

**CPAS
Electrostatic Evaluation
Project no 644.
April 2002
Funded by CRDC**



**THE UNIVERSITY
OF QUEENSLAND**

**The Centre for
Pesticide Application and Safety**



Final Report

**Field Evaluation and Droplet Spectrum Analysis
For the Spectrum Electrostatic System for use in Cotton**

The Centre for Pesticide Application and Safety is a national scientific research and training group that provides a wide range of research and consultancy services to industry and government in pesticide application technology

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CRDC 186C

Executive Summary

CRDC Funded Evaluation of the Spectrum Electrostatic Application System Fitted to An Agricultural Aircraft – Deposition Study on Mature Cotton.

Objective: To compare the deposition and drift profiles of the Spectrum electrostatic system at 10 L/ ha with Micronair AU 5000 units at 30 L/ha fitted to a fixed wing aircraft using fluorometric techniques.

Conclusions

Deposition onto leaves within the cotton canopy

Results obtained in this experiment, under the environmental conditions experienced, indicate that treatment 1 (electrostatics on at 10 L/ha) delivered equivalent levels of deposition (significant at 0.05 level) onto leaves within various zones sampled as treatment 3 (micronair at 30 L/ha) .

The CV of deposition in each zone of the canopy tends to indicate that treatment 1 (electrostatics on) produced less variation of deposit within the canopy (ie. a more even deposit across the two swaths sampled).

Deposition onto artificial collectors

Results obtained in this experiment indicate that there was no significant difference in the amount of fluorescent dye was arriving at the top of the canopy between any of the treatments. Treatment one (electrostatics on at 10 L/ha) was able to deliver the same quantity of dye to the crop as treatment3, the micronair at 30 L/ha.

However significantly less dye was recovered from flat plates at the bottom of the canopy in treatment one (electrostatics on) than for other treatments. This may indicate that when the electrostatically charged droplets were applied much of the material was captured by foliage.

Drift.

The results in this experiment, while not conclusive, do show some very interesting trends. The results obtained indicate that Treatment 1 (electrostatics on) produced a rapid reduction in the amount of material leaving the field with distance from the treated area.

Treatment 1 (electrostatics on) produced lower deposits at 311m downwind than Treatment 3 (micronair).

General Conclusion

Results obtained in this experiment indicate that the electrostatics system does warrant further investigation, particularly considering that in this experiment the electrostatic system was able to deliver equivalent levels of deposition, with lower CV's and similar or less drift at application rates of 10 L/ha when compared with the micronair au5000 at 30 L/ha.

The ability of the electrostatic system to demonstrate equivalent deposition at 10 L/ha in this trial indicates that in using such a system there may be potential cost savings to growers through reduced costs of application, increased productivity and improved timeliness of application. The ability of the system to deliver equivalent deposition with similar or lower CV's and levels of drift should be investigated further.



Part 1: Field Evaluation of Electrostatic Nozzles Fitted to an Agricultural Aircraft.

OBJECTIVE:

To conduct a preliminary evaluation of the deposition characteristics onto mature cotton plants and the associated drift profile of an electrostatic application system fitted to an aircraft, and compare it with an application system currently used in commercial practice.

METHODOLOGY: (Overview):

This single trial was conducted to compare the same aircraft fitted with the 'spectrum' electrostatic system operating at 10 L/ha with a micronair AU5000 rotary atomisers operating at 30 L/ha (as an example of commercial practice). The evaluation was conducted on a mature cotton field (just prior to defoliation).

Deposition of a fluorescent dye was measured on leaves from various zones within the crop canopy and on artificial collectors within the field and on drift arrays located downwind from the field. Amounts of dye were quantitatively measured using fluorometric techniques and analysed using a standard one-way analysis of variance and calculations of the coefficient of variation CV.

Design: A single, unreplicated, three whole plots (intensive sampling within each).

Treatment Details:

Treatment 1: (Electrostatics ON at 10L/ha)

Helios® 500 SC fluorescent dye was applied at approximately 10 gai/ha in water using a CESSNA T188C AIRCRAFT supplied and setup by Gwydir Air Moree.

The aircraft was fitted with 80 electrostatic nozzles setup to deliver a total volume of 10 L/ha at an airspeed of approx 54 m/sec producing a VMD of 150-160 microns.

The electrostatic charge will be TURNED ON for this treatment.
Swath width: 15 m. Number of swaths: 10

Treatment 2: (Electrostatics OFF at 10L/ha)

Helios® 500 SC fluorescent dye was applied at approximately 10 gai/ha in water using a CESSNA T188C AIRCRAFT supplied and setup by Gwydir Air Moree.

The aircraft will be fitted with 80 electrostatic nozzles setup to deliver a total volume of 10 L/ha at an airspeed of approx 54 m/sec producing a VMD of 150-60 microns.

The electrostatic charge will be TURNED OFF for this treatment.
Swath width 15 m. Number of swaths: 10

Treatment 3: (Micronair at 30 L/ha)

Helios® 500 SC fluorescent dye was applied at 25 gai/ha in water using a CESSNA T188C AIRCRAFT supplied and setup by Gwydir Air Moree.

The aircraft will be fitted with 8 micronair AU5000 rotary atomisers setup to deliver a total volume of 20 L/ha at an airspeed of approx 54 m/sec producing a VMD of 150-160 microns.

Location / Cooperator: Moree, Property CAROALE/KERN

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It then goes on to describe the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including surveys and interviews.

3. The next section details the results of the study, showing a clear trend towards increased participation in community activities.

4. Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future research and policy development.

5. These recommendations are based on the findings of the study and are intended to guide the development of more effective community programs.

6. The document also includes a list of references and a bibliography, providing a comprehensive overview of the research used in the study.

7. In addition, there is a detailed appendix containing all the raw data and statistical analyses used in the study.

8. This appendix is intended to provide transparency and allow for the replication of the study's findings.

9. The document is written in a clear and concise style, making it accessible to a wide range of readers.

10. It is hoped that this report will provide valuable insights into the role of community organizations in promoting social well-being.

11. The authors would like to thank the many individuals and organizations that supported this research throughout its duration.

12. Their contributions were essential to the success of the project and are gratefully acknowledged.

13. The authors also wish to express their appreciation to the reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions.

14. Their insights have greatly improved the quality of this document and are much appreciated.

15. Finally, the authors would like to thank the readers for their interest in this important issue.

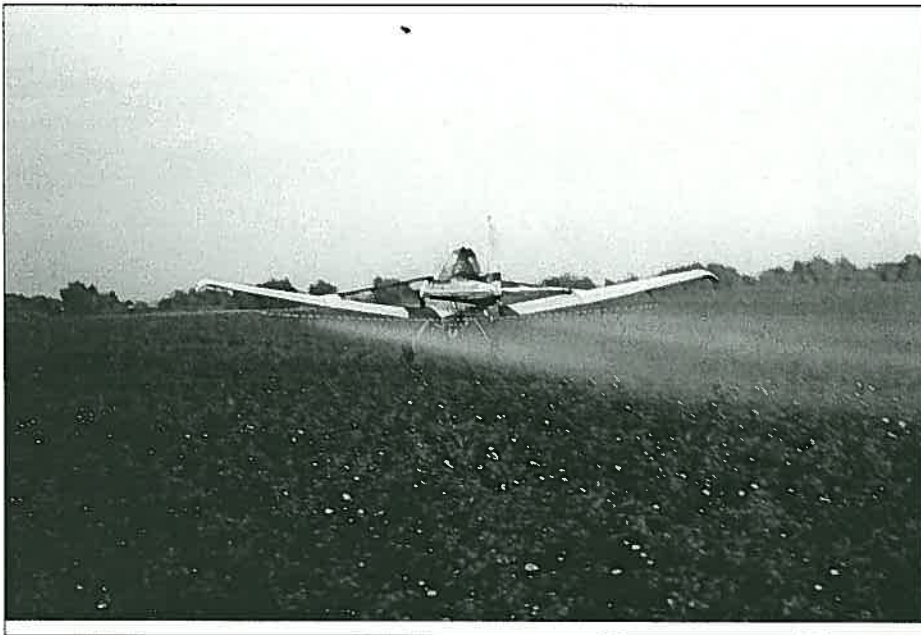
16. We hope that this report will inspire further research and action to improve the lives of all members of our community.

17. Thank you for your attention and for taking the time to read this report.

18. Sincerely,
The Research Team

19. Contact information for the research team is provided in the appendix.

20. We welcome any feedback or questions you may have regarding this report.



The Electrostatic On Treatment in use during the trial.

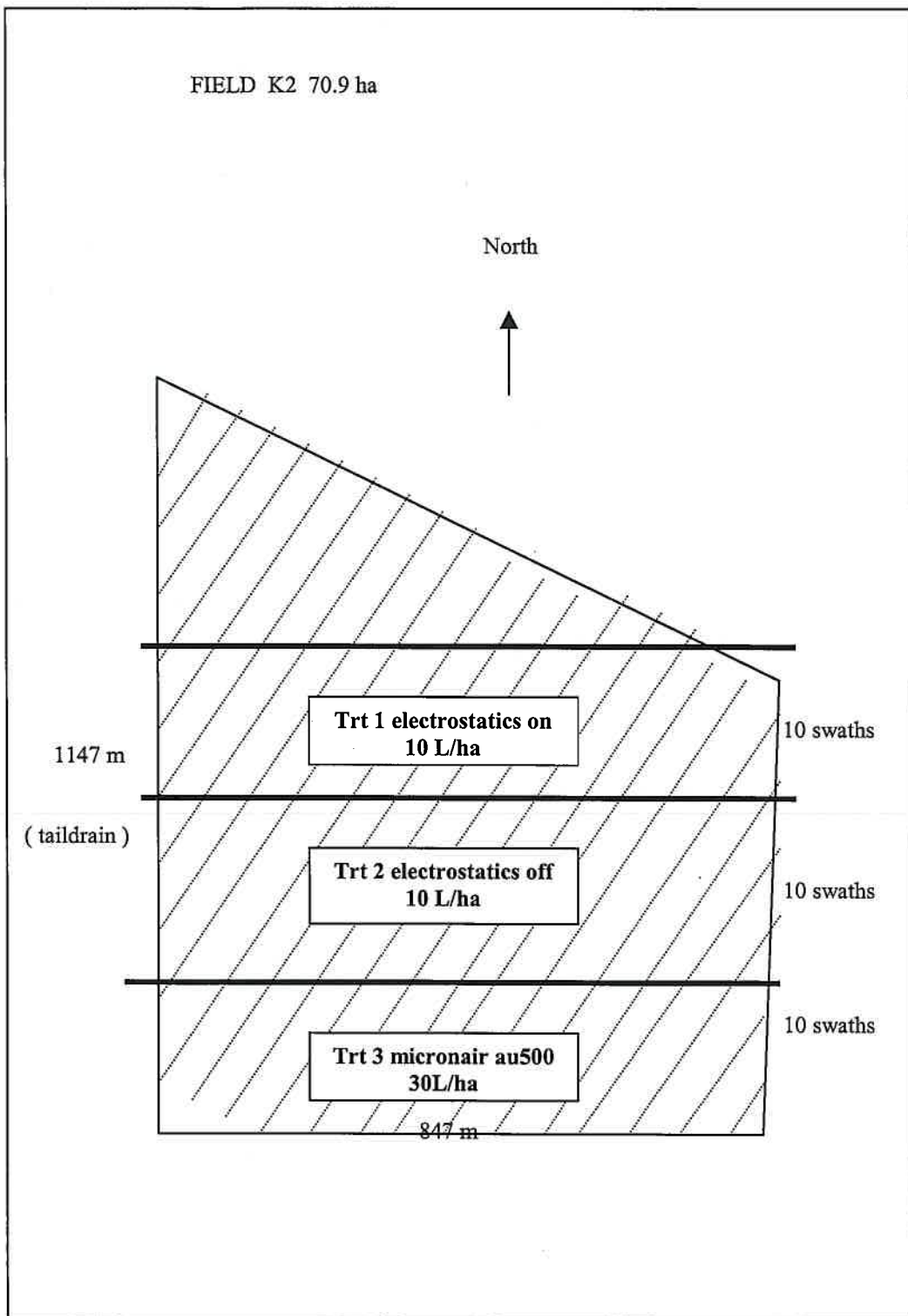


The aircraft fitted with the 80 spectrum electrostatic nozzles prior to the trial.

