

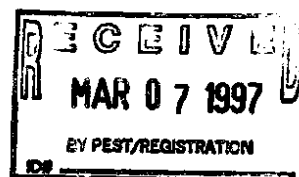
DowElanco

Telone*

Soil Fumigant

A Guide to Application

*Trademark of DowElanco



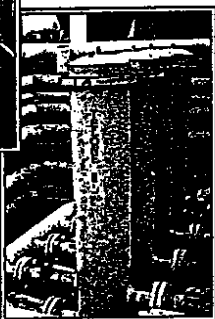
A Commitment to Quality and Stewardship.

DowElanco strives to be a good steward of Telone® soil fumigant, handling it responsibly and in a way that maintains product quality from manufacturing through distribution. At every point our goal is to handle Telone with care.

This Guide to Application is one more way of ensuring that users handle and apply Telone in a responsible way that provides maximum benefits.



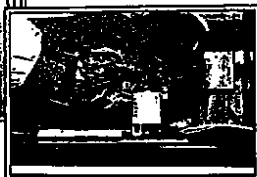
At bulk terminals, rail car loads of Telone are transferred with care and attention to quality.



The purity of Telone is maintained with large, in-line filters as it flows from rail cars into bulk storage tanks.



Samples of Telone are taken from each incoming load to test for product integrity.



In the lab, trained technicians conduct a series of tests to verify quality.

Trademark of DowElanco
Telone is a Restricted Use Pesticide.

Table of Contents.

Nematodes and other soilborne pests: How they damage your crop	2-3
Fumigation: Effective control with Telone soil fumigant	4-5
Application: Proper field conditions and timing for fumigation	6-9
Equipment: To get the most from fumigation	10-13
Soil Sealing: To keep the fumigant where it works	14-15
Calibration: Adjusting your fumigation system	16-17
Transferring Telone: For proper handling	18-23
Safety Precautions: Responsible stewardship of Telone	24-25
Maintenance: Maintaining fumigation equipment	26
Approved Uses	27
Materials To Use With Telone	28

Nematodes and Other Soilborne Pests

Damaging crop potential.

Plant parasitic nematodes live underground and reach a size of only $\frac{1}{16}$ " to about $\frac{1}{8}$ " long. But these microscopic, threadlike roundworms can destroy crop potential and cause substantial losses in yield and quality.

Some 2,200 species of nematodes attack plants. Capable of multiplying at an alarming rate, one female nematode can lay 500 eggs every 30 days and multiply into 24 million nematodes in one season.

The nematode feeds by puncturing the plant cell with a hollow, needle-like stylet and injecting enzymes to pre-digest its contents. This dissolves the cell contents, leading to lesions surrounding the feeding site. Nematode feeding can also cause abnormal cell enlargement, gall formation, root distortion, root tip injury, excessive root branching and other forms of abnormal development.

Nematodes can stunt the plant by reducing its ability to take water and nutrients from the soil. This leads to nutrient deficiency and water stress symptoms above ground. Nematodes can also cause less visible disruptions of plant metabolism, reflected in reduced yields and crop quality.

Two basic types of root parasitic nematodes feed on crops:

- 1) Endoparasitic nematodes enter and feed within the root system. Typical examples include the root knot, lesion and cyst nematodes.
- 2) Ectoparasitic nematodes feed exclusively from outside the root tissue. Typical examples include stunt, stubby root, sting and citrus nematodes.

Providing entry points for diseases.

Nematodes predispose plants to diseases by reducing plant vigor and providing entry points for other pathogens. Soilborne fungi and bacteria threaten a plant's life and can cause extensive damage and yield loss.

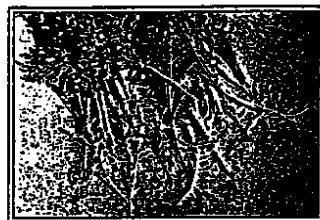
Insects can damage roots.

Symphytans (centipede-like insects) can be serious pests, feeding on roots and other below-ground parts of

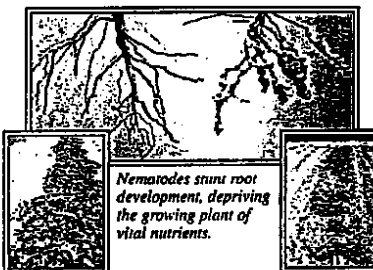
How They Damage Your Crop.



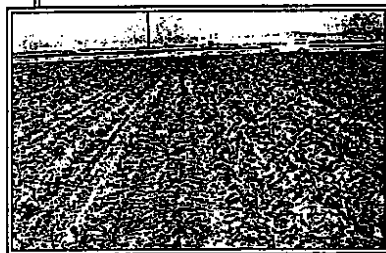
Nematodes can decrease the value of potatoes.



An infestation of nematodes can result in twisted, enlarged and deformed carrots.



Nematodes stunt root development, depriving the growing plant of vital nutrients.



As nematodes eat away a crop's potential, they hamper growth and reduce plant height.

How Nematodes Spread
Nematodes thrive under continuous cropping and short rotations. Tillage tools spread nematodes throughout infested fields and even carry them into new fields. Nematodes also spread through irrigation water drawn from sources fed by the runoff of infested fields.



Microscopic root knot nematodes feed within a plant's root system, sapping the life from a once-healthy crop.



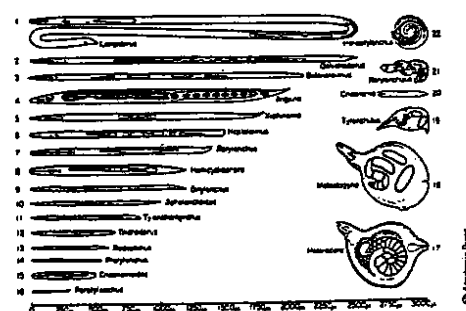
Reniform nematodes feed outside the root tissue and produce up to six generations in one growing season.

A soil test can help identify whether or not a field has nematode problems.

Know your nematode problem.

The following table lists many important plant-damaging nematode parasites and their host crops:

PLANT PARASITIC NEMATODES		COMMON NAME											
COMMON NAME	GENERIC NAME	Asparagus	Beans	Corn	Cotton	Cucumbers	Garlic	Grain	Legumes	Onions	Potatoes	Soybeans	Tomatoes
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Bean	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Corn	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Cotton	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Cucumbers	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Garlic	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Grain	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Legumes	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Onions	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Potatoes	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Soybeans	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Tomatoes	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Beans	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Corn	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Cotton	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Cucumbers	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Garlic	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Grain	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Legumes	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Onions	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Potatoes	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Soybeans	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Tomatoes	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Beans	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Corn	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Cotton	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Cucumbers	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Garlic	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Grain	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Legumes	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Onions	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Potatoes	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Soybeans	<i>Asparagus</i>												
Tomatoes	<i>Asparagus</i>												



Relative sizes of nematodes. Plant parasitic species range in length from $\frac{1}{16}$ " to about $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

many plants. Most commonly found in moist soils with high organic content, symphytans move up and down in the soil as temperatures and water levels fluctuate. They can be hard to detect.

Wireworms can also damage crops. Hard to detect, they move up and down in the soil similar to symphytans.

Testing for nematodes.

A soil test can help identify whether or not a field has nematode problems. With reniform nematodes in particular, there may not be any symptoms other than depressed yields. Soil testing helps identify specific nematode species and establish population levels on a field-by-field basis.

For best results, take soil samples when nematode populations peak, immediately following the susceptible crop. (Samples may also be taken prior to the growing season. But, then treatment decisions should be based on available threshold levels.)

One composite sample of 20 to 30 cores should be taken for each 10 to 20 acres in a field. Sample in a "W" pattern.

Most types of nematodes live in the top two feet of the soil, so sampling to a depth of 6"-18" will generally give a good idea of the overall population.

Obtaining accurate results from soil tests requires care in taking and handling soil samples. Common causes of error include:

- Not taking enough samples.
- Sampling in an inconsistent pattern.
- Improper storage and shipping.
- Not taking post-treatment and/or pre-harvest samples to determine the need for additional pest management practices.

Samples should be kept cool and promptly delivered to the laboratory since only live nematodes show up in soil tests.

Use a reputable laboratory and submit all samples to the same laboratory. If using different laboratories, eval results carefully, since reporting procedures vary.

Testing for other soil pests.

Wireworms and symphytans can be sampled using sifting screens (wireworms can also be bailed). Take soil samples at the depth where a pest most likely lives at that time of year. Post-treatment and/or pre-harvest sampling is recommended to determine the need for additional pest management practices.

Fumigation

The value of Telone.

Telone soil fumigant economically and effectively controls many types of nematodes, viruses, bacteria, soil insects and fungi.

Applied as a pre-plant soil treatment, Telone protects valuable vegetable, field and nursery crops as well as planting sites for citrus trees, deciduous fruit trees, nut trees, berry bushes and vines. By reducing nematode populations, Telone gives plants time to establish a healthy root system that can support them throughout the growing season.

