

# Molinate Worker Safety Permit Conditions

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The following are the Worker Safety Permit Conditions for Molinate (Ordram<sup>®</sup>).

## I. General Requirements

### A. Personal Protective Equipment

1. Coveralls are specifically required by these 2005 molinate (Ordram<sup>®</sup>) permit conditions as:
  - (a) Personal protective equipment (PPE) for handling activities in addition to the PPE requirements on the Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM, and Ordram<sup>®</sup> 8-E labels.
  - (b) These permit conditions specify that references to a long-sleeved shirt and long pants herein, and on the Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM, and Ordram<sup>®</sup> 8-E product labels, shall be interpreted to mean garments meeting the definition of coveralls.
2. Protective apparel (coverall or garment) combinations:
  - (a) A coverall or garments defined as a "coverall" in 3CCR section 6000, UNDER a disposable coverall made of a synthetic material capable of excluding particles 45 microns or larger in diameter, such as Tyvek Q<sup>®</sup> <sup>1</sup>, KLEENGUARD<sup>®</sup> <sup>1</sup>, polypropylene, or other brands of coverall material approved by the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), Worker Health and Safety Branch; **OR**
  - (b) A full-body cloth suit (long-sleeved and long-legged) impregnated with activated charcoal UNDER a coverall or garments defined as a "coverall" in 3CCR section 6000; **OR**
  - (c) A coverall or garments defined as a "coverall" in 3CCR section 6000, UNDER a chemical resistant coverall as specified in 3CCR section 6738 (g)(1). Examples of a chemical resistant coverall are rain suits, Tyvek QC<sup>®</sup> <sup>1</sup>, Tyvek<sup>®</sup> laminated with SARANEX<sup>®</sup> <sup>1</sup>, polypropylene laminated

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<sup>1</sup> Use of trade or brand names does not imply endorsement by DPR. Trademark ownership: Gore-Tex, W.L. Gore & Associates; Tyvek, E.I. duPont de Nemours; KLEENGUARD, Kimberly-Clark; SARANEX, Dow Chemical Company

## Molinate Worker Safety Permit Conditions, Continued

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with polyethylene, or other brands of coverall approved as chemical resistant by the DPR, Worker Health and Safety Branch.

- B. Granular Formulation: Requirements for **aerial or ground** application handlers who **will come in contact with** Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM product.
1. Bag Handling Requirements
    - (a) No person shall load more than 152,000 pounds of Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM per season.
    - (b) The employer shall maintain a record of persons loading Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM and make these records available for inspection by the county agricultural commissioner or the Director upon request.

Records shall be kept as follows:

      - (1) Name of person(s).
      - (2) The date and total pounds of Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM loaded per day.
  2. Loaders or any persons having contact with or handling full, partial, or empty Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM bags shall wear the following PPE (apparel and devices) in addition to PPE required by the Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM labeling:
    - (a) A full-face respirator with either cartridge(s) approved for organic vapors with a dusts/mists prefilter approved for pesticides, or a canister approved for pesticides approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and/or Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).
    - (b) A tightly woven head covering.
  3. Flaggers **NOT working in an enclosed cab**/vehicle shall wear the following PPE (apparel and devices) in addition to PPE required by the Ordram 15-GM labeling:

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## Molinate Worker Safety Permit Conditions, Continued

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- (a) Protective eyewear (safety glasses). Reference: 3CCR Section 6738(b)(1)(E).
  - (b) A tightly woven head covering.
- 4. Flaggers **working in an enclosed cab**/vehicle shall wear the following PPE (apparel and devices) in addition to PPE required by the Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM labeling:
  - (a) Protective eyewear.
  - (b) The PPE required above in this section for flaggers shall be worn in addition to PPE required by the Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM labeling when performing flagging activities outside of the enclosed cab/vehicle. Reference: 3CCR section 6738(i)(7).
- C. Granular Formulation: Requirements for **aerial or ground** application handlers **not involved** in mixing or loading Ordram 15-GM product.
  - 1. Pilots shall wear the following PPE (apparel and devices) in addition to PPE required by the Ordram<sup>®</sup> G-M labeling:
    - (a) Pilots involved in loading or equivalent activities (load leveling, washing windshields, handling the bucket sock, etc.) where they may come in contact with Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM shall wear the same PPE (apparel and devices) required for loaders in section I B.2 of these 2004 molinate (Ordram<sup>®</sup>) worker safety permit conditions.
  - 2. Ground applicators **NOT** involved in mixing or loading Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM, **NOT** having contact with or handling full, partial, or empty Ordram 10-G and/or Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM bags, and **NOT working in an enclosed cab** shall wear the following PPE (apparel and devices) in addition to PPE required by the Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM labeling:
    - (a) A coverall or garments defined as a "coverall" in 3CCR section 6000, UNDER either a cloth coverall or a disposable coverall made of synthetic materials capable of excluding particles 45 microns or larger in diameter. Examples of these are

