

Preventing Point & Nonpoint Pollution as Chemical Applicators

- Application timing
- Application method
- Proper equipment calibration
- Proper herbicide selection
- Consideration of site conditions

Follow Label Directions!

in clothing limited properties of clean clothing.

Including the control of clean clothing.

Including the control of clean clothing.

Include the control of clean clothing.

Include the clean clothing.

Include the clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible: Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not cut or weld container.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Application Timing

- DEPENDANT UPON:
- 1) LABELED USE
- 2) Management goal and target species
- 3) Growth stage of both target plant and commodity
- 4) Weather conditions
- 5) Site conditions

Herbicide Drift

- Influenced by:
 a) Application methods FARM
 b) Meteorological \ Climatic I SPRAY
- c) Chemical Formulation

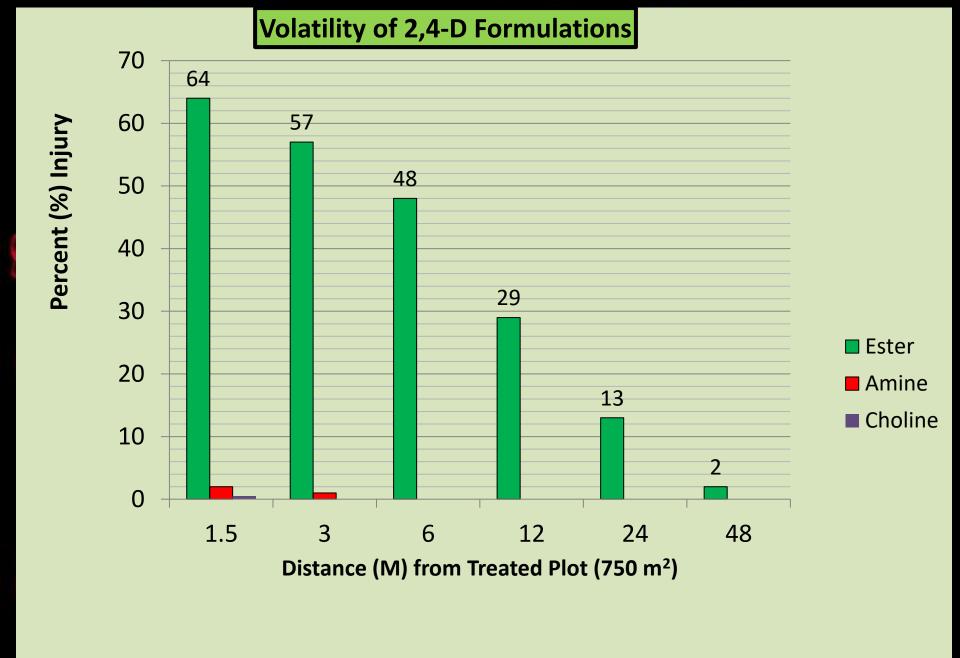
Herbicide Drift: Spray Droplet Size

- Large droplets less likely to drift than small
- Determined by nozzle orifice and pressure
- Utilize drift reducing nozzles
- Use proper adjuvants- drift control agents & surfactants

