VAPAM® HL

LIQUID SOIL FUMIGANT

RESTRICTED PRODUCT

THIS PRODUCT CAN ONLY BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH A DETAILED FUMIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

READ THE ENTIRE LABEL, INCLUDING INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF A FUMIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN, BEFORE USING

CAUTION

POISON CORROSIVE

POTENTIAL SKIN SENSITIZER

GUARANTEE: Metam Sodium …. 42%

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 29128 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

AMVAC CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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NATURE OF RESTRICTION
This product is only to be used by individuals holding an appropriate pesticide applicator certificate or license recognized by the provincial/territorial pesticide regulatory agency where the pesticide application is to occur. This restriction applies to all fumigant handlers, as defined in the HANDLER RESTRICTIONS section of this label.

This product can only be used in conjunction with a detailed Fumigation Management Plan. Prior to the start of application, the applicator must verify that a site-specific Fumigation Management Plan exists for each application block.

This product is accompanied by an approved label, including Instructions for Preparation of a Fumigation Management Plan. READ AND UNDERSTAND THE ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING.

PRECAUTIONS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED, IRRITATING TO EYES, NOSE, THROAT AND SKIN. AVOID BREATHING VAPOUR. DO NOT GET IN EYES, ON SKIN, OR ON CLOTHING. POTENTIAL SKIN SENSITIZER.

Keep children and pets away from treated area.

If this pest control product is to be used on a commodity that may be exported to the U.S. and you require information on acceptable residue levels in the U.S., visit the CropLife Canada website at: www.croplife.ca

Handler Use Precautions:

Wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco/smoking, or using the toilet.

Remove clothing immediately if pesticide comes in contact with skin through soaked clothing or spills. Then wash skin thoroughly with soap and water and put on clean clothing. Wash contaminated clothing separately from other clothes before re-use.

Store personal protective equipment out of reach of children and pets.

Avoid touching ‘clean’ surfaces while wearing personal protective equipment (for example, steering wheel, door handles, counter tops), or thoroughly clean these surfaces afterwards with water and detergent.

Remove personal protective equipment immediately after handling this product. Remove personal protective equipment outside in a pre-determined area separate from living or working.
areas. Wash the outside of the gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly with soap and water and change into clean clothing.

Avoid touching eyes and face until you have washed your hands.

Never use the mouth to siphon product from containers or to blow out clogged lines, nozzles, etc.

Respirators should be stored in a sealed plastic bag until the next use, to preserve the life of the filter. Regularly change respirator cartridge filters.

Repair/replace torn or broken personal protective equipment.

Use hot water, heavy-duty liquid detergent, the highest water level setting, and the longest wash cycle. Keep and wash personal protective equipment separately from other laundry.

If heavily soiled, wash personal protective equipment two or three times. After washing, run the washing machine through a complete cycle with detergent. If possible, line-dry the clothing.

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

**Personal Protective Equipment:**

All handlers, including those who set-up and calibrate chemigation or irrigation equipment and start the application from inside the application block or buffer zone, must wear at a minimum a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, rubber gloves and protective eyewear (goggles or face-shield).

Handlers who may be exposed to liquid spray while repairing or shutting off a malfunctioning chemigation system must wear:

- chemical-resistant coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- chemical-resistant gloves,
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- chemical-resistant headgear, and
- protective eyewear.

Handlers performing any tasks with potential for contact with liquid fumigant (such as, transferring or loading liquid formulations, operating motorized ground equipment with open cabs, applying with hand-held application equipment, repairing or inactivating irrigation or chemigation equipment during application, and cleaning up spills or equipment) must wear:

- coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- chemical-resistant gloves,
- chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- a chemical-resistant apron, and
- protective eyewear (goggles or face-shield)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate and Viton ≥14 mm. The personal protective equipment must be adequately cleaned and maintained.
In addition, when an air-purifying respirator is required under this label's DIRECTIONS FOR USE, Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers section, all fumigant handlers must wear at a minimum either:

- a NIOSH certified full face piece air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapour (OV, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C) cartridge and a particulate pre-filter (Type N, R, P or HE, NIOSH approval number prefix number TC-84A),
- or a gas mask with a canister approved for organic vapour (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G).

Respirators must fit properly. Any obstruction to a proper fit should be removed (for example, beard, long sideburns).

All fumigant handlers must have an air-purifying respirator and appropriate cartridges immediately available to them.

**FIRST AID**

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15–20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15–20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

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

If swallowed: Call a poison control centre 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 centre or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

**TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Vapours and aerosols can irritate eyes, nose and respiratory passages. Treat symptomatically. No other adverse clinical effects have been associated with exposure to VAPAM HL.

FOR THE FOLLOWING EMERGENCIES, PHONE 24 HOURS A DAY:
For Medical Emergencies phone:.................................................................1-888-681-4261
For Transportation Emergencies, including spill, leak or fire, phone: CHEMTREC® 1-800-424-9300
For Product Use Information phone: AMVAC® 1-888-462-6822

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur.

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay.

Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.

Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body.

The use of this chemical may result in it leaching to groundwater, particularly in areas where soils are permeable (e.g., sandy soil) and/or the depth to the water table is shallow. While metam sodium has certain properties and characteristics in common with chemicals that have been detected in groundwater (high solubility in water and low adsorption to soil), volatilization of this fumigant is expected to be the major route of dissipation from the treatment site.

Apply this product only as specified on the label.

BULK TRANSPORT, STORAGE, DISPOSAL PROHIBITIONS
Transport (commercial) in stainless steel. On-farm nurse tank should be high-density polyethylene, fiberglass, mild steel or stainless steel. No fittings should be made of zinc, copper, brass, aluminum or buna-N as corrosion and deterioration will result.

Do not transport or store VAPAM HL with any food or feed intended for human or animal consumption. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers or foodstuffs. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Protect from temperatures below -17°C. Product crystallizes at lower temperatures. Warm or store at higher temperatures and mix to re-dissolve crystal and assure uniformity before use. (Do not warm above 30°C).

Open dumping is prohibited.
DISPOSAL:

**Refillable Bulk Container:**
This tank is refillable. Wash inside of tank with water after final use. Do not enter tank. Wear protective equipment (see PRECAUTIONS) during the washing.

**Returnable Containers (113L, 208L, 415L):**
Do not reuse this container for any purpose. For disposal, this empty container may be returned to the point of purchase (distributor/dealer).

**Disposable containers:**
1 -Triple- or pressure-, rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank.
2- Follow provincial instruction for any required additional cleaning of the container prior to its disposal.
3- Make the empty container unsuitable for further use.
4- Dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements.

**Product:**
For information on the disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of spill, and for clean-up of spills.

SPILL CLEANUP

Only those people identified under the **Handler Restrictions** section of this label are permitted to enter the affected area to correct a problem and clean-up. They must wear the personal protective equipment (including a respirator) specified in the **Personal Protective Equipment** section of this label.

In addition, any person entering either a significant spill area or an unknown concentration of a vapour or mist should use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator with escape pack.

DO NOT permit entry into the spill area by any persons without appropriate respiratory protection until two consecutive breathing-zone samples taken at least 15 minutes apart show that levels of MITC have decreased to less than 0.6 ppm and no sensory irritation is experienced.

Use the following procedures: Absorb spillage with an absorbent. Sweep up spilled material being careful not to create dust. Place sweepings in a chemical waste container for disposal. Generously cover contaminated area with slurry of common, powdered, household laundry detergent and water. Using a stiff brush, work the slurry into cracks and crevices. Allow to stand for 2-3 minutes then flush with water. Repeat if necessary. Dispose of all wastes in accordance with instructions from the DISPOSAL section. Large spills should be handled according to a predetermined plan. For assistance, contact Univar in British Columbia and United Agri Products (UAP) in all other provinces.
PRODUCT INFORMATION

VAPAM HL is a water soluble liquid. When applied to properly prepared soil, the liquid is converted into a gaseous fumigant. After sufficient interval of time, the fumigant dissipates leaving the soil ready for planting.

