



BUTTE COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE / WEIGHTS & MEASURES
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2020 Permit Conditions for Thiobencarb Applications & Special Use Restrictions for Malathion Applications on Rice

General Conditions:

Thiobencarb - The following definitions apply to applications of Bolero UltraMax, League MVP, and Abolish 8EC on rice.

Notice of Intent – Must be submitted at least 24 hours prior to beginning the application.

Stewardship Training - All permittees and applicators must have proof that they have attended 2020 Thiobencarb stewardship training program. Only those permittees and applicators that have attended such training and are “certified” as such will be issued a permit for the use of Thiobencarb products.

Maximum wind speeds during aerial applications of Thiobencarb is 7 miles per hour.

All aerial applications made within one half (1/2) mile of the Feather River and Sacramento River shall be made with wind direction away from the rivers.

Any pesticides drifting into waterways (i.e. canals and drains) or onto levees or roadways adjacent to waterways will be considered environmental contamination. All pesticides must be confined to the treatment site. Applicators found in violation will be liable for an assessment of a civil penalty.

Worker Protection Standards were revised and took effect in 2019. The REI was decreased from 7 days to 12 hours. The change is reflected in a supplemental label, which must be present and available (in-hand) at time of application. Without the supplemental label, you are held to the 7-day REI and field posting requirements.

The use of Bolero 10G® is prohibited.

The Water Holding Period:

The water holding period is the designated time during which all treated water must be contained on permittee controlled land, and begins when the application is considered completed. The application is considered complete when the pesticide is applied directly to water or when the entire treated area is covered with water after a pre-plant treatment.

A Notice of Application (NOA) must be filed by the applicator within 24 hours of completing an application with the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office which must include the permittee's name, restricted materials permit number, site identification number, specific field location description, acres treated, material applied and the date and time the application was completed. When the application is made prior to the initial flood (Preplant), the permittee, must submit the NOA.

To prevent ALL leakage, boards must be placed in each drain box. The box must either be filled with soil or a soil berm must be constructed to assure above water soil barrier exists between the field and the drain box.

No water shall be discharged from the field or from grower controlled land until the Water Hold Period is completed, unless an emergency release has been authorized by the Agricultural Commissioner.

Seepage:

For purposes of mitigating seepage in rice production, seepage is defined as the lateral movement of irrigation water through a rice field levee or border to an area outside the normally flooded production area. Seepage may also occur through levees into adjacent dry fields or into adjacent drains and canals.

- All seepage water is under the same water hold requirements as rice fields treated with Thiobencarb.
- All seepage water must be maintained on site or on grower controlled land for the required holding period.
- Any visible seepage during the water-holding period moving off site is considered an “early release” and will be a water hold violation.

Borders surrounding each rice field must be compacted before water is allowed to fill the field by driving the tires or tracks of a tractor or other heavy vehicle on one side of the border to compress the soil so water does not seep through the border. A common border between two existing rice fields does not need to be compacted. This requirement applies to new or reworked existing borders for the current rice season.

Water Release:

Emergency Release - The Agricultural Commissioner may authorize the emergency release of field water on the 20th day following the last Thiobencarb application, following a review of a written application that demonstrates salinity levels are damaging the crop. Please contact the Agricultural Commissioner’s office for more information. (Applies to thiobencarb 30 day water holds.)

All water released from any field, whether it is an emergency release or a normal release after the hold period, must be at a volume not to exceed two inches of water over a drain box or weir for the first 7 days.

Tailwater Recovery System:

This includes tailwater recovery, water recirculating and ponding systems operated by one or more permittees which are designed to restrict the flow of water to land under the control of the permittee(s). The Agricultural Commissioner must approve these systems for the 2020-use season. Multi-user systems are required to provide the commissioner with a WRITTEN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, which is signed by all the participants for the 2020-use season. The written water management plan must be on file with the Agricultural Commissioner prior to its use.

Bolero UltraMax & League MVP Specific Conditions (30 Day Water Hold Period):

- 1) The Water Holding Period for Bolero UltraMax and League MVP shall be:
 - A. All water treated with Bolero UltraMax and League MVP must be retained on the treated fields for at least 30 days following application unless;
 1. The treated water is contained within a tailwater recovery system or where irrigation water is ponded in ways that are appropriate for reducing residues. The system may discharge 20 days following the last application of Bolero within the system. The Agricultural Commissioner will determine which acreages qualify for this reduced hold period.
 - a. If the tailwater recovery system is under the control of one permittee, treated water may be discharged from the application site into the system in a manner consistent with product labeling.
 - b. If the tailwater recovery system includes drainage from more than one permittee, treated water may be discharged from the application site into the system 7 days following application.
 - B. If set aside ground is used for ponding, a ratio of 6 acres (treated) to 1 acre (untreated ponding area) should be adequate for reducing residues in the treated water.

1. When ponding is used for the water hold period, the water must be evenly distributed over the ponding area. This is necessary to allow the material to bind up in the soil for proper dissipation. No channeling of treated water through the ponding area is allowed.

Abolish 8EC Specific Conditions (19 Day Water Hold Period):

Abolish 8EC applied to rice fields shall be discharged no more than ten feet above the crop or target site. Discharge shall be shut off whenever it is necessary to raise the equipment over obstacles such as trees, poles or power lines, etc.

The Notice of Application must include the type of application;

- Preplant Soil Incorporated, Pre-flood, or Post-flood

Pre-flood and Post-flood treated fields must hold water for at least 19 days following application.

Special Use Restrictions for Malathion Applications on Rice

1. These restrictions are established to help meet the 2020 performance goal approved by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board.
2. Water in fields treated with malathion must be held on the site of the application for at least four (4) days following the application.
3. No application of Malathion shall be made when the wind speed at the application site is greater than seven (7) mph.
4. Malathion may not be discharged more than ten feet above the crop or target site. Discharge shall be shut off whenever it is necessary to raise the equipment over obstacles such as trees, poles or power lines, etc.
5. Additional aircraft equipment requirements are available upon request.