Telone will control pests in the soil treatment zone at the time of fumigation. It will not control pests introduced into the soil treatment zone after fumigation from sources such as contaminated soil, equipment, irrigation water, planting material and nematodes that migrate up from below and from outside the fumigation zone.

How fumigation works.

Nematodes live in the thin film of water that surrounds all soil particles. To control them, treatment must reach into their aqueous habitat and remain in contact with them at a strong enough concentration for an adequate length of time to deliver a lethal dose.

Injected into the soil as a liquid, Telone quickly volatilizes into a gas and permeates the soil mass. As a gas, it reaches nematodes and fungi by moving through air spaces in the soil mass and dissolving into the film of water that surrounds soil particles.

Effective pest control with Telone depends not only on its basic toxicity, but also on methods of application, rate of diffusion, degree of water solubility, adsorption and decomposition rate in the soil.

When to fumigate.

Many factors affect the decision to fumigate. It may be essential to fumigate as a regular practice when growing high-value cash crops (e.g., root cosmetic crops) due to the high risk of losing a precious stand and big investment in production costs. In other crops,

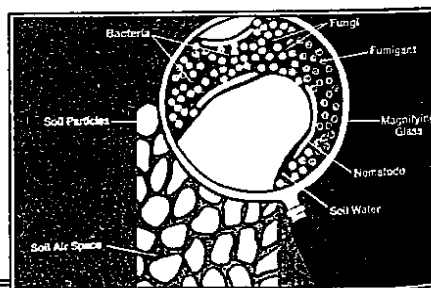
Effective Control with Telone soil fumigant.



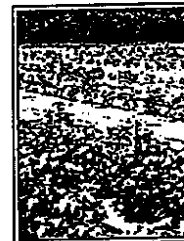
Telone made the difference between a damaged crop and a high-quality, high-yielding crop.



Telone reaches nematodes by moving through air spaces in the soil mass, dissolving into the film of water that surrounds soil particles.



Treated vs. untreated peanuts. On the left, broadcast-applied Telone. On the right, no treatment. Telone controls nematodes and helps keep peanuts healthy.



Results of cotton treated with Telone in-row (foreground) and untreated check (background).



Treated vs. untreated. On the left, healthy tobacco roots result from Telone application. On the right, roots from untreated tobacco suffer from severe nematode damage.

Plant parasitic nematodes controlled by Telone.

- Asa (Dolichodorus spp.)
- Burrowing (Radopholus spp.)
- Citrus (Tylenchulus spp.)
- Cyst (Heterodera spp.) e.g., sugar beet, soybean, carrot and wheat
- Dagger (Xiphinema spp.)
- Lance (Hoplaimus spp.)
- Pin (Paratylenchus spp.)
- Reniform (Rotylenchulus spp.)
- Ring (Criconemoides spp.)
- Root knot (Meloidogyne spp.) e.g., M. arenaria, M. javanica, M. chirovoti, M. hapla
- Root lesion or meadow (Pratylenchus spp.)
- Needle (Longidorus spp.)
- Sheath (Hemicyclophora spp.)
- Spiral (Helicoverlenchus spp., Scutellonema spp., Rotylenchus spp.)
- Sting (Belonolaimus spp.)
- Stubby root (Trichodorus spp.)
- Stylet (Tylenchothymus spp.)

when pre-plant pest populations indicate levels likely to cause economic damage, treatment becomes a worthwhile investment — and possibly an economic necessity.

By combining information about pest species and populations, crop value, field history and yield expectations, a grower can make treatment decisions most likely to produce the maximum return on investment.

Fumigation vs. contact nematicides.

Fumigants reach nematodes by moving primarily through soil air spaces and dissolving in soil water — a very effective way to control nematodes. Contact nematicides must come in direct contact with nematodes. Their ease of application and flexibility may make them an attractive option. But contact nematicides may only prove effective under certain climate, field and economic conditions. For optimum nematode control, use Telone.

Telone C-17 soil fungicide and nematicide aids in control of these typical diseases.

- Soil rot (soil pox) of sweet potatoes
- Verticillium wilt of mint
- Pink root of onions
- Granville (bacterial) wilt, black root rot, and black shank diseases of tobacco
- Pod rot of peanuts

Examples of nematode/disease interactions that can be controlled with Telone II.

- Root-knot nematode/fusarium wilt of cotton
- Lesion nematode/verticillium wilt
- Stubby root/corky ringspot of potatoes
- Ring nematodes/bacterial canker of stone fruits

Root-damaging insects controlled by Telone.

- Symphylans
- Wireworms

Deep-rooted weeds.

At higher rates, Telone can effectively reduce populations of deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and bind weed.

Application

Application timing.

Telone can be applied at any time of the year when soil conditions permit. Conditions that allow rapid diffusion of the fumigant as a gas through the soil normally give best results. Because Telone does not provide residual control of soil pests, it should be used as a preplant application before each crop.

Since nematodes won't repopulate a field without a host plant, you can apply Telone in the fall and effectively control nematodes for a spring-planted crop.

Soil temperature.

When you apply Telone, soil temperature must be between 40°F and 80°F at the depth of injection. When temperatures drop below 40°F, gas diffuses slower and applying Telone is not recommended.

Soil moisture.

The soil must be moist from 2" below the soil surface to at least 12" deep as determined by the feel method. The amount of moisture needed in this zone will vary according to soil type. The surface soil generally dries very rapidly and should not be considered in this determination.

If there is insufficient moisture at the 2" to 6" depth, the soil moisture must be adjusted before or during injection. If irrigation is not available and there is adequate soil moisture below 6", it may be brought to the surface by disking or plowing before or during the injection. To conserve existing soil moisture, pretreatment or treatment tillage practices should be done as close to the time of application as possible.

For fields with more than one soil texture, soil moisture content in the lightest textured (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

Proper Field Conditions for Fumigation.

Tips for early fumigation.

In crop areas where appropriate, apply Telone in fall or winter and beat the rush of spring field work. Tests show that under proper application conditions, early fumigation controls nematodes and diseases as effectively as spring application. Telone can be applied in row or broadcast.

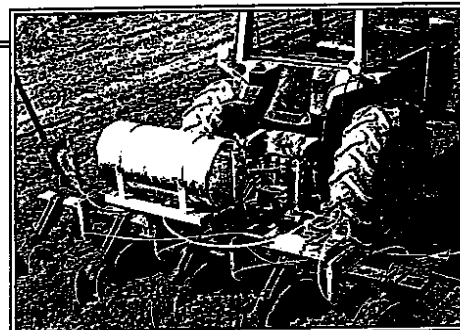
1) Broadcast for easier field management.

Broadcast fumigation gives you a jump on field work in the spring, without having to manage fall-formed beds. Broadcast-fumigated fields remain flat until just ahead of transplanting, giving you more equipment options to control winter flushes of weeds and incorporate PPI herbicides, insecticides and fungicides.

2) In-row application.

If you build beds early and apply Telone in the row, set your bedder to throw up a higher and wider bed than you would for spring fumigation. Heavy winter rains can erode early-formed beds, and this allows for possible bed settling.

Broadcast fumigation gives you a jump on field work in the spring, without having to manage fall-formed beds.



3) Control winter weed flushes in the row.

Make sure weed flushes don't get out of control with in-row application. If weed root masses get too large, it may be difficult to destroy them (using chemicals, cultivation or both) without damaging bed structure or bringing contaminated soil into the planting zone. Some growers prefer a chemical burn-down with Roundup™ herbicide before weeds get large and at least 30 days before transplanting to comply with label directions. A power tiller or rolling cultivator can be used to remove weed flushes on existing beds. However, be extremely careful not to contaminate the bed by pulling up untreated soil.

If you build beds early and apply Telone in the row, set your bedder to throw up a higher and wider bed than you would for spring fumigation.

4) Freshen fall/winter beds.

Set your power tiller or rolling cultivator to freshen early-fumigated row ridges without damaging the shape of the bed, and without bringing contaminated soil into the planting zone.

5) Apply PPI pesticides.

With early in-row fumigation, PPI herbicides, fungicides and insecticides must be incorporated into the bed — a process you can do when freshening early-fumigated row ridges. With broadcast fumigation, you can broadcast-incorporate chemicals with a finishing disk or power tiller. Or, you can row-incorporate into formed ridges. Be sure to follow all label directions.

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 you do not know how to determine the soil moisture content of the area to be treated, consult your local extension service or soil conservation service specialist or pest control adviser (ag consultant) for assistance.

In general, no irrigation should immediately precede subsoiling or fumigation; however, when irrigation is available and surface soil moisture conditions are not likely to provide an adequate seal against fumigant loss, a very light sprinkler irrigation to wet the top 1" to 2" of soil may be used to bring soil moisture content to the desired level.