VAPAM HL is recommended as a pre-planting treatment for the control of many of the soil borne pests that attack ornamentals, food and fibre crops, and tobacco. VAPAM HL controls germinating weed seeds such as annual grasses, Bermuda grass, chickweed, dandelion, ragweed, henbit, lambsquarters, pigweed, purslane, Johnsongrass, wild morning glory and suppresses perennial weeds such as quack grass. It also controls symphylans (the garden centipede) as well as soil-borne fungus diseases, particularly, damping-off and root rot, including diseases caused by species of Rhizoctonia, Pythium, Fusarium, Phytophthora, Verticillium, Sclerotinia, oak root fungus and clubroot of crucifers. VAPAM HL will also control nematodes, however specific efficacy data on the golden nematode (Globodera rostochiensis and G. pallida), which is a quarantine pest, was not assessed. VAPAM HL acts as a fumigant, which can be released, leaving the soil ready for planting.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

HANDLER RESTRICTIONS:

Any person involved in the use of this product is considered a fumigant handler. All fumigant handlers must hold an appropriate pesticide applicator certificate or license recognized by the provincial/territorial pesticide regulatory agency where the pesticide application is to occur.

Only fumigant handlers with an appropriate pesticide applicator certificate or license may be in the application block from the start of the application until the Application Period expires, and in the buffer zone during the Buffer Zone Period.

Exception: Emergency personnel and local, provincial or federal officials performing inspections, sampling or other similar duties may enter the application block and/or buffer zone as required.

- The application block is the area within the perimeter of the fumigated portion of a field or greenhouse (including furrows, irrigation ditches, roadways).
- A buffer zone is an area established around the perimeter of an application block.
- Application starts when the fumigant is first introduced into the soil and is complete when the fumigant has stopped being delivered/dispensed into the soil and the soil has been sealed.
- The duration of the Application Block Period and the Buffer Zone Period is outlined in the Application Block Period and Notification and Buffer Zone Requirements sections of this label.

In addition, only fumigant handlers can perform tasks with potential for contact with liquid fumigant including:

- cleaning up fumigant spills;
- handling or disposing of fumigant containers, and
- cleaning, handling, adjusting, or repairing the parts of fumigation equipment that contain fumigant residues.
All fumigant handlers, emergency personnel, and local, provincial or federal officials must wear the appropriate personal protective equipment outlined in the PRECAUTIONS, Personal Protective Equipment section of this label.

**APPLICATION BLOCK PERIOD AND NOTIFICATION:**

Application Block Period
Entry into the application block by any person (other than PPE-equipped handlers, emergency personnel, and local, provincial, or federal officials performing inspection, sampling, or other similar official duties) is PROHIBITED during the Application Block Period.

For all non-tarped applications, the Application Block Period begins at the start of application and expires 5 days after the application is complete.

For all tarped applications, the Application Block Period begins at the start of the application, and expires a minimum of 5 days after application is complete, as specified in Table I.

**Table I. Required Application Block Period Following Soil Fumigation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF</th>
<th>Tarps are not perforated within 14 days after application</th>
<th>Tarps are not removed for at least 14 days after application</th>
<th>5 days after application is complete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>Tarps are removed within 14 days of application</td>
<td>Tarps are not removed for at least 14 days after application</td>
<td>48 hours after tarp perforation is complete (minimum 7 days(^a))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tarps are removed within 14 days of application</td>
<td>after tarp perforation and removal is complete (minimum 5 days)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Unless tarps were perforated or removed earlier than 5 days following application based on weather conditions (see Tarp Perforation and/or Removal).

Notification
The applicator must verbally warn workers of the application.
Fumigant Application signs must be posted on all entrances to the application block.

Fumigant Application signs must conform to the following requirements:
- The printed side of the sign must face away from the treated area toward areas from which people can approach.
- Signs must be clearly legible during entire posting period. The sign must be at least 35 cm by 25 cm in size, and made of substantial material that can be expected to withstand adverse weather conditions. Letters must be at least 7 cm in height.
- Signs must be posted prior to the start of the application (but no sooner than 24 hours prior to application) and remain posted for the duration of the Application Block Period.
- Signs must be removed within 3 days after the end of the Application Block Period.
- Only a certified handler may remove Fumigant Application signs.
- The signs must contain the following information in ENGLISH and FRENCH:
  - The “skull and crossbones” symbol
  - “DANGER”
  - “Area under fumigation, DO NOT ENTER”
  - “Metam sodium Fumigant in USE”
  - The date and time of fumigation
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND STOP WORK TRIGGERS:
The procedures outlined in Table II must be followed to determine whether an air-purifying respirator is required, or if operations must cease.

The respiratory protection and stop work triggers outlined in Table II apply to anyone present in the application block from the start of the application until the Application Block Period expires, or in the buffer zone during the Buffer Zone Period, including emergency personnel, and local, provincial or federal officials.

**Table II. Respiratory Protection and Stop Work Triggers**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>If at any time any handler experiences <strong>sensory irritation</strong> (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose), when not wearing a respirator;</td>
<td>Then EITHER:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• An air-purifying respirator must be worn by all fumigant handlers who remain in the application block and surrounding buffer zone, and air monitoring samples must be collected for MITC at least every 2 hours in the breathing zone of a handler performing a representative handling task. OR • Operations must cease and handlers not wearing an air-purifying respirator must leave the application block and surrounding buffer zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handlers can remove respirators or resume operations provided that:</td>
<td>• Two consecutive breathing-zone samples taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart show that levels of MITC have decreased to less than 0.6 ppm. Samples must be taken at the location where the irritation is first experienced or where sample(s) were greater or equal to 6 ppm, and • Handlers do not experience sensory irritation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>If at any time any handler experiences <strong>sensory irritation</strong> when wearing a respirator, OR a MITC air sample is greater than or equal to 6 ppm</td>
<td>• Operations must cease and handlers must leave the application block and surrounding buffer zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handlers can resume work activities with air-purifying respirators provided that:</td>
<td>• Two consecutive breathing zone samples for MITC taken at least 15 minutes apart are less than 6 ppm at the location where irritation was first experienced • Handlers do not experience sensory irritation while wearing the air-purifying respirator, • Respirator cartridges/canisters have been changed, and • Air monitoring samples must be collected at least every 2 hours in the breathing zone of a handler performing a representative handling task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handlers can resume work activities without air-purifying respirators provided that:</td>
<td>• Two consecutive breathing zone samples for MITC taken at the handling site at least 15 minutes apart show levels of MITC have decreased to less than 0.6 ppm at the location where the irritation was first experienced, and • Handlers do not experience sensory irritation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FUMIGANT AIR MONITORING:**

When using monitoring devices to monitor air concentration levels, a direct reading detection device, such as a colorimetric device (for example, Matheson™, Kitagawa, Draeger™, or Sensidyne™) must be used. The devices must have a sensitivity of at least 0.6 ppm for MITC.

When breathing zones samples are required, they must be taken outside respiratory protection equipment and within a 25 cm radius of the handler’s nose and mouth.

When air monitoring samples must be collected in the breathing zone of a handler performing a representative task, the locations and handler activities sampled must represent the exposure occurring for each handler present in the application block.

**TARP PERFORATION AND/OR REMOVAL:**

The activity of VAPAM HL is increased by the use of a tarp spread loosely over the treated area and secured to prevent removal by wind. If tarps are used, follow buffer zone tables for tarped applications.

Tarps must be perforated (cut, punched, poked, or sliced) by mechanical methods, except for the following situations (where tarps can be perforated manually):

- 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 0.4 hectare or less.
- During flood prevention activities.

Tarps must not be perforated or removed 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, as follows:

- **Early tarp perforation following bedded applications:** Tarp perforation is allowed before the 5 days (120 hours) have elapsed for flood prevention activities.
- **Early tarp removal following broadcast applications:** Tarps may be removed before the required 5 days (120 hours) if adverse weather conditions have compromised the integrity of the tarp, provided that the compromised tarp poses a safety hazard. Adverse weather includes high wind, hail, or storms that blow tarps off the field and create a hazard, for example, tarps blowing into power lines and onto roads. A compromised tarp is a tarp that due to an adverse weather condition is no longer performing its intended function and is creating a hazard.

If tarps are perforated within 14 days after the application is complete, tarp removal must not begin until at least 2 hours after tarp perforation is complete.

If tarps are not perforated or removed within 14 days after application is complete, planting or transplanting may take place while the tarps are being perforated.

