## Herbicides Think Water Think Water Filling & handling Best Practice

Oilseed rape plays a valuable part in many farm rotations as a break and 'cleaning' crop, especially where blackgrass is a problem. However, keeping herbicides out of drinking water sources is key to preventing restrictions on use, or even loss of the products.

Why does filling and handling matter?

A small splash, sprayer foam, even the washings from a single foil cap, can enter water courses and be detected miles from the initial event. Therefore, observing best practice in filling and handling oilseed rape herbicides is vital to protecting their continued use.

THE KEY
HERBICIDES

carbetamide
clopyralid
metazachlor
propyzamide
quinmerac

## **Check it Out**

Use the online VI's Check it Out Tool to review basic best practice for storage, training and certification, sprayer testing and maintenance, filling and handling, clean up and disposal. http://checkitout.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk/tool/

## Sprayers – filling and cleaning

Pesticides found in water can originate from areas where sprayers are filled and washed. Any area chosen for **filling and cleaning** should:

- Be at least 10m from any surface water, ditch or drain.
- Be bunded to contain any spills, splashes or washing water and prevent entry to drains.
- Have access to portable bunds or spill trays, with all washings returned to the spray tank for spraying out.

Filling in the field can be an option. However, take care to regularly change location to avoid compaction. Also avoid siting on roads, farm tracks or gateways, or near storm drains or watercourses.

Good **sprayer washdown** is essential to avoid damage to crops sprayed in the future, particularly when using herbicides. Provision to handle washings is important to protect against pesticides reaching watercourses.



ISSUE	BEST PRACTICE	SUBSOIL		
Surplus dilute spray solution	Before filling the tank ensure areas and spray volumes are accurately calculated and mix enough to complete the task.	Apply excess to the treated field, provided maximum dose is not exceeded.		
Interior spray washings	Tank-rinse nozzles are an effective way to clean the interior of the tank using minimal water volumes.	Washings should be treated as d spray solution. Options for disposal as above.		
Exterior spray vashings	Clean the sprayer with a hose and brush after each use and park/store under cover.	Cleaning can be carried out on a concrete area that drains to a sur or lined biobed, or could take plain the field.		
Used containers, foil seals, lids and packaging	Pressure wash containers until visibly clean or triple rinse. Rinse foil seals.	Follow waste recycling contractor advice on separation of materials Containers should be left upright, caps off, in a secure compound or recycling bin ready for collection.		
Personal protective equipment (PPE)	Personal protective equipment (PPE) should be treated as contaminated waste.	Use professional disposal. When washing gloves or face guards, remember the washings will also copesticides, so should be treated a dilute spray solution (above).		

## Use this check list to review your actions

				YOUR ASSESSMENT					
	Objective	Detailed actions or issues	l'm doing this	Maybe I could do this	Not doing this	I will investigate	Not applicable		
	Reduce farmyard losses	Check it Out Tool used							
25		Filling area min 10m away from water							
		Field or yard drains not at risk from pesticide spills							
		Filling area bunded							
		Washdown procedures protect field and yard drains							
		Sprayer parked under cover							

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