The following descriptions will aid in determining acceptable soil moisture conditions by the "feel method." For coarse soils (sand and loamy sand), there must be enough moisture to allow formation of a weak ball when compressed in the hand. Due to soil texture, this ball is easily broken with little disturbance. In loamy, moderately coarse, or medium textured soils (coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, and fine sandy loam), a soil sample with the proper moisture content can be formed into a ball which holds together with moderate disturbance, but does not stick between the thumb and forefinger. Fine textured soils (clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, sandy clay loam and clay), should be pliable and not crumbly, but should not form a ribbon when compressed between the thumb and forefinger.

The amount of soil moisture directly influences the movement of Telone through the soil air space. This affects the volume of soil treated and potentially the rate of reinfestation. In coarse-textured soil, such as sand, the maximum moisture level may be slightly higher due to larger soil air space. The opposite is true for fine-textured soils.

Keeping fumigant in soil water (where nematodes live) increases efficacy and reduces the chance for vapor to leave the soil and enter the atmosphere causing unwanted air emissions.

Application

Soil preparation.

Telone works best in seedbed-ready soils free of clods and undecomposed plant material. Since Telone is drawn to organic matter, excess plant material is likely to impair the effectiveness of your fumigation. Excess debris in soil also can clog fumigation chisels and may harbor pests that will not be controlled by fumigation. Little or no crop residue should be present on the soil surface for effective fumigation.

In soils where compaction occurs in the treatment zone, till deeper than the plow pan for good fumigant penetration. This can be done as a pre-treatment operation or during application.

Soil type and texture.

To be effective, Telone must be able to move unrestricted through a continuous series of air spaces. Lack of air space severely limits movement of fumigant, resulting in less than satisfactory control of soil pests.

Coarse-textured soils, such as sand or sandy loams, tend to contain larger pore spaces than do fine-textured soils such as clays or peat soils. In fine-textured soils, the small pore space can restrict the diffusion of the fumigant. Fine-textured soils may also require a longer pre-plant interval.

Fumigant placement.

Inject Telone at least 12"-20" below the final soil surface (measured from the bottom of the outlet tube). Deeper placement is recommended when fumigating soil is to be planted to deep-rooted plants, such as perennial fruit and nut crops, or to control deeply distributed pests. After fumigation, all soils should be thoroughly sealed.

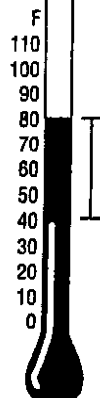
Take precautions against reinfestation.

As a pre-plant treatment, fumigants can only be expected to control the populations that are present in the zone of fumigation at the time of treatment. Care

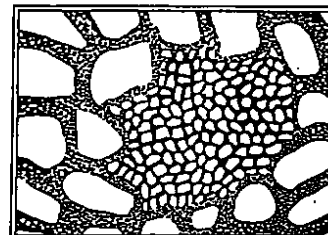
Proper Field Conditions and Timing for Fumigation.



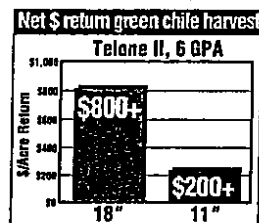
To reach nematodes where they live, inject Telone at least 12"-20" below the final soil surface (measured from the bottom of the outlet tube). Deeper placement is recommended when fumigating soil is to be planted to deep-rooted plants, such as perennial fruit and nut crops, or to control deeply distributed pests.



When you apply Telone, soil temperature must be between 40°-80°F at the depth of injection.



Compacted and cloddy soils have tightly compressed particles that hinder the movement and effectiveness of Telone.



As these studies indicate, it pays to inject Telone deep enough to be effective against your nematode pressure.

Telone works best in seedbed-ready soils free of clods and undecomposed plant material.



After fumigation, care must be taken to prevent recontamination of the field with sources such as contaminated irrigation water.

must be taken to prevent recontamination of the field. Growers should beware of contamination sources such as movement of equipment, spreading of contaminated manure or use of infected seed. Another common problem to control is moving soil from untreated areas into a treated area.

Other possible sources of contamination include irrigation water, wind-blown soil and deep nematode or insect populations outside the effective zone of fumigation.

Soil fumigation interval.

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

After the fumigation interval, to prevent phytotoxicity (potentially killing plants due to undissipated fumigant), allow the fumigant to dissipate completely before planting the crop. Under optimum soil conditions for dissipation, wait 1 week for each 10 gallons/acre. To hasten dissipation, especially if heavy rains or low temperatures occur during the treatment period, till the soil to the depth of fumigant application. Use a knife-like chisel without turning the soil to reduce the possibility of recontaminating the treated soil. Dissipation is usually complete when the odor of Telone is no longer evident at the application depth. Seed may be used as a bioassay to determine if Telone is present in the soil at concentrations sufficient to cause plant injury. Do not plant if the odor of Telone is present within the zone of fumigation.

Application rates.

Your rate of Telone will vary according to variables that include:

- Rotational pattern with a non-host crop.
- Field history and nematode levels.
- Yield potential.
- Broadcast or row treatment.

Consult the appropriate label and your DowElanco

Specialist for more details on the proper rate of Telone for your specific crop and conditions.

Restricted entry interval.

Only the following handler tasks may be performed in the treated area within 5 days after the application is complete:

- Assessing/adjusting the soil seal.
- Assessing pest control, application technique or application efficacy.
- Sampling air or soil for Telone.

Applicator tank.

Application tanks should be stainless steel, mild steel, or polyethylene. Metal tanks will corrode if Telone residues remain in the tank in the off-season. Flush the tank with diesel fuel or other petroleum-based liquid after use. Polyethylene tanks must be less than 6 years old and exhibit no signs of cracking or other deterioration. Polyethylene is not acceptable as a storage vessel. All Telone transfers to and from the tank must use dry-disconnects on all transfer hoses.

Bottom filling of tanks is preferred. Top filling may be used only if an internal dip tube extends from the fill port to within 6 inches of the tank bottom. The tube must be grounded with the tank exterior and mounting frame.

Plumbing attached to the tank below the fluid level must have manual shutoff valves in addition to dry-disconnects. External sight gauges should be equipped with shutoff valves so that pipes to the sight gauge can be shut off in case of a break or leak.

Delivery and metering systems.

The pumping system can be driven by ground, hydraulics, PTO or electric. Systems which use inert gases to pressure transfer the fluid are possible but require special attention to tank, valves and other components. Consult with DowElanco if such a system is desired.

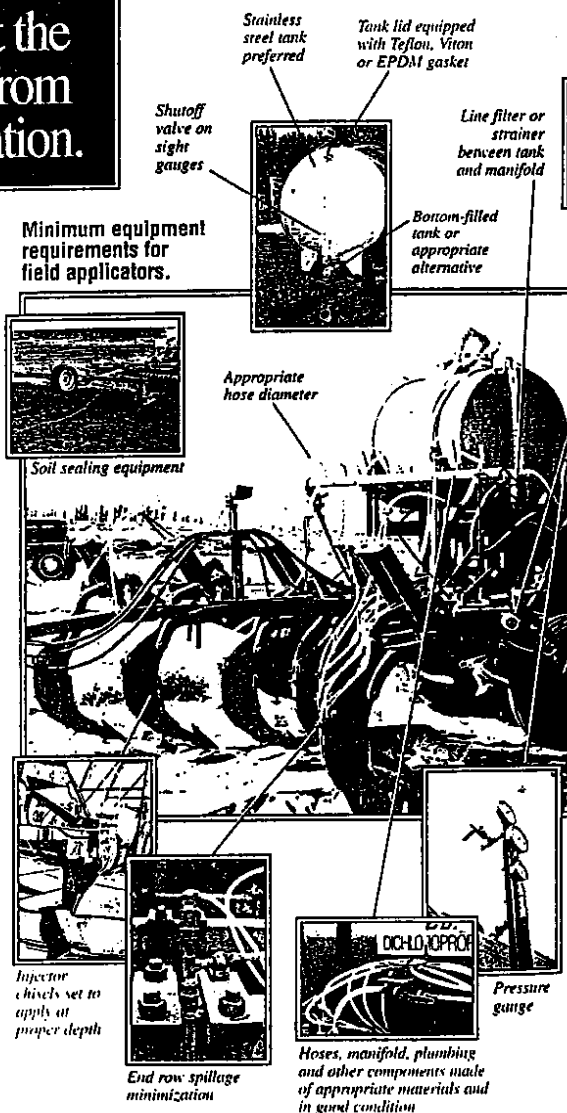
Metering can be accomplished by use of fixed orifices, positive displacement pumps, or variable control systems as long as they provide consistent, accurate application. This includes the ability to provide an even distribution across the implement as well as the correct total volume per acre.

Keep operating pressures as low as possible (preferably less than 30 psig) to minimize the potential for leaks or broken hoses. Operating pressure should take into account pressure drops caused by valves, lines and orifices.

The most basic delivery and metering system will include fixed orifices, a pressure regulator to control flow by adjusting the line pressure, and a pressure gauge

To Get the Most from Fumigation.

Minimum equipment requirements for field applicators.



visible from the tractor seat during application.

