**Summary of Water Modeling of Carbaryl BTM and the USEPA Standard Pond**

Estimated Environmental Concentrations for Carbaryl BTM are presented in Table 1 for the USEPA standard pond with the PAappleSTD\_V2 field scenario. A graphical presentation of the year-to-year peaks is presented in Figure 1. These values were generated with the Pesticide Water Calculator (PWC), Version 1.52. Critical input values for the model are summarized in Tables 2 and 3.

This model estimates that about 0.32% of Carbaryl BTM applied to the field eventually reaches the water body. The main mechanism of transport from the field to the water body is by runoff ( 68% of the total transport), followed by spray drift (31.3%) and erosion (0.72%).

In the water body, pesticide dissipates with an effective water column half-life of 5.3 days. (This value does not include dissipation by transport to the benthic region; it includes only processes that result in removal of pesticide from the complete system.) The main source of dissipation in the water column is metabolism (effective average half-life = 9.6 days) followed by hydrolysis (12 days), photolysis (3042.5 days), and volatilization (805539.8 days).

In the benthic region, pesticide dissipates slowly (91.2 days). The main source of dissipation in the benthic region is metabolism (effective average half-life = 141.4 days) followed by hydrolysis (257 days). The vast majority of the pesticide in the benthic region (95.33%) is sorbed to sediment rather than in the pore water.

**Table 1. Estimated Environmental Concentrations (ppb) for Carbaryl BTM.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Peak (1-in-10 yr) | 77.4 |
| 4-day Avg (1-in-10 yr) | 62.9 |
| 21-day Avg (1-in-10 yr) | 30.3 |
| 60-day Avg (1-in-10 yr) | 11.8 |
| 365-day Avg (1-in-10 yr) | 1.95 |
| Entire Simulation Mean | 0.665 |

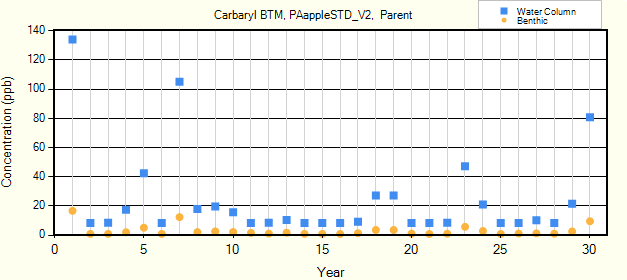
**Table 2. Summary of Model Inputs for Carbaryl BTM.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Scenario | PAappleSTD\_V2 |
| Cropped Area Fraction | 1 |
| Koc (ml/g) | 189 |
| Water Half-Life (days) @ 20 °C | 4.9 |
| Benthic Half-Life (days) @ 20 °C | 72 |
| Photolysis Half-Life (days) @ 40 °Lat | 21 |
| Hydrolysis Half-Life (days) | 12 |
| Soil Half-Life (days) @ 20 °C | 4 |
| Foliar Half-Life (days) | 3.71 |
| Molecular Weight | 201.22 |
| Vapor Pressure (torr) | 1.36e-7 |
| Solubility (mg/l) | 32 |
| Henry's Constant | 1.28e-8 |

**Table 3. Application Schedule for Carbaryl BTM.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date (Mon/Day) | Type | Amount (kg/ha) | Eff. | Drift |
| 4/15 | Above Crop (Foliar) | 16.815 | 0.99 | 0.01 |

**Figure 1. Yearly Peak Concentrations**



**Summary of Water Modeling of Carbaryl BTM and the USEPA Standard Reservoir**

Estimated Environmental Concentrations for Carbaryl BTM are presented in Table 1 for the USEPA standard reservoir with the PAappleSTD\_V2 field scenario. A graphical presentation of the year-to-year peaks is presented in Figure 1. These values were generated with the Pesticide Water Calculator (PWC), Version 1.52. Critical input values for the model are summarized in Tables 2 and 3.

This model estimates that about 0.25% of Carbaryl BTM applied to the field eventually reaches the water body. The main mechanism of transport from the field to the water body is by runoff (86.9% of the total transport), followed by spray drift (12.2%) and erosion (0.91%).