Seven days after treatment cultivate area to depth of 5 cm to aerate the soil.

**Additional Requirements for Broadcast Applications:**

- Each tarp panel must be perforated.
- Tarp perforation must be completed before noon.
• Tarps must not be perforated if rainfall is expected within 12 hours.

MANDATORY GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES:
The following Good Agricultural Practices must be followed during all fumigant applications. When indicated, additional Good Agricultural Practices must also be followed for the specified application method.

Tarps (when tarps are used)
• A written tarp plan must be developed and included in the Fumigation Management Plan.
• Tarps must be installed immediately after the fumigant is applied to the soil.
• Once a tarp is perforated, the application is no longer considered tarped.
• Tarps must be checked daily for damage, tears, and other problems.
• Follow buffer zone tables for tarped applications

Weather Conditions
The weather forecast must be checked by the applicator:
- on the day of, but prior to the start of the application, and
- if the application takes longer than 24 hours, on a daily basis.

DO NOT apply if light wind conditions (< 3 km/hr) are forecast to persist for more than 18 consecutive hours from the time the application starts until 48 hours after the application is complete.

DO NOT apply when a temperature inversion is occurring, or is predicted to occur within 48 hours after application is complete, as fumigant vapours may drift. Temperature inversions are weather conditions in which warm air sits above and traps cooler air near the Earth’s surface. The resulting calm air masses at ground level traps vapour in a confined area and 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. Temperature inversions are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or smog. Their presence can also be identified by smoke from a ground source that flattens out below a ceiling layer and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud.

Apply only when the potential for drift to areas of human habitation or areas of human activity (such as houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas) is minimal. Take into account wind speed, wind direction, temperature, application equipment and sprayer settings.

Wind Speed
• For solid set sprinkler applications: Wind speed at the application site must be a minimum of 3 km per hour at the start of the application or forecasted to reach 8 km per hour during the application. The maximum wind speed is 16 km per hour.
• For central pivot applications: Wind speed at the application site must be a minimum of 3 km per hour at the start of the application or forecasted to reach 8 km per hour during the application.
  o When not using a solid stream type nozzle, OR having a release height or spray
height greater than 1.2 metres, OR having 30 lbs. or greater PSI at the sprinkler head, the maximum wind speed is 16 km per hour.

- When using a solid stream, AND having release height and spray height less than 1.2 metres, AND having 29 lbs. or less PSI at the sprinkler head, the maximum wind speed is 40 km per hour.

Soil Conditions, Injection Depth, and Soil Sealing

- Before applying VAPAM HL always cultivate the area thoroughly, breaking up clods and loosening soil deeply and thoroughly. Do this a week before applying VAPAM HL and keep the soil moist, watering if necessary until time to treat. THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT STEP IN APPLYING VAPAM HL with all application methods. Success depends upon how carefully the soil is prepared before application. Cultivate lightly immediately before applying VAPAM HL if the soil has crusted.

- Soil must be in good tilth, free of large clods, and tilled at a minimum to the depth of the treatment zone. 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 harmful conditions for workers and bystanders and limits the efficacy of the fumigant. However, crop residue on the field serves to prevent soil erosion from both wind and water. 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.

- **For shank injection**: The injection point for bedded and broadcast shank injection applications shall be a minimum of 8 cm from the final soil/air interface. Chisel traces must be eliminated following an application. Trash pulled by the shanks to the ends of the field must be covered with tarp or soil following application.

- **For rotary tiller/spray blade**: Apply the product mixture on the soil immediately ahead of the bed-shaping equipment or tiller.

- **For each of these methods**: The soil surface must be sealed immediately after application using one or more of the following methods:
  - Compaction with a bed-shaper, roller, press wheel, coil packer, ring packer, or similar device, OR
  - Covering the treated soil with 8 – 15 cm of untreated soil, OR
  - Applying a minimum of a 0.6 cm of water beginning immediately after application begins and completing the water treatment within 4 hours, OR
  - Covering treated area with a tarp

Soil Temperature

The soil temperature must be between 4°C and 32°C at the beginning of the application. For
shank injection and rotary tiller/spray blade, soil temperature is measured at the depth of injection. For all other applications, soil temperature is measured at a depth of 8 cm. If air temperatures have been above 37°C in any of the three days prior to application, then soil temperature must be measured and recorded in the Fumigation Management Plan. Record temperature at the application depth or 30 cm, whichever is shallower.

Soil Moisture
The soil moisture in the top 15 cm must be between 60% to 80% of available water capacity immediately prior to the application. If there is insufficient moisture throughout the top 15 cm of soil, the soil moisture must be adjusted. If there is adequate soil moisture below 15 cm, soil moisture can be brought to the surface by tillage prior to the application. To conserve existing soil moisture, tillage should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

Soil moisture must be determined by one of the following methods:
- the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Feel and Appearance Method for testing (see Table III below),
- an instrument, such as a tensiometer.

Table III. Overview of the USDA Feel and Appearance Method for Estimating Soil Moisture as Appropriate for Fumigant Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Texture</th>
<th>Soil Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse textured soils</td>
<td>• soil is moist enough to form a weak ball with loose and clustered sand grains on fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fine sand and loamy fine sand)</td>
<td>• darkened color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• moderate water staining on fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• will not ribbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderately coarse textured soils</td>
<td>• soil is moist enough to form a ball with defined finger marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sandy loam and fine sandy loam)</td>
<td>• very light soil/water staining on fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• darkened color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• will not stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium textured soils (sandy clay)</td>
<td>• soil is moist enough to form a ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(loam, loam, and silt loam)</td>
<td>• very light staining on fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• darkened color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• pliable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• forms a weak ribbon between the thumb and forefinger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine textured soils (clay, clay loam, and</td>
<td>• soil is moist enough to form a smooth ball with defined finger marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silty clay loam)</td>
<td>• light soil/water staining on fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ribbons between thumb and forefinger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (most sandy) areas must comply with this soil moisture requirement. 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.

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

**Application and Equipment Considerations for Shank Injection, Rotary Tiller or Spray Blade Applications**

- Do not apply or allow fumigant to spill onto the soil surface.
- Application equipment must be in good working order.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Dry disconnect couplings (closed transfer system) must be installed on tanks and transfer hoses.
- Sight gauges and pressure gauges must be properly functioning.
- Nozzles and metering devices must be the correct size and sealed and unobstructed.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- Each nozzle must be equipped with a flow monitor, for example, mechanical, electronic, or Red-ball type monitor.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- All rigs must include a filter to remove any particulates from the fumigant, and a check valve that is visible to the tractor driver during application to prevent backflow of the fumigant into the pressurizing cylinder.
- Before using a fumigation rig for the first time, or when preparing it for use after storage, the operator must check the following items carefully:
  - Check the filter, and clean or replace the filter element as required.
  - Check all tubes and chisels/shanks to make sure they are free of debris and obstructions.
  - Check and clean the orifice plates.
- Injectors must be below the soil surface before product flow begins.
- **For shank injection only:**
  - All rigs must include a flow meter or a flow monitoring device.
  - All rigs must have a constant pressure system with orifice plates to ensure the proper amount of fumigant is applied.
  - Valves (for example, backflow, shut-off), vacuum relief valves, and low pressure drains must be in place, operational, and leak free.
  - Use only positive displacement pumps. DO NOT use impellors made of brass, aluminum, or galvanized material.

**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 any remaining fumigant prior to lifting injection shanks from the ground.

**Application and Equipment Considerations for Central Pivot and Solid Set Sprinkler Applications**
- Anti-siphon and backflow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.
- Tanks must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.
- Tanks must have sealable covers on access ports.
- Tanks must have proper pesticide labels affixed to them.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam sodium.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, inspection port and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally-closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (for example, diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not operate irrigation systems without safety valves, check valves or other devices to prevent water source contamination or overflow at the nurse tank. Irrigation water treated with VAPAM HL should be maintained on the treated area until the water is absorbed by the soil.
- For central pivot only:
  - Use only positive displacement pumps. DO NOT use impellors made of brass, aluminum or galvanized material

Application and Equipment Considerations for sprinkling can, hose-proportioner and pre-mix applications to limited areas
- Application equipment must be in good working order.
- Tanks must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.
- Tanks must have proper pesticide labels affixed to them.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- All previous materials applied with the system must be cleaned thoroughly prior to fumigant application.
- System must be flushed after application to totally remove all fumigant.
- For Pre-mix only:
  - Tanks must have sealable covers on access ports.
All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam sodium.
Dry disconnect couplings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.
Each nozzle must be equipped with a flow monitor, for example, mechanical, electronic, or Red-ball type monitor.
Nozzles and metering devices are of correct size and are sealed and unobstructed.

