Pesticide Drift Prevention

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What is Pesticide Drift?

- the movement of pesticide dust or droplets through the air at the time of application or soon after, to any site other than the intended treatment area.
Effects of Pesticide Drift

- Drift of sprays can affect:
  - People’s health
  - Environment’s health
  - Possible economic loss to nearby crops
Ways to Prevent Drift

• Apply pesticide only to the treatment area
• Apply during calm weather conditions
• Properly calibrating application equipment
An applicator prior to and while applying a pesticide shall evaluate the equipment to be used, meteorological conditions, the property to be treated, and surrounding properties to determine the likelihood of harm or damage.
Protection of Persons, Animals, and Property

No pesticide application shall be made or continued when:

- There is a reasonable possibility of damage to nontarget crops, animals, or other public or private property or contamination of the bodies or clothing of persons not involved in the application process.
Protection of Persons, Animals, and Property

- There is a reasonable possibility of contamination of nontarget public or private property, including the creation of a health hazard, preventing normal use of such property. In determining a health hazard, the amount and toxicity of the pesticide, the type and uses of the property and related factors shall be considered.
General Drift Minimization

Appendix C
Minimize environmental contamination from drift
Aircraft

- Equipment used to apply a pesticide spray solution shall be configured as follows:
  - Functional boom length, shall not exceed 75% of the overall wing span or rotor length
  - Boom pressure not exceed 40 lbs. per square inch for the nozzles being used
Aircraft

- Flow of liquid from each nozzle be controlled by a positive shutoff system
- Nozzle orifice be directed backward, neutral to the airstream
Aerial Applications

• Apply only when there is a positive airflow
• Wind speed not to be more than 10mph
Aerial Applications

- Discharge shall:
  - Start after entering target site
  - Not exceed 10 feet above the crop
  - Be shut off when raising equipment over obstacles
  - Be shut off before exiting
Ground

A. Vehicle-mounted or towed ground equipment shall be equipped with:
   • Nozzles having orifice not less than 1/16 of an inch and operated at a boom pressure not to exceed manufacturers recommended pressure, or
   • Low pressure fan nozzles with fan angle number no larger than 80 degrees and a nozzle orifice not less than 0.2 gallons per minute flow rate and operated at a boom pressure not to exceed 15 lbs. per square inch
B. Applications of a pesticide spray solution made by vehicle-mounted or towed ground equipment shall meet the following requirements:

- Wind speed 10 mph or less
- Discharge start after entering the target site
- Discharge the shut off before exiting the target site
Questions?
Beekeeper Notification

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Pesticides toxic to bees are those that include the words "toxic to bees" on the labeling of the pesticide, regardless of modifying words on the label that state "highly" or "moderately."
Examples of bee toxicity statement on pesticide labels.
CCR Section 6650
Bee Protection

• Bees are considered to be inactive from 1 hour after sunset to 2 hours before sunrise
• When the temperature is below 55 degrees F
Beekeepers who desire advance notice of applications shall inform the commissioner of a two-hour period between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m.
CCR Section 6654
Notification to Beekeepers.

- Each person intending to apply any pesticide toxic to bees is required to do a bee check prior to the application.
- This allows any beekeeper in a 1 mile radius that has requested notification, to be notified of the application.
If the person applying pesticides is advised of a request for notification, they shall notify the beekeeper, at least 48 hours in advance of the application with the following information:
• Time and place of the application
• Crop and acreage to be treated
• Method of application
• Identity and dosage rate of the application
• Contact information of applicator to beekeepers
BeeCheck for Applicators

https://beewhere.calagpermits.org

• Registered Beekeeper information based on a one mile proximity to application site
• Registered Beekeeper Contact Information and Notification Preferences
• Provides a timestamp of beekeeper information request to capture all currently registered/reported hives at time of request
Beekeepers who want notification should complete the Request for Pesticide Notification portion of the Registration Form.

Beekeepers will not be receive notifications until this form is completed and processed by the commissioner’s office.

Request for notification expires on December 31st each year.
2020 PESTICIDE NOTIFICATION

- Notification to beekeepers needed if applying pesticide toxic to bees or during time of pollination.
- This is done with a Bee Check
How Can I do a Bee Check?

- By calling the county agricultural commissioner’s office, a biologist can do it for you.
- With a CalAgPermits login, you can go to beewherecalifornia.com and use the Bee Check option.
Bringing beekeepers and pesticide applicators together by tracking and safeguarding hive locations across California using simple mapping tools.

**Beekeepers**

Beekeepers can use this website to fulfill their obligation to register annually in their home county, notify other counties when they first move bees into those counties, and notify the County Agricultural Commissioner when they move bees to new locations within the county.

All information provided by beekeepers through this site is carefully protected according to the provisions of California law.