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Overall Trial Layout







[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and blurriness. It appears to be a list or index of entries, possibly containing names and dates.]

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES:

Deposition onto Leaves:

Quantitative:

Fluorometric analysis of deposition on leaves was determined by extracting the helios dye from 100 leaves per treatment from each sampling zone using an appropriate solvent (ethyl digol). The amount of dye in each sample was determined using a Sequoia-Turner 450 fluorometer, concentrations obtained were then related to the surface area of each sample.

Deposits on Artificial targets, conducted at CPAS laboratories - Gatton.

Fluorometric analysis of deposition on artificial targets (papers) was determined by extracting the helios dye from leaves using an appropriate solvent (isopropanol). Measurements of the amount of dye in each sample were determined using a Sequoia-Turner 450 fluorometer, and were related to the surface area of each sample.

METEOROLOGICAL MEASUREMENTS

Stability was measured using a sonic anemometer. The full C-PAS data logged Environdata Meteorological Station was used to continuously record wind speed (at 2m, wind direction, temperature (at 2m, relative humidity, solar radiation and rainfall).



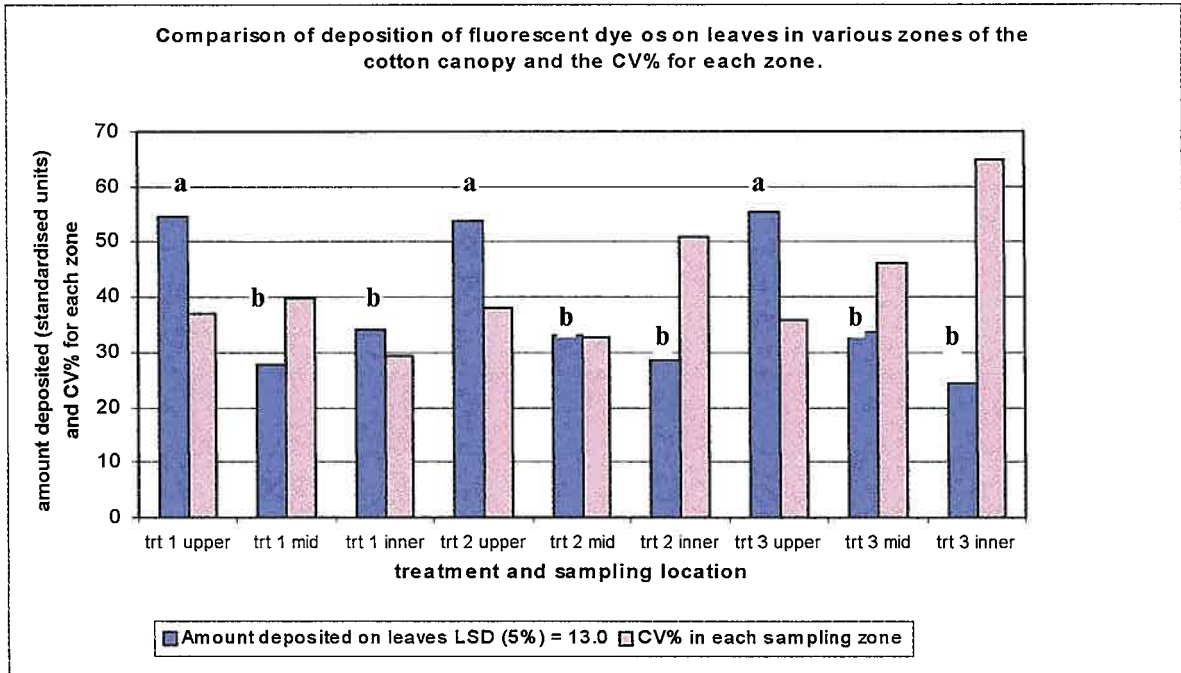
RESULTS and DISCUSSION:

Deposition onto Leaves:

The figure below shows the deposition onto cotton leaves sampled from 10 locations across the middle two swaths of each treatment in standardised units for each of the zones sampled (dark bars) and the coefficient of variation of that deposition within each zone (light bars).

Treatment 1 = electrostatics on, treatment 2 = electrostatics off and treatment 3 = micronair.

Note the LSD (5.0%) for comparing deposition in each zone is 13.00. The dark bars with the same letter or combination of letters above them are not significantly different from one another.



Deposition on leaves

Statistical analysis (one anova) yielded the following results:

No significant difference between treatments in the deposition of fluorescent dye onto leaves in the upper part of the canopy.

Deposition onto leaves in the upper part of the canopy was significantly higher than deposition onto leaves in the mid and inner parts of the canopy for all treatments.

There were no significant differences between treatments in the deposition onto on the leaves in the mid and inner parts of the canopy.

Coefficient of Variation (CV) of deposition onto leaves

Treatment one (electrostatics on) had the lowest CV for deposition onto leaves in mid and inner zones, and a similar CV in the upper part of the canopy to treatment 3 (the micronair).

Treatment one (electrostatics on) produced the lowest range of CV's for all zones (29.4-39.8), treatment 2 (electrostatics off) and treatment 3 (micronair) were (32.6-51.0) and (35.9-65.1) respectively.

The results from this experiment tend to indicate that the electrostatics on treatment at 10 L/ha was capable of producing an equivalent deposition onto leaves as the micronair at 30 L/ha, but with a more even distribution of deposit onto leaves in the mid and inner parts of the cotton canopy.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It is essential to ensure that all entries are supported by appropriate documentation and receipts.

3. Regular audits should be conducted to verify the accuracy of the records and identify any discrepancies.

4. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling cash and credit transactions.

5. All cash receipts should be recorded immediately and deposited in a secure bank account.

6. Credit sales should be recorded at the time of sale, and the amount should be tracked until payment is received.

Date	Description	Amount
2023-01-01	Opening Balance	1000.00
2023-01-05	Cash Sales	250.00
2023-01-10	Accounts Payable	150.00
2023-01-15	Bank Interest	10.00
2023-01-20	Office Expenses	75.00
2023-01-25	Customer Refund	50.00
2023-01-30	Accounts Receivable	175.00
2023-02-01	Closing Balance	1150.00

7. The third part of the document provides a summary of the financial performance for the period.

8. The total revenue generated was \$1,250.00, and the total expenses were \$225.00.

9. The net profit for the period was \$1,025.00, representing a 10% increase over the previous period.

10. The document concludes with a statement of the company's financial health and outlook for the future.

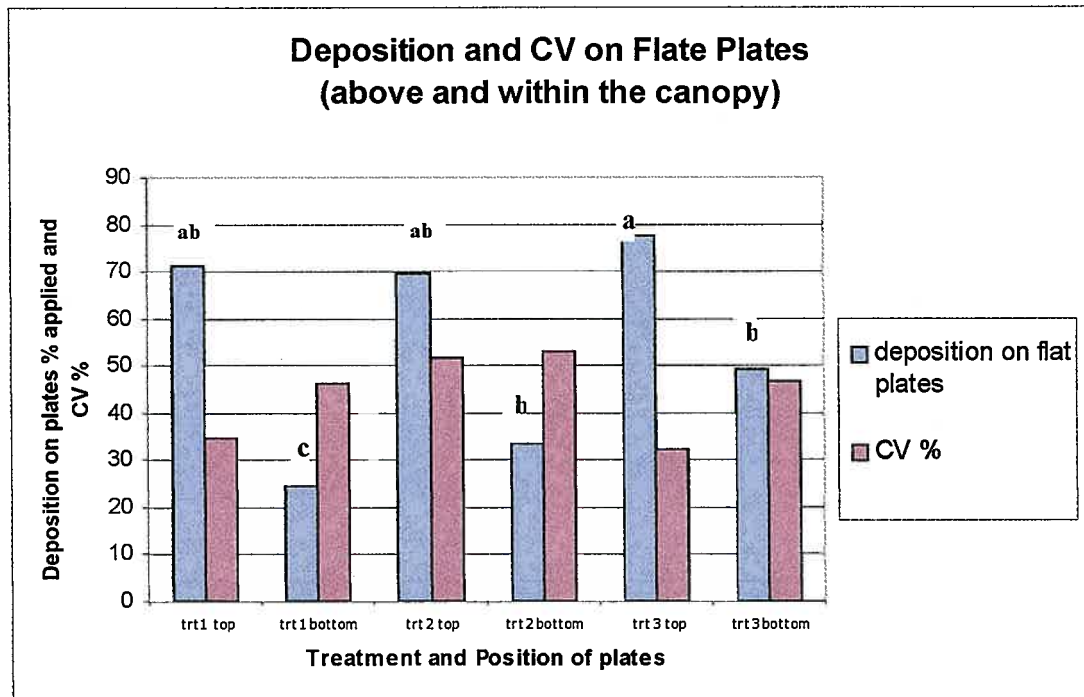
DEPOSITION ONTO ARTIFICIAL COLLECTORS

Flat Plates

The figure below shows the deposition onto flat plate collectors (expressed as a percentage of rate applied) for each of the 10 zones sampled across the middle two swaths of each treatment (lighter shaded bars) and the coefficient of variation of that deposition within each zone (darker bars).

Treatment 1 = electrostatics on, treatment 2 = electrostatics off and treatment 3 = micronair.

Note the LSD (5%) for comparing deposition in each zone is 16.55. The lighter shaded bars with the same letter or combination of letters above them are not significantly different from one another.



Deposition onto Flat Plates.

The above graph shows no significant different difference in percentage of the rate applied arriving at the top plates (artificial collectors placed just above the height of the cotton canopy).

These results reflect those obtained for deposition on leaves, where no significant difference was detected between the levels of deposition onto leaves sampled in the upper part of the cotton canopy.

Deposition onto plates placed at the bottom of the canopy were significantly lower for treatment 1 (electrostatics on) suggesting less spray was passing through the canopy, hence more was being captured by leaves.

CV of Deposition onto Flat Plates

The CV of deposition onto flat plates placed just above the canopy was reduced by having the electrostatic system turned on at 10 L/ha, and was similar to that of the micronair treatment at 30 L/ha.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

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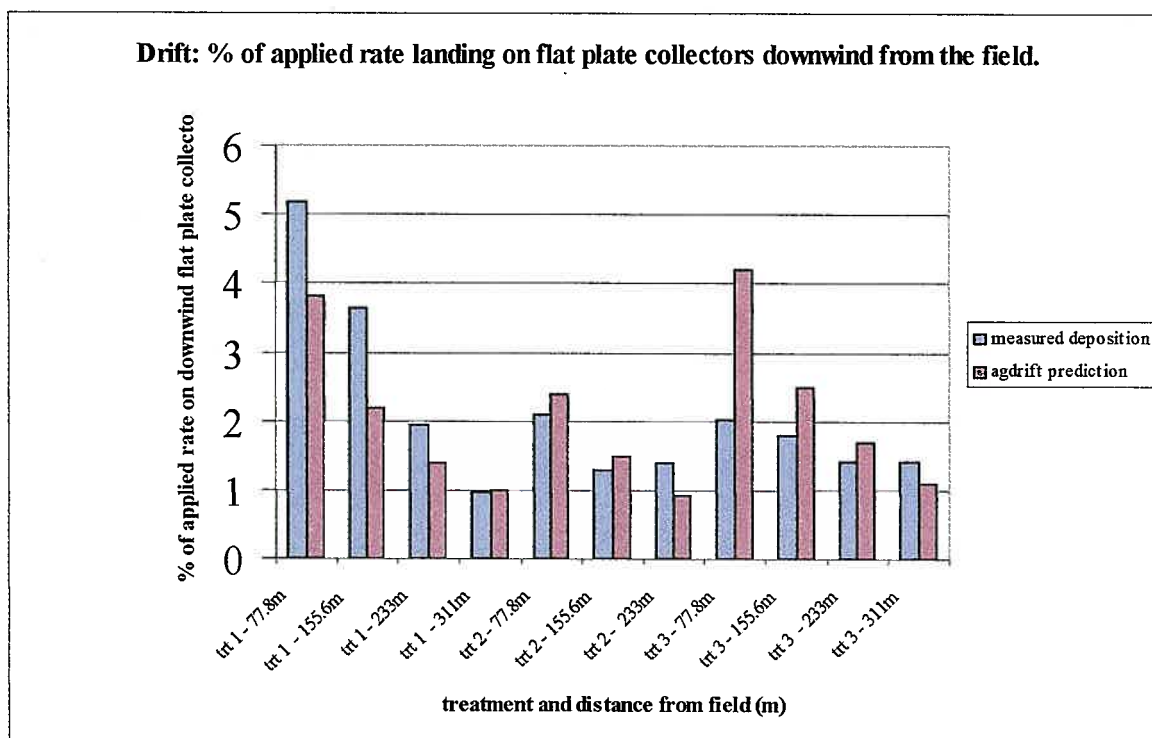
18. The eighteenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

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DRIFT

The percentage of the applied rate leaving field was measured on flat plates at distances up to 311m from the edge of the treated areas. The results of measurements are illustrated in the figure below, along with agdrift® predictions for the droplet sizes used.



