounding buffer zone.

   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 while wearing air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask), and
   - Cartridges/canisters have been changed.

2. Handlers in the Application Block 5 Days After the Application is Complete (Handlers are required to start work in air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask).)

   The Air Monitoring Requirements section above must be followed.

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

   For OPTION 1 (all handlers are wearing air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask))
   a) Handlers can remove air-purifying respirators (full facepiece or gas mask) if all of the following conditions exist:
      o During the collection of air samples a half-face 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.
      o During the collection of air samples an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) must be worn by the handler taking the air samples. Samples must be taken where the sensory irritation was first experienced or where sample(s) were greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm.

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

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

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

For OPTION 2 (Operations ceased)
   a) Handlers can resume operations if all of the following conditions exist:
      o Two consecutive chloropicrin breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm, and
      o Handlers do not experience sensory irritation.

   b) If at any time (1) a handler experiences sensory irritation when wearing an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask), or (2) a chloropicrin air sample is greater than or equal to 1.5 ppm, then all handler activities must cease and handlers must be removed from the application block and surrounding buffer zone.

   i. Handlers can resume operations without wearing an air-purifying respirator (full facepiece or gas mask) if all of the following conditions exist:
      o Two consecutive chloropicrin breathing zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart must be less than 0.15 ppm, and
      o Handlers do not experience sensory irritation.
Tarp Perforation and/or Removal

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

- Tarp must not be perforated until a minimum of 5 days (120 hours) have elapsed after the application is complete.
- 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 tarp perforation occurs 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 tarps are being perforated.
- Tarps may be perforated manually ONLY for the following situations:
  - At the beginning of each row when a coulter blade (or other device which performs similarly) is used on a motorized vehicle such as an ATV.
  - In fields that are 1 acre or less.
  - During flood prevention activities.
- In all other instances tarps must be perforated (cut, punched, poked, or sliced) only by mechanical methods.

Entry Restricted Period and Notification

Entry Restricted Period

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

- 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 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.
- 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"
- "Soil 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 60 EC”, 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.

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

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

Mandatory Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)

The following GAPs must be followed during all fumigant applications.

Application Timing

Apply PIC-CLOR 60 EC 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 60 EC does not provide residual control of soil pests, use it as a preplant application before planting each crop.

Soil Sealing

- Tarps are required for all PIC-CLOR 60 EC applications.
- Tarps must be put in place before the application starts.
- Tarps edges must be buried along the furrow and at the ends of rows.
- A written tarp plan must be developed and included in the FMP.
- Once a tarp is perforated, the application is no longer considered tarped.

Soil Moisture

- The soil must be dry enough to prevent soil saturation and bed collapse once application and flushing is complete.

Identifying Unfavorable Weather Conditions

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

Soil Preparation

- Soil must be properly prepared and at the surface generally be free of large clods. The area to be fumigated must be tilled to a depth of 5 to 8 inches.
- Till fields with known lowpans because they can lead to puddling of the fumigant due to inadequate soil drainage.
- Beds should be listed, shaped and ready for planting.

Field trash must be properly managed. Residue from a previous crop must be worked into the soil to allow for decomposition prior to the start of the application. Little or no crop residue shall be present on the soil surface. Crop residue that is present must not interfere with the soil seal. Removing the crop residue prior to the start of the application is important to limit the natural “chimneys” that occur in the soil when crop residue is present. These “chimneys” allow the soil fumigants to move through the soil quickly and escape into the atmosphere. This may create potentially harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limit the efficacy of the fumigant. However, crop residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water and is an important consideration. To accommodate erosion control, fumigant efficacy, and human health protection, clear fields of crop residue as close to the start of the application as possible to limit the length of time that the soil would be exposed to potentially erosive weather conditions.

Soil Moisture

- For all soil types, pre-application moisture should be dry enough to prevent soil saturation and bed collapse once application and flushing is complete.
- Soil moisture should when possible be at 50% of field capacity in the top 2-3" at time of PIC-CLOR 60 EC application.