The best systems will self-adjust for speed variations and provide indications to the driver of any flow problems in individual shanks. Individual shank monitoring can be accomplished with variable flow indicators such as Redball® from Custom Ag Products. Some systems utilize speed-sensing and self-adjusting flow valves to keep application constant and provide useful information such as rate per acre, total gallons applied, speed, flow rate or acres treated. Vendors of such systems include Raven Industries, Micro-Trak and Dickey-John.

Electrical components on metering and monitoring must adhere to the following guidelines: Motors must meet Class 1, Division 2 standards of the National Electrical Code #70. Meters and control valves may be standard design if they are non-arc producing and are sealed. Electrical junctions may be in standard enclosures if the enclosure is sealed. Enclosures are not required for connections which are soldered and sealed in shrink coverings, or have mated connections which seal the connection from exposure to vapor and are designed to prevent unintentional disengagement. Twisted wire connections are not allowed. Wiring must be "Extra Hard Usage" as defined by NEC #70, or as an alternative, may be standard wiring if sheathing or other protection is provided.

Selecting the proper hose diameter.

Distance from shutoff to shank exit (in.)	Hose interior diameter (in.)	Volume per shank (oz.)	Volume per 7 shank applicator (oz.)
18	1/4	0.49	3.40
18	1/4	0.13	0.86
18	3/8	0.03	0.21
30	1/4	1.00	7.00
30	1/4	0.13	0.86
30	3/8	0.03	0.21

Note: Small shank diameters will decrease the volume of liquid below the check valve that can drip from the shank. Actual drip volume is much smaller than shown because much will exit the shank below the soil while the implement is still being raised out of the ground.

In California:

Application systems must also be nitrogen padded and must include a vapor recovery system, vacuum relief and pressure relief valve on tank, liquid level sensor or tape, or sight gauge with self-closing shut-off valve, system purge and shank purge.

against abrasion, pinching or other abuse.

Injection knives/chisel shanks.

The most common injection system is a metal tube welded to the trailing edge of a forward swept knife. The outlet of the tube must be slightly higher than the bottom of the knife.

Minimizing end row spillage.

Product spillage at the end of rows should be minimized. A flow shutoff device must be placed at, or as near as practical, to the discharge point of the fluid to limit spillage which may occur when the knife is raised from the ground. This may include a ball, poppet, or diaphragm check valve, or a full flow shutoff device such as an electric or pneumatically-actuated valve. Check valves placed above the orifice may improve performance. An alternative to shutoff devices is a purge system which clears the line of all liquid.

Shank check valve performance may also be improved by:

- 1) Isolating the upstream pressure by placement of a main line shutoff or bypass valve prior to the manifold.
- 2) Limiting lines from the manifold to the shank shutoff device to 1/4" or less.

The volume of fluid in the tube below the shank shutoff device should be minimized by using the smallest diameter tubing which can accommodate the expected range of application rates. Tubing from the manifold to the discharge point cannot exceed 1/4" in diameter. In most cases a 1/4" or less inside diameter tube below the shank shutoff device is sufficient.

Tubing and hoses must be high-density or cross-linked polyethylene, nylon, Teflon, or polypropylene.

Tool bar and sealing device.

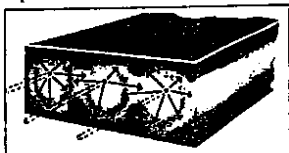
A V-type tool bar with chisel shanks is the most common implement. Limit the tool bar size and number of shanks to maintain the desired depth with the horsepower available.

All application rigs must utilize a sealing device to maintain the Telone in the target soil area (see pages 14-15 for more details).

Equipment

Broadcast.

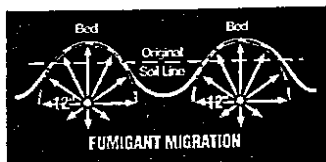
Fumigation of the entire application zone. Commonly applied with a bottom plow, flip plow, switch plow or chisel plow with ripper-type forward-sweep shanks spaced at 12-24". The outlet spacing should generally be equal to the application depth.



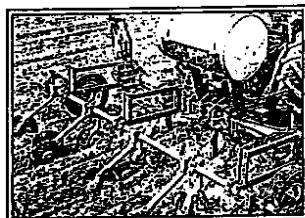
Broadcast application

Row.

Fumigation of only the band of soil in the row where the crop will be planted. Commonly applied with a ripper-bedder. Plant the seed about 4" to one side of the chisel furrow when using one chisel per row. The fumigant must be placed at least 12" from the nearest soil/air interface.

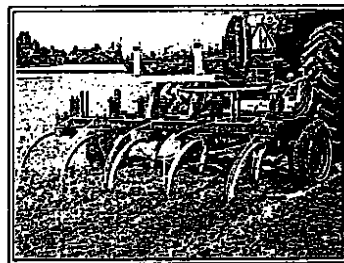


Row treatment

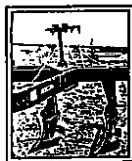


Ripper bedder equipped with PTO pump and metering system. Tank can be mounted on the implement.

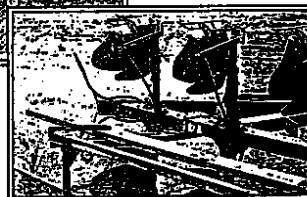
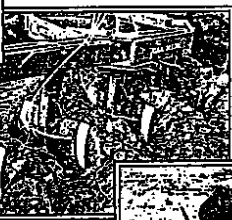
Choosing Row or Broadcast.



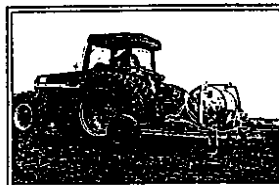
Chisel plow equipped with PTO pump and metering system.



Switch plow equipped with PTO pump and metering system. From the manifold, hoses drop down behind bottoms.



Flip plow with application hoses routed behind the moldboards. A "T" assembly allows the Telone to drop to the opposite set of moldboards when the plow flips over.



Rippers equipped with ground-driven pumps.



Pump Systems.

1) PTO pump (roller-type).

- Power takeoff-driven.
- Simple construction, simple maintenance and moderate cost.
- Provides wide choice of application rates by varying pressure and metering discs.

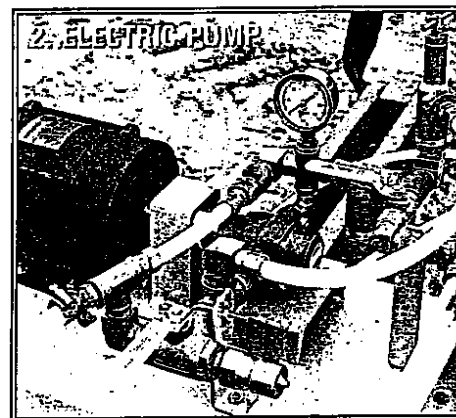
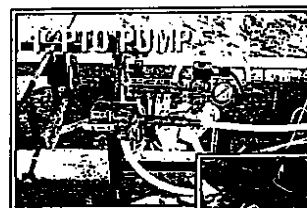
- Can be plumbed to refill applicator tank.
- Calibration adjusts by changing orifice plates.
- Must travel at known and constant speed.

2) Electric pump.

- Driven by tractor electrical system.
- Flexibility in pump location and hook-up.
- Frees PTO for other jobs.
- Motor and electrical components must be manufactured and assembled to meet the 1993 National Electrical Code governing requirements for transfer and application of flammable products.

3) Ground-driven pump.

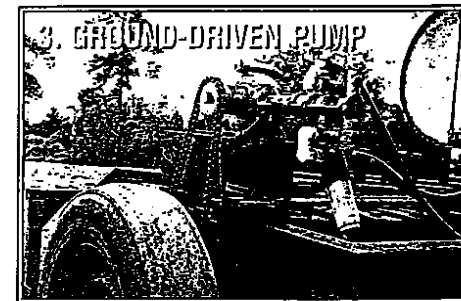
- Positive-displacement pump powered by a chain-driven drive wheel.
- Allows moderate speed variation without affecting your application rates.
- Easy to change calibration.
- Requires external pump to refill application tank.



Pump Suppliers

Reddick Fumigants
RWY 64 West
P.O. Box 391
Williamston, NC 27892
919-792-1613

Coastal Chemical Corp.
P.O. Box 856
Evans Street Exit
Greenville, NC 27835-0856
1-800-635-1389
919-756-1126



Soil Sealing

Since Telone turns into a gas when injected, it must be properly sealed into the soil to maintain an effective dose to control nematodes or other pests. (Dose relates to the concentration of Telone in the soil and the length of time the concentration is maintained.)

Telone is injected into soil by chisels. As these chisels move through the soil, they leave a chisel "trace" or weak area in the soil. The chisel trace usually fills with soil and is not visible. However, the trace behind the chisel can contain more air space than the soil between chisels, providing a path of least resistance for the gas to move up and out of the soil.

If fumigant moves up and out of the soil too fast, the dose in the soil between chisels can be reduced. As a result, a smaller volume of soil is actually treated, allowing faster reinfestation of pests into the treated zone.

