



Stewardship of Metam Sodium

Environmental Stewardship: Minimize
Off-gassing

Paper sponsored by Tessengerlo-Kerley, Inc.

Conversion Process

- ◆ Metam sodium breaks down in moist soil to methyl isothiocyanate (MITC)
- ◆ MITC is the biocidal agent
- ◆ To suppress pests need to deliver lethal dose (**concentration x time**)
- ◆ Goal: keep MITC in treatment zone and minimize odors



Goal: Keep MITC in the Soil

- ◆ Enhance efficacy
- ◆ Reduce worker exposures
- ◆ Reduce bystander exposures
- ◆ Promote primary removal from treatment zone by biodegradation: preferred pathway for efficacy and environment



Stewardship Steps to Maximize MITC Contact in Treatment Zone

- ◆ Achieve good seed bed soil preparation, consistent with cultural practice (regional differences)
- ◆ Manage soil moisture pre-application within label range of 50 to 80 percent FC – upper end of range has shown better off-gassing control
- ◆ As feasible apply during daylight hours as feasible to minimize the potential for odors



Stewardship Steps to Maximize MITC Contact in Treatment Zone

- ◆ Minimize surface drips / leaks - - inexpensive solution to promote environmental management
- ◆ Break up shank traces
- ◆ Achieve good “seal” / barrier
- ◆ Monitor for odors / mitigate if necessary

Achieve Good Seed Bed Soil Preparation

- ◆ Promote efficacy / penetration throughout treatment zone - - contact biocide - - needs contact
- ◆ Promote deeper penetration of MITC - - improves environmental management too
- ◆ Minimize debris, as feasible, to improve nematocidal properties
- ◆ Minimize as feasible field preparation that increases off-gassing surface area

Manage soil moisture pre-application within label range of 50 to 80 percent FC

- ◆ “ball up” soil test
- ◆ Soil moisture probes
- ◆ 70 percent field capacity found to produce good retention in field study trials
- ◆ Without adequate water reservoir to retain MITC in solution, volatilization increases - - **Important**

Apply During Daylight Hours as Feasible

- ◆ Atmospheric dilution from fumigants is generally ~ 10 x better in daytime
- ◆ Higher emissions usually occur during and shortly after application
- ◆ By applying in daytime, benefit of greater mixing of off-gassing in atmosphere, i.e. lower potential for odors
- ◆ Recent testing shank compaction, good moisture management - - special case to support nighttime

Apply During Daylight Hours as Feasible (Cont.)

- ◆ If surface spill / problem - - dilution daytime and sealed by nighttime
- ◆ Recommended exceptions:
 - 4:00 AM start for summertime chemigation (90F air temp. criterion)
 - If nighttime must be done - - well designed shank / compaction would be preferred choice

Minimize Surface Drips / Leaks Break Up Shank Traces / Voids

- ◆ Check valves, automatic shutoffs - - minimize surface flash off of MITC
- ◆ Shank injection needs effective shank void breakup after passage of shanks - - minimize flow of gases between the soil and the atmosphere