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Soil Moisture

- For all soil types, pre-application moisture should be dry enough to prevent soil saturation and bed collapse once application and flushing is complete.
- Soil moisture should when possible be at 50% of field capacity in the top 2-3" at time of PIC-CLOR 60 EC application.
For mint apply 42.6 gallons product per treated acre (503 lbs/treated acre).

For cyst-forming nematodes, increase dosage to 39 gallons product per treated acre (460.6 lbs/treated acre).

Apply during late summer or early fall when the soil is warm. To suppress wireworms, use dosages recommended for nematodes.

To control symphylans (garden centipedes), apply at 38.5 or more gallons product per treated acre (454.7 lbs/treated acre), and

(a) Do not exceed specified maximum application rates in Table 1 or in the footnotes below.

Maximum Application Rate for Pre-Plant Soil Fumigation

- The maximum application block size that can be treated is 50,000 square feet.
- All applications must be tarped.
- During the application keep all doors, vents, and windows to the outside open, and keep all fans or mechanical ventilation systems running within the greenhouse.
- Leaks through which gases could enter adjacent enclosed areas must be sealed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>Maximum Application Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Crops, Field Crops, Fruit and Nut Crops, Nursery Crops</td>
<td>Mineral, Muck, or Peat</td>
<td>42.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maximum Application Rate for Pre-Plant Greenhouse Soil Fumigation

- The maximum application block size that can be treated is 50,000 square feet.

Table 1
PIC-CLOR 60 EC PRODUCT APPLICATION RATES

1Do not exceed specified maximum application rates in Table 1 or in the footnotes below.
2To control symphylans (garden centipedes), apply at 38.5 or more gallons product per treated acre (454.7 lbs/treated acre), and apply during late summer or early fall when the soil is warm. To suppress wireworms, use dosages recommended for nematodes.
3For cyst-forming nematodes, increase dosage to 39 gallons product per treated acre (460.6 lbs/treated acre).
4For mint apply 42.6 gallons product per treated acre (501 lbs/treated acre).

12

Maximum Application Rate for Pre-Plant Soil Uses:
- 503 pounds of PIC-CLOR 60 EC per treated acre for drip applications.

System Controls and Integrity:
- The irrigation system (main lines, headers, drip tape) must be thoroughly checked for leaks before the start of application. Leak detection requires that the irrigation system be at full operating pressure. The amount of time needed at full operating pressure will vary by irrigation system design. Look for puddling along major pipes (holes in pipes or leaky joints), at the top and ends of rows (leaky connection, open drip tape), and on the bed surface (damaged drip tape, malfunctioning emitters). Any leaks discovered during the pre-application check must be repaired prior to the start of the application.
- To inject fumigant, use a metering system (such as a positive pressure system, positive displacement injection pump, diaphragm pump, or a Venturi system) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the fumigant and capable of being fitted with system interlocking controls. Do not use containers, pumps, or other equipment made of aluminum, magnesium or their alloys, as chloropirin and 1,3-dichloropropene can be corrosive to such metals. Do not use drip tube materials made of aluminum, magnesium, zinc, cadmium, tin, and alloys or vinyl. Use drip irrigation components made only of copper, stainless steel, steel, polypropylene, polyethylene, nylon, Teflon, rigid PVC, EPDM, and viton. Rigid PVC should not be exposed to undiluted PIC-CLOR 60 EC or more than 1,500 ppm PIC-CLOR 60 EC in the diluted form.

System Flush:
After application of the fumigant, continue to drip-irrigate the area with water to flush the irrigation system. Do not inject fumigant into the header pipe/manifold or into an above-ground delivery pipe attached to the header. The pressure in hoses used to move this product beyond a pump must not exceed the manufacturer’s maximum pressure specification.

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

Planting Interval:
- After fumigation, to prevent phytotoxicity, allow the fumigant to dissipate completely before planting the crop. Do not disturb treated soil for at least 2 weeks. Under optimum soil conditions for dissipation, 1 week for each 10 gallons/acre is recommended, with a minimum interval of 14 days following application. Wet soil retards diffusion of the fumigant thus requiring a longer aeriation period. Aeriation is usually complete when the odor of the fumigant is no longer evident. Seed may be used as a bioassay to determine if the product is present in the soil at concentrations sufficient to cause plant injury. Do not plant if odor of the product is present within the zone of fumigation.
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/strip 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:

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

- 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 \((\text{total area of strips or beds + row spacing}) / \text{(application block size)}\). 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.

