

FOTG Section III - Quality Criteria

RESOURCE CONCERNS	DEFINITIONS	QUALITY CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT TOOL
<p>AIR:Quality (a, b, e & f. Airborne Sediment, smoke, and particles)</p>	<p>Poor visibility causes vehicle accidents and job related injuries. Sediment and particle matter causes breathing problems, lung and eye irritation.</p>	<p>Criteria is met when planned measures reduce safety and health problems caused by airborne sediment, particles and smoke in and around the treated area. When fire is used in conservation management a burning plan based on the standards and criteria for prescribed burning and smoke management set forth in Volume II, Environmental Quality, Louisiana Administrative Code, and Louisiana Smoke Management Voluntary Guidelines, Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry, is essential.</p>	<p>Post Burning Evaluation and General LA Department of Environmental Quality Monitoring Data</p>
<p>AIR:Quality (h. Airborne Chemical Drift)</p>	<p>Airborne and above land surface applied pesticides and nutrients harm farm workers and/or damage wildlife, livestock, sensitive crops, adjacent water bodies, and trees or other critical vegetation.</p>	<p>Criteria is met when planned measures protect farm workers wildlife, livestock, sensitive crops, water bodies, and trees or other critical vegetation in and around the treated area. When pesticides are used in conservation management an application plan based on the standards and criteria Louisiana Cooperative Extension Services's Guide on Chemical and Plant Disease Control, Louisiana Pesticide Law, Rules and Regulations, Recommended Forestry Best Management Practices for Louisiana and all specified label requirements is essential.</p>	<p>Visual observation of damage to non target species.</p>

AIR:Quality (i. Airborne Odors)	Objectionable odors from confined livestock, animal waste, waste storage areas, waste lagoons, field applied animal waste, and other organics.	Criteria is met when planned measures mediate the problems of objectionable odors in and around the treated area. Management considerations should include barriers, site locations (proximity to populated areas, prevailing wind direction, season, humidity, and timing of field applications). Conservation practices such as Waste Utilization, Pest Management, and Nutrient Management may be essential.	Number of complaints logged with the LA Department of Environmental Quality.
AIR: Condition (a. Air temperature)	Improper temperature for development of flora and fauna in zone of influence.	Criteria is met when planned measures alleviate or modify temperature problems that limit suitable use.	Monitor target flora or fauna species temperature with noncontact thermometer.
AIR: Condition (b. Air movement)	Improper air movement for development of flora and fauna in zone of influence.	Criteria is met when planned measures alleviate or modify air movement problems that limit suitable use.	Monitor air movement with a wind speed indicator