The most important step in keeping fumigant in the ground is to seal the soil by eliminating the chisel trace and compacting the soil surface which helps minimize emission of 1,3-D into the atmosphere.

Immediately after application, use a disk or similar device to disrupt the chisel trace and then follow with a compression device such as a ring-roller or culti-packer.

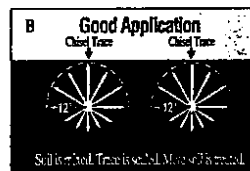
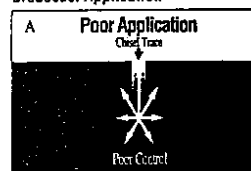
Even when applications utilize tarping to aid in the sealing operation, it is critical to eliminate the chisel trace between the depth of placement and tarp. If this is not done, the fumigant will move very quickly to the surface where the tarp restricts its movement. While the soil surface may be effectively treated, the total volume of soil treated below the tarp will be reduced.

To check your field for proper sealing, try to force a shovel handle or probe into the soil in an attempt to find the chisel trace. If it easily presses in more than a couple of

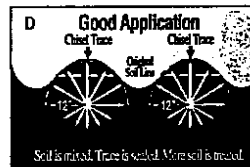
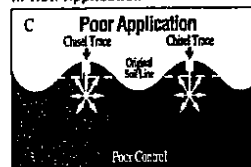
To Keep the Fumigant in the Ground Where it Controls Pests.

The value of eliminating the chisel trace.

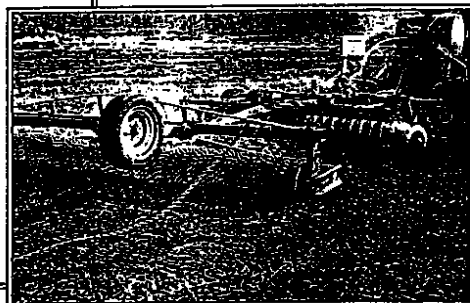
Broadcast Application



In-Row Application



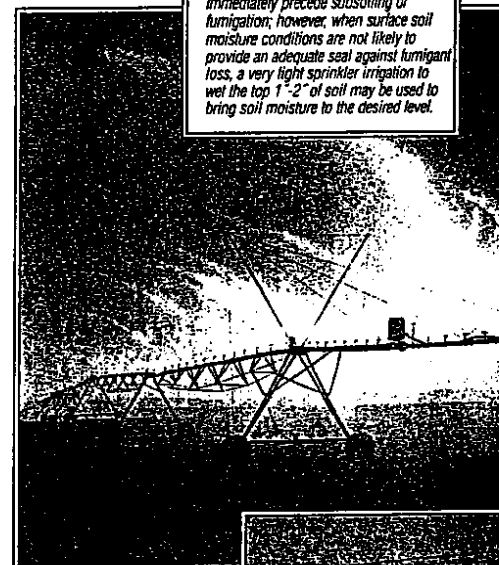
If Telone moves up and out of the soil too fast, as shown in figures A and C, the dose achieved in the soil between the chisels is reduced. Figures B and D illustrate the impact of good placement and sealing practices on soil fumigation.



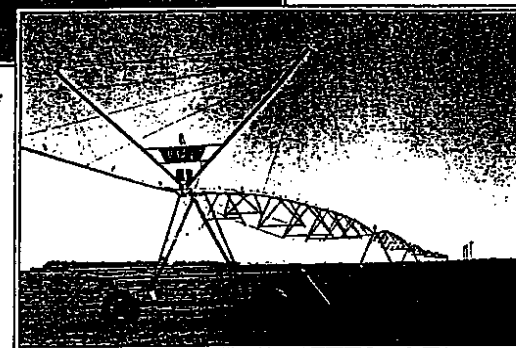
Since Telone turns into a gas when injected into the ground, it needs to be properly sealed into the soil. Make sure you completely eliminate your shank trace. Immediately after application, use a disk or similar device to disrupt the chisel trace and then follow with a compression device such as a ring-roller or culti-packer.

Tips for better soil sealing.

1. Apply Telone under proper soil conditions. Telone works best in seedbed-ready soils free of clods and crop residue. Applying Telone under too wet conditions can prevent the knife trace from sealing, allowing fumigant to escape. Wet soils also reduce lateral diffusion, causing a higher concentration of fumigant in the knife trace.
2. Inject Telone 12"-20" below the final soil surface.
3. Use the appropriate implement or application equipment to ensure the best possible elimination of the chisel trace and compaction of the soil surface.
4. In general, no irrigation should immediately precede subsiding or fumigation; however, when surface soil moisture conditions are not likely to provide an adequate seal against fumigant loss, a very light sprinkler irrigation to wet the top 1"-2" of soil may be used to bring soil moisture to the desired level.



When surface soil moisture conditions are not likely to provide an adequate seal against fumigant loss, a very light sprinkler irrigation to wet the top 1"-2" of soil may be used to bring soil moisture to the desired level.



If you plan to plant a cover crop (e.g., cereal grains, grasses) to reduce erosion over winter in fumigated fields, read the label for Telone and follow the proper soil fumigation interval.

inches, the application may benefit by another sealing operation.

Managing erosion with an overwinter cover crop.

Fall soil fumigation requires the same soil preparation as other times of the year (i.e., seedbed-ready soil free of clods and undecomposed plant material). It also requires proper soil sealing.

If you plan to plant a cover crop (i.e., cereal grains, grasses) to reduce erosion over winter in fumigated fields, read the label on Telone and follow the proper soil fumigation interval. Leave soil undisturbed at least 7 days after application of the fumigant. A longer undisturbed interval is required if the soil becomes cold or wet, and/or for deep-rooted tree, shrub and vine planting sites.

After the fumigation interval, to prevent phytotoxicity, allow the fumigant to dissipate completely before planting the crop. Under optimum soil conditions for dissipation, 1 week for each 10 gallons/acre is recommended. To hasten dissipation, especially if heavy rains or low temperatures occur during the treatment period, till the soil to the depth of fumigant application. Use a knife-like chisel without turning the soil to reduce the possibility of recontaminating the treated soil.

Dissipation is usually complete when the odor of Telone is no longer evident at the application depth. Seed may be used as a bioassay to determine if Telone is present in the soil at concentrations sufficient to cause plant injury. Do not plant if the odor of Telone is present within the zone of fumigation.

It is best to calibrate with Telone. Water has different physical properties. You must use conversion charts if water is used, or your application rate will be wrong. Also, water in the system must be flushed completely from the system or corrosion may occur quickly.

P.010

Transferring Telone

General practices.

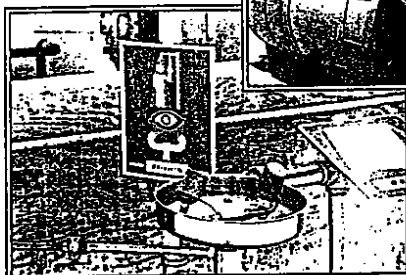
When transferring Telone, follow these procedures, rules and precautions:

- All federal, state, and local rules or regulations must be observed.
- Because Telone has a flash point of 83°F (28°C) and therefore is classified as a "flammable liquid" and is used in locations where "flammable liquids are handled, processed, or used, but in which the vapors will normally be confined within the closed systems...and can escape only in case of accidental rupture..." storage and handling of Telone must conform to certain requirements of the following:
 - National Electrical Code (Class 1, Division 2)
 - National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code
 - Uniform Fire Code (UFC)
 - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements
 - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements
- In part, these regulations require:
 - Bottom outlet valves on tanks
 - Emergency relief valves on tanks
 - Fire resistance of valves
 - Sources of ignition must be eliminated. Unnecessary engines must be shut down, smoking in the area suspended, and bonding cables attached between the involved vehicles.
 - Personnel necessary to the transfer operation must be provided with approved personal protective equipment (see "PPE Requirements" pg. 25).
 - Tractor tanks must be of steel or stainless steel. Any tanks used to transport bulk products on public roads shall meet all federal, state and local transportation requirements. Non-code tanks can only be transported if completely empty.
 - During transfer of Telone to the tractor tank, the vehicles must be parked in a manner that minimizes any chance of movement, provides a neat hose arrangement without coils or sharp bends, and allows either good visibility of the tractor tank gauges from the pumping control point or easy, sure communication between an observer and the operator.
 - Emergency wash water, soap and towel must be easily available, and eye wash bottles must be placed in a readily available position just outside the immediate work area.
 - The transfer operation must be performed in daylight or in a well-lit area at night. Good general illumination is necessary so that all elements of the operation may be visually monitored. Hand-held lanterns or flashlights do not provide suitable lighting.

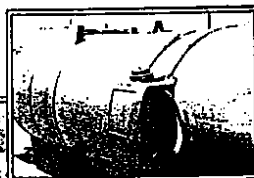
For Proper and Safe Handling.



Requirements for storage and handling of Telone include tanks with bottom outlet valves and emergency relief valves. Valves should be fire resistant.