Note: The results obtained are from a single trial under a small range of environmental conditions, using a fluorescent dye technique (sensitive to parts per million) which has detection limits. Winds speeds during spraying for each treatment were light (average 0.7 m/sec) but reasonably consistent.

Within this single trial it be seen that treatment one (electrostatics on) shows higher levels of deposition close to the edge of the treated area with a rapid reduction in the amount of dye recovered from flat plate collectors as distance increased. The rate of decrease is similar to that predicted by Agdrift for this treatment.

Treatment 2 (electrostatics off) did not follow the agdrift predictions as closely, and did not show the same rate of decrease in deposition with distance from the field.

Treatment 3 (micronair) produced lower than predicted amounts of deposition close to the treated area, however the rate of decrease with distance from the edge of the field was less than predicted by Agdrift.

In this experiment both the predicted (agdrift) and actual depositions at 311m from the edge of the field were less for treatment 1 (electrostatics on) than those measured for treatment 3 (micronair).

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

It is essential to ensure that all data is entered correctly and that the system is regularly updated.

The following table provides a summary of the key findings from the audit process.

The audit identified several areas where the current system falls short of the required standards. These include:

Key Findings

Area	Issue	Impact	Recommendation
Accounting	Inconsistent data entry	Reduced accuracy	Implement data validation rules
Reporting	Lack of real-time data	Delayed decision making	Upgrade to a real-time system
Security	Weak password policies	Increased risk of breaches	Enforce stronger security protocols
Integration	Poor system integration	Data silos and inefficiency	Invest in integration tools

The audit also highlighted the need for improved communication between departments.

Overall, the audit provides a clear roadmap for improving the organization's financial systems.

Conclusions

Deposition onto leaves within the cotton canopy

Results obtained in this experiment, under the environmental conditions experienced, indicate that treatment 1 (electrostatics on at 10 L/ha) delivered equivalent levels of deposition (significant at 0.05 level) onto leaves within various zones sampled as treatment 3 (micronair at 30 L/ha) .

The CV of deposition in each zone of the canopy tends to indicate that treatment 1 (electrostatics on) produced less variation of deposit within the canopy (ie. a more even deposit across the two swaths sampled).

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Results obtained in this experiment indicate that there was no significant difference in the amount of fluorescent dye was arriving at the top of the canopy between any of the treatments. Treatment one (electrostatics on at 10 L/ha) was able to deliver the same quantity of dye to the crop as treatment3, the micronair at 30 L/ha.

However significantly less dye was recovered from flat plates at the bottom of the canopy in treatment one (electrostatics on) than for other treatments. This may indicate that when the electrostatically charged droplets were applied much of the material was captured by foliage.

Drift.

The results in this experiment, while not conclusive, do show some very interesting trends. The results obtained indicate that Treatment 1 (electrostatics on) produced a rapid reduction in the amount of material leaving the field with distance from the treated area.

Treatment 1 (electrostatics on) produced lower deposits at 311m downwind than Treatment 3 (micronair).

General Conclusion

Results obtained in this experiment indicate that the electrostatics system does warrant further investigation, particularly considering that in this experiment the electrostatic system was able to deliver equivalent levels of deposition, with lower CV's and similar or less drift at application rates of 10 L/ha when compared with the micronair au5000 at 30 L/ha.

The ability of the electrostatic system to demonstrate equivalent deposition at 10 L/ha in this trial indicates that in using such a system there may be potential cost savings to growers through reduced costs of application, increased productivity and improved timeliness of application. The ability of the system to deliver equivalent deposition with similar or lower CV's and levels of drift should be investigated further.

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2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of the accounting department in providing accurate and timely financial information to management. It highlights the importance of the accounting department in identifying areas of inefficiency and in recommending ways to improve the organization's financial performance. The text also discusses the need for the accounting department to maintain a high level of ethical standards and to be transparent in its reporting.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of internal controls in ensuring the reliability of the data.

4. The fourth part of the document focuses on the role of the accounting department in providing accurate and timely financial information to management. It highlights the importance of the accounting department in identifying areas of inefficiency and in recommending ways to improve the organization's financial performance. The text also discusses the need for the accounting department to maintain a high level of ethical standards and to be transparent in its reporting.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of internal controls in ensuring the reliability of the data.

Recommendations.

Further investigations into the potential of the electrostatics system should be undertaken in the following areas:

- The ability of the system to provide similar reductions in the amount of spray leaving treated fields at different growth stages of the crop.
- The ability of the system to provide similar reductions in the amount of spray leaving treated fields under different environmental conditions.
- The downwind movement of spray material travelling over fallow after leaving the treated area (in this experiment spray had to travel over canopy before reaching the flat plate collectors).

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Part 2: Droplet Spectrum Analysis

Nomenclature

Definitions of technical terms used in this report are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 Nomenclature

Term	Description
VMD or $D[v,0.5]$	Volume Median Diameter (VMD) 50% of the volume of the spray consists of droplets smaller than this size
$D[v,0.9]$	90% of the volume of the spray consists of droplets smaller than this size
$D[v,0.1]$	10% of the volume of the spray consists of droplets smaller than this size
SPAN	$(D[v,0.9] - D[v,0.1]) / D[v,0.5]$, a measure of the width of the distribution

Methodology

A wind tunnel facility located at the University of Queensland, Gatton was used for the experimental program. The facility comprises an open circuit wind tunnel, a transparent working section, a Malvern 2600 laser diffraction analyser and an exhaust air scrubber extraction system. A 400mm by 400mm contraction section was used to accelerate the air up to operational speeds of 72 m/s (140 knots). The rotary nozzles were mounted on a streamline boom. Two gantries were used to independently position the laser-diffraction particle-size analyser and the nozzle system. This allowed the emitted spray plume to be traversed through the laser beam. Droplet size was measured from a traverse of the bottom half of the spray plume emitted by the rotary nozzles. The test facility was fitted with transducers to monitor fan speed, air temperature, humidity, air velocity, spray liquid temperature, pressure and flow rate. A plan of the facility is shown in Figure 1.

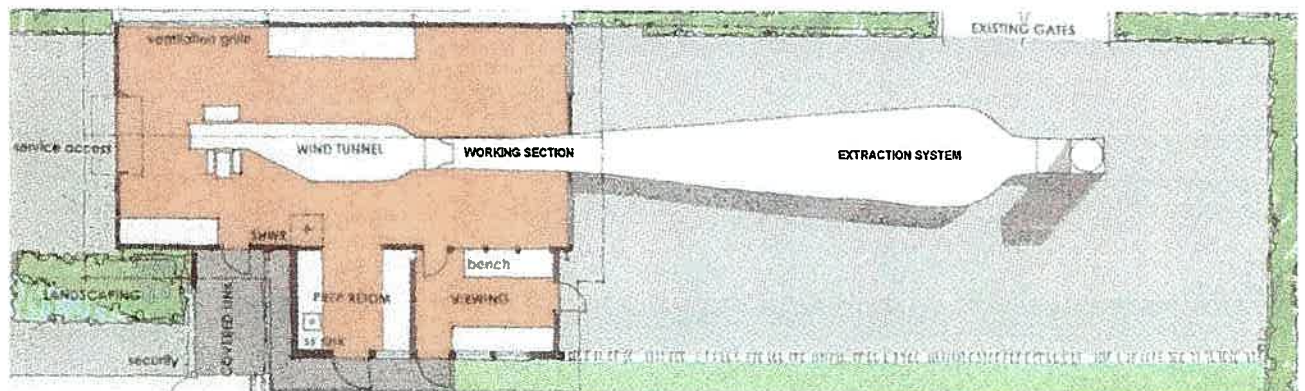


Figure 1 Plan view of the facility

The particle sizing system uses a laser-diffraction device (Malvern 2600, Malvern Instruments, UK) which is an internationally recognised industry standard for droplet and particle characterisation. It has a range of lenses and accessories for characterising sprays, powders and liquid emulsions. The 800 mm focal length lens was selected which is able to measure a particle size range from 4 μm to 1504 μm .

In use, the sample is illuminated by a visible-wavelength He/Ne laser. The particles or droplets scatter some of the light at angles which are characteristic of their size, forming a series of annular diffraction rings. The scattered light is collected by a Fourier optical system and focused on a radial diode array detector. The signal from each detector is amplified and digitised and the complete light energy pattern is analysed by a computer to derive the size distribution.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

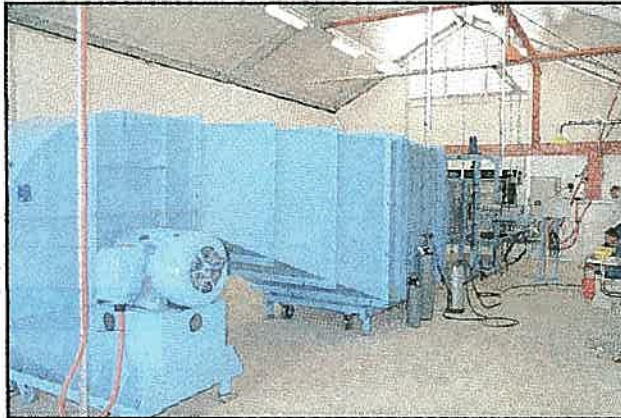
2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the use of statistical techniques to identify trends and anomalies in the data, and the importance of using reliable sources of information.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in the process. It explains that the auditor's primary responsibility is to provide an independent and objective assessment of the financial statements, and to ensure that they are prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

4. The fourth part of the document describes the various types of audits that are commonly performed. It includes a discussion of the differences between internal and external audits, and the specific objectives of each type of audit.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of communication in the audit process. It explains that effective communication is essential for the auditor to gather the necessary information and to convey the results of the audit to the appropriate parties.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the various factors that can affect the quality of the audit. It includes a discussion of the importance of the auditor's independence and objectivity, and the need for a high level of professional skepticism.



Wind tunnel (fan, settling chamber and working section)



Working section (with Malvern 2600)

Two spectrum nozzles (black and white) were tested with two formulations (water and 10% Biopest) at two airspeeds (54 and 62m/s) and two pressures (340 and 480 kPa) to give a total of 16 treatments. All treatments were replicated twice.

Results and Discussion

The Volume Median Diameter for each treatment (average of 2 replicates) is shown in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows the percentage of the total volume of the spray that is less than 141µm.