Application and Equipment Considerations for Flood Applications

- Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispersing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
- Meter at a steady rate into 19 to 113 cm of water per treated hectare during irrigation. IMPORTANT: Prior to starting the application, always inspect ditches and border areas to ensure containment of the irrigation waters. Apply only into field head ditch. DO NOT APPLY INTO ANY LATERAL DITCHES.
- Backflow prevention devices must be installed and in working order.
- Tanks must be in good condition to ensure product does not spill or leak.
- Dry disconnect couplings (closed transfer system) must be installed on all tanks and transfer hoses.
- Tanks must have sealable covers on access ports.
- Tanks must have proper pesticide labels affixed to them.
- All tanks, hoses, fittings, valves and connections must be serviceable, tightened, sealed and not leaking.
- Use only tanks, hoses and fittings designed to withstand the pressure of the system and resistant to metam.
- For undiluted product, aluminum, brass, copper, galvanized iron, and zinc materials cannot be used.
- To inject fumigant, use a metering system effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the fumigant capable of being fitted with the system interlocking controls.
- Flow rates must be calibrated and checked for each application.
- All previous materials applied with the system must be cleaned thoroughly prior to fumigant application.
- System must be flushed after application to totally remove all fumigant.

APPLICATION METHODS AND RATES

As this product is not registered for the control of pests in aquatic systems, DO NOT use to control aquatic pests. DO NOT contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

DO NOT apply this product through any other type of irrigation system than what is permitted on
this label.

DO NOT apply when wind speed causes non-uniform distribution and/or favours drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift.

Prepare soil carefully in advance, according to directions. After mixing with water do not allow solution to stand for more than 1 hour.

Keep off desirable lawns and plants. Do not apply within 1 meter of the drip line of plants, shrubs or trees.

DO NOT apply in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. If ample ventilation is not available, use an air supplied respirator or gas mask type respirator as per the Personal Protective Equipment section.

DO NOT use in greenhouses where growing plants are present or where fumes may enter nearby houses containing growing plants.

DO NOT tank mix VAPAM HL with other fumigants.

After application observe cultivation, and planting directions carefully. Rinse all equipment with water after each day's use. Disassemble valves and clean carefully.

Protect from temperature below -17°C. Product crystallizes at lower temperatures. Warm or store at higher temperatures and mix to redissolve crystals and assure uniformity before use. Do not warm above 30°C.

**LIMITED AREAS**

For summer and fall treatment of seed beds, plant beds, lawns, greenhouses and other limited areas:

**SPRINKLING CAN METHOD:** Place 0.35 L VAPAM HL in a sprinkling can, fill with water, and sprinkle uniformly over 5 m² of well-prepared soil. Sprinkle immediately with water until soil is sealed, or tarp for 5 days. *Follow Buffer Zone Table A.*

**PRE-MIX:** Add 7.1L of VAPAM HL to 800L water in a drum or tank and agitate. Sprinkle evenly over 100 m² of bed. The VAPAM HL solution may be applied from the drum or tank by using a portable pump or a gear pump attachment on a tractor. Use a fan type nozzle that delivers large size droplets. Do not use solid stream or mist spray. *Follow Buffer Zone Table A.*

**HOSE PROPORTIONER METHODS:** Add 0.71L VAPAM HL to 3L water in a bucket or other container and apply using a hose proportioner (1:15 or 2:20 ratio). Apply to area of 10 m². Continue sprinkling with water until soil is wet to a depth of 7.5 to 10cm. *Follow Buffer Zone Table B.*
SOIL INJECTION: For seed beds, apply VAPAM HL at 0.45 to 0.71 L per 10 m². Space injection shanks 13 - 15 cm apart and inject VAPAM HL 10 - 15 cm into well prepared soil. Follow immediately with a roller to smooth and compact the soil surface. A water seal must be applied immediately (within minutes) after injection. This is done by lightly watering the soil surface, using about 40L per 10 m². Follow Buffer Zone Table C.

ROTARY TILLER, POWER MULCHER, POWER ROLLER OR ROTOVATOR & ROLL

METHODS OF APPLICATION: Spray or sprinkle VAPAM HL immediately in front of equipment. Use 0.71L VAPAM HL in 10L water 10 m². Follow immediately with a roller to smooth and compact the soil surface. Light watering or a tarp after rolling will help prevent gas escape. Follow Buffer Zone Table D.

Best results will be obtained if a plastic cover is spread over the treated area.

FIELD APPLICATION (Where entire area is being treated)

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEM: Use 350 to 670L VAPAM HL per hectare. Meter VAPAM HL at a steady rate into the sprinkler system during the entire irrigation period. Apply in a minimum of 25mm of water per hectare. Avoid making the application if rain is forecast within 24 hours. Follow Buffer Zone Table E, F, or G Central Pivot Irrigation (high, medium or low release) OR Table H for Solid Set Sprinkler Irrigation.

FOR POTATOES to control nematodes, use 372 to 706 L VAPAM HL per hectare. Apply a minimum of 3 cm of water. Use only sprinkler systems that give large droplets to prevent excessive loss. Apply only through central pivot or solid set sprinkler irrigation systems containing antisiphon and check valves which will prevent water source contamination and overflow of the slurry tank. The systems must also contain interlocking controls between the metering device and the water pump to insure simultaneous shut-off. Soil temperature should be in the range of 4 to 30°C. VAPAM HL will only control nematodes which are in the fumigated zone at the time of treatment. Follow Buffer Zone Table E, F, or G Central Pivot Irrigation (high, medium or low release) OR Table H for Solid Set Sprinkler Irrigation.

SOIL INJECTION: For field use, a dosage of 279 to 696L per hectare is recommended. Space injection shanks (blades) 13 - 15 cm apart and inject VAPAM HL 10 - 15 cm into well prepared soil. Follow immediately with a roller to smooth and compact the soil surface. Ensure that there is adequate soil moisture in the top 15 cm (60% - 80% of field capacity) prior to treatment. Otherwise adjust by adding water. Follow Buffer Zone Table I.

CHECK OR FLOOD IRRIGATION: Meter VAPAM HL at a steady rate into water during irrigation. Use 372 to 706 L of VAPAM HL per hectare, depending upon the kind of pest and depth desired, in 7 to 45 cm of water per hectare. Follow Buffer Zone Table J for Check or Flood Irrigation Applications.
FIELD APPLICATION (Bed, Rows and other General Broadcast Applications)

SOIL INJECTION: For injection into pre-formed plant beds, a dosage of 279 to 696 L of VAPAM HL per hectare is recommended (the maximum broadcast equivalent application rate for pre-formed plant beds is 529 L per hectare; Refer to Calculating the Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate section). Space injection shanks (blades) 13 - 15 cm apart and inject VAPAM HL 10 - 15 cm into well-prepared and moist soil. Follow immediately with a soil compacting roller which may be mounted directly behind the injection system to smooth and seal the soil surface. Best results are obtained if a water seal or plastic tarp is spread over the treated area. Follow Buffer zone Table K for Bed or Row Applications OR Buffer Zone Table I for Broadcast Applications.

ROTARY TILLER, POWER MULCHER, POWER ROLLER OR ROTOVATOR & ROLL METHODS OF APPLICATION: Spray or sprinkle VAPAM HL immediately in front of equipment. Use 70.6 L VAPAM HL per each 1000 m$^2$. Follow immediately with a roller to smooth and compact the soil surface. Light watering or a tarp after rolling will help prevent gas escape. Best results will be obtained if a plastic cover is spread over the treated area. Follow Buffer Zone Table L.

SOIL COVERING METHODS: (Bed-over methods). VAPAM HL may be sprayed or dripped onto the soil immediately ahead of bed-shaping equipment at a recommended rate of 350 L to 696 L per hectare (maximum broadcast equivalent rate for bed over-methods is 529 L per hectare; Refer to Calculating the Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate section). Cover the VAPAM HL with soil to a depth of 7 to 15 cm. Follow immediately with a roller to smooth and compact the soil surface. Follow Buffer Zone Table K.