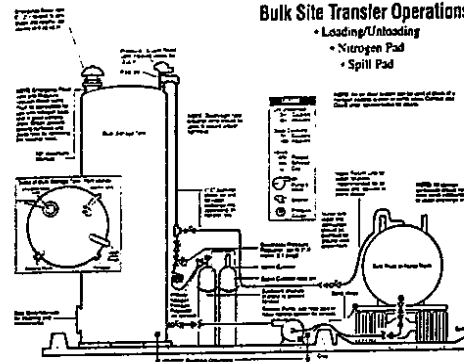


When transferring Telone, emergency wash water, soap and towel must be easily available.



Bulk Site Transfer Operations

- Loading/Unloading
- Nitrogen Pad
- Spill Pad



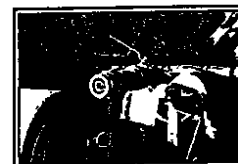
Before loading Telone, put on all required personal protective equipment.



Attach electrical bonding cables before connecting liquid transfer line.



Securely connect liquid transfer lines, making sure there are no leaks.



The truck loading connection must be provided with a dry-disconnect adapter and cap (Kamvalok or equivalent).



Be sure trucks and tanks are properly labeled for Telone soil fumigant and placarded to meet DOT rules.



Pumps, hoses and other fittings on a truck used to transfer Telone should be in good operating condition.

General loading requirements for DOT equipment.

- Put on all required personal protective equipment and make connections in the following order:
 - a. Electrical bonding cable.
 - b. Liquid transfer line.
- The tanks are clean. For example, they should not contain residues of other chemicals or solid matter. Tanks must be absolutely dry. Small amounts of water could initiate a corrosive condition.
- The tanks are properly labeled for Telone and placarded meeting DOT rules.
- The pumps, hoses, and other fittings on the truck are in good operating condition.

Note: Hoses must have dry-disconnects.

- There is no aluminum, magnesium, zinc, cadmium, or alloy containing aluminum or magnesium in any part of the system will contact Telone.

Note: Galvanized materials must not be used.

- The tanks must be provided with a bottom connection for loading and unloading. Top loading of flammable liquids is not recommended, but if top loading is used, a dip tube must extend to the bottom of the tank (maximum 3 to 5 inches above) to prevent free-fall of the liquid. To avoid static buildup, the initial filling rate must be low until the inlet is covered.
- The loading connection must be provided with a dry-disconnect adapter and cap (Kamvalok or equivalent).
- The tanks must have a "working" vent (other than a pressure/vacuum relief) shielded within the roll-over protection.
- The pump must be a centrifugal pump of steel, stainless steel, cast iron, brass, or ductile iron. The shaft seal should be a rotary mechanical seal (Durametall, John Crane or equivalent). The pump shaft shall be steel or stainless steel. Positive displacement pumps are not to be used.
- The pump discharge must be fitted with a gate, ball or globe valve between the pump and the transfer hose.
- The truck must be provided with a hose for transfers, the discharge end to be fitted with a dry-disconnect coupler.
- The transfer pumps may be PTO-driven or gasoline-driven (in remote locations where electricity is not available).
- If a gasoline engine is used, it must be provided with a spark-arresting intake and exhaust. The exhaust must be placed so that there will be no heating or impinging of any parts of the transfer system. Regulations also call for other safety measures with regard to the ignition system, spill shielding and prevention of vapor intake. Further, the exhaust gases or the exhaust system shall not interfere with the operator making the transfer.
- IN CALIFORNIA, loading requirements for DOT equipment includes use of a vapor exchange system.

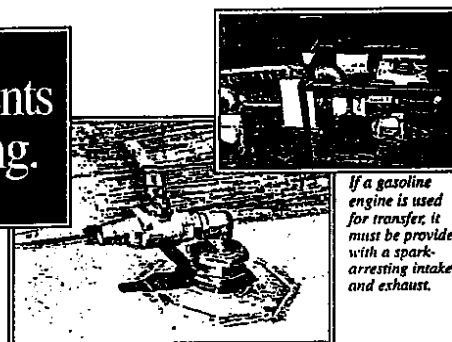
Transferring Telone

Requirements for loading a field nurse tank.

- 1) Put on all required personal protective equipment and make connections in the following order:
 - a. Electrical bonding cable.
 - b. Liquid transfer line — Connect the load line from the pump onto the loading connection.
- 2) Set the meter, if used, for the delivery quantity. Align the valves in the pump station for delivery. Open the main valve from the bulk storage tank.
- 3) Start the pump. Watch for leaks. Start delivery by activating the quick-acting valve or meter mechanism. If leaks are detected, shut down the entire operation for repairs. Constant attention to nurse tank level is essential. Do not overfill the nurse tank.
- 4) When filling is complete, shut off the flow at the dry-disconnect or at the meter before shutting off the pump.
- 5) Close the truck tank valve and the quick-acting valve. If it is desired to drain the hose, realign the pumping valves to take a suction on the hose, and restart the pump.
- 6) Disconnect the hose at the truck, and elevate the hose while opening the dry-disconnect. When the hose is empty, close the dry-disconnect and shut off the pump.
- 7) Align the pumping system valves to "off." Shut off the bulk storage tank valve. Close the vent valve.
- 8) Read and record the gauge readings. Close the gauge valves.
- 9) Using approved personal protective equipment (see "PPE Requirements" pg. 25), disconnect hoses and plug or cap all openings.

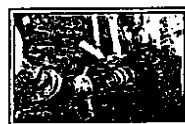
NOTE: IN CALIFORNIA, when loading a field nurse tank, you must connect the vent to venting line leading back to the source tank.

Requirements for Loading.



If a gasoline engine is used for transfer, it must be provided with a spark-arresting intake and exhaust.

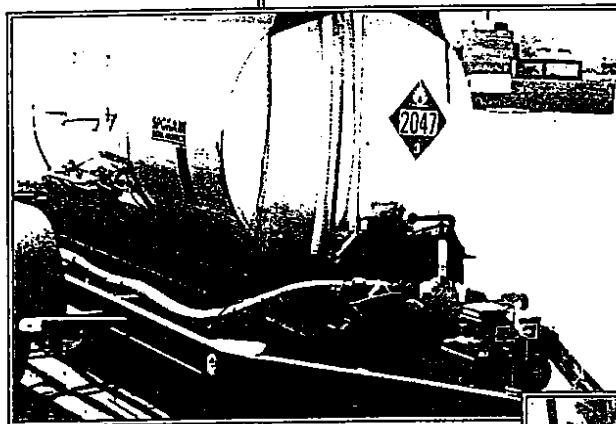
Tanks must have a "working" vent (other than a pressure/vacuum relief) shielded within the roll-over protection.



The transfer truck must be provided with a hose for transfer, the discharge end to be fitted with a dry-disconnect coupler.



Before making field transfers, put on all required personal protective equipment.



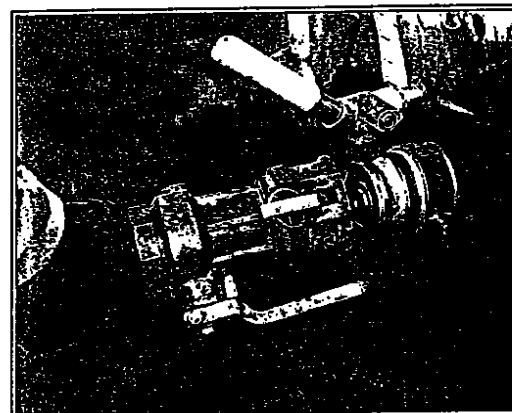
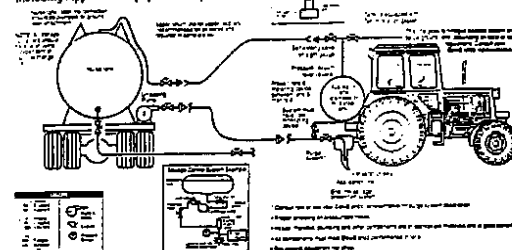
Field nurse tanks should be appropriately placarded and equipped.

Connect electrical bonding cable before attaching liquid transfer line.

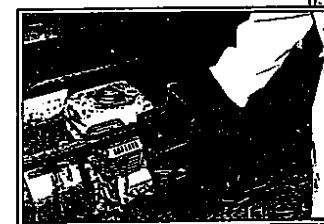


Transfer from Nurse Tank to Applicator

Including Applicator Equipment Requirements



After attaching the electrical bonding cable, connect liquid transfer line with dry-disconnect coupler.



Once all connections are secure, start the pump.



While loading, watch the tractor tank level through the sight gauge.

Requirements for transfers from nurse tank to tractor tank.