Achieve Good “Seal” / Create a Barrier

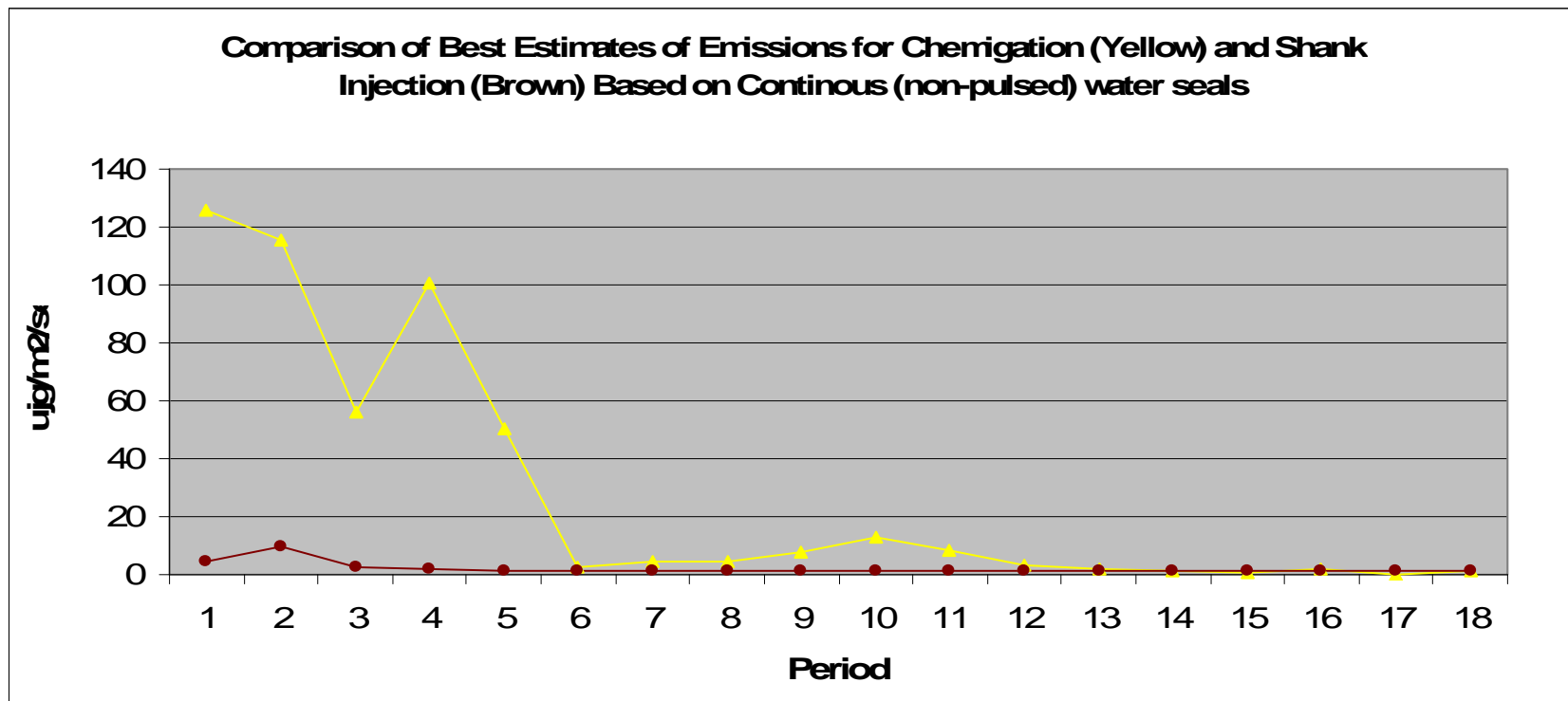
- ◆ Top layer should be established in manner to minimize volatilization loss
- ◆ Effective soil compaction can be effective in some soils if soil sufficiently moist and adequately compacted
- ◆ Water seals very effective - - when strategically timed and when available as option - - accepted by EPA



Monitor for Odors / Mitigate if Necessary

- ◆ Effective and consistent management of off-gassing is two-step process:
- ◆ First, follow all of preceding steps to minimize the potential for odors
- ◆ Second, monitor to provide rapid mitigation as needed (water seals are good option when feasible)