A sample calculation is provided below.

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

\[
= \frac{30 \text{ inch width beds}}{60 \text{ inch row spacing}} \times \frac{9.75 \text{ acres}}{10 \text{ acres}} \times \frac{200 \text{ pounds product / treated acre}}{1 \text{ acre}} = 97.5 \text{ pounds product/acre}
\]
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).
- Buffer zones must not include residential application block.
- Buffer zone distances must be calculated using the application rate and the size of the application block.
- Buffer zones must not include agricultural areas owned and/or operated by persons other than the owner of the application block, UNLESS:
  1. The buffer zone period begins at the start of the application and lasts for a minimum of 48 hours after the application is complete.
  2. 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 buffer zone period, and
  2. On reentry by occupants and other non-handlers must not occur until:
    - The buffer zone period has ended, and
    - 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 Credits

For all applications Tables 2 and 3 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.
- For applications at rates or block sizes that exceed what is presented in the buffer zone tables.
- For all other applications Tables 2 and 3 must be used to determine the minimum buffer distances as appropriate for the method of application.
- Appliance buffer zone period and along the route 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.
- Assuming that 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 outlined in the WPS for sign size, text size, and legibility (see 40 CFR §170.120).
  3. 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.
  4. Signs must be removed within 3 days after the end of the buffer zone period.
  5. 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.
  6. The Buffer Zone signs must contain the following information:
    - The ‘Do Not Walk’ symbol
    - DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE.
    - Chloropicrin/1,3-Dichloropropene PIC-CLOR 60 EC Fumigant BUFFER ZONE.
    - Contact information for the certified applicator in charge of the fumigation.

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

Buffer Zone Exemption for Transit on Roadways

- 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 section. 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.
- 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.

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.

Buffer Zone Signs

- 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:
  - The ‘Do Not Walk’ symbol
  - DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE.
  - Chloropicrin/1,3-Dichloropropene PIC-CLOR 60 EC Fumigant BUFFER ZONE.
  - Contact information for the certified applicator in charge of the fumigation.

Example 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.
Table 2. Drip Tarp Buffer Zone Distances in Feet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate (lbs Product/Acre)</th>
<th>Application Block Size (Acres)</th>
<th>Buffer Zone (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 35,000 and &lt; 30,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 25,000 and ≤ 30,000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 30,000 and ≤ 35,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 35,000 and ≤ 40,000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 40,000 and ≤ 45,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 45,000 and up to 50,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Drip Tarp Greenhouse Buffer Zone Distances in Feet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Block Size (square feet)</th>
<th>Buffer Zone (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤ 25,000</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 25,000 and ≤ 30,000</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 30,000 and ≤ 35,000</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 35,000 and ≤ 40,000</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 40,000 and ≤ 45,000</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 45,000 and up to 50,000</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Restrictions for Difficult to Evacuate Sites

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

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

Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures:

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

Triggers for Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures

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

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

Fumigant Site Monitoring

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

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

• Monitor for sensory irritation in areas between the buffer zone outer perimeter and residences and businesses that trigger this requirement.

• Monitoring for sensory irritation must begin in the evening on the day of application and continue until the buffer zone period expires. Monitor a minimum of 8 times during the buffer zone period, including these periods:
  - 1 hour before sunset,
  - during the night,
  - 1 hour after sunrise, and
  - during daylight hours.

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

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

Response Information for Neighbors

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

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

Information that must be included:

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

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

Notice to State and Tribal Lead Agencies

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

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

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

Emergency Response Plan

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

• Evacuation routes.
• Locations of telephones.
• Contact information for first responders and local/state/federal/tribal personnel, and
• Emergency procedures/responsibilities (e.g., adding water to the field, repairing tarps, fixing equipment, evacuating upwind) if:
  - there is an incident,
  - sensory irritation is experienced outside of the buffer zone, and/or
  - there are equipment/tarp/soil 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 fumigating multiple application blocks may format the FMP in a manner whereby all of the information that is common to all the application blocks is captured once, and any information unique to a particular application block or blocks is captured in subsequent sections.