FALL TREATMENT OF TREE REPLANT SITES

SITE PREPARATION: After removing dead or diseased trees and as much of the root system as possible, loosen the soil in the area to a depth of 15 to 20 cm to aid water penetration. Level off the area. Treat during a period of adequate soil moisture (irrigate if necessary). Do not apply to dry soil. When the soil is workable, build a circular basin or ridge 2 m across on the site.

APPLICATION: Add 0.22 L of VAPAM HL to 90 L of water in a drum or tank, agitate and apply to the area. One week after application lightly cultivate the area, taking care not to mix untreated soil with the treated soil. The following spring, one week before planting, dig the hole ready to receive the tree, keeping the soil, removed from the hole, within the treated area. The Buffer Zone is 8 m per treated tree.
TREATMENT OF POTTING SOIL

SPRINKLE METHOD:
1. Spread soil in a smooth layer 10 cm high on concrete or on pre-treated soil.
2. Sprinkle VAPAM HL at rate of 0.25 L in 20 L of water per 10 m² of surface area.
3. Layers can be treated one on top of another.
4. Sprinkle top layer with sufficient additional water to seal the surface, or cover with tarp (plastic, kraft paper, etc.)
   *Follow Buffer Zone Table M.*

CEMENT MIXER:
1. Add VAPAM HL to soil mix at rate of 0.37 L VAPAM HL per m³ of soil, in cement or similar mixer. Mix thoroughly.
2. After soil is treated and piled, sprinkle water over entire surface to seal in gas. Or, cover with tarp (plastic, kraft paper, etc.).
   *The Buffer Zone distance is 8 m.*

SHREDDER:
1. Dilute VAPAM HL in sufficient water to obtain even distribution. As soil is ejected from shredder, spray uniformly on soil stream at a rate of 0.37 L VAPAM HL per m³ of soil.
2. After all soil is treated and piled, apply light water seal to entire surface or cover with tarp (plastic, kraft paper, etc.).
   *The Buffer Zone distance is 8 m.*

FALL TREATMENT OF TOBACCO SEED BEDS

SEED BED PREPARATION: Remove muck layer applied the previous planting season. Spade bed area to a depth of 10 to 15 cm and level surface one week prior to treatment. Add any muck that is required for the next season in a uniform layer on the soil. Muck added after VAPAM HL application may contain weeds, insects or diseases which will not be controlled. To ensure acceptable weed control, maintain greenhouse at a temperature of 18 °C (65 °F) for at least 7 days prior to VAPAM HL application, water to a depth of 7.5 to 10 cm, then maintain soil surface moisture by light sprinkling until time to treat. If a crust forms, rake lightly before applying the VAPAM HL.

APPLICATION: Add 0.71 L of VAPAM HL to 80 L of water in a drum or tank and agitate. Sprinkle evenly over 10 m² of bed. The VAPAM HL solution may be applied from the drum or tank by using a portable pump or a gear pump attachment on a tractor. Use a fan type nozzle that delivers large size droplets. Do not use solid stream or mist spray. Immediately after application, seal VAPAM HL into soil by watering entire treated soil surface. Keep moist to a depth of 7.5 to 10 cm for at least 2 days after application. One week after application, lightly rake the seed bed. Cover entire treated area with tarps or plastic until time of greenhouse use to prevent contamination with seeds and debris. Keep glass in place over the seed bed following treatment. One week before planting, loosen the soil by piercing with a fork (do not stir the soil), and rake the surface lightly just prior to seeding. *Follow Buffer Zone Table N.*
**BAND INJECTION INTO TOBACCO FIELDS**

APPLICATION: Adjust injection chisels to same spacing as the planter. Inject 48.4 to 93.1 L of VAPAM HL per hectare at least 10 to 15 cm below the final transplanting surface. Immediately following application, seal the fumigated strips by bedding or listing with 8 – 15 cm of untreated soil. Before transplanting remove the tops of the beds. Be careful none of the soil falls onto the fumigated portion of the bed. Use the low rate of VAPAM HL for nematode control in light sandy soils. Use the middle rate for nematode control in heavier soils and weed control. Use the high rate for soil borne disease control. *Follow Buffer Zone Table O.*

NOTE: Soil insects may not be effectively controlled with band injection.

**PREVENTION OF ROOT GRAFT TRANSMISSION OF DUTCH ELM DISEASE**

Immediately after a tree is diagnosed as having Dutch Elm Disease, isolate the diseased tree from healthy trees with the VAPAM HL treatment. If a diseased tree is less than 6 m from a healthy elm or has advanced wilt symptoms, it may be necessary to treat at two sites: one between the diseased and the first healthy-appearing tree and one between the first and second healthy-appearing tree. This measure is advisable because the causal fungus may have already passed from the diseased to the first healthy-appearing elm before VAPAM HL was applied. Use VAPAM HL diluted one part to three parts water. Drill holes approximately 2 cm in diameter, 38 cm deep and 15 cm apart on the soil surface. Fill each hole with diluted VAPAM HL to within 5cm of the soil surface.

Make the line of treatment sufficiently long to kill all elm roots of the two adjacent trees that are likely to be root-grafted. The line should extend well beyond the drip line of these trees. When necessary, run an additional treatment line parallel to obstructions, such as driveways and streets, that roots might grow under. Apply the chemical slowly and carefully to avoid overflowing the drilled holes. This will reduce possibility of grass kill. Tamp each hole closed with the heel. Do not make treatment lines closer than 2 m to shrubs or 11 m to other tree species. A small circle of grass is usually killed around each point of injection but after 4 to 6 weeks the dead areas may be reseeded or resodded. *The buffer zone distance is 8 m surrounding the treated area.*

**SYMPHYLAN CONTROL**

Soil should be in good seed bed condition to a depth of 20 to 25 cm. Maintain adequate moisture during spring season. Treat during July - August when symphylans are in the upper soil surface. Apply 163.8 L of VAPAM HL per hectare using blade or chisel injector. Inject below level of symphylan concentration, usually 15 - 20 cm. Pack soil immediately after application with a roller or other suitable equipment. *Follow Buffer Zone Table P.*

**SAFETY GERMINATION TEST**

The following test can be carried out to establish when it is safe to use any soil following treatment.
Take a minimum of 6 random samples from the treated area. For large areas, take 15 samples for each hectare. These samples must be representative of the whole area and the depth of soil treated. Where the area treated is large, the samples may be bulked, then well-mixed and re-sampled. Samples should be taken down to the depth at which incorporation was made.

Put the soil into glass jars or similar non-porous containers. These should be about half filled. Level the soil, moisten if necessary, add moistened cotton pads or filter paper and sprinkle with cress seed. Carefully seal the top of the jars with screw tops or polyethylene held on with rubber band. Prepare a similar test sample using untreated soil. Place the jars in a warm room where germination should occur in approximately 48 hours, at which time they should be checked. Residues of the product are still present if there is any suppression of germination or discolouration of sprouting cress in the treated soil when compared with the untreated sample. In that case, the time before planting should be extended for a further few days. An additional aeration may help speed up removal of the gases from the soil.

Repeat the Safety Germination Test until the cress seeds germinate evenly in all the jars. It is then safe to plant in the soil.

**CULTIVATION AND PLANTING AFTER APPLICATION**

Do not seed earlier than 21 days after application when tarping method is used.

AFTER FALL APPLICATION: One week after application, lightly cultivate the area taking care not to mix untreated soil with the treated soil. The following spring repeat the cultivation one week before planting.

AFTER SUMMER APPLICATION: One week after application, the soil surface should be lightly cultivated to break up crusting and promote drying of the soil. This cultivation may be repeated as necessary. To avoid reinfecting treated soils, cultural practices should be such that untreated soils are not mixed with treated soils. On well-drained soils of light to medium texture which are not wet or cold following summer application, planting may take place 21 days following treatment.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: If soils are heavy or especially high in organic matter or remain wet and/or cold (below 16 °C) following application of VAPAM HL, a minimum interval of 30 days after application should be observed. Where dosages are greater than 0.71L per 10 m², wait at least 60 days after application.

