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TECHNICAL OPERATING PROCEDURE

PROCEDURE TITLE:

Procedures for the Application of Bayluscide 70% Wettable Powder (WP)

APPLICABILITY:

Procedures apply to applications of Bayluscide 70% WP.

PRINCIPLE:

Bayluscide 70% WP, EPA registration number 6704-87 and Health Canada Pest Control Products number 25562, is an additive applied with TFM to tributaries of the Great Lakes to reduce the quantity of TFM used.

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION:

Not applicable

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

See IOP:014.x (Bayluscide application apparatus)
TOP:021.x (Procedures for Conducting Liquid Chromatographic Analysis for Bayluscide)

POTENTIAL INTERFERENCES:

Bayluscide 70% WP is not applied to streams with pH <7.0 or those with high concentrations of suspended solids, particularly colloidal clay.

SAFETY:

I. Environmental Hazards

When applied according to label directions Bayluscide 70% WP has minimal effect on fish present in treated waters. Bayluscide 70% WP is generally not applied if nontarget organisms are congregated in the application area. Aquatic applications of Bayluscide 70% WP are conducted only by personnel licensed by State and Provincial regulatory agencies as certified pesticide applicators.

II. Personal Safety

Bayluscide 70% Wettable Powder is a restricted use pesticide. Personal protective equipment should include long-sleeve shirt, apron, chemical resistant gloves, goggles or face-shield, and respirator. See additional precautionary statements on pesticide label (Appendix E) and SDS (Appendix F).

DISPOSAL:

Completely empty the container into application equipment. Triple-rinse each empty container and make unsuitable for further use. Dispose of empty containers in an approved sanitary landfill or offer for recycling.

REAGENTS:

No reagents required

PROCEDURES:

Bayluscide 70% WP is applied as an additive toxicant with TFM. The maximum amount which may be applied is 2.0 % by weight (A.I.) of the concentration (A.I.) of TFM in the stream. Bayluscide 70% WP and TFM are often applied simultaneously, but in certain situations the application of Bayluscide 70% WP is started 1-2 hours prior to TFM application to ensure proper mix and concentration. Bayluscide 70% WP can be applied to streams in two scenarios:

I. Primary application

The most frequent method of applying Bayluscide 70% WP is to initiate a lampricide block in the mainstream. Bayluscide and TFM are applied simultaneously through separate metering systems (IOP:014.x, IOP:005.x, and IOP:005.xA). Procedures used to apply TFM are outlined in TOP:012.x.

Bayluscide 70% WP is applied as a slurry (mix of product and stream water). The concentration of the slurry is varied according to particular need for each application, but is normally limited to 12 pounds per 100 gallons of water.

The concentration of Bayluscide active ingredient (niclosamide) is determined and is expressed as a percentage of the concentration of TFM active ingredient or as a concentration in ug/L (parts per billion). Bayluscide is applied in concentrations as great as 1.5% of the concentration of TFM. An application rate (mL/min) is calculated with standardized equations (Appendix J).

The Bayluscide 70% WP slurry and TFM are metered A 120-volt AC pump is used to draw the lampricide and water mixture and spread it across the stream through one or more perforated hoses. Electrical power is provided at remote sites by a 120-volt AC portable generator.

Adjustments of application rates are made independently for each lampricide.

The concentrations of active ingredient for both TFM and Bayluscide are monitored downstream of the application (TOP:018.x and TOP:021.x). Adjustments to the application rates are made on the basis of the results of these analyses.

II. Maintenance application

The second method allows the application of Bayluscide 70% WP into an existing lampricide block. This type of application usually is necessary in complex stream systems and in downstream reaches of a system. Treatment generally is limited to a downstream location by logistical concerns; all tributaries cannot receive Bayluscide applications due to limitations on numbers of trained personnel, numbers of pumps, 120-volt AC generators, analytical instruments, and Bayluscide mixing apparatus.

The addition of Bayluscide to a lampricide block increases the toxicity of the block significantly. Bayluscide can be added to an existing lampricide block only if the concentration of TFM in the block is near minimum lethal concentration. Carefully planned timing and concentration is required for all upstream applications to provide a lampricide block of suitable concentration at the Bayluscide application site.

Application equipment and analytical instruments are the same for primary and maintenance applications of Bayluscide (IOP:005.x, IOP:005.xA, and IOP:014.x). Desired concentrations of Bayluscide are planned on the basis of targeted concentrations of TFM at the application site and the predicted minimum lethal concentration with Bayluscide (Appendix I), but may be changed in response to data from TFM analyses.

REFERENCES:

None

This procedure has been reviewed and approved by the undersigned representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

REVIEWED/APPROVED _____ DATE _____
Field Supervisor (U.S.)

REVIEWED/APPROVED *Jake Spivey* DATE 05 MAR 2020
Program Manager (Canada)