- 1) Put on all required personal protective equipment and make connections in the following order:
 - a. Electrical bonding cable;
 - b. Liquid transfer line.
- 2) Open the valves in the following order:
 - a. Vent valves (both units);
 - b. Tractor tank filling valve. (12-volt DC valves should not be used unless they meet hazardous area use codes);
 - c. Dry-disconnect transfer hose;
 - d. Nurse tank valve to pump suction.
- 3) Start the pump. The pump must have a spark arresting intake and exhaust. (Hydraulic-driven or PTO-driven pumps are preferred.)
- 4) Start the flow by opening the valve on the pump discharge.
- 5) Watch the tractor tank level through the sight gauge. As the level reaches "full," close the dry-disconnect at the tractor tank and stop the pump. Do not leave the system unattended.
- 6) Close the valves in the following order:
 - a. Tractor tank filling valve;
 - b. Valve at pump discharge;
 - c. Vent valves used during filling;
 - d. If the operations are finished, close the nurse tank valve to the pump suction.
- 7) Disconnect the tractor end of the hose, and then disconnect the bonding cable. The nurse tank is now ready for the next fill.

Transferring Telone

Understand your mini-bulk tote.

The 250 gallon mini-bulk tote used for delivering Telone weighs approximately 3,000 lbs. when fully loaded. It can be forklifted from front, back or side. It arrives at your farm with tamper-evident wire seals that must be cut before opening the outlet valve. With dry-lock couplings, this mini-bulk tote allows you to transfer Telone through a closed system. Anyone involved in the transfer operation must wear proper protective clothing and have proper safety equipment at the transfer site.

Mini-Bulk Totes.

1) Pull cotter key and remove cover from male dry-lock coupler at bottom of tank.

2) Cut seal and open outlet valve.

Before you connect the supply hose to the outlet coupling, cut the outlet's tamper-evident seal and open the ball valve.

3) Connect supply hose to mini-bulk outlet.

Your applicator supply hose should be equipped with a female dry-lock coupler. Position it face-to-face with the outlet's male dry-lock coupler and press it firmly into place. Be sure the locking ring locks into place.

4) Connect transfer hose to application system.

5) Start pump and complete transfer.

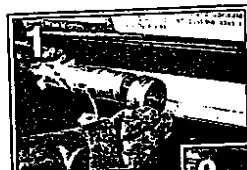
You can transfer with the pump on your applicator if you have a PTO or electric metering system. With gravity flow and ground-driven systems, you must use an external pump. Once you complete transfer, stop the pump.

6) Disconnect supply hose.

Grip the lock ring on the supply hose coupling and firmly pull back for a clean disconnect.

7) Return mini-bulk when empty.

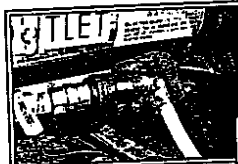
Never attempt to put any other product into a mini-bulk tote.



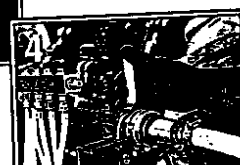
1. Pull cotter key and remove cover from male dry-lock coupler at bottom of tank.



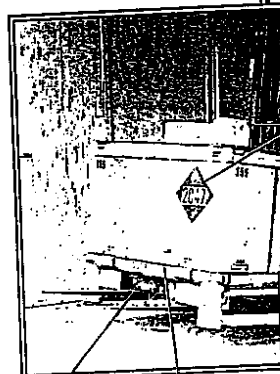
2. Cut seal and open outlet valve.



3. Connect supply hose to mini-bulk outlet.



4. Connect transfer hose to application system.



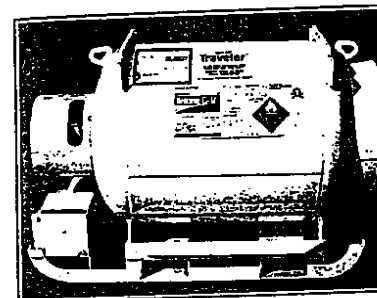
Flammable symbol. This label reminds you that since Telone is a flammable product, no one should smoke within 50 ft. of the mini-bulk tote.



6. Lifting a mini-bulk. Chains must be perpendicular when lifting. DO NOT draw chains into a central point when lifting.

Outlet valve. Your applicator supply hose (equipped with a female dry-lock coupler) connects here to a male dry-lock coupler. Once the outlet ball valve is opened, couplings can be connected.

Label for Telone. See the product label for complete details on personal protection, product use and handling emergencies.

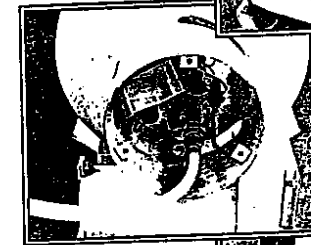


With dry-disconnect couplings, this 110 gallon mini-bulk cylinder allows you to transfer Telone through a closed system.

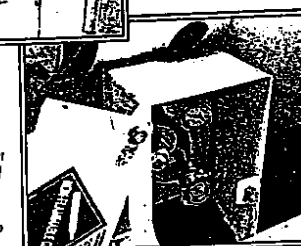
Check for broken or tampered seals. Check container for leaks or other defects. If any indication of tampering or defects are found, do not use this cylinder and contact your Dealer or local DowElanco representative.



Connect product transfer hose to Outlet Valve and transfer pump. Do not tamper with regulator and hose assembly.



Lift protective plate on Nitrogen Cylinder Box and open Nitrogen Cylinder Valve. Do not tamper with regulator and hose assembly. Open Nitrogen Inlet Valve and check for leaks. If leaks are found, shut off all valves immediately. If no leaks are found, the cylinder is ready for transfer. Engage transfer pump in transfer mode according to pump operating procedures. When transfer is done, close Outlet Valve on cylinder before disengaging pump. Close Nitrogen Cylinder Valve in Nitrogen Cylinder Box, then close Nitrogen Inlet Valve on the cylinder. Disconnect transfer hose from transfer pump and Outlet Valve.



Mini-Bulk Cylinders.

Understand your mini-bulk cylinder.

The 110 gallon mini-bulk cylinder used for delivering Telone weighs approximately 1,600 lbs. when fully loaded. It can be forklifted from front, back or side. It arrives at your farm with tamper-evident wire

seals that must be cut before removing the cover plate. With dry-disconnect couplings, this mini-bulk cylinder allows you to transfer Telone through a closed system. Anyone involved in the transfer operation must wear proper protective clothing and have proper safety equipment at the transfer site.

Before unloading.

- 1) Check for broken or tampered seals.
- 2) Check container for leaks or other defects.
- 3) If any indication of tampering or defects are found, do not use this cylinder and contact your Dealer or local DowElanco representative.

Unloading procedures.

- 1) Read and follow label directions for product use and personal protective equipment requirements.
- 2) Do not open any fittings or valves other than the Nitrogen Cylinder Valve, Nitrogen Inlet Valve and Outlet Valve.
- 3) Connect product transfer hose to Outlet Valve and transfer pump. Open Outlet Valve on cylinder.
- 4) Lift protective plate on Nitrogen Cylinder Box and open Nitrogen Cylinder Valve. Do not tamper with regulator and hose assembly.
- 5) Open Nitrogen Inlet Valve and check for leaks. If leaks are found, shut off all valves immediately. If no leaks are found, the cylinder is ready for transfer. Engage transfer pump in transfer mode according to pump operating procedures.
- 6) When transfer is done, close Outlet Valve on cylinder before disengaging pump.
- 7) Close Nitrogen Cylinder Valve in Nitrogen Cylinder Box, then close Nitrogen Inlet Valve on the cylinder.
- 8) Disconnect transfer hose from transfer pump and Outlet Valve.

Before returning the container.

Refer to the Operating Procedures posted on the Telone cylinder for complete details on returning the container.

Safety Precautions

Read and follow safety and handling precautions.

For your well-being, it is essential that you read and follow all safety and handling precautions. For complete details, refer to the label on Telone and the "Telone User's Guide."

Personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements.

The label for Telone requires you wear appropriate clothing and equipment when carrying out any operations that involve direct contact with Telone. They include:

- Equipment calibration or adjustment
- Equipment clean-up and repair
- Product sampling
- Any activity less than 6 feet from an unshielded pressurized hose containing Telone
- Removal of tarp or plastic film
- Rinsate disposal
- Fumigant transfer
- Clean-up of small spills
- Preparing containers for aeration

Handle with care.

Telone is classified as toxic and flammable. Do not inhale vapors. Do not get on skin. Do not get in eyes. Do not swallow. Immediately wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water after handling Telone. Carry eye wash bottle full of water. Carry at least 5 gallons of clean water for emergency washing. Wash contaminated clothing. Destroy contaminated leather gloves and shoes. Wash and aerate contaminated protective equipment until odor is gone. Consult the product label for Telone for important details on safety and handling.

Buffer zone.

An application of Telone shall not be made within 300 feet of an occupied structure, such as a school, hospital, business or residence. No person shall be present at this structure at any time during the seven consecutive day period following application. This buffer zone does not apply to use on soils to be planted with perennial crops that will not experience additional 1,3-D treatment for at least three years, for example pineapple, perennial vines, hops, mint, fruit and nut trees.