During cold and/or wet weather, frequent shallow cultivations may aid the escape of VAPAM HL from the soil. If in doubt, transplant a seeding plant and examine for injury before planting crop.

**Buffer Zone Requirements**

- A buffer zone must be established for every fumigant application.
- A buffer zone is an area established around the perimeter of each application block. The following describes the buffer zone requirements:
o The buffer zone must extend outward from the edge of the application block perimeter equally in all directions.
o The Buffer Zone Period begins at the start of the application and lasts for a minimum of 48 hours after the application is complete.
o Only fumigant handlers, emergency personnel, and local, provincial, or federal officials performing inspection, sampling, or other similar official duties may be in the buffer zone during the Buffer Zone Period.
o All non-handlers, including field workers, nearby residents, pedestrians, and other bystanders, must be excluded from the buffer zone during the Buffer Zone Period except for transit (i.e., vehicular and bicycle traffic) through the buffer zone.

Buffer Zone Proximity
Before the start of the application, the applicator must determine whether the buffer zone will overlap any other metam sodium (or other MITC generating pesticides) buffer zone(s).

To reduce the potential for off-site movement from multiple fumigated fields, buffer zones from multiple metam sodium (or other MITC generating pesticides) application blocks must not overlap UNLESS a minimum of 12 hours have elapsed from the time the earlier application(s) is complete until the start of the latter application.

In addition, only for Low Release Height-Solid Stream Central Pivot Applications:
• Before the application begins, the applicator must determine whether the application block or its resulting buffer will overlap with a buffer that is already in effect.
• To reduce the potential for off-site movement from multiple fumigated fields, buffer zones from multiple metam sodium application blocks may not overlap UNLESS:
  o Both application blocks are treated using low release height-solid stream central pivot systems. The 12 hour waiting period does not apply in this instance. NOTE: Under this exception, buffer zones may only overlap with those from application blocks that are not within the same field (i.e., application blocks must be in separate fields that are treated with a different central pivot rig also equipped with low release height etc.) For buffers from application blocks within the same field to overlap, 12 hours must elapse from the completion of the first application until the start of the subsequent application.
  o Emergency preparedness and response measures specified in the label have been implemented if there are any homes, businesses, or property not within the control of the fumigator within 90 metres of each buffer zone.

Buffer zones must not include buildings used for storage (such as sheds, barns, garages) UNLESS these buildings are not occupied during the Buffer Zone Period and do not share a common wall with an occupied structure.

Buffer zones must not include residential areas (for example, employee housing, private property), buildings (for example, commercial, industrial), outdoor residential areas (for example, lawns, gardens, play areas) and other areas that people may occupy, UNLESS:
• 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
• re-entry by occupants and other non-handlers must not occur until:
  o the Buffer Zone Period has ended, and
  o no sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) is experienced upon re-
Buffer zones may not include agricultural areas owned/operated by persons other than the owner/operator of the application block, UNLESS:

- the owner/operator of the application block can ensure that the buffer zone will not overlap with a metam sodium (or other MITC generating pesticides) buffer zone from any adjacent property owners, except as provided for above, and
- the owner of the other property provides written agreement 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 public or private roadways and rights of way UNLESS:

- the area is not occupied during the Buffer Zone Period, and
- entry by non-handlers is prohibited during the Buffer Zone Period, except for transit (i.e., vehicular and bicycle traffic) through the buffer zone.

**IMPORTANT:** Buffer zones are not permitted to include bus stops or other locations where persons wait for public transit.

Buffer zones must not include any other publicly owned and/or operated areas such as parks, sidewalks, permanents walking paths, playgrounds and athletic fields UNLESS:

- the area is not occupied during the Buffer Zone Period,
- entry by non-handlers is prohibited during the Buffer Zone Period, and
- written permission to include the public area in the buffer zone is granted by the appropriate provincial/territorial and/or local authorities responsible for management and operation of the area.

**Restrictions for Difficult to Evacuate Sites**
Difficult-to-evacuate sites include schools (preschool to grade 12), provincial/territorial-licensed daycare centers, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, hospitals, in-patient clinics, and prisons.

No fumigant application with a buffer zone greater than 90 m is permitted within 400 m of difficult to evacuate sites unless the site is not occupied by children, students (preschool to grade 12), patients, or prisoners during the application and the 36-hour period following the end of application.

No fumigant application with a buffer zone of 90 m or less is permitted within 200 m of the difficult to evacuate sites unless the site is not occupied during the application by children, students (preschool to grade 12), patients, or prisoners and the 36-hour period following the end of application.

**Posting Requirements for Buffer Zones**
Posting of Buffer Zone signs 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 applicator must ensure compliance with local/provincial laws and regulations.

Buffer Zone signs must conform to the following requirements:
• The printed side of the sign must face away from the application block toward areas from which people could approach.
• Signs must be clearly legible during entire posting period. The sign must be at least 35 cm by 25 cm in size, and made of substantial material that can be expected to withstand adverse weather conditions. Letters must be at least 7 cm in height.
• Signs must be posted prior to the start of the application (but no sooner than 24 hours prior to 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.
• Only a fumigant handler may remove Buffer Zone signs.
• The Buffer Zone signs must contain the following information in ENGLISH and FRENCH:
  o The “Do not walk” symbol
  o “DO NOT ENTER except for vehicular or bicycle traffic”
  o "Metam sodium VAPAM HL Fumigant BUFFER ZONE"
  o The date and time the Buffer Zone Period is over
  o The name, address, and telephone number of the applicator
• Exception: If multiple contiguous blocks are fumigated within a 14-day period, the entire periphery of the contiguous blocks’ buffer zones may be posted. Buffer Zone signs must be posted no sooner than 24 hours prior to the start of the first application. The signs must remain posted until the last Buffer Zone Period expires and signs must be removed within 3 days after the Buffer Zone Period for the last block has expired.
Calculating the Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate:

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

- litres of product per treated hectare
- strip or bed bottom width (cm)
- center-to-center row spacing (cm)
- application block size (hectares)

Litres of product per treated hectare is the ratio of total amount of product applied to the size of the total area treated (for example, 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 × width) of each treated bed bottom or strip that is located within the application block as shown by the black areas in Figure 1 (for example, black areas are 0.6 ha 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 area within the perimeter of the fumigated portion of a field (including furrows, irrigation ditches, roadways). The perimeter of the application block is the border that connects the outermost edges of total area treated with the fumigant product.

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

\[
\text{Broadcast equivalent rate} = \frac{\text{Strip or bed bottom width (cm)}}{\text{Center-to-center row spacing (cm)}} \times \frac{\text{Litres of product/treated hectare applied in the strip or bed}}{\text{Application block size}}
\]

The bed width must be measured from the bottom edge 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.

Figure 2. Center Row Spacing
Sample broadcast equivalent rate calculation

Assumptions:
- Application method is shank bedded. Beds are tarped following application.
- Strip/Bed width is 80 cm (measured at the bottom of bed)
- Center-to-center row spacing is 160 cm
- 696 litres of product per treated hectares is applied in the beds
- Total application block size is 4 hectares
- Ditch in the middle of application block is 0.1 hectare
- Area of strips/beds and row spacing is 3.9 hectares

\[
\text{broadcast equivalent application rate (L product/ha)} = \frac{\text{bed width (cm)}}{\text{center-to-center row spacing (cm)}} \times \frac{\text{area of beds plus row spacing (ha)}}{\text{application block size (ha)}} \times \frac{\text{L product/ha applied in the bed}}{696 \text{ L product/ha}}
\]

\[
\text{broadcast equivalent application rate (L product/ha)} = \frac{80 \text{ cm}}{160 \text{ cm}} \times \frac{3.9 \text{ ha}}{4.0 \text{ ha}} \times 696 \text{ L product/ha} = 339.3 \text{ L product/ha}
\]
**Buffer Zone Distances**

Buffer zone distances must be calculated based on the buffer zone look-up tables provided on this label, using the broadcast equivalent application rate, see Calculating the Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate section) and the size of the application block. Where applicable, round up to the nearest block size. Applications are prohibited for rates and block sizes that exceed what is presented in the buffer zone tables.

Eight (8) metres is the minimum buffer distance regardless of site-specific application parameters.