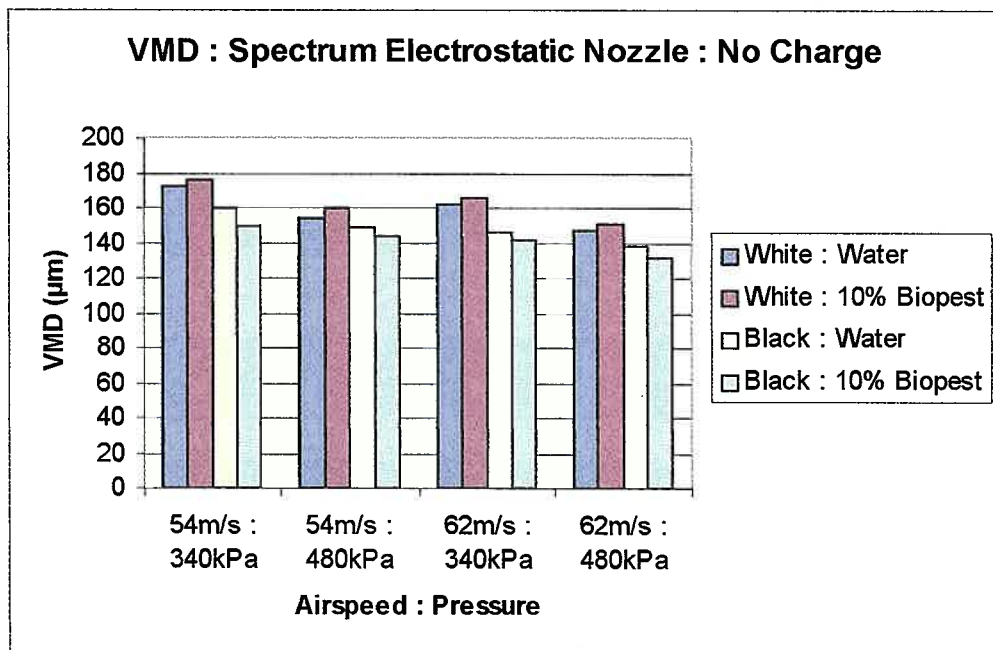


Figure 2 The Volume Median Diameter produced by a spectrum electrostatic nozzle with no charge

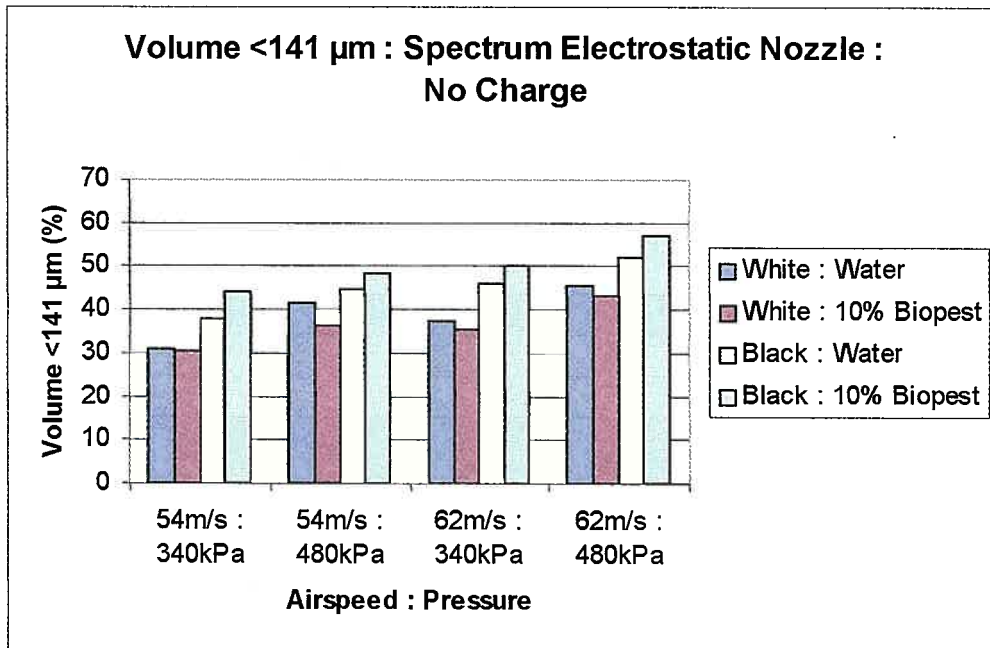


Figure 3 The volume of spray less than 141 μm produced by a spectrum electrostatic nozzle with no charge

The black nozzle tended to produce a smaller droplet size (VMD) than the white nozzle. Increasing airspeed and increasing pressure reduced the droplet size for both the black and white nozzles. There was little difference in droplet size between water and a 10% Biopest mix.

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Instruments 89.90

26 Mar 1992

4.00 pm

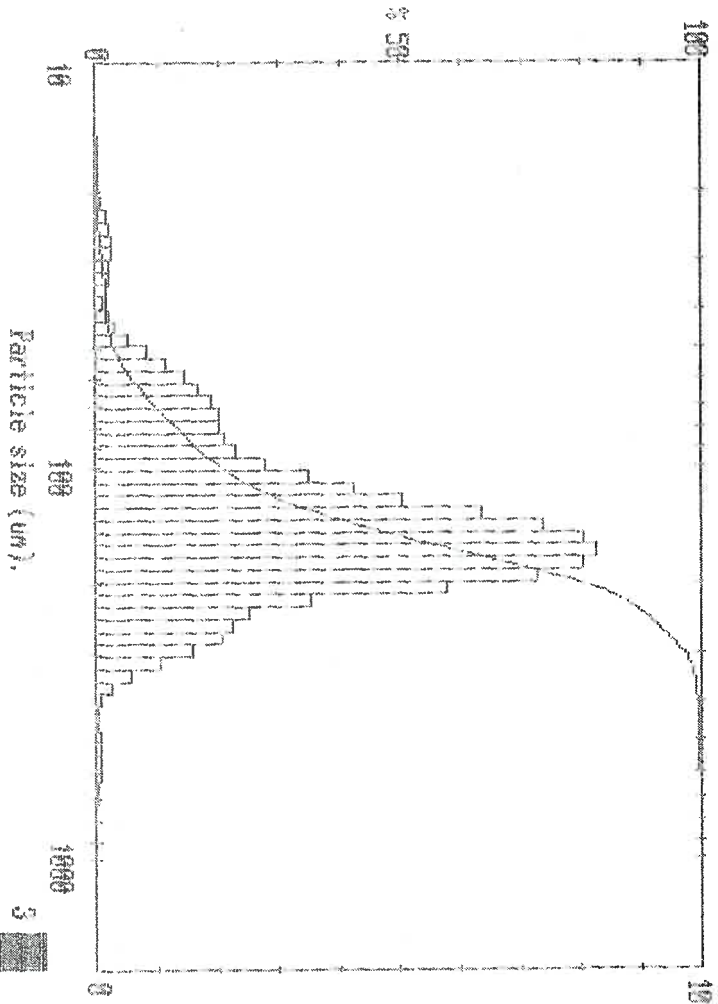
Scanning Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked) Black
 24 N/S 1 340 N/A

000051502

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ENQUIRIES TO: 461 7 5460 1992
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2750 LGE 388816



Upper In	Lower Under	Upper In	Lower Under	Upper In	Lower Under	Upper In	Lower Under	Span
1500	0	51	79	79	41	41	67	D10 = 21
1100	0	39	74	74	37	37	60	D15 = 31
1000	0	31	69	69	34	34	57	D20 = 41
900	0	24	63	63	31	31	54	D25 = 51
800	0	18	57	57	27	27	51	D30 = 61
700	0	14	51	51	24	24	47	D35 = 71
600	0	10	45	45	21	21	44	D40 = 81
500	0	7	39	39	18	18	41	D45 = 91
400	0	5	34	34	16	16	37	D50 = 101
300	0	4	29	29	14	14	34	D55 = 111
200	0	3	24	24	12	12	31	D60 = 121
100	0	2	18	18	10	10	27	D65 = 131
0	0	1	14	14	9	9	24	D70 = 141
0	0	1	10	10	8	8	21	D75 = 151
0	0	1	7	7	7	7	18	D80 = 161
0	0	1	5	5	6	6	16	D85 = 171
0	0	1	4	4	5	5	14	D90 = 181
0	0	1	3	3	4	4	12	D95 = 191
0	0	1	2	2	3	3	10	D99 = 201
0	0	1	1	1	2	2	9	D99.5 = 211
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	D99.9 = 221
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	D99.95 = 231
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	D99.99 = 241
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	D99.995 = 251
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	D99.999 = 261
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	D99.9995 = 271
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	D99.9999 = 281
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	D99.99995 = 291
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	D99.99999 = 301

Curves = Res. spectrum
 Upper In = 1500
 Lower Under = 0
 Span = 3
 D10 = 21
 D15 = 31
 D20 = 41
 D25 = 51
 D30 = 61
 D35 = 71
 D40 = 81
 D45 = 91
 D50 = 101
 D55 = 111
 D60 = 121
 D65 = 131
 D70 = 141
 D75 = 151
 D80 = 161
 D85 = 171
 D90 = 181
 D95 = 191
 D99 = 201
 D99.5 = 211
 D99.9 = 221
 D99.95 = 231
 D99.99 = 241
 D99.995 = 251
 D99.999 = 261
 D99.9995 = 271
 D99.9999 = 281
 D99.99995 = 291
 D99.99999 = 301

VALVERE

Instruments 20103

26 Mar 1992

9:59 PM

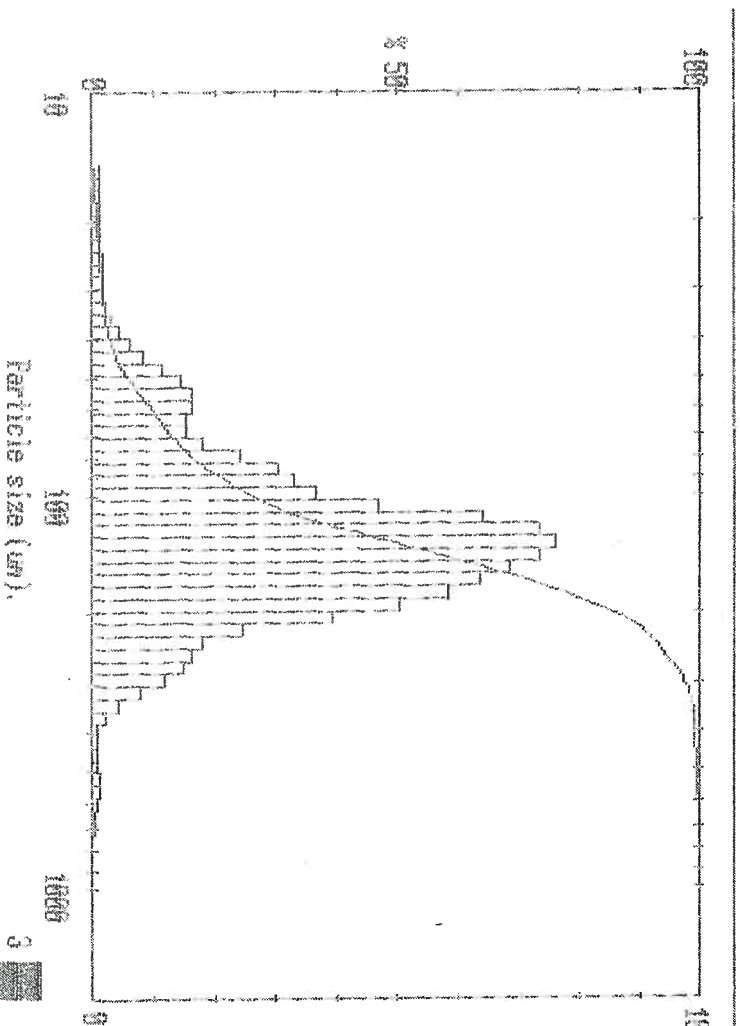
Specialty Electrostatic Nozzles (2-Stroke) Black
 Model No. 400
 CE 1/5 : 400 TPa

000001992

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 Gatton, Queensland 4345
 AUSTRALIA

ENQUIRIES TEL 461 7 5467 1992
 FAX 461 7 5460 1992

0750 101 190019



Upper to Lower Under	Upper in Lower Under	Upper in Lower Under	Upper in Lower Under	Span
1504	1504	1504	1504	1.17
1503	1503	1503	1503	0.13
1502	1502	1502	1502	0.13
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1301	1301			