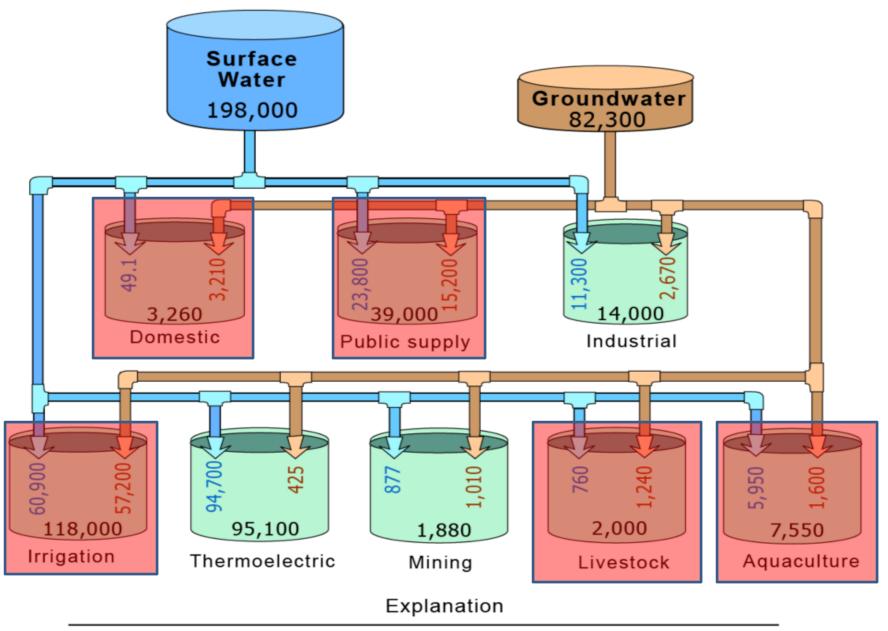


- Should be made as close as possible to target soil or plant
- Refer to nozzle manufacturer literature
- Ensure proper nozzle orientation





Source and use of freshwater in the United States, 2015



⇒ 1,234 Surface water
⇒ 1,234 Groundwater

1,234 Total water use Data are in million gallons per day and rounded

Surface Water Pollution

Causes:

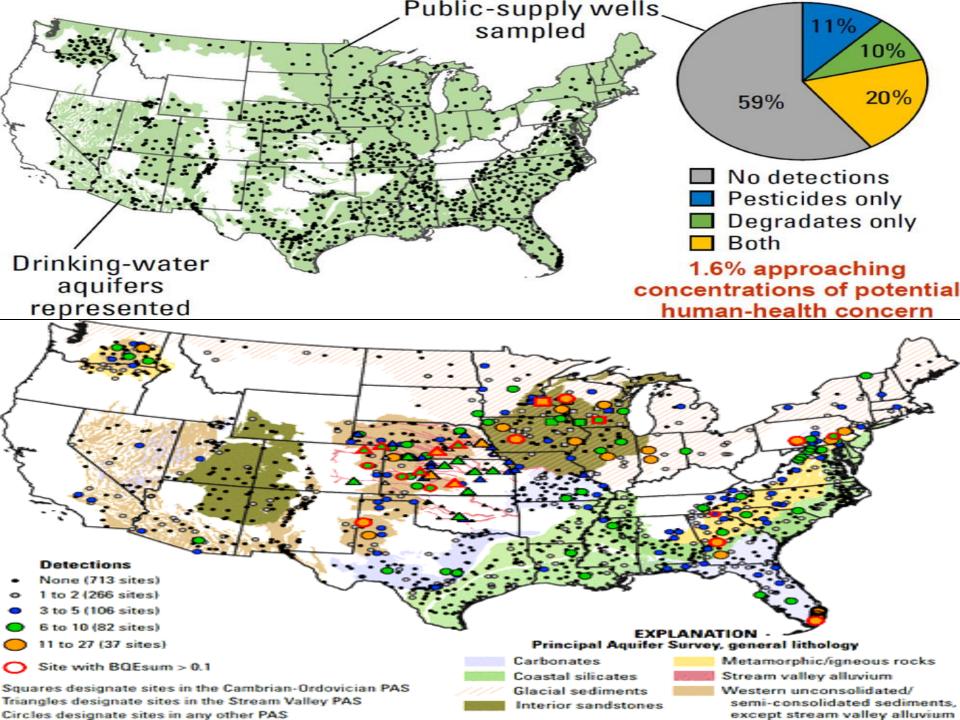
- Drift
- Runoff
- Accidental Application
- Improper Disposal
- Windblown Soil



Herbicide Fate in the Environment

Degradation Influenced By:

- Photochemical- Broken down by UV radiation
- Microbial- Broken down by microorganisms
- Chemical- Hydrolysis & Oxidation
- Metabolism- Broken down by plants & animals



Pollution in Context

- Cantilever Enhanced Photoacoustic
 Spectroscopy Quantum Cascade Laser Source
 Analysis
- High-Performance Liquid Chromatography w\
 Mass Spectrometry
- Parts Per Quadrillion (PPQ)
 1,000,000,000,000
- Equivalent to 1 second in 31.7 million years

In Conclusion

- READ THE LABEL!!!
- Thoroughly assess site conditions
- Follow safe handling and application practices
- Think ahead....
- Communication reduces conflict
- Utilize FieldWatch Programs:
- **DriftWatch-Speciality Crop Registration**
- FieldCheck-Applicator Registration
- **BeeCheck-Apiary Registration**