[ACCESS BEEKEEPER MANAGEMENT](https://beewhere.calagpermits.org)

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**Pest Control Advisors**

Licensed Pest Control Advisors (PCAs) can use this website to find out if bee colonies will be present within one mile of the application site under consideration on or around the potential application date.

PCAs will not receive information about specific beekeepers or bee colony locations, nor will they receive contact information for beekeepers with colonies in the one-mile buffer zone.

[ACCESS PCA BEE CHECK](https://beewhere.calagpermits.org)

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**Growers/Pesticide Applicators**

Pesticide applicators (either a Grower applying pesticides on their own crops or a contracted Pest Control Business operating on behalf of a Grower) can use the BeeWhere web site to obtain contact information for beekeepers with colonies within a mile of an upcoming pesticide application.

The pesticide applicator will not receive any information about the specific locations of the bee colonies.

[ACCESS GROWER BEECHECK](https://beewhere.calagpermits.org)
1) How many times should an empty, rigid plastic pesticide container be rinsed before disposal?

a) None
b) One Time
c) Three Times
d) Until The Rinsate Runs Clear
e) Never Rinse- It Increases Your Chance Of Being Exposed To Pesticides
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a) None

b) One Time

c) Three Times

d) Until The Rinsate Runs Clear

e) Never Rinse- It Increases Your Chance Of Being Exposed To Pesticides
2) Can an empty pesticide container be recycled with other household plastic containers?

a) Always
b) Only After Triple Rinsing & Puncturing It
c) Only On Special Collection Days
d) Never
e) If You Consider ‘Recycling’ Using The Huge Illegal Burn Pile At The Back Of My Property
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a) Always

b) Only After Triple Rinsing & Puncturing It

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e) If You Consider ‘Recycling’ Using The Huge Illegal Burn Pile At The Back Of My Property
3) What is the minimum thickness now required for chemical-resistant gloves worn by employees?

   a) 4 mils  
   b) 10 mils  
   c) 14 mils  
   d) 18 mils  
   e) My employees need gloves?
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a) 4 mils  
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c) 14 mils  
d) 18 mils  
e) My employees need gloves?
4) Employees must wear coverall whenever:

a) The Label Requires It
b) Handling A “Warning” Or “Danger” Pesticide
c) Mix/Loading
d) Both a & b
e) Both a & c
f) They Need To Hide The Fact They Spilled Pesticide Concentrate All Over Their Clothes
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c) Mix/Loading
d) Both a & b
e) Both a & c
f) They Need To Hide The Fact They Spilled Pesticide Concentrate All Over Their Clothes
5) Per regulations, an employee handling pesticides shall wear at minimum:

a) Shoes, Socks, Safety Glasses, Long-Sleeves, Long Pants, & Chemical-Resistant Gloves

b) Safety Glasses, Long-Sleeves, Long Pants, Chemical-Resistant Gloves, & A Respirator

c) Coveralls, Safety Glasses, Long-Sleeves, Long Pants, & Chemical-Resistant Gloves

d) Only What The Label Lists

e) A Jumpsuit, Dive Mask and Snorkel
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b) Safety Glasses, Long-Sleeves, Long Pants, Chemical-Resistant Gloves, & A Respirator

c) Coveralls, Safety Glasses, Long-Sleeves, Long Pants, & Chemical-Resistant Gloves

d) Only What The Label Lists

e) A Jumpsuit, Dive Mask and Snorkel
6) A visible Emergency Medical Posting is required in a vehicle whenever:

a) An Employer Purchases & Transports Pesticides

b) Employees Are Applying Pesticides Over a Wide Geographical Area (No Designated Work Site)

c) Employees Drive A Work Vehicle For Any Reason

d) The Pesticides Transported Have A “Warning” Or “Danger” Signal Word

e) Your Employees Have Allergies
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b) Employees Are Applying Pesticides Over a Wide Geographical Area (No Designated Work Site)

c) Employees Drive A Work Vehicle For Any Reason

d) The Pesticides Transported Have A “Warning” Or “Danger” Signal Word

e) Your Employees Have Allergies
7) Service Containers containing pesticides must be labeled whenever:

a) Transporting On A Public Road Or Storing

b) Employees Are Applying Pesticides

c) Pesticides Have A “Warning” Or “Danger” Signal Word

d) The Applicator Will Be Applying Alone

e) You’re Expecting An Agricultural Biologist To Do An Inspection
7) Service Containers containing pesticides must be labeled whenever:

a) Transporting On A Public Road Or Storing
b) Employees Are Applying Pesticides
c) Pesticides Have A “Warning” Or “Danger” Signal Word
d) The Applicator Will Be Applying Alone
e) You’re Expecting An Agricultural Biologist To Do An Inspection
8) What cannot be stored with pesticides:

a) Food
b) Food Containers
c) Personal Protective Equipment
d) Children
e) All The Above
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a) Food
b) Food Containers
c) Personal Protective Equipment
d) Children
e) All The Above
9) If you’re applying pesticides to a production agriculture site you must notify all public schools/daycares within a ¼ mile:

a) Annually

b) One week prior to your first application of the season

c) At least 48 hours before applying any pesticide not on your annual notification

d) Both a and c

e) By using signal flares to warn them you’re beginning an application
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e) By using signal flares to warn them you’re beginning an application
10) Production agriculture pesticide applications that are within ¼ mile of a public school/daycare have restrictions between:

a) August 1\textsuperscript{st} and May 31\textsuperscript{st}

b) Between 6am and 6pm, Monday-Friday

c) Between 8am and 8pm, Monday-Friday

d) Between 6am and 8pm, Monday-Saturday

e) Never as long as I only apply 1 acre at a time
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c) Between 8am and 8pm, Monday-Friday

d) Between 6am and 8pm, Monday-Saturday

e) Never as long as I only apply 1 acre at a time
11) Annual Notifications to public schools/daycares must be submitted:

a) No later than the start of the school year
b) By January 1st for applications in the next school year
c) Anytime by phone with written documentation optional
d) By April 30th for applications starting July 1st
e) By carrier pigeon under a full moon
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b) By January 1\textsuperscript{st} for applications in the next school year

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d) By April 30\textsuperscript{th} for applications starting July 1\textsuperscript{st}

e) By carrier pigeon under a full moon
12) Agricultural Fieldworkers must be trained:

a) At Least Every Five Years With Documentation
   Optional
b) Annually With Documentation
c) Annually With Documentation Optional
d) Each Time Before Working In A Field During A “Treated Field” Time Period
e) They Never Need To Be Trained
12) Agricultural Fieldworkers must be trained:

a) At Least Every Five Years With Documentation Optional
b) Annually With Documentation
c) Annually With Documentation Optional
d) Each Time Before Working In A Field During A “Treated Field” Time Period
e) They Never Need To Be Trained
13) Backpack sprayers containing pesticide solution can be left in the open bed of a pickup truck in public view if:

a) Visual Contact Is Maintained With The Sprayer
b) The Sprayer Is Locked Down To The Bed
c) Never- It’s Safer To Lock The Sprayer In The Cab
d) It’s Left Unattended For Less Than 15 Minutes
e) Either A Or B
f) None Of The Above
13) Backpack sprayers containing pesticide solution can be left in the open bed of a pickup truck in public view if:

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b) The Sprayer Is Locked Down To The Bed
c) Never- It’s Safer To Lock The Sprayer In The Cab
d) It’s Left Unattended For Less Than 15 Minutes
e) Either A Or B
f) None Of The Above
14) According to DPR standards, how long do PCBs/growers have to keep pesticide use records?

a) One Year
b) Two Years
c) Three Years
d) Four Years
e) I Burn Those Along With The Plastic Pesticide Containers
14) According to DPR standards, how long do PCBs/growers have to keep pesticide use records?

a) One Year
b) Two Years
c) Three Years
d) Four Years
e) I Burn Those Along With The Plastic Pesticide Containers
15) As a handler, when should you review a pesticide label?

a) Whenever I Mix/load & Apply
b) Whenever I Get A New Pesticide
c) Whenever My Supplier Changes
d) Once A Week
e) I Only Read It When Someone Asks Me The Name Of The Pesticide I’m Using
15) As a handler, when should you review a pesticide label?

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16. Where should a complete, registered pesticide label for the product being applied be located?

a) Only At The Mix/Load Site
b) Only In A file At Office Headquarters
c) At My County Agricultural Commissioner’s Office
d) At Every Application Site & At Headquarters
e) Uh, It Was Here Just A Minute Ago
16) Where should a complete, registered pesticide label for the product being applied be located?

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e) Uh, It Was Here Just A Minute Ago
17) Which of the following lists signal words from least hazardous to most hazardous?

a) Caution, Warning, Danger
b) Warning, Caution, Danger
c) Alert, Warning, Danger
d) Warning, Alert, Danger
e) Mayhem, Destruction, Death, Mild Skin Irritant
17) Which of the following lists signal words from least hazardous to most hazardous?

a) Caution, Warning, Danger
b) Warning, Caution, Danger
c) Alert, Warning, Danger
d) Warning, Alert, Danger
e) Mayhem, Destruction, Death, Mild Skin Irritant
18) The label is __________:

a) Only For Tips And Suggestions
b) A Guideline
c) Optional
d) The Law
e) A Lie
18) The label is __________:

a) Only For Tips And Suggestions
b) A Guideline
c) Optional
d) The Law
e) A Lie
The End

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