WALVERN

Instrument's 30 00

26 Mar 1992

3:53 pm

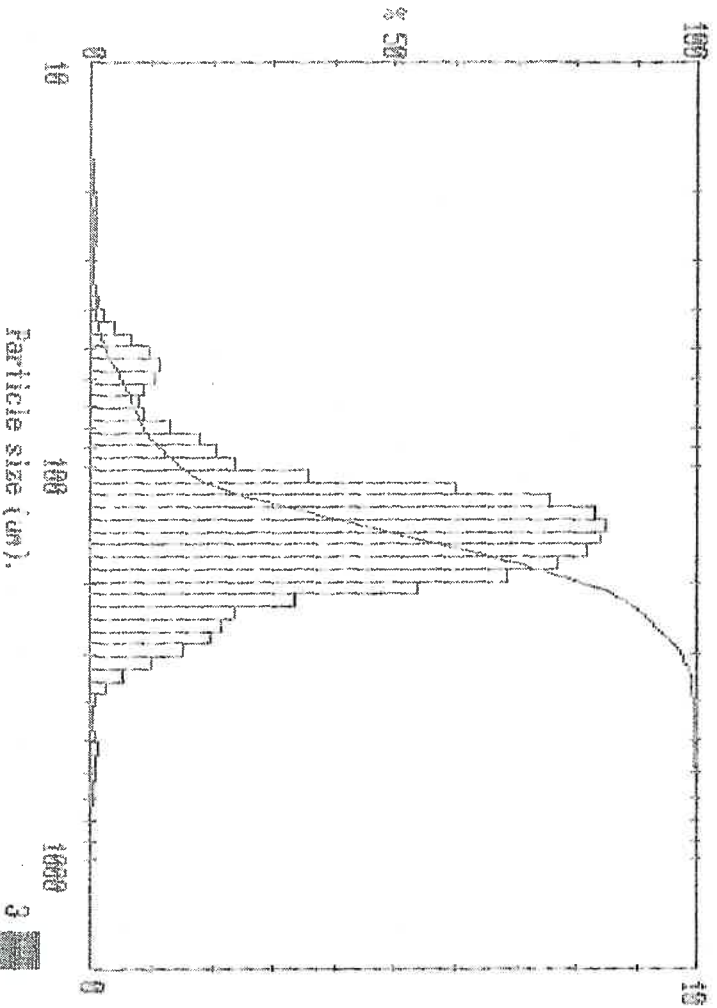
Spectro Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked) Black
 Meter-10X V/V of 1
 1/5 1 480 kPa

000051577

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 Gatton, Queensland 4343
 Australia

ENQUIRIES TEL 461 7 5650 1993
 FAX 461 7 5650 1993

2750 1ds 1M0041A



Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Span
1504	0.0	1997	100	451	0.1	398	50.0	78.2	1.9	20.0	6.4	D14 0.51
1120	0.0	1120	100	337	0.1	344	57.7	57.7	1.9	20.0	5.2	D14 0.51
995	0.0	885	100	295	0.1	295	59.4	59.4	1.3	43.5	4.4	D14 0.51
745	0.0	745	100	191	0.1	250	37.1	37.1	0.4	17.5	1.1	D14 0.51
480	0.1	420	100	154	0.1	144	22.2	22.2	0.1	11.0	0.4	D14 0.51
35	0.2	451	99.5	40.9	3.5	78.3	11.1	17.9	0.0	4.00	0.0	D14 0.51
Source = Res. Spectro; Seed Inert = 200.0 mg Record No. = 57; Log. Res. = 4.005 Record Length = 800; Inhibition = 0.0013 Frequency = 105; Volume Distribution Model Indp Volume Comp. = 0.0000 Sp. Ch. 0.0483 H ² /cc; Shape Off												

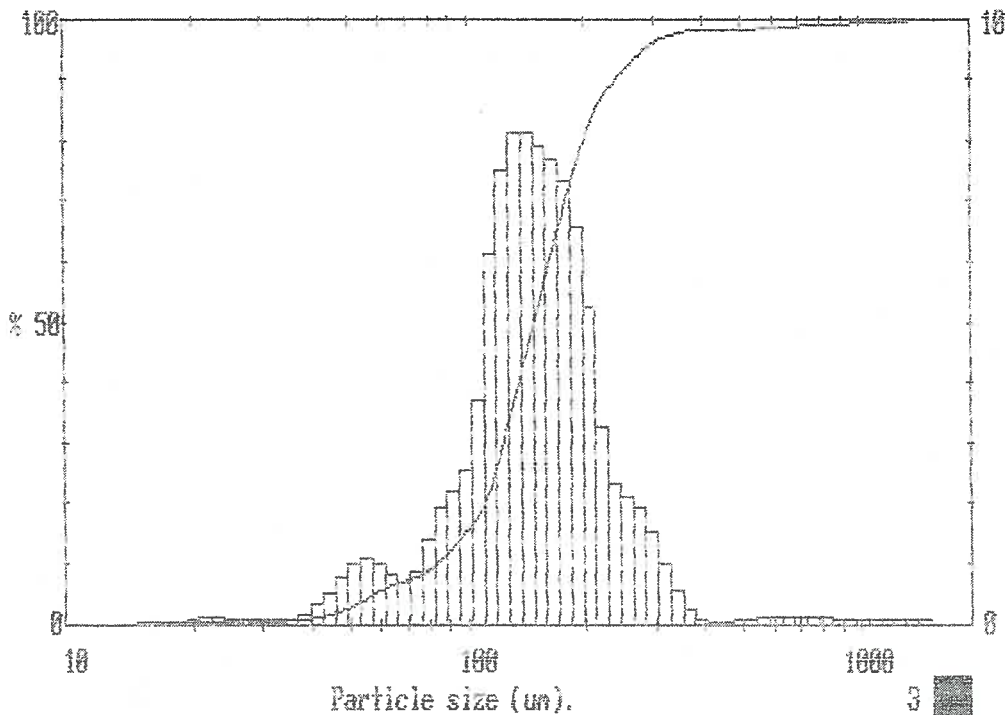
Spectrum Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked) Black
 Water+10% v/v oil
 62 m/s : 340 kPa

000051555

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 GATTON, Queensland 4343
 AUSTRALIA

ENQUIRIES TEL +61 7 5450 1233
 FAX +61 7 5450 1283

2750 Id: 1700414



Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Span
				401	0.1	300	93.3	78.5	1.0	57.7	7.0	1.08
				399	0.3	344	97.8	57.7	1.0	59.4	5.2	D14, 37
				344	1.0	296	95.9	58.4	1.0	56.8	3.0	154.37µm
				296	3.0	256	92.1	50.4	1.0	43.3	1.5	
1504	0.0	1297	99.8	256	5.0	220	87.1	43.3	0.0	37.5	0.9	D12, 21
1297	0.1	1120	99.0	220	10.0	191	77.1	37.5	0.0	32.4	0.8	125.83µm
1120	0.3	955	99.0	191	15.0	164	63.0	32.4	0.1	27.0	0.7	
955	0.0	833	99.0	164	15.0	141	45.0	27.0	0.0	24.1	0.5	D10, 0.50
833	0.0	719	99.0	141	15.0	122	29.7	24.1	0.0	20.0	0.3	238.87µm
719	0.0	620	98.7	122	11.0	105	17.8	20.0	0.1	17.9	0.1	
620	0.0	535	98.5	105	5.0	90.5	12.0	17.9	0.1	15.5	0.1	D10, 0.10
535	0.0	451	98.3	90.5	3.0	78.5	8.8	15.5	0.1	4.00	0.0	82.02µm
Source = Ret. spectrum			Beam length = 200.0 mm			Modal indep			D10, 0.50			
Record No. = 33			Log. diff. = 3.882						145.82µm			
Spectral length = 800 nm			Observation = 0.0222			Volume Conc. = 0.0005%						
Presentation = Ids			Volume distribution			Sp. S.A = 0.0477 m²/cc			Shape OFF			

WALVERN

Instruments SW.80

25 Mar 1992

3:47 pm

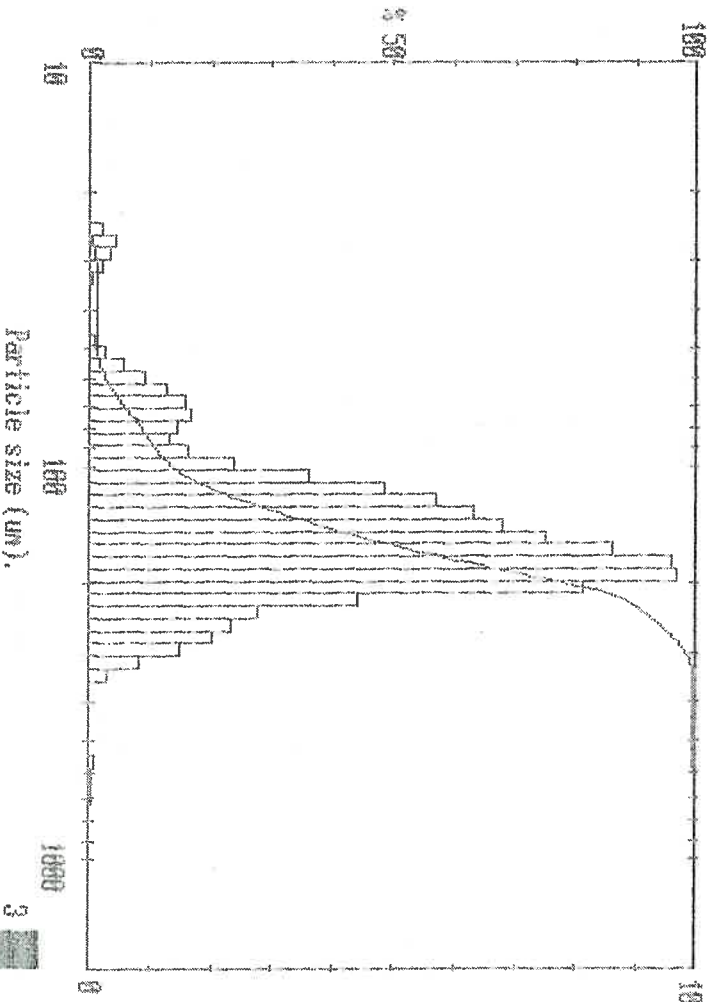
Spectrum Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked) Black
 Nebulization V/V of 1
 24 m/s ? 340 kPa

000051559

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 STATION, Queensland 4343
 AUSTRALIA

ENQUIRIES TEL +61 7 5460 1293
 FAX +61 7 5460 1293

2780 135 1M00414



Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Span
1504	0.0	1297	140	41	0.0	374	57.8	79	3.4	57.7	4.3	D14, 0.53
1297	0.0	1120	140	39	0.0	344	56.4	57	3.3	56.4	4.2	D14, 0.51
1120	0.0	985	140	34	0.0	294	50.4	44	1.0	50.4	1.4	D14, 0.49
985	0.0	875	140	35	0.0	325	52.4	44	0.1	52.4	1.4	D13, 0.51
875	0.0	775	140	31	0.0	275	47.4	40	0.0	47.4	1.3	D14, 0.47
775	0.1	680	99.9	25	0.0	225	42.4	37	0.0	42.4	1.3	D14, 0.45
680	0.1	575	99.9	22	0.0	195	38.4	33	0.0	38.4	1.3	D14, 0.43
575	0.0	481	99.9	19	0.0	165	34.4	30	0.0	34.4	1.3	D14, 0.41
				16	0.0	140	31.4	27	0.0	31.4	1.3	D14, 0.39
				14	0.0	120	28.4	24	0.0	28.4	1.3	D14, 0.37
				12	0.0	105	26.4	21	0.0	26.4	1.3	D14, 0.35
				10	0.0	90	24.4	18	0.0	24.4	1.3	D14, 0.33
				8	0.0	75	22.4	15	0.0	22.4	1.3	D14, 0.31
				6	0.0	60	20.4	12	0.0	20.4	1.3	D14, 0.29
				4	0.0	45	18.4	9	0.0	18.4	1.3	D14, 0.27
				2	0.0	30	16.4	6	0.0	16.4	1.3	D14, 0.25
				1	0.0	15	14.4	3	0.0	14.4	1.3	D14, 0.23
				0	0.0	0	12.4	0	0.0	12.4	1.3	D14, 0.21
				0	0.0	0	10.4	0	0.0	10.4	1.3	D14, 0.19
				0	0.0	0	8.4	0	0.0	8.4	1.3	D14, 0.17
				0	0.0	0	6.4	0	0.0	6.4	1.3	D14, 0.15
				0	0.0	0	4.4	0	0.0	4.4	1.3	D14, 0.13
				0	0.0	0	2.4	0	0.0	2.4	1.3	D14, 0.11
				0	0.0	0	0.4	0	0.0	0.4	1.3	D14, 0.09