If the buffer zone distance, after applying all applicable buffer zone credits (see Buffer Zone Credits section), is greater than 0.8 km (800 metres) then the application is prohibited.

**Table A.** Buffer zone distances (metres) for sprinkling can and pre-mix methods for limited areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate</th>
<th>≤ 0.4 ha (≤ 4000 m²)</th>
<th>0.5 ha (5000 m²)</th>
<th>1 ha (10,000 m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.35 L/5 m²; 7.1 L/100 m²</td>
<td>111</td>
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</table>

**Table B.** Buffer zone distances (metres) for hose proportioner method for limited areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate</th>
<th>≤ 0.4 ha (≤ 4000 m²)</th>
<th>0.5 ha (5000 m²)</th>
<th>1 ha (10,000 m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.71 L/10 m²</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table C.** Buffer zone distances (metres) for soil injection method for limited areas:

<table>
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<th>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate</th>
<th>≤ 0.4 ha (≤ 4000 m²)</th>
<th>0.5 ha (5000 m²)</th>
<th>1 ha (10,000 m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.45-0.71 L/10 m²</td>
<td>8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Table D.** Buffer zone distances (metres) for rotary tiller, power mulcher, power roller, rotovator and roll methods for limited areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate</th>
<th>≤ 0.4 ha (≤ 4000 m²)</th>
<th>0.5 ha (5000 m²)</th>
<th>1 ha (10,000 m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.71 L/10 m²</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Table E. Buffer zone distances (metres) for central pivot irrigation application (high release) application method.

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<th>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate (L/ha)</th>
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</table>

*a* For central pivot and lateral move irrigation equipment which are 1) release height or spray height greater than 2.4 metres, AND 2) there is greater than 30 lbs psi at the sprinkler head.

### Table F. Buffer zone distances (metres) for central pivot irrigation application (medium release) application method.

<table>
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<th>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate (L/ha)</th>
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</table>
a For central pivot and lateral move irrigation equipment which are 1) release height or spray height less than 2.4 metres, AND 2) there is 29 lbs psi or less at the sprinkler head, AND 3) there are no end guns.

Table G. Buffer zone distances (metres) for central pivot irrigation application (low release) application method.a

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate (L/ha)</th>
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<th>4</th>
<th>8</th>
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<td>397</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>549</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a For central pivot and lateral move irrigation equipment which are 1) release height or spray height less than 1.2 metres, AND 2) there is 29 lbs psi or less at the sprinkler head, AND 3) the application system produces a solid stream (for example, drizzle boom/Smart Drop®), AND 4) there are no end guns.

Table H. Buffer zone distances (metres) for solid set sprinkler irrigation applications.

<p>| Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate (L/ha) | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 350-393                                     | 25  | 29| 37| 43| 46| 61| 84 | 107| 130| 153| 168| 183| 199| 214| 229| 244|
| 394-432                                     | 27  | 33| 43| 50| 54| 77| 109| 134| 159| 191| 210| 229| 244| 260| 275| 290|
| 433-481                                     | 30  | 36| 43| 48| 61| 92| 134| 161| 187| 229| 252| 275| 290| 305| 321| 336|
| 482-520                                     | 32  | 39| 53| 64| 69| 107| 159| 187| 216| 267| 294| 321| 336| 351| 366| 381|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate (L/ha)</th>
<th>Block Size (hectares)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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Table I. Buffer zone distances (metres) for soil injection broadcast (untarped) application method.²
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### Table J. Buffer zone distances (metres) for check or flood applications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate (L/ha)</th>
<th>Block Size (hectares)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>679-688</td>
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<tr>
<td>689-696</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*If a water seal is applied for soil injection application (broadcast, untarped), the buffer zone distance is 8 m for all application rates and block sizes.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate (L/ha)</th>
<th>Block Size (hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1  2  3  4  6  8  10 12 14 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 48</td>
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<tr>
<td>531-550</td>
<td>73 87 108 122 129 164 187 211 234 269 304 339 374 409 444 479 514 584</td>
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<td>74 89 110 124 132 167 191 215 239 274 310 346 381 417 453 489 524 596</td>
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<td>561-570</td>
<td>76 90 112 127 134 171 195 219 243 280 316 353 389 426 462 499 535 608</td>
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<td>571-579</td>
<td>77 92 114 129 137 174 199 223 248 285 322 360 397 434 471 508 545 620</td>
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<tr>
<td>580-589</td>
<td>79 94 117 132 139 177 203 228 253 291 329 367 404 442 480 518 556 631</td>
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<tr>
<td>590-599</td>
<td>80 96 119 134 142 181 206 232 258 296 335 373 412 451 489 528 566 643</td>
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<td>600-609</td>
<td>82 97 121 137 145 184 210 236 262 302 341 380 420 459 498 538 577 655</td>
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<tr>
<td>610-619</td>
<td>83 99 123 139 147 187 214 241 267 307 347 387 427 467 507 547 587 667</td>
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<tr>
<td>620-639</td>
<td>85 101 125 142 150 190 218 245 272 313 353 394 435 476 516 557 598 679</td>
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<td>640-648</td>
<td>86 103 128 144 152 194 221 249 277 318 360 401 442 484 525 567 608 691</td>
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<td>649-658</td>
<td>88 104 130 146 155 197 225 253 282 324 366 408 450 492 535 577 619 703</td>
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<td>689-698</td>
<td>93 111 139 157 165 211 241 271 300 346 391 435 481 526 570 616 661 751</td>
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<tr>
<td>699-706</td>
<td>95 113 141 159 168 214 244 275 305 351 397 442 488 534 580 625 671 762</td>
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Table K. Buffer zone distances (metres) for soil injection (beds or rows) and soil covering (bed-over method) application methods (tarped and untarped).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate (L/ha)</th>
<th>Block Size (hectares)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>≤ 156</td>
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<td>157-166</td>
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<td>167-186</td>
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<td>256-274</td>
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<td>275-284</td>
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<td>374-383</td>
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<tr>
<td>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate (L / ha)</td>
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<td>384-393</td>
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<td>512-520</td>
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<tr>
<td>521-529</td>
<td>49</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table L. Buffer zone distances (metres) for rotary tiller, power mulcher, power roller, rotovator and roll methods for field applications to beds, rows or broadcast (tarped and untarped).
### Table M. Buffer zone distance (metres) for treatment of potting soil sprinkle method.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate</th>
<th>≤ 0.4 ha (≤ 4000 m²)</th>
<th>0.5 ha (5000 m²)</th>
<th>1 ha (10,000 m²)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.25 L/ 10 m²</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>51</td>
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### Table N. Buffer zone distances (metres) for fall treatment of tobacco seed beds.

<table>
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<th>Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate</th>
<th>Block Size (hectares)</th>
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<td>L/ha</td>
<td>≤0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49-58</td>
<td>0.049-0.058</td>
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<tr>
<td>59-68</td>
<td>0.059-0.068</td>
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<td>69-78</td>
<td>0.069-0.078</td>
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<td>79-97</td>
<td>0.079-0.097</td>
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<td>98-107</td>
<td>0.098-0.107</td>
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<td>108-117</td>
<td>0.108-0.117</td>
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<td>118-127</td>
<td>0.118-0.127</td>
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<td>128-137</td>
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<td>138-147</td>
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<tr>
<td>148-156</td>
<td>0.148-0.156</td>
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<td>157-166</td>
<td>0.157-0.166</td>
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<tr>
<td>167-186</td>
<td>0.167-0.186</td>
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<tr>
<td>187-196</td>
<td>0.187-0.196</td>
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</table>
Table O. Buffer zone distance (metres) for band injection into tobacco fields.

| Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate (L/ha) | ≤ 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 56 | 64 |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 48.4 – 93.1                                 | 8     | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 23 | 31 | 39 | 46 | 54 | 65 | 77 | 88 | 100| 107| 115| 134| 153|

Table P. Buffer zone distance (metres) for symphylan control.

| Broadcast Equivalent Application Rate (L/ha) | ≤ 0.5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 163.8                                       | 8     | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8   | 8  | 8  | 8  | 8  | 8  | 8  | 8  | 8  | 8  | 8  | 8  | 10 | 11 | 13 |
**Buffer Zone Credits**

The buffer zone distances (from the buffer zone look-up tables) for metam sodium applications can be reduced by the percentages listed in Table IV, if the conditions outlined below are met. Credits may be added, but cannot exceed 80%.