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

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

Each site specific FMP must contain the following elements:

- Certified Applicator Supervising the Application
  - 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 days 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
  - rights-of-ways
  - sidewalks
  - permanent walking paths
  - bus stops
  - wells
  - karst topography
  - nearby application blocks
  - surrounding structures (occupied and non-occupied)
  - locations of Buffer Zone signs, and
  - locations of difficult to evacuate sites with distances from the application block labeled.

Tribal Lead Agencies

Notice to State and
tribal lead agencies includes the following:

- the information that must be provided to state or tribal lead agencies prior to the application. Please refer to
- the evening on the day of application and continue until the buffer zone period expires.
- Monitor a minimum of 8 times during the buffer zone period, including these periods:
  - 1 hour before sunset,
  - during the night,
  - 1 hour after sunrise, and
  - during daylight hours.

Emergency Response Plan

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

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

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- Application block location (e.g., county, township-range-section quadrant), address, or global positioning system (GPS) coordinates
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  - application block dimensions
  - buffer zone dimensions
  - property lines
  - roads
  - rights-of-ways
  - sidewalks
  - permanent walking paths
  - bus stops
  - wells
  - karst topography
  - nearby application blocks
  - surrounding structures (occupied and non-occupied)
  - locations of Buffer Zone signs, and
  - locations of difficult to evacuate sites with distances from the application block labeled.

General application information

- Target application date/window,
- Fumigant Product Name, and
- EPA registration number.

Tarp Plan

- 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 and
- Method used to determine soil moisture

Buffer zones

- Application method,
- Injection depth,
- Application rate from lookup table on label,
- Application block size from lookup table on label,
When sensory irritation was experienced:
Air monitoring results:
“Description of incidents, equipment failure, or other

Person filing complaint (e.g., on-site handler, complaint details (if applicable):

Move leaking or damaged containers outdoors or to an isolated location. Observe strict safety precautions. Work at a distance of 100 feet from the spill or leak area by any other person until the concentration of chloropicrin is measured to be less than 0.15 ppm.

Date and time tarps were perforated, date and time tarps were removed, and record if tarps were perforated and/or removed
Tarp perforation/removal details (if applicable):

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 Pesticide Product Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

Ensure that labels and MSDS are on-site and readily available for employees to review.

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, irrigators) 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
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, size, and cartridges/canisters
Other PPE

When sensory irritation was experienced:
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 certified applicator must make a copy of the FMP immediately available for viewing by handlers involved in the application. The certified applicator or the owner of the application block must provide a copy of the FMP to any local/state/federal/tribal enforcement personnel whom they contact in the FMP. In the case of an emergency, the FMP must be made immediately available when requested by local/state/federal/tribal emergency response and enforcement personnel. The certified applicator supervising the application must ensure the FMP is at the application block during all handler activities.
Within 30 days after the application is complete, the certified applicator supervising the application must complete a Post-Application Summary.

Post-Application Summary
The Post-Application Summary must contain the following elements:
Actual date and time of the application
Application rate
Size of application block
Weather Conditions
Summary of the National Weather Service weather forecast during the application and the 48-hours after the application is complete including:
wind speed, and
air stagnation advisory (if applicable).
Forecast must be checked on the day of, but prior to the start of the application, and on a daily basis during the application if the time period from the start of the application until the application is complete is greater than 24 hours.

Tarp damage and repair information (if applicable):
Date of tarp damage discovery, location and size of tarp damage, description of tarp/tarp seal/tarp equipment failure, and date and time of tarp repair completion.
Tarp perforation/removal details (if applicable):
Date and time tarp was perforated, date and time tarp was removed, and record if tarp was 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), location of buffer zone, buffer zone signs, and
Description of corrective action (if applicable), and
Other comments.

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

Any deviations from the FMP (e.g., changes in emergency response actions, changes in handler activities, changes in buffer zone establishment).

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. Allow spilled 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.