Upper = Bas. 1297µm
 Record No. = 21
 Facial length = 800 mm
 Presentation = 1ds

Basal length = 200.0 µm
 D50 = 152.1
 D90 = 4.621
 Volume distribution

(Model) Indp
 Volume Comp. = 0.00067
 EP, S, N 0.0448 µm/cc

D14, 0.53
 152.1 µm
 382.1 µm
 575 µm

WALVERN

Instruments SD 801

26 Mar 1992

3:39 PM

Spectrum Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked)
 Operating v/v oil
 34 m/s 1 240 R0a

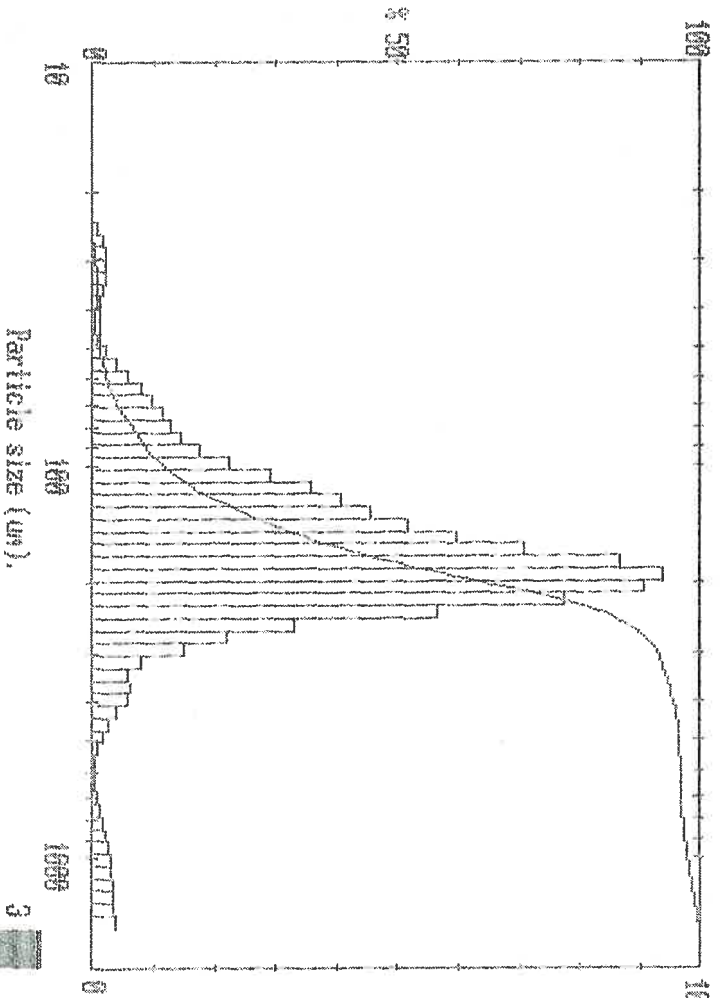
WHITE

000051536

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 The University of Queensland
 Gatton, Queensland 4242
 AUSTRALIA

ENQUIRIES TEL 461 7 5450 1293
 FAX 461 7 5460 1283

0750 JF 2M02414



Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Start
1504	0.8	1297	99.3	461	0.9	399	98.7	5	2.3	67.7	3.7	D14: 31
1297	0.7	1120	98.3	344	1.7	344	99.4	67.7	1.7	58.4	1.4	204: 54um
1120	0.6	973	97.9	295	4.2	295	98.8	58.4	0.2	43.5	1.2	D13: 21
973	0.5	823	97.4	220	17.0	184	77.5	43.5	0.4	32.4	0.8	D12: 0.91
823	0.3	719	96.9	141	72.1	141	59.7	32.4	0.3	24.1	0.0	D11: 0.91
719	0.2	620	96.9	105	4.6	90.9	57.1	24.1	0.0	17.8	0.0	D10: 0.11
620	0.1	535	96.9	78.5	2.9	78.5	52.0	17.8	0.0	15.5	0.0	94: 59um
535	0.1	481	96.4	50.9	2.9	78.5	2.0	15.5	0.0	15.5	0.0	
Source = Res. Spectrum Record No. = 20 Focal length = 300 mm Magnification = 10x												
Beam length = 200.0 mm Log. Diff. = 1.275 Oscillation = 0.0247 Particle Size Distribution Sp. S. 9 0.0402 s7/cc												
Model Inpp D14: 0.51 176: 59um Shape OFF												

MALVERN

Instruments SR-80

26 Mar 1992

3:38 pm

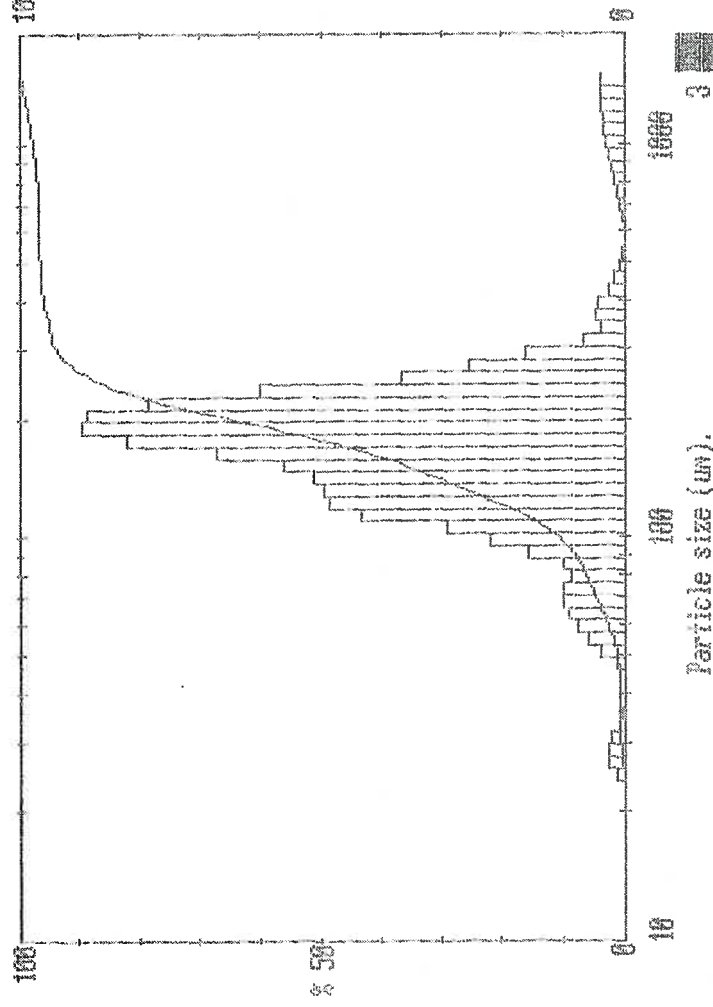
Spectra Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked) *write*
Water: 10% v/v oil
54 m/s ; 3/0 MPa

000051553

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The University of Queensland, Gatton
GATTON, Queensland 4343
AUSTRALIA

ENQUIRIES TEL +61 7 5460 1293
FAX +61 7 5460 1283

2750 1ds IN00414



Upper in	Lower Under	Upper in	Lower Under	Upper in	Lower Under	Upper in	Lower Under	Span
150.4	0.0	129.7	33.9	78.5	1.1	4.3	0.24	
118.0	0.7	112.0	344	65.7	1.2	4.4	D14: 31	
86.3	1.1	105.5	399	57.4	2.3	4.4	D14: 50	
71.6	1.5	99.9	344	42.4	1.0	4.4	203.50µm	
62.0	1.7	92.0	295	33.4	0.2	4.4	D13: 21	
53.5	2.0	85.5	255	27.4	0.1	4.4	148.32µm	
45.0	2.3	79.9	220	21.4	0.1	4.4	D11: 9.93	
36.5	2.7	74.4	181	15.4	0.1	4.4	353.24µm	
28.0	3.0	68.9	141	9.4	0.1	4.4	D11: 3.11	
19.5	3.4	63.4	105	3.4	0.0	4.4	57.00µm	
11.0	3.8	57.9	73.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	D11: 0.51	
2.5	4.2	52.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	175.07µm	
		46.9		0.0	0.0	4.4	Shape OFF	

Mean length = 200.0 µm
Local Diff. = 2.28
Association = 0.024
Value Distribution
St. Sig = 0.9405 #/SEC

MALVERN

Instruments SB.00

26 Mar 1982

3:36 pm

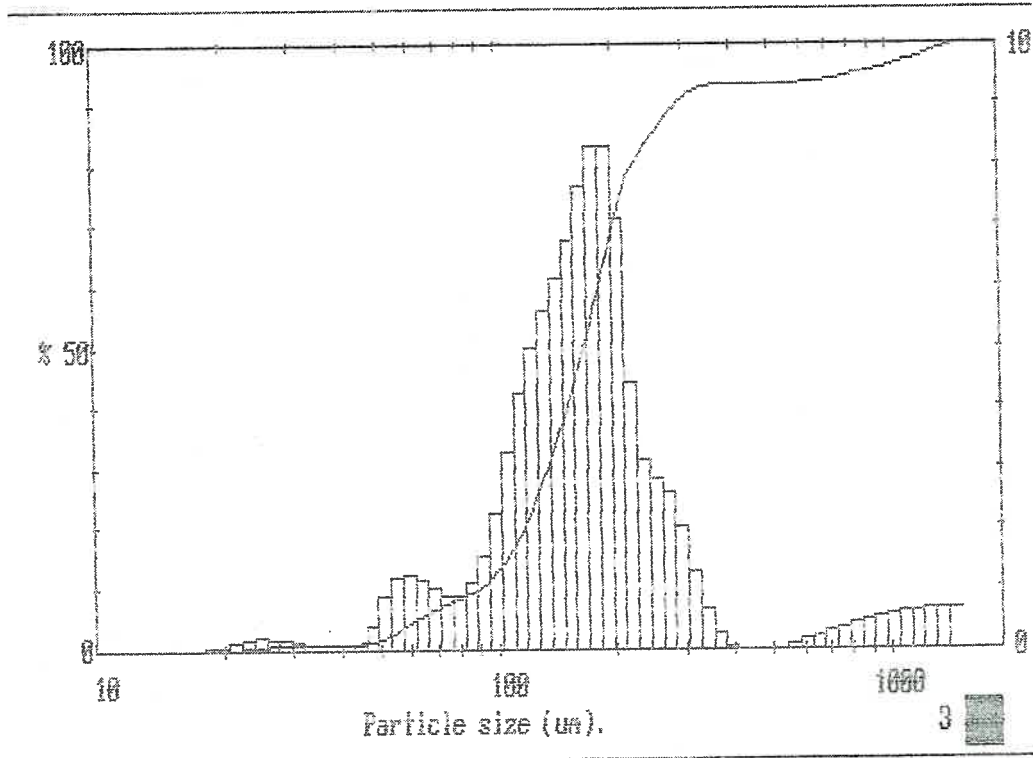
Spectrum Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked) *WHITE*
Water+10% v/v oil
52 m/s : 340 kPa

