Rice Pesticide Drift Control Requirements - 2000

- Granular Molinate, Thiobencarb and Carbofuran
- Liquid Thiobencarb (Abolish)
- Methyl Parathion
- Malathion

Granular Molinate, Thiobencarb and Carbofuran

Granular molinate, thiobencarb, or carbofuran drifting into waterways (i.e., drainage canals) or onto levees or roadways adjacent to waterways will be considered environmental contamination. Applicators found in violation will be liable for a civil penalty.

Granular molinate, thiobencarb, or carbofuran *shall not* be applied by air if wind speed is greater than seven miles per hour to avoid drift into drainage canals and ditches.

Liquid Thiobencarb (Abolish)

I. Aerial Applications
   A. No aerial applications of liquid formulations of thiobencarb to rice shall be:
      1. Discharged more than ten feet above the crop or target. Discharge shall be shut off whenever it is necessary to raise the equipment over obstacles such as trees or poles.
      2. Applied when wind velocity is more than seven miles per hour.
      3. Applied by aircraft except as follows:
         a. The flow of liquid to aircraft nozzles shall be controlled by a positive shutoff system as follows:
            i. Each individual nozzle shall be equipped with a check valve and the flow controlled by suckback device or a boom pressure release device; or
            ii. Each individual nozzle shall be equipped with a positive action valve.
         b. Aircraft nozzles shall not be equipped with any device or mechanism which would cause a sheet, cone, fan, or similar type dispersion of the discharged material except as otherwise provided.
         c. Aircraft boom pressure shall not exceed 40 pounds per square inch.
         d. Aircraft nozzles shall be equipped with orifices directed backward parallel to the horizontal axis of the aircraft in flight.
         e. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters operating in excess of 60 miles per hour shall be equipped with jet nozzles having an orifice of not less than 1/16 inch diameter.
         f. Working boom length on fixed wing aircraft shall not exceed 3/4 of the wing span; the working boom length of helicopters shall not exceed 6/7 of the total rotor length or 3/4 of the total rotor where the rotor length exceeds 40 feet.
         g. Helicopters operating at 60 miles per hour or less shall be equipped with:
            i. Nozzles having an orifice not less than 1/16 inch in diameter. A number 46 (or equivalent) or larger whirlplate may be used; or
            ii. Fan nozzles with a fan angle number not larger than 80 degrees and a flow rate not less than one gallon per minute at 40 pounds per square inch pressure (or equivalent).

B. Special precautions should be taken to avoid off-site deposition of liquid formulations of pesticides when applications are made adjacent to agricultural drains.

II. Ground Applications - ground applications of liquid thiobencarb must be applied as per label instructions.

Methyl Parathion

I. Aerial Applications
   A. No aerial applications of liquid formulations of methyl parathion to rice shall be:
      1. Discharged more than ten feet above the crop or target. Discharge shall be shut off whenever it is necessary to raise the equipment over obstacles such as trees or poles.
      2. Applied within a 300 foot downwind buffer zone from any agricultural drain.
      3. Applied when wind velocity is more than five miles per hour.
      4. Applied without an effective drift control agent.
      5. Applied by aircraft except as follows:
         a. The flow of liquid to aircraft nozzles shall be controlled by a positive shutoff system as follows:
            i. Each individual nozzle shall be equipped with a check valve and the flow controlled by suckback device or a boom pressure release device; or
            ii. Each individual nozzle shall be equipped with a positive action valve.
         b. Aircraft nozzles shall not be equipped with any device or mechanism which would cause a sheet, cone, fan, or similar type dispersion of the discharged material except as otherwise provided.
         c. Aircraft boom pressure shall not exceed 40 pounds per square inch.
         d. Aircraft nozzles shall be equipped with orifices directed backward parallel to the horizontal axis of the aircraft in flight.
         e. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters operating in excess of 60 miles per hour shall be equipped with jet nozzles having an orifice of not less than 1/8 inch diameter.
         f. Working boom length on fixed wing aircraft shall not exceed 3/4 of the wing span; the working boom length of helicopters shall not exceed 6/7 of the total rotor length or 3/4 of the total rotor where the rotor length exceeds 40 feet.
         g. Helicopters operating at 60 miles per hour or less shall be equipped with:
            i. Nozzles having an orifice not less than 1/8 inch in diameter. A number 46 (or equivalent) or larger whirlplate may be used; or
            ii. Fan nozzles with a fan angle number not larger than 80 degrees and a flow rate not less than one gallon per minute at 40 pounds per square inch pressure (or equivalent).
   B. Special precautions should be taken to avoid off-site deposition of liquid formulations of pesticides when applications are made adjacent to agricultural drains.
II. Ground Applications - ground equipment other than handguns shall be equipped with:
   A. Nozzles having an orifice not less than 1/16 inch in diameter or equivalent, and operated at a boom pressure not to exceed 30 pounds per square inch; or
   B. Low pressure fan nozzles with a fan angle number not larger than 80 degrees and fan nozzle orifice not smaller than 0.2 gallon per minute flow rate or equivalent, and operated at a boom pressure not to exceed 15 pounds per square inch.

Malathion

I. No aerial applications of liquid formulations of Malathion to rice shall be:

A. Discharged more than ten feet above the crop or target. Discharge shall be shut off whenever it is necessary to raise the equipment over obstacles such as trees or poles.
B. Applied when wind velocity is more than seven miles per hour.
C. Applied by aircraft except as follows:
    1. The flow of liquid to aircraft nozzles shall be controlled by a positive shutoff system as follows:
        a. Each individual nozzle shall be equipped with a check valve and the flow controlled by suckback device or a boom pressure release device; or
        b. Each individual nozzle shall be equipped with a positive action valve.
    2. Aircraft nozzles shall not be equipped with any device or mechanism which would cause a sheet, cone, fan, or similar type dispersion of the discharged material except as otherwise provided.
    3. Aircraft boom pressure shall not exceed 40 pounds per square inch.
    4. Aircraft nozzles shall be equipped with orifices directed backward parallel to the horizontal axis of the aircraft in flight.
    5. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters operating in excess of 60 miles per hour shall be equipped with jet nozzles having an orifice of not less than 1/16 inch diameter.
    6. Working boom length on fixed wing aircraft shall not exceed 3/4 of the wing span; the working boom length of the helicopters shall not exceed 6/7 of the total rotor length or 3/4 or the total rotor where the rotor length exceeds 40 feet.
    7. Helicopters operating at 60 miles per hour or less shall be equipped with:
        a. Nozzles having an orifice not less than 1/16 inch in diameter. A number 46 or equivalent) or larger whirlplate may be used; or
        b. Fan nozzles with a fan angle number not larger than 80 degrees and a flow rate not less than one gallon per minute at 40 pounds per square inch pressure (or equivalent).

II. Special precautions should be taken to avoid off-site deposition of liquid formulations of pesticides when applications are made adjacent to agricultural drains.