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## Molinate Worker Safety Permit Conditions, Continued

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- Tyvek Q<sup>®1</sup>, KLEENGUARD<sup>®1</sup>, polypropylene, or other brands of coverall approved by the DPR, Worker Health and Safety Branch.
- (b) A NIOSH and/or MSHA approved full-face respirator with either cartridges(s) approved for organic vapors with a dusts/mists prefilter approved for pesticides or a canister approved for pesticides.
  - (c) A tightly woven head covering.
3. Ground applicators **NOT** involved in mixing or loading Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM, **NOT** having contact with or handling full, partial, or empty Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM bags, and **working in an enclosed cab** shall wear the following PPE (apparel and devices) in addition to PPE required by the Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM labeling:
- (a) A NIOSH and/or MSHA approved half-mask respirator with either cartridge(s) approved for organic vapors with a dusts/mists prefilter approved for pesticides or a canister approved for pesticides must be worn.
  - (b) The PPE (apparel and devices) required above in this section for ground applicators and PPE required by the Ordram<sup>®</sup> GM labeling shall be worn if it is necessary to exit the enclosed cab and contact pesticide treated or contaminated surfaces.

### D. Liquid Formulation: Handling Requirements

1. Mixers and loaders who **will come in contact with** Ordram<sup>®</sup> 8-E product shall wear the following PPE (apparel and devices) in addition to PPE required by the Ordram<sup>®</sup> 15-GM labeling:
- (a) A NIOSH and/or MSHA approved full-face respirator with either cartridge(s) approved for organic vapors with a prefilter approved for pesticides or a canister approved for pesticides.
  - (b) A tightly woven head covering.
2. Applicators who **will come in contact with** Ordram 8-E product shall

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## Molinate Worker Safety Permit Conditions, Continued

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wear the following PPE (apparel and devices) in addition to PPE required by the Ordram 15-GM labeling:

- (a) A coverall, or garments defined as a "coverall" in 3CCR section 6000, UNDER a chemical resistant coverall as specified in 3CCR section 6738 (g)(1). Examples of a chemical resistant coverall are rain suits, Tyvek QC®<sup>1</sup>, Tyvek®<sup>1</sup> laminated with SARANEX®<sup>1</sup>, polypropylene laminated with polyethylene, or other brands of coverall approved as chemical resistant by the DPR, Worker Health and Safety Branch.
  - (b) A NIOSH and/or MSHA approved full-face respirator with either cartridge(s) approved for organic vapors with a prefilter approved for pesticides or a canister approved for pesticides.
  - (c) A tightly woven head covering.
3. Applicators **NOT** involved in mixing or loading Ordram® 8-E and **working in an enclosed cab** shall wear the following PPE (apparel and devices) in addition to PPE required by the Ordram® 8-E labeling:
- (a) A NIOSH and/or MSHA approved half-mask respirator with either cartridge(s) approved for organic vapors with a prefilter approved for pesticides or a canister approved for pesticides must be worn unless the applicator is working in an enclosed cab acceptable for respiratory protection.

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# Molinate Water Management Permit Conditions

- I. Except as listed below, all water from fields treated with products containing molinate must be retained on the site of application for at least 28 days following application. When drainage begins discharge must not exceed two inches of water over a drain box weir for seven additional days. Unregulated discharges from these fields may then start after thirty-five (35) days.