000051547

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2750 lds 1M00414



Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Span
				461	0.0	399	93.5	78.5	1.9	67.7	6.3	
				399	0.4	344	93.1	67.7	2.4	58.4	4.0	D[4,3]
				344	0.5	296	90.6	58.4	2.2	50.4	1.7	221.01µm
				296	0.0	255	85.6	50.4	0.7	43.5	1.1	
				255	0.0	220	79.0	43.5	0.0	37.5	1.1	D[3,2]
1504	1.4	1297	98.5	220	13.4	191	65.6	37.5	0.0	32.4	1.1	141.12µm
1297	1.3	1120	97.3	191	17.1	164	48.5	32.4	0.3	27.9	0.8	
1120	1.0	965	95.1	164	13.9	141	34.5	27.9	0.4	24.1	0.4	D[V,0.2]
965	1.0	833	95.1	141	11.2	122	23.4	24.1	0.3	20.6	0.1	259.76µm
833	0.8	719	94.7	122	8.8	105	14.9	20.6	0.1	17.9	0.0	
719	0.0	620	93.5	105	4.0	90.9	10.4	17.9	0.0	15.5	0.0	D[V,0.11]
620	0.0	535	93.5	90.9	2.2	78.5	2.2	15.5	0.0	14.0	0.0	69.04µm
535	0.0	451	93.5	78.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Source = Res. spectrum				Peak length = 200.0 µm				Modal indp				D[V,0.5]
Record No. = 17				Log. Diff. = 3.577								155.3µm
Focal length = 800 mm				Obscuration = 0.0221				Volume Conc. = 0.0005%				
Presentation = lds				Volume distribution				Sp. 8.9 0.0425 m ² /cc.				Shape OFF

MALVERN

Instruments SB.00

26 Mar 1982

3:34 pm

Spectrum Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked)

WHITE

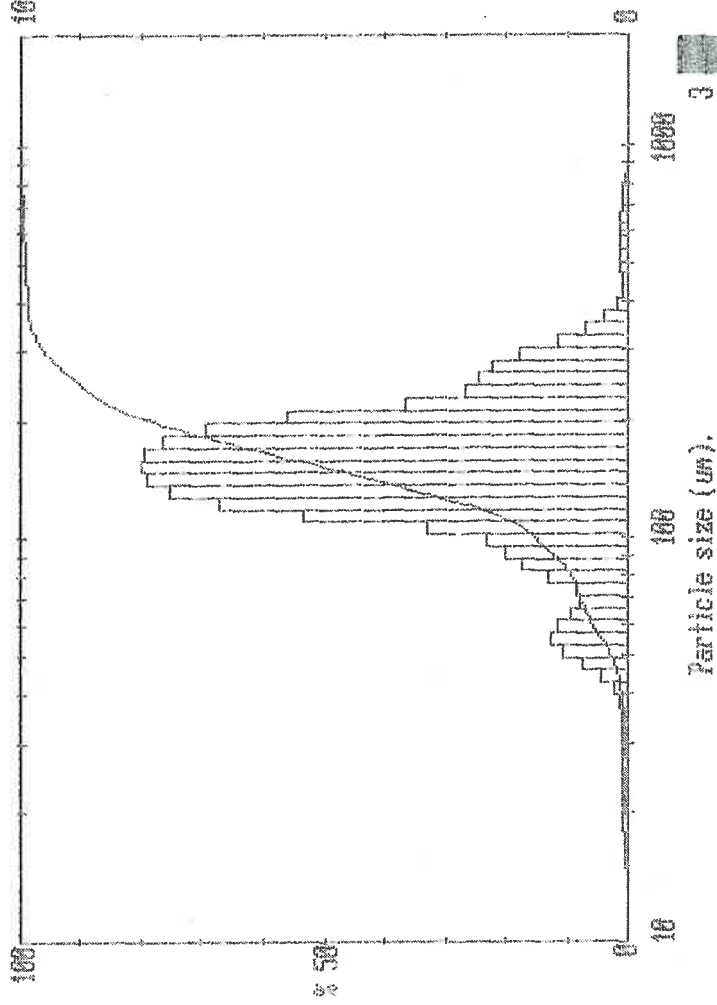
000051544

Water+10% V/V oil
6.2 #/s : 480 kPa

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2750 1ds 1M00414



Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Sp. Wt.
461	0.2	339	98.8	78.5	1.8	67.7	7.4	1.09				1.09
359	0.7	344	98.8	57.4	2.1	58.4	5.3	114.31				114.31
344	2.3	295	91.7	58.4	4.4	50.4	1.4	161.42µm				161.42µm
295	4.4	220	65.7	43.5	1.4	43.5	0.9	153.21				153.21
220	5.7	191	59.6	37.4	0.1	37.4	0.7	127.09µm				127.09µm
191	10.8	164	52.0	32.0	0.2	32.0	0.5	91.0.91				91.0.91
164	15.4	141	45.0	27.1	0.2	27.1	0.3	645.65µm				645.65µm
141	17.4	122	37.4	24.1	0.1	24.1	0.1	91.0.11				91.0.11
122	19.5	105	27.4	20.8	0.1	20.8	0.0	91.85µm				91.85µm
105	24.1	90.9	12.5	15.5	0.1	15.5	0.0	DLV.0.51				DLV.0.51
90.9	3.4	78.5	9.2	4.00				150.85µm				150.85µm

Source = Res. spectrum, Beam length = 200.0 mm
Record No. = 16, Lcd. Wt. = 3.989
Local length = 0.000 m, Obscuration = 0.0005
Presentation = 1ds, Volume distribution
Volume Conc. = 0.0007%
Sp. Gr. = 0.9472 g/cc, Shape Off

MALVERN

Instruments SR.80

26 Mar 1982

3:34 pm

Spectrum Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked)
Water 10% v/v oil
22 d/s ; 480 kPa

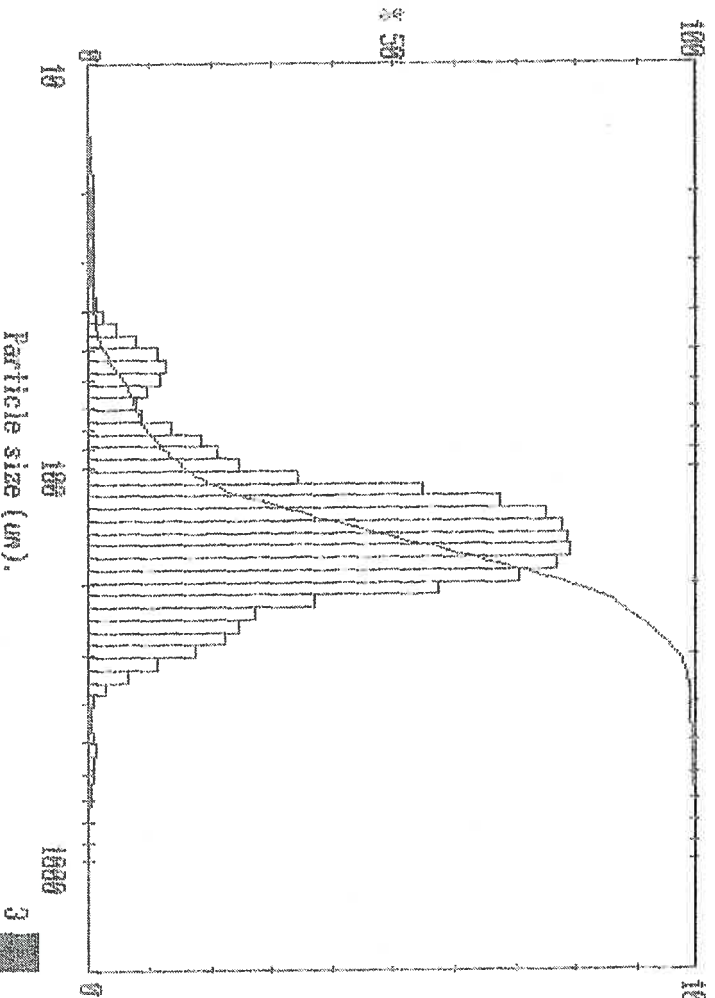
WHITE

000051541

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2750 1ds 1M00414



Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Span
1504	0.0	1297	100	461	0.1	393	59.8	79.5	1.9	67.7	7.4	DIV. 0.51
1297	0.0	983	100	394	0.5	344	98.5	57.7	2.1	58.4	2.8	DIV. 33
1120	0.0	873	100	325	2.3	295	95.5	50.4	2.5	50.4	1.9	DIV. 56µm
983	0.0	719	99.9	220	4.4	235	85.4	43.5	0.4	43.5	1.9	DIV. 23
873	0.0	535	99.9	141	5.7	181	75.0	37.7	0.4	37.5	0.3	DIV. 0.91
719	0.1	335	99.6	71	10.7	102	59.5	27.9	0.2	24.1	0.3	DIV. 47µm
535	0.2	461	99.4	50.9	25.6	78.3	43.2	20.8	0.2	20.6	0.3	DIV. 0.17
								17.9	0.1	15.5	0.1	DIV. 0.13
								9.3	0.1	4.00	0.0	DIV. 0.13
												DIV. 0.51
												DIV. 1.06
												DIV. 33
												DIV. 56µm
												DIV. 23
												DIV. 0.91
												DIV. 47µm
												DIV. 0.17
												DIV. 0.13

Source = Res. Spectrum
Record No. = 15
Focal length = 800 mm
Presentation = 1ds

Beam Length = 200.0 mm
Log Diff. = 3.898
Obscuration = 0.0261
Volume distribution

Model Incp
Volume Comp. = 0.00564
Sp. S. R. 0.0476 27/cc.

DIV. 0.51
DIV. 1.06
DIV. 33
DIV. 56µm
DIV. 23
DIV. 0.91
DIV. 47µm
DIV. 0.17
DIV. 0.13

MAJNER

Instruments SR.00

26 Mar 1992

3:08 pm

Spectra Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked)
Water+10% v/v oil
54 2/5 : 480 kPa

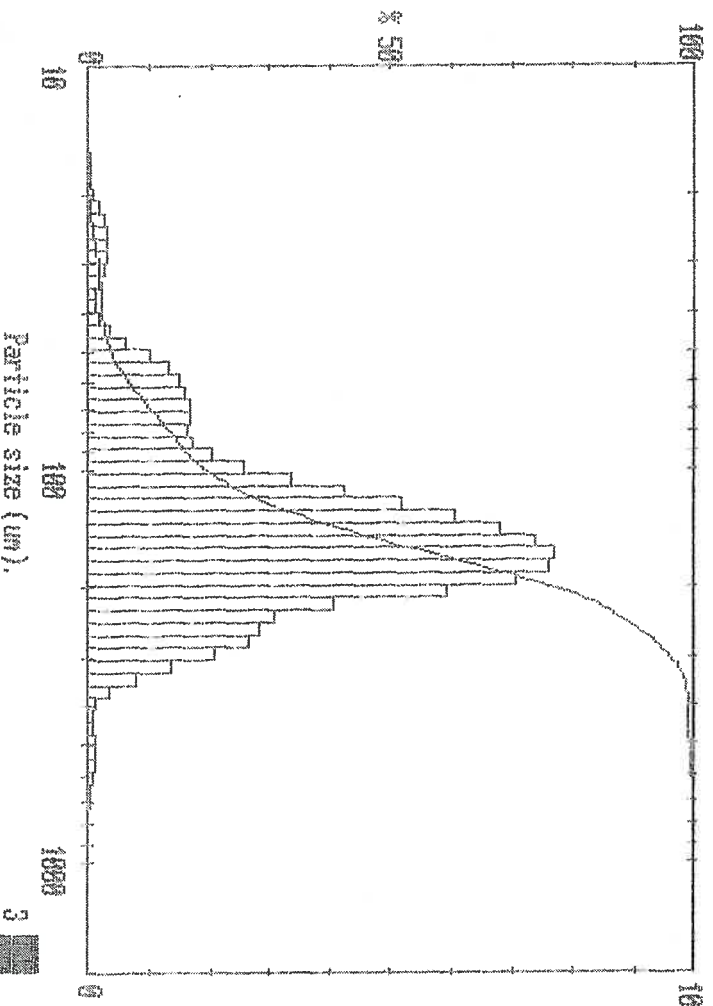
WATER

000051508

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2750 1fs 1M00414



Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Span
1504	0.0	1297	100	461	0.2	393	99.3	78.5	3.4	67.7	9.5	D15, 0.53
1297	0.0	1120	100	399	0.7	324	98.3	67.7	2.3	56.4	1.9	D14, 31
1120	0.0	965	100	344	2.6	296	93.9	58.4	3.0	44.4	1.6	D14, 39µm
965	0.0	893	100	296	5.1	276	84.3	43.5	3.7	37.5	1.3	D13, 27
893	0.0	719	100	191	11.3	164	72.9	32.4	0.3	32.4	1.9	D13, 27
719	0.1	620	99.9	141	15.7	112	57.2	27.9	0.6	27.9	1.4	D14, 0.91
620	0.2	535	99.6	95	12.0	105	30.2	24.1	0.5	20.8	0.2	D14, 99µm
535	0.3	461	99.4	50.9	3.5	78.5	16.4	17.9	0.1	17.9	0.1	D14, 0.13
							12.9	15.5	0.0	4.00	0.0	D14, 0.13
												69.31µm