In the water body, pesticide dissipates with an effective water column half-life of 5.1 days. (This value does not include dissipation by transport to the benthic region; it includes only processes that result in removal of pesticide from the complete system.) The main source of dissipation in the water column is metabolism (effective average half-life = 9.6 days) followed by hydrolysis (12 days), washout (138.5 days), photolysis (4168.2 days), and volatilization (1103590 days).

In the benthic region, pesticide dissipates slowly (91.2 days). The main source of dissipation in the benthic region is metabolism (effective average half-life = 141.4 days) followed by hydrolysis (257 days). The vast majority of the pesticide in the benthic region (95.33%) is sorbed to sediment rather than in the pore water.

**Table 1. Estimated Environmental Concentrations (ppb) for Carbaryl BTM.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Peak (1-in-10 yr) | 172. |
| 4-day Avg (1-in-10 yr) | 139. |
| 21-day Avg (1-in-10 yr) | 65.8 |
| 60-day Avg (1-in-10 yr) | 25.2 |
| 365-day Avg (1-in-10 yr) | 4.16 |
| Entire Simulation Mean | 1.20 |

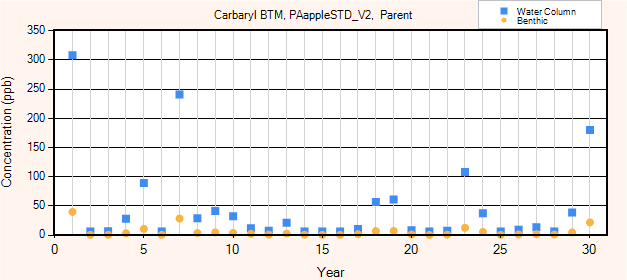
**Table 2. Summary of Model Inputs for Carbaryl BTM.**

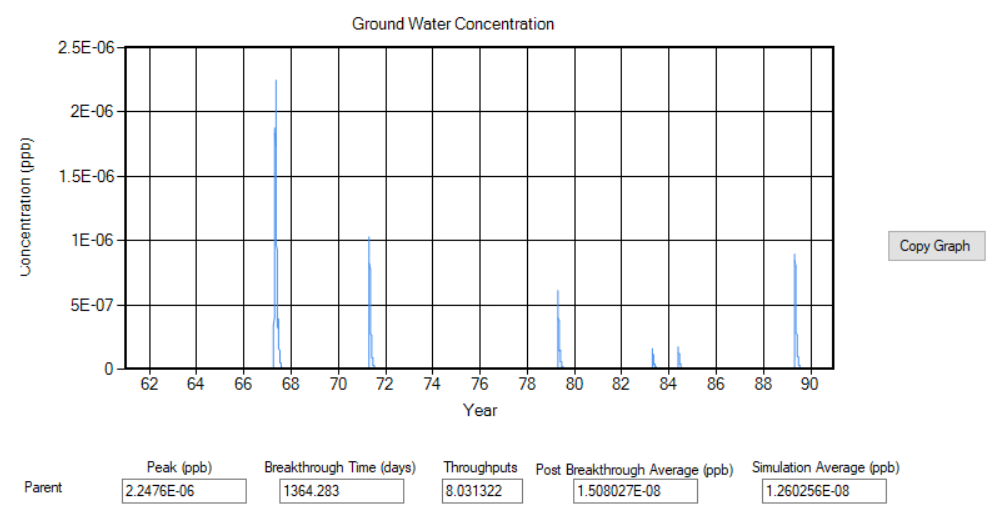
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Scenario | PAappleSTD\_V2 |
| Cropped Area Fraction | 1.0 |
| Koc (ml/g) | 189 |
| Water Half-Life (days) @ 20 °C | 4.9 |
| Benthic Half-Life (days) @ 20 °C | 72 |
| Photolysis Half-Life (days) @ 40 °Lat | 21 |
| Hydrolysis Half-Life (days) | 12 |
| Soil Half-Life (days) @ 20 °C | 4 |
| Foliar Half-Life (days) | 3.71 |
| Molecular Weight | 201.22 |
| Vapor Pressure (torr) | 1.36e-7 |
| Solubility (mg/l) | 32 |
| Henry's Constant | 1.28e-8 |

**Table 3. Application Schedule for Carbaryl BTM.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date (Mon/Day) | Type | Amount (kg/ha) | Eff. | Drift |
| 4/15 | Above Crop (Foliar) | 16.815 | 0.99 | 0.01 |

**Figure 1. Yearly Peak Concentrations**



****