100-Fold Difference in Emission Rates During Application



Preferred nighttime applications: shank compaction or 4:00 AM start

Example: Shank Compaction Rig

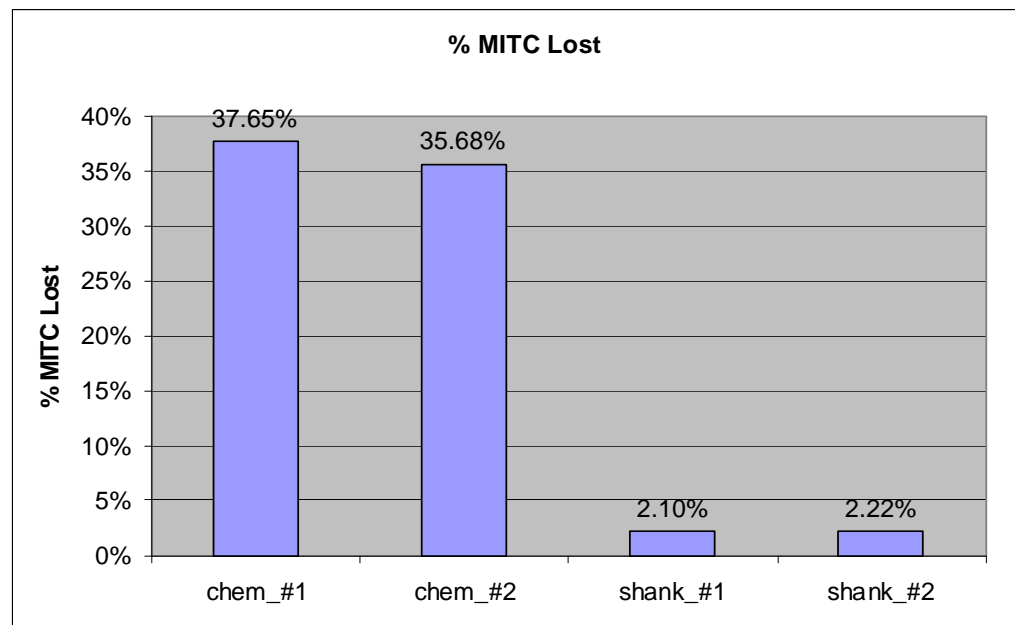


Shank Injection / Compaction



VOC Benefits as Well as Buffer Zone Benefits (Carrot Study 2007)

Important for Buffers & VOC Issues



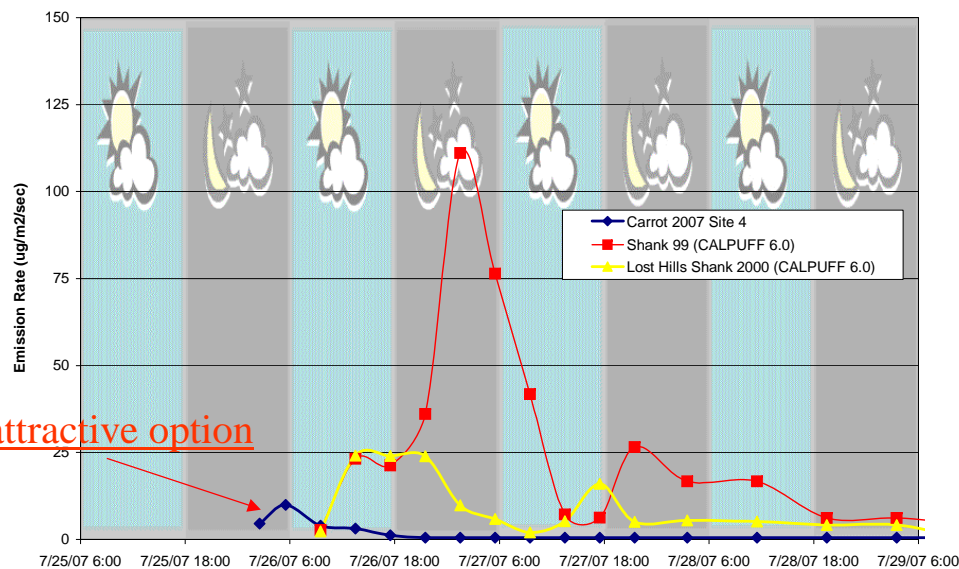
Chemigation standard: ~59 % and Chem
Early start lost ~ 44%; Chem Intern ~ 24 %

Example of Emissions Management: Shank Injection

$$\text{(Emission)} \times \text{(model)} < \text{endpoint}$$

Comparison of New Data With Comparable
Previous Studies: Shank Injection

IHF Carrot Board Study Shank Injection Emission Rates versus CALPUFF 6.0 Older Shank
Injection Emissions



Very attractive option



End

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