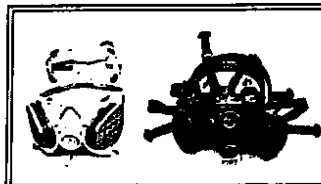
Responsible Stewardship of Telone.

Coveralls

Headgear

Apron

Safety Equipment Supplies
Lab Safety Supply
P.O. Box 1368
Janesville, WI 53547-1368
Phone: 1-800-356-0783
FAX: 1-800-543-9910



Respirators: Half-face respirator with face sealing goggles; full-face respirator.



Gloves and Boots: Wear gloves and boots made only of EVAL or neoprene when handling Telone. Leather gives no protection.

Special Activities.

For special activities with exposure to high airborne concentrations of Telone, such as clean-up following large spills, handling of Telone in poorly ventilated areas and bulk tank cleaning:

- Body protection providing gas tight protection (level A) is required to prevent possible skin effects.
- A positive pressure atmosphere supplying respirator (MSHA/NIOSH) approval number prefix TC-19C or TC-13F must be worn.



Personal Protective Equipment.	Coveralls	Chemical-resistant suit	Chemical-resistant gloves	Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks	Shoes/boots	Chemical-resistant headgear	Chemical-resistant apron	Respirator: full face	Respirator: half-face	Respirator: full-face or half-face with face-sealing goggles	Respirator: Supplied-air
Handlers performing direct contact tasks	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
Handlers in enclosed cabs (not conforming with ASAE Standard S 525)	✓				✓				✓		
Handlers in enclosed cabs (conforming with ASAE Standard S 525)	✓				✓						
Applicators outside enclosed cab	✓		✓	✓		✓				✓	
Handlers in treated area within 5 days after application	✓		✓	✓				✓			
Handlers exposed to high concentrations		✓	✓	✓		✓					✓

* If potential for overexposure

Maintenance

Regularly check and replace hose lines.

Since Telone and sunlight can cause hoses to deteriorate over time, always check all hose lines and fittings. Make sure you have no cracked, split or broken hose lines. Each year, make it a practice to replace hose lines to ensure safe, effective application.

Keep dry-disconnects clean.

When not in use, always keep dustcaps on all male and female dry-disconnects to protect the seals. Consult the manufacturer for more information on maintenance and warranty work.

Flush application system with diesel fuel.

At the end of the season after completing all applications of Telone, flush tank, pump and hoses with fuel oil, kerosene, diesel fuel or similar petroleum solvent. Drain and fill the pump system with fuel oil or a 50/50 mix of motor oil and fuel oil. Never use water to flush the system.

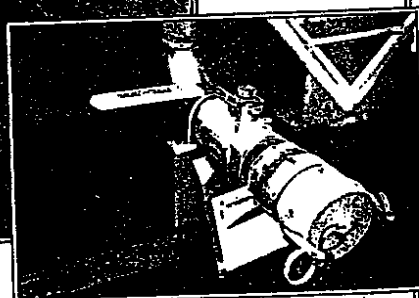
Maintaining Fumigation Equipment.



Each year, replace hose lines to ensure safe, effective application. Also maintain check valves and other components.



Regularly replace in-line filters.



When not in use, keep dustcaps on all male and female dry-disconnects to protect seals.

Approved Uses.

Telone is recommended for control of nematodes in soils to be planted to crops that include (but are not limited to):

Vegetables

asparagus
beans
beets, red
black-eyed peas
broccoli
brussels sprouts
cabbage
cantaloupe
carrots
cauliflower
celery
collards
corn
cowpeas
cucumbers
eggplant
endive
garlic
horseradish
kale
kohlrabi
leeks

lettuce
melons
mustard greens
okra
onions
parsnips
peas
peppers
pimientos
potatoes
pumpkins
radishes
rutabaga
salsify
shallots
spinach
squash (summer)
squash (winter)
sweet potatoes
swiss chard
tomatoes
turnips
watermelons

Field Crops

alfalfa
barley
birdsfoot trefoil
buckwheat
clover
corn
cotton
flax
grasses
hops
kenaf
lespedeza
millet
milo

mint
oats
pasture grass
peanuts
popcorn
rye
safflower
sorghum
soybeans
sugar beets
sugarcane
tobacco
vetch
wheat

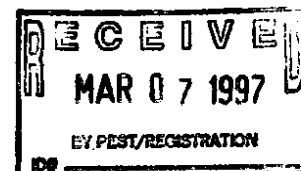
Fruit and Nut Crops

almonds
apples
apricots
bananas
blackberries
blueberries
boysenberries
cashew nuts
cherries
chestnuts
cranberries
currants
dates
dewberries
figs
gooseberries
grapefruit
grapes
hazelnuts (filberts)
hickory nuts
huckleberries
kumquats

lemons
limes
loganberries
nectarines
olives
oranges
peaches
pears
pecans
persimmons
pineapple
plums
pomegranates
prunes
quince
raspberries
strawberries
tangerines
tangelos
youngberries
walnuts

Nursery crops

floral plants
ornamentals
shrubs and bushes
forest, shade, fruit and nut trees
vine and bramble fruits of all type
When used according to state nursery regulations, Telone may be used in the production of certified nursery stock.



Hoses, pipes and transfer lines.

Hoses, pipes and transfer lines should be rated for the maximum working pressure of the system. Compatible materials include:

- Nylon
- Cross-linked polyethylene
- High-density polyethylene
- Polypropylene
- Steel
- Copper
- Low-density polyethylene
- Teflon
- Stainless steel
- Brass
- EPDM

The following are recommended for fixed piping:

- Schedule 40 seamless carbon A53
- Schedule 10-40 stainless steel

Seals, gaskets and packing.

Viton A seals have been used satisfactorily; however, they may deteriorate rapidly if sliding or rotary seals are operated dry. Seal, gasket and packing materials include:

- Teflon
- Viton A
- Kalrez
- Polypropylene
- Nylon
- EPDM

Pumps, valves and fittings.

Stainless steel is the best recommendation for pump shafts. Mild steel may be used but will rust and may cause premature seal failure. Pump shaft materials include:

- Stainless steel
- Brass
- Cast iron
- Steel

Compatible materials for pump housing include:

- Stainless steel
- Nodular iron
- Cast iron
- Brass

Valves and fittings may be made of:

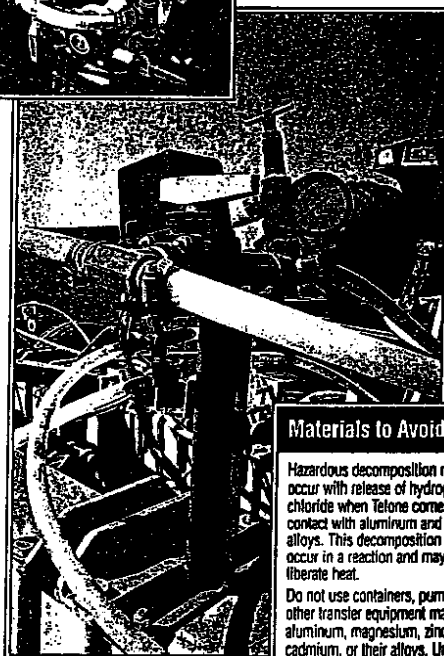
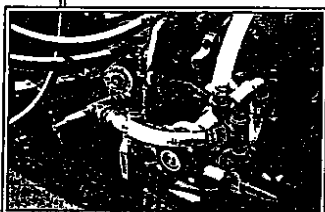
- Stainless steel
- Steel
- Brass
- Cast iron
- Copper
- Nylon
- Polypropylene
- Cross-linked high-density polyethylene

Screens and strainers.

Make sure the pressure rating on the strainer exceeds the pressure output on the system. Compatible materials for strainers and screens include:

- Stainless steel
- Monel
- Brass
- Nylon
- Copper

Materials to Use With Telone.



Materials to Avoid.

Hazardous decomposition may occur with release of hydrogen chloride when Telone comes into contact with aluminum and its alloys. This decomposition may occur in a reaction and may also liberate heat.

Do not use containers, pumps, or other transfer equipment made of aluminum, magnesium, zinc, cadmium, or their alloys. Under certain conditions Telone may be severely corrosive to such metals. (Note: zinc includes "galvanized.") PVC, Buna-N, neoprene and fiberglass have the potential to dissolve and therefore should not be used in service with Telone.



9330 Zionsville Rd.
Indianapolis, Indiana 46268-1054

© Copyright 1996 by DowElanco

Notice - This information is presented in good faith, but no warranty, express or implied, is given nor is freedom from any patent owned by DowElanco or by others to be inferred. Inasmuch as any assistance furnished by DowElanco with reference to the proper use and disposal of its products is provided without charge, DowElanco assumes no obligation or liability therefore.

Printed in U.S.A.

*Trademark of DowElanco



Form No. 200-70-125 (9/96)

LABELING ACCEPTABLE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION
PESTICIDE REGISTRATION

Date 4/23/97 Reviewer GR
Reg. No. 8536-8-AA