For water contained within a tailwater recovery system, ponded on fallow land, or contained in other systems adequate to prevent discharge, the following applies.

1. If the system is under the control of one permittee, water may be discharged from the application site in a manner consistent with product labeling (4 day water-hold period).
2. If the system includes drainage from more than one permittee, water must be retained on the site of application for at least eight (8) days before water may be discharged from the application site into the system.
3. If water is from acreage within the bounds of areas that discharge “negligible amounts” of rice field drainage into perennial streams until fields are drained for harvest, all water on fields treated with molinate must be retained on the treated acreage for twelve (12) days following application.
4. If water is from acreage treated with a pre-flood application of molinate. The label restrictions apply (4 day water-hold period).

## II. Emergency release requirements (Weather Related)

1. The county agricultural commissioner may authorize the emergency release of tailwater after a minimum 11 day water hold period, following a review of a written request (Form A), which clearly demonstrates the crop is suffering because of the water management requirements.
2. All water management requirements must be followed that are associated with other pesticides that may have been applied to the site. Additionally, the requester must describe preventative action that would avoid the need for future emergency releases.
3. Under an emergency release variance, tailwater may be released only to the extent necessary to mitigate the documented problem.

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## Molinate Water Management Permit Conditions, Continued

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4. Those issued an emergency release must submit to the county agricultural commissioner a report (Form B) indicating the time and duration of the emergency release and data that can be used to calculate the total volume of water released during the emergency release.
5. Emergency release will only be granted for reasons related to rainfall, high winds, or other extreme weather conditions that cannot be moderated with management practices.

### III. Emergency release requirements (Salinity damage)

1. The county agricultural commissioner may authorize the emergency release of field water after a minimum 11 day water-hold period, following the review of a written application that demonstrates salinity levels are damaging to the crop.
2. Applicants for such emergency releases must provide the following information:
  - a. All information indicated on the emergency release request form (Form A), including a description of the severity and extent of salinity damage.
  - b. Electrical conductivity (EC) measurements, expressed as deciSiemens per meter (dS/m) or microSiemens per centimeter ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ), from field water in each paddy suspected of having salinity problems. To most effectively demonstrate salinity problems, measurements should be taken wherever salinity problems are evident.
  - c. The instrument (make and model) used to determine EC measurements. The instrument must have a sensitivity range that accommodates the full range of EC values in intake and paddy water (usually a range of 0-5.0 dS/m or 0-5,000  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  should be sufficient) and should have a resolution of not less than five percent. The instrument must be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. The applicant must specify the method of temperature compensation (i.e., automatic, conversion table).
  - d. Who made the EC measurements.
  - e. The source of irrigation water (e.g. district supply canal, drainage canal, well etc.).

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## Molinate Water Management Permit Conditions, Continued

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3. An emergency release may be granted only if all of the following conditions are satisfied.
  - a. All required information is provided.
  - b. Water management requirements for rice pesticides other than molinate are satisfied.
  - c. EC of paddy water exceeds 2.0 dS/m or 2,000  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ .
  - d. The county agricultural commissioner or his or her staff inspects the site.
  - e. Water may be released from paddies where EC measurements exceed 2.0 dS/m or 2,000  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  and from paddies down gradient from such paddies within the same field. Water shall only be released in an amount necessary to mitigate the salinity problem.
  - f. Those issued an emergency release must submit to the county agricultural commissioner a report (Form B) indicating the time and duration of the emergency release and data that can be used to calculate the total volume of water released during the emergency release.

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**FORM A**

**RICE PESTICIDES WATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS,  
Emergency Release Request Form**

Molinate     Thiobencarb

Grower: \_\_\_\_\_ Permit No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Field Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Site No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Chemical applied: \_\_\_\_\_

Chemical applied: \_\_\_\_\_

Rate of application: \_\_\_\_\_

Rate of application: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of application: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of application: \_\_\_\_\_