**IMPORTANT:** The buffer zone distance is a minimum of 8 metres regardless of the buffer zone credits available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Credit Type</th>
<th>Buffer Zone Distance Reduction (%)</th>
<th>Condition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tarp</td>
<td>10-30 %</td>
<td>See <a href="http://www.tarpcredits.epa.gov">www.tarpcredits.epa.gov</a> for a list of tarps that have been tested and determined by the US EPA to qualify for buffer reduction credits. Only tarps listed on this website qualify for buffer reduction credits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil organic content</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>If the organic content of soil in the application block is ≥1%-2%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>If the organic content of the soil in the application block is &gt;2%-3%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>If the organic content of the soil in the application block is &gt;3%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil temperature</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>If the soil temperature is measured to be 10°C or less. Temperature measurements must be recorded at the application depth or at a soil depth of 30 cm, whichever is shallower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil clay content</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>If the clay content of the soil in the application block is greater than 27%.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example of buffer calculations if a credit is applicable**

If the buffer zone is 15 m, and the application qualifies for a buffer zone reduction credit since the soil organic content is 1.5%, then the buffer zone can be reduced by 10% (i.e., reduced by 1.5 m based on the following calculation: 15 m – [15 m x 10%] = 13.5 m.

If the buffer zone is 15 m 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 3 m based on the following calculation 15 m - (15 m x 20%) = 12 m.

**Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures:**

If the buffer zone is 8 m, then the Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures are not applicable.

If any of the conditions outlined in Table V apply, either the directions for Fumigant Site Monitoring or the directions for Response Information for Neighbours must be followed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Emergency Preparedness and Response Measures are triggered if ...</th>
<th>Buffer zone distance is</th>
<th>Residents and businesses are located</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;8 to ≤ 30 m</td>
<td>Within 15 m from the outer edge of the buffer zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;30 to ≤ 60 m</td>
<td>Within 30 m from the outer edge of the buffer zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;60 to ≤ 90 m</td>
<td>Within 90 m from the outer edge of the buffer zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;90 m or if buffer zones overlap</td>
<td>Within 90 m from the outer edge of the buffer zone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fumigation Site Monitoring
From the start of the fumigant application until the Buffer Zone Period expires, the applicator must monitor for sensory irritation (tearing, burning of the eyes or nose) 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:
- one (1) hour before sunset,
- during the night,
- one (1) hour after sunrise, and
- during daylight hours.

Implement the emergency response plan stated in the Fumigation Management Plan immediately if a handler conducting air monitoring experiences sensory irritation.

Response Information for Neighbours
The applicator 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 no more than 4 weeks. If the application does not occur when specified, the information must be delivered again. The response information must include:
- The location of the application block.
- The fumigant(s) applied including the active ingredient, name of the fumigant product(s), and the Product Registration Number.
- Contact information for the applicator and property owner/operator.
- Time period in which the fumigation is planned to take place.
- 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 neighbours can be accomplished through mailings, door hangers, or other methods that will effectively inform people in residences and businesses within the required distance from the edge of the buffer zone.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN:
The applicator must include in the Fumigation Management Plan a written emergency response plan that identifies:
- evacuation routes,
- locations of telephones,
- contact information for first responders,
- local and provincial health and environment authorities, and
- emergency procedures/responsibilities (for example, 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/seal failure or complaints, or other emergencies.
FUMIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prior to the start of application, the applicator must verify that a site-specific Fumigation Management Plan (FMP) exists for each application block.

The Fumigation Management Plan must be prepared by the applicator or the site owner/operator.

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

The applicator must ensure the Fumigation Management Plan is at the application block during all handling activities.

In addition, the applicator must complete a Post-Application Summary within 30 days after the application is complete.

Instructions for Preparation of a Fumigation Management Plan
Each site-specific Fumigation Management Plan must contain the following elements:

1. **Applicator information**: name, phone number, certificate/license number, date of certification/licensing, specify if commercial or private applicator, employer name, and employer address.

2. **General site information**:
   - Application block location, address or global positioning system (GPS) coordinates.
   - Name, address, and phone number of owner/operator of the application block.
   - Map, aerial photo, or detailed sketch showing:
     - application block location,
     - application block dimensions,
     - buffer zones dimensions,
     - property lines,
     - roadways, rights-of-ways, sidewalks, permanent walking paths and bus stops,
     - 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 site.

3. **General application information**:
   - Target application date/window
   - Fumigant product name of fumigant
   - Product Registration Number

4. **Tarp plan (if tarps are used)**:
   - Schedule for checking tarps for damage, tears, and other problems
   - Equipment/methods used to perforate tarps
   - Target dates for perforating tarps
   - Target dates for removing tarps

5. **Soil Conditions**:
   - Description of soil texture and moisture in application block
- Method used to determine soil moisture
- Soil temperature measurements (only required if air temperatures were above 37°C in any of the days prior to the application)

6. **Buffer zones:**
- Application method
- Injection depth (if applicable)
- Application rate from the buffer zone look-up table on label
- Application block size from the buffer zone look-up table on label
- Buffer zone credits applied and measurements taken (if applicable)
- Buffer zone distance
- Description of areas in the buffer zone that are not under the control of the owner/operator of the application block. If buffer zones extend onto areas not under the control of the owner, the written agreement must be attached to the Fumigation Management Plan.

7. Details of the *Emergency Response Plan* as described in the *Emergency Response Plan* section of this label.

8. **Posting of Fumigant Treated Area and Buffer Zone:**
- Person(s) who will post and remove (if different) Fumigant Treated Area and Buffer Zone signs

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

10. **Handler (including applicator) Information and Personal Protective Equipment:**
- Name, address and phone numbers of handlers
- Names, addresses, and phone numbers for employers of handlers
- Date of certification/licensing recognized by the provincial or territorial pesticide regulatory agency for each handler
- Applicable handler personal protective equipment.

11. **Air monitoring plan:**
- Indicate whether operations will cease, or continue with use of an air-purifying respirator, in the case sensory irritation is experienced
- For monitoring the breathing zone:
  - representative handler tasks to be monitored
  - monitoring equipment to be used
  - timing of the monitoring

12. **Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs):**
- Identify applicable mandatory Good Agricultural Practices

13. **Pesticide product labels and material safety data sheets (MSDS):**
- Ensure that pesticide product labels and material safety data sheets are on-site and readily available for employees to review.

**Instructions for Preparation of Post-Application Summary**

The Post-Application Summary must contain the following elements:

1. **Application Information**
   - Actual date and time of the application
   - Application rate
   - Size of application block

2. **Weather conditions**
   - Summary of the weather during application and the 48-hour period after the application is complete, including:
     - wind speed, and
     - air stagnation advisory (if applicable).

3. **Tarp damage and repair information (if applicable):**
   - Date of tarp damage discovery
   - Location and size of tarp damage
   - Description of tarp, tarp seal and/or tarp equipment failure
   - Date and time of tarp repair completion

4. **Tarp perforation/removal details (if applicable):**
   - Date and time tarps were perforated
   - Date and time tarps were removed
   - Record if tarps were perforated and/or removed early (as per conditions specified on the label). Describe the conditions that caused early tarp perforation and/or removal.

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

6. **Description of incidents, equipment failure, or other emergency and emergency procedures followed (if applicable).**

7. **Air monitoring results:**
   - When sensory irritation was experienced:
     - Date, time, location, and handler task/activity where irritation was observed
     - Resulting action (for example, 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)
     - Resulting action (for example, cease operations, continue operations with air-purifying respirators)

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

9. **Deviations from the Fumigation Management Plan**
   - For example, changes in emergency response actions, changes in handler information, changes in handlers responsible for completing emergency tasks, and changes in communication between applicator, owner/operator, and other handlers.

**Record keeping procedures**

The owner/operator of the application block as well as the applicator must keep...
signed copies of the site-specific Fumigation Management Plan and the Post-Application Summary for 2 years from the date of application.

**NOTICE TO USER**

This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the Pest Control Products Act to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label. The user assumes the risk to persons or property that arises from any such use of this product.

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