



United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

CSP Job Sheet

Air Quality Enhancement Activities – Chemical Drift



Enhancement Activities

CSP offers the opportunity to reward or encourage activities that address air quality and atmospheric change issues related to agricultural operations.

Benefits

These activities will provide observable improvements in air quality by reducing airborne chemical drift when agricultural chemicals are applied to crop and range land. These activities can be used only if chemical applications are done according to label directions.

CSP Payments

A participant can earn payments by initiating or maintaining any of the following activities:

- Utilize an approved Integrated Pest Management System
- Utilize windbreaks around areas where chemicals are being applied
- Properly calibrate chemical application equipment
- Use low-drift nozzles and/or lower pressure on chemical spray equipment
- Use chemical adjuvants proven to reduce drift
- Use an approved pesticide forecasting system for application of chemicals
- Apply pesticides during periods with light winds and/or lower temperatures to reduce droplet volatilization and time spray droplets are in the air

CSP Enhancement Activity Task Sheet
Air Resources: Chemical Drift

Client's Acknowledgement Statement:

I have elected to use the following Air Resource Management activities and understand the requirements of the selected activities (Check all that apply):

- Utilize an approved Integrated Pest Management System (Drift-01)
- Utilize windbreaks around areas where chemicals are being applied (Drift-02)
- Properly calibrate chemical application equipment (Drift-03)
- Use low-drift nozzles and/or lower pressure on chemical spray equipment (Drift-04)
- Use chemical adjuvants proven to reduce drift (Drift-05)
- Use an approved pesticide forecasting system for application of chemicals (Drift-06)
- Apply pesticides during periods with light winds and/or lower temperatures to reduce droplet volatilization and time spray droplets are in the air (Drift-07)

I agree that the following information will be provided to NRCS upon request:
Written documentation of the activity performed (use attached worksheets or equivalent).
Copies of dated receipts for equipment or services purchased.

I understand that CSP Enhancements earnings are subject to payment caps and that my actual payments will depend on my CSP Tier level, the land area affected and the number of activities.

I understand that it is my responsibility to obtain all necessary permits and to comply with all laws, regulations and ordinances pertaining to the application of these activities.

Accepted by: /s/ _____

Date: _____



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CSP Worksheet

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- Worksheet 01: Utilize an approved Integrated Pest Management System (Drift-01)

Payment: \$XX/acre

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a comprehensive approach of controlling insects, weeds and plant pathogens with environmentally and economically sound practices. A benefit of IPM is reduced reliance on chemical control of pests and disease, which can reduce the potential for chemical drift from farm fields.

- Attach a copy of your IPM plan for your farm

Briefly describe the IPM system utilized on your farm. Include a brief description on how chemical use is reduced with this system:

- Briefly describe the pressure reduction in spray equipment when applying pesticides on your farm



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- Worksheet 02: Utilize windbreaks around areas where chemicals are being applied (Drift-02)

Payment: \$XX/treated acre

Tree windbreaks can reduce movement of applied agricultural chemicals from fields by reducing wind speeds in the fields, and by intercepting the chemical agents as the drift plume passes through the windbreak. Windbreaks can also help mix the drifting compounds vertically in the air by disrupting airflows at the field edge, reducing the concentration of the chemicals in the drifting air.

- Attach a drawing or aerial photograph of the operation showing the placement of windbreaks around fields, or provide photographs of the positioning of windbreaks in relation to farm fields.



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- Worksheet 03: Properly calibrate chemical application equipment (Drift-03)

Payment: \$XX/sprayer calibrated/year

Pesticides are most cost-effective and perform optimally when applied at labeled rates. Chemical drift can be minimized by applying pesticides as labeled. Too much pesticide can injure crops, and increase the potential for drift; too little can give inadequate or unreliable control. Careful calibration is essential to proper sprayer operation, and a properly operated sprayer can help to minimize the risk of chemical drift.

Many university extension programs have information on calibrating an agricultural sprayer. Likewise, many extension offices sponsor a sprayer calibration day, where producers can have their sprayer calibrated by extension personnel.

- Provide documentation or receipt for each sprayer calibration
- Provide a copy of the current results of a sprayer calibration



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- Worksheet 04: Use low-drift nozzles and/or lower pressure on chemical spray equipment (Drift-04)

Payment: \$XX for using low drift nozzles or lower pressure application

- Attach certification or receipt for low drift nozzles



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- Worksheet 05: Use chemical adjuvants proven to reduce drift (Drift-05)

Payment: \$XX/acre for using chemical adjuvants when applying agricultural chemicals

Adjuvants are chemicals added to pesticide spray mixtures to enhance or modify the pesticide and/or physical properties of the pesticide or the spray mix. When used alone, adjuvants have no chemical properties for pest control. They can be used to help control potential spray drift from a chemical application.

- Attach certification or receipt for adjuvants and briefly describe the use of adjuvants when applying pesticides on your farm (include spray dates, type of chemical)



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- Worksheet 06: Use an approved pesticide forecasting system for application of chemicals (Drift-06)

Payment: \$XX for using an approved pesticide forecasting system when applying agricultural chemicals

- Briefly describe how you use pesticide forecasting when applying pesticides on your farm, and describe how it impacts pesticide usage.