Average water depth  
at time of application: \_\_\_\_\_

Average water depth  
at time of application: \_\_\_\_\_

Starting date of emergency release: \_\_\_\_\_

Acres treated in field: \_\_\_\_\_ Laser leveled: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Type of irrigation system:                      Flow through \_\_\_\_\_ Recycle \_\_\_\_\_ Static \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Date flooding began: \_\_\_\_\_ No. of days it takes to fill field: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe problem that led to emergency release: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Steps that can be taken to prevent emergency releases from this field in future years: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Recommendation by (attached ): \_\_\_\_\_

Applications by: \_\_\_\_\_

Grower's signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_

Agricultural Biologist



## Thiobencarb Water Management Permit Conditions

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- I. For rice fields treated with thiobencarb in the Sacramento Valley (north of the line defined by Roads E10 and 116 in Yolo County and the American River in Sacramento County), except those treated with Abolish® 8EC, the following water holding requirements apply:
  - A. Except as listed below, all water on treated fields must be retained on the treated fields for at least 30 days following application. When drainage begins, discharge must not exceed two inches of water over a drain box weir for seven additional days. Unregulated discharges from these fields may then begin after thirty-seven (37) days.
    1. When water is contained within a tailwater recovery system, ponded on fallow land, or contained in other systems appropriate for preventing discharge, the water must be retained in the system for 19 days unless:
      - (a) The system is under the control of one permittee, then water may be discharged from the application site in a manner consistent with product labeling (14-day water hold).
      - (b) The system includes drainage from more than one permittee, then water must be retained on the site of application for six (6) days before being discharged from the application site into the system.
      - (c) Water is on fields within the bounds of areas that discharge negligible amounts of rice field drainage into perennial streams until fields are drained for harvest. Water-hold may be reduced to six (6) days, if the commissioner evaluates such sites and verifies the hydrologic isolation of the fields.
- II. For rice fields treated with thiobencarb in the Sacramento/San Joaquin Valley (south of the line defined by Roads E10 and 116 in Yolo County and the American River in Sacramento County), except those treated with Abolish 8EC:

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## Thiobencarb Water Management Permit Conditions, Continued

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- A. Except as listed below, all water on treated fields must be retained on the treated fields for at least 19 days following application. When drainage begins water discharge must not exceed two inches of water over a drain box weir for an additional seven (7) days. Unregulated discharges from these fields may begin after twenty-six (26) days.
  - 1. For water contained within a tailwater recovery system, ponded on fallow land, or contained in other systems appropriate for preventing discharge, the system may discharge 19 days following the last application of thiobencarb within the system unless:
    - (a) The system is under the control of one permittee, then water may be discharged from the application site in a manner consistent with product labeling (14-day water-hold period).
    - (b) The system includes drainage from more than one permittee, then water must be retained on the site of application for six (6) days before discharged from the application site into the system.
    - (c) Water is on fields within the bounds of areas that discharge negligible amounts of rice field drainage into perennial streams until fields are drained for harvest. Water-hold may be reduced to six (6), if the commissioner evaluates such sites and verifies the hydrologic isolation of the fields.
  
- III. For all areas, fields treated with Abolish® 8EC:
  - A. Except as listed below, all water on treated fields must be retained on the treated fields for at least 19 days following application. When drainage begins water discharge must be released at a volume not to exceed two inches of water over a drain box weir for an additional seven (7) days. Unregulated discharges from these fields may begin after twenty-six (26) days.
    - 1. For water contained within a tailwater recovery system, ponded on fallow land, or contained in other systems appropriate for preventing discharge, the system may discharge 19 days following the last application within the system unless:
      - (a) The system is under the control of one permittee, then water may be discharged from the application site in a manner consistent with product labeling (14-day water-hold period).

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## Thiobencarb Water Management Permit Conditions, Continued

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- (b) The system includes drainage from more than one permittee, then water must be retained on the site of application for six (6) days before discharged from the application site into the system.
- (c) Water is on fields within the bounds of areas that discharge negligible amounts of rice field drainage into perennial streams until fields are drained for harvest, then water-hold may be reduced to six (6) days if the commissioner evaluates such sites and verifies the hydrologic isolation of the fields.

### IV. Emergency release requirements (Salinity damage)

The county agricultural commissioner may authorize the emergency release of field water after a minimum 19 day water hold period after the last thiobencarb application, following the review of a written application that demonstrates salinity levels are damaging to the crop.

