

Subsection C.2.6

Thiobencarb

**Mandatory
preseason
thiobencarb
stewardship
training by the
California Rice
Commission**

- Mandatory preseason thiobencarb stewardship training applies only to thiobencarb restricted material permit holders located in the Sacramento Valley rice-growing counties.
 - Restricted material permits shall not be issued to growers who have not received California Rice Commission certification that they attended a preseason thiobencarb stewardship training session that year.
 - The county agricultural commissioner may certify a grower that did not attend a thiobencarb stewardship training session by having them view a video of the current preseason thiobencarb stewardship training session.
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Drift Minimization

- I. The use of Bolero 10G formulation is prohibited in the Sacramento Valley rice growing counties of Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba.
- II. No aerial applications shall be made or continued within ½ 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.
- III. 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 ½ mile of the Sacramento or Feather Rivers when the wind speed exceeds seven miles per hour.
- IV. In Sacramento and Yolo Counties, no aerial applications shall be made or continued within ¼ mile of the Sacramento River unless they are made under the direct supervision of the county agricultural commissioner's representative.
- V. In Sacramento and Yolo Counties, the maximum acres treated by air each day within ¼ 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.

Continued on next page

Thiobencarb, Continued

Water Management

I. The following water holding requirements apply to 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:

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 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 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 days if the commissioner evaluates such sites and verifies the hydrologic isolation of the fields.

II. 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:

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 days. Unregulated discharges from these fields may begin after 26 days.

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Thiobencarb, Continued

1. When water is 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 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 days, if the commissioner evaluates such sites and verifies the hydrologic isolation of the fields.

III. 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 days. Unregulated discharges from these fields may begin after 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).
 - (b) The system includes drainage from more than one permittee, then water must be retained on the site of application for six 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 days if the commissioner evaluates such sites and verifies the hydrologic isolation of the fields.

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Thiobencarb, Continued

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.
 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 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.
 4. The county agricultural commissioner or his/her staff inspects the site.
- C. 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.
- 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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