#### A. Applicants for such emergency releases must provide the following information:

1. All information indicated on the emergency release request (Form A), including a description of the severity and extent of salinity damage.
2. Electrical conductivity (EC) measurements, expressed as deciSiemens per meter (dS/m) or microSiemens per centimeter ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ), from field water in each paddy suspected of having salinity problems. To most effectively demonstrate salinity problems, measurements should be taken wherever salinity problems are evident.
3. The instrument (make and model) used to determine EC measurements. The instrument must have a sensitivity range that accommodates the full range of EC values in intake and paddy water (usually a range of 0-5.0 dS/m or 0-5,000  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  should be sufficient) and should have a resolution of not less than five percent. The instrument must be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. The applicant must specify the method of temperature compensation (i.e., automatic, conversion table).
4. Who made the EC measurements.

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## Thiobencarb Water Management Permit Conditions, Continued

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5. The source of irrigation water (e.g. district supply canal, drainage canal, well, etc.).
- B. An emergency release may be granted only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:
1. All required information is provided.
  2. Water management requirements for rice pesticides other than thiobencarb are satisfied.
  3. EC of paddy water exceeds 2.0 dS/m or 2,000  $\mu$ S/cm.
  4. The County Agricultural Commissioner or his or her staff inspects the site.
- C. Water may be released from paddies where EC measurements exceed 2.0 dS/m or 2,000  $\mu$ S/cm and from paddies down gradient from such paddies within the same field. Water shall only be released in an amount necessary to mitigate the salinity problem.
- D. Those issued an emergency release must submit to the county agricultural commissioner a report (Form B) indicating the time and duration of the emergency release and data that can be used to calculate the total amount of water released during the emergency release.
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## **Methyl Parathion Water Management Permit Conditions**

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Water shall not be discharged to waters of the State from sites treated with methyl parathion for at least 24 days following application.

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## General Water-Holding Permit Conditions

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- I. The following seepage control requirements apply to all rice pesticides having mandatory water-holding requirements such as molinate, thiobencarb etc. Non-compliance with seepage requirements is considered a water-holding violation.
    - A. Rice pesticides, such as molinate and thiobencarb, shall not be applied to rice fields exhibiting visible water seepage that moves offsite into drains that are considered state waters.
    - B. Borders surrounding each rice field shall be compacted before water is allowed to fill the field; the degree of compaction shall be sufficient to prevent water from seeping through the border. For example, compaction may be achieved by driving the tires or tracks of a tractor, or other heavy vehicle, on one side of the border.
    - C. This requirement applies to new or reworked existing borders for the current rice season.
    - D. A common border between two existing rice fields does not need to be compacted.
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## Recommended Permit Conditions to Minimize Drift of Pesticides Applied to Rice in the Sacramento Valley

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The following drift minimization measures are recommended permit conditions for those pesticides that are restricted materials. Applicators should be encouraged to utilize these measures for other pesticides whenever possible to minimize environmental contamination from drift.

### I. AIRCRAFT

- A. Aircraft application equipment used to apply a pesticide spray solution to rice shall be configured as follows:
1. Functional boom length, measured from outboard nozzle to outboard nozzle, shall not exceed 75% of the overall wing span or rotor length.
  2. Boom pressure shall not exceed the manufacturer's recommended pressure for the nozzles being used.
  3. The flow of liquid from each nozzle shall be controlled by a positive shutoff system.
  4. Nozzle orifices shall be directed backward neutral to the airstream.
  5. Aircraft shall be equipped with:
    - (a) Jet nozzles having an orifice of not less than one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. 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 helicopters operating at 60 miles per hour or less may add a number 46 (or equivalent) or larger whirlplate;
    - (b) Helicopters operating at 60 miles per hour or less may instead of (A) be equipped with 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); or
    - (c) After evaluation, the director may authorize other nozzles for aircraft use.

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## Recommended Permit Conditions to Minimize Drift of Pesticides Applied to Rice in the Sacramento Valley, Continued

- B. Aerial applications of a pesticide spray solution made to rice shall meet the following requirements:
  - 1. Apply only when there is a positive air flow but wind speed shall not be more than 10 mph at the application site, as measured by an anemometer positioned 4 feet above the ground.
  - 2. Discharge shall start after entering the target site; discharge height shall not exceed 10 feet above the crop or target; discharge shall be shut off whenever necessary to raise the equipment over obstacles; discharge shall be shut off before exiting the target site.

### II. GROUND

- A. Vehicle-mounted or towed ground equipment, other than handguns, used to make applications to rice shall be equipped with:
    - 1. Nozzles having an orifice not less than one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter (or equivalent) and operated at a boom pressure not to exceed the manufacturer's recommended pressure for the nozzles being used; or
    - 2. Low-pressure fan nozzles with a fan angle number not larger than 80 degrees and nozzle orifice not less than 0.2 gallon per minute flow rate (or equivalent) and operated at a boom pressure not to exceed 15 pounds per square inch.
  - B. Applications of a pesticide spray solution made to rice by vehicle-mounted or towed ground equipment shall meet the following requirements:
    - 1. Apply only when wind speed is 10 miles per hour or less at the application site, as measured by an anemometer positioned four feet above the ground.
    - 2. Discharge shall start after entering the target site; discharge shall be shut off before exiting the target site.
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## **Recommended Permit Conditions to Minimize Drift of Thiobencarb**

- I. A permit should not be issued unless the permit applicant or his/her authorized representative has attended a 2005 Thiobencarb Stewardship Meeting sponsored by the California Rice Commission.
  - II. The CAC may certify a grower that cannot attend a Thiobencarb Stewardship Meeting by having them view a video of the preseason Thiobencarb Stewardship Meeting.
  - III. The use of Bolero 10 G formulation is prohibited in the Sacramento Valley rice growing counties of Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba.
  - IV. No aerial applications shall be made or continued within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the Sacramento or Feather rivers in the Sacramento Valley rice growing counties of Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba unless there is a continuous positive airflow away from the river.
  - V. In the Sacramento Valley rice growing counties of Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba, no aerial application shall be made or continued within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the Sacramento or Feather Rivers when the wind speed exceeds seven miles per hour.
  - VI. In Sacramento and Yolo counties, no aerial applications shall be made or continued within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of the Sacramento River unless they are made under the direct supervision of the commissioner's representative.
  - VII. In the Sacramento and Yolo counties, the maximum acres treated by air each day within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of the Sacramento River shall not exceed 33 percent of the average acres treated per day by air within this area in each county during 2002.
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## **Methyl Parathion Drift Mitigation Permit Condition**

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- I. No aerial application of liquid formulations of methyl parathion shall be made to rice within 300 feet of any agricultural drain unless there is a continuous positive air flow away from the drain.
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## Permit Conditions for Phenoxy/Dicamba Herbicides

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- I. The following requirements apply to Dicamba, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2,4 dichlorophenoxybutric acid, 2,4-dichlorophenoxypropionic acid, and 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA) herbicides when used on rice grown in the following areas of the Sacramento Valley:
    - A. The counties of Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Placer, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba; the portion of Sacramento County situated north of Highway 80; and the portion of Tehama County situated west of the Sacramento River.
    - B. No herbicide in an ester form shall be applied, unless expressly authorized by a permit issued by the commissioner.
    - C. Restrictions on types of application.
      1. Fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter applications are prohibited April 1 through October 15.
      2. Ground equipment applications made between April 1 through October 15 shall be made in accordance with the following requirements:
        - (a) Unless expressly authorized by permit, no application shall be made within two miles of any cultivated commercial cotton, grape, or pistachio planting.
        - (b) Each operating nozzle shall produce a droplet size, in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications, not less than 500 microns volume median diameter (Dv0.5) with 10 percent of the diameter by volume (Dv0.1) not less than 200 microns.
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## Malathion Water Management Recommendation

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The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board has approved a water management practice for malathion applied to rice that will help meet 2004 water quality performance goals for malathion in surface water. Malathion is currently not a restricted material and not subject to use requirements or permit conditions. However, it is important that growers comply with this practice.

**Water from fields treated with malathion should be held on the site of application for at least four days following application.**

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