Source = Res.; spectruct
Record No. = 11
Eccal length = 800 µm
Pressurisation = 1ds

Beam length = 200.0 mm
Log. Diff. = 2.580
Obscuration = 0.0397
Value Sp. S. R
Conc. = 0.0008%
0.0497 22/cc.
Shape DEF

WALVERN

Instruments SA, AU

26 Mar 1992

3:07 pm

Spectrums Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked)
Water
SA #/5 : 480 NPa

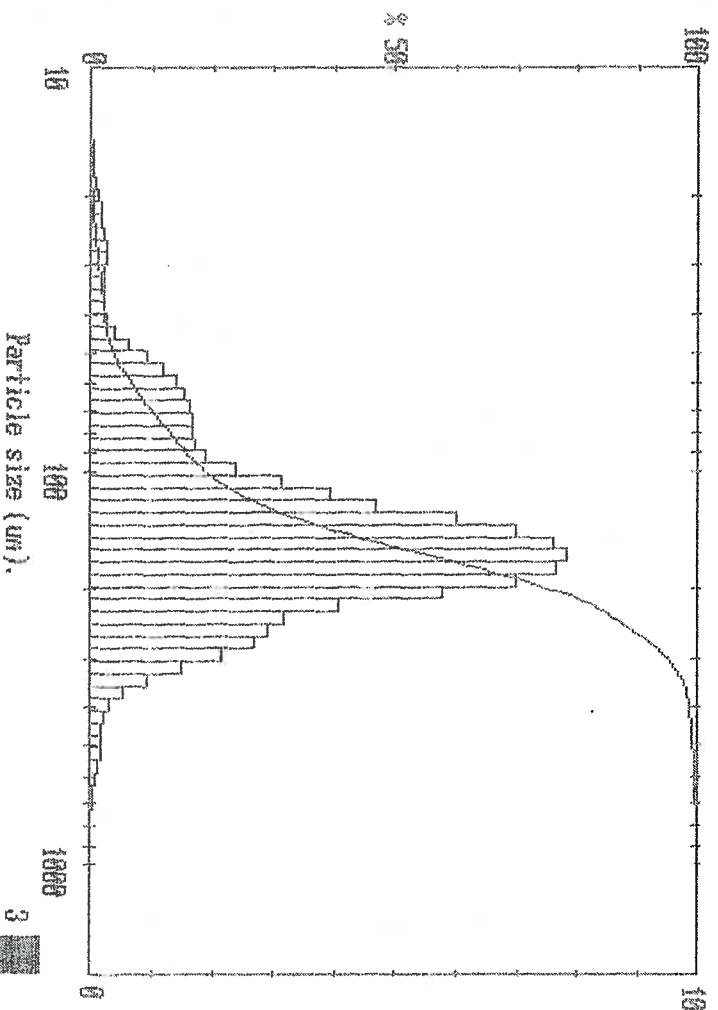
WHITZ

000051502

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2750 Ids IM00414



Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Span
												1.22
1594	0.0	1297	100	461	0.4	395	99.8	79.5	3.4	67.7	9.2	DV: 0.53
1297	0.0	1120	100	399	1.0	344	97.8	67.7	3.1	56.4	6.1	DV: 0.31
1120	0.0	965	99.9	344	3.0	295	94.8	58.4	2.3	50.4	3.9	DV: 0.91
965	0.0	833	99.9	295	5.2	255	88.5	50.4	1.2	43.5	2.9	DV: 0.21
833	0.0	719	99.9	191	11.1	191	71.8	43.5	0.5	37.5	1.7	DV: 0.91
719	0.1	620	99.8	141	15.5	141	40.6	37.5	0.4	32.4	1.2	DV: 0.91
620	0.1	535	99.5	105	17.9	105	25.8	27.4	0.4	24.1	0.4	DV: 0.91
535	0.3	461	99.2	91.9	3.5	79.5	16.1	17.9	0.1	17.9	0.1	DV: 0.13
								15.5	0.1	4.00	0.0	DV: 0.13
												70.13um

Source = Res. spectrum
Recoyd No. = 9
Focal length = 800 mm
Presentation = Ids

Beam length = 200.0 mm
Log. diff. = 3.629
Observation = 0.0274
Volume distribution

Model insp
Volume Conc. = 0.0006%
Sp.S.A 0.0492 #/cc

DIV: 0.53
154.99um
Shape OFF

MALVERN

Instruments SB.00

26 Mar 1982

3:04 pm

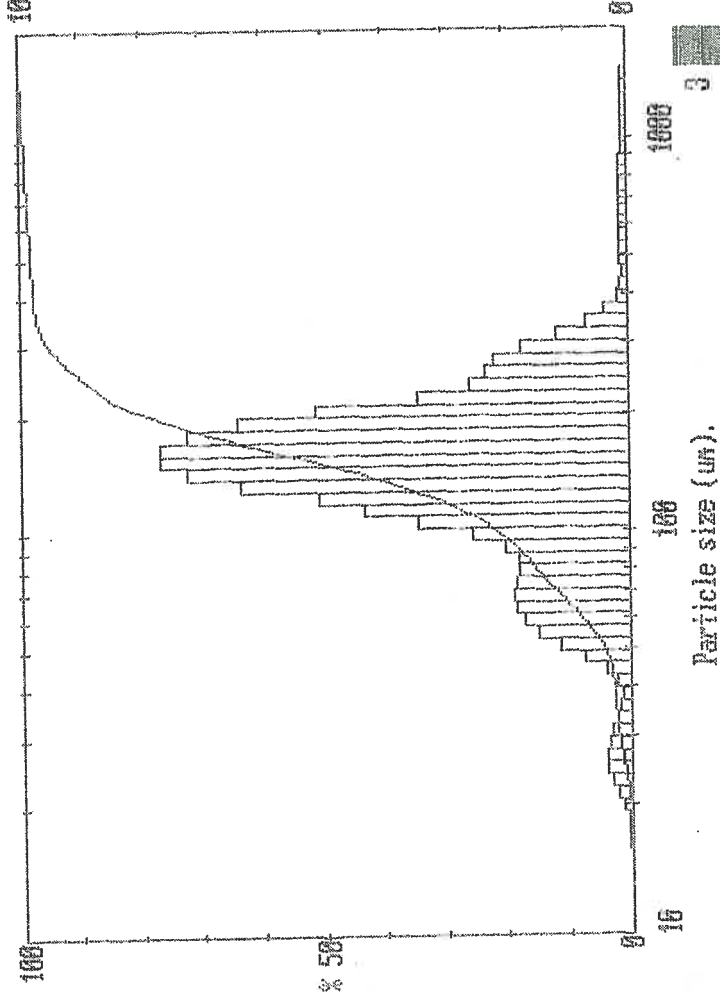
Spectrum Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked) *write*
Water
62 #/s : 480 kPa

000051499

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2750 lds 1M00414



Upper	Lower	Under	Upper	Lower	Under	Upper	Lower	Under	Upper	Lower	Under	Span
1504	0.2	1297	93.8	93.8	93.8	78.7	78.7	78.7	57.9	57.9	57.9	1.25
1297	0.2	1120	39.4	39.4	39.4	67.7	67.7	67.7	37.5	37.5	37.5	D14, 31
1120	0.2	955	93.4	93.4	93.4	58.4	58.4	58.4	29.9	29.9	29.9	164, 70µm
955	0.2	833	93.9	93.9	93.9	50.4	50.4	50.4	25.3	25.3	25.3	D13, 21
833	0.2	719	98.5	98.5	98.5	43.3	43.3	43.3	22.4	22.4	22.4	116, 39µm
719	0.2	620	98.4	98.4	98.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	19.9	19.9	19.9	D11, 0.91
620	0.2	535	98.5	98.5	98.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	17.9	17.9	17.9	251, 53µm
535	0.2	461	98.4	98.4	98.4	27.9	27.9	27.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	D11, 0.11
	0.2		90.9	90.9	90.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	14.0	14.0	14.0	55, 31µm
						15.3	15.3	15.3	4.00	4.00	4.00	
						Model indep						
						Beat length = 200.0 µm						
						Leg. Diff. = 3.571						
						Observation = 0.0405						
						Volume Distribution						
						Volume Conc. = 0.0008%						
						Sp.S.A 0.0516 µl/cc.						
						Shape DFF						

MALVERN

Instruments SB.00

26 Mar 1982

2:58 pm

Spectrum Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked)

WM72

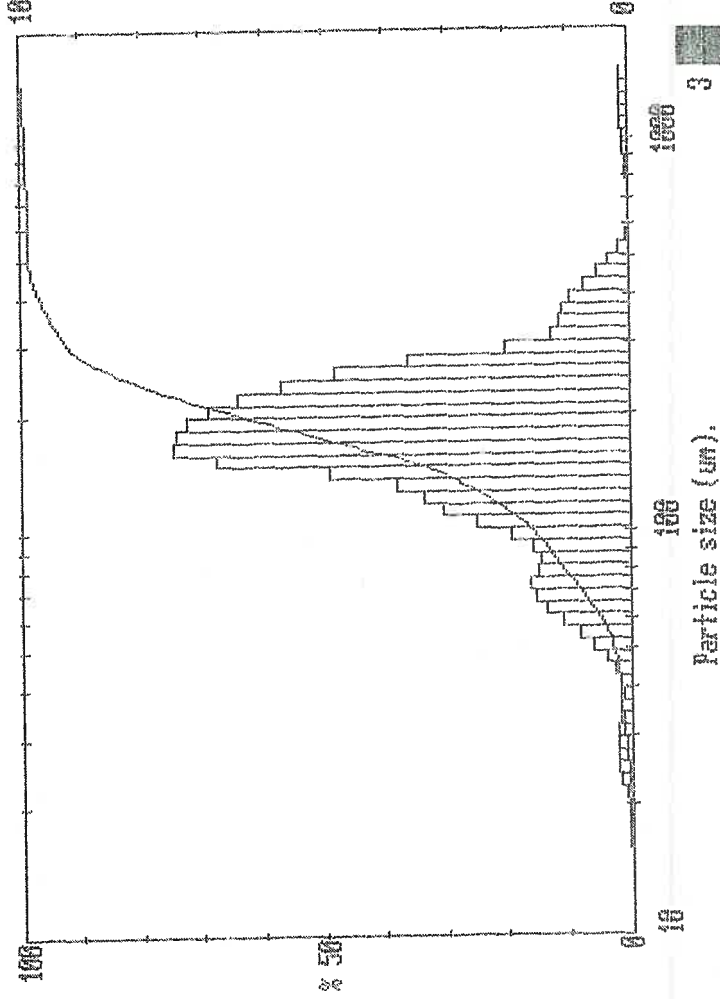
000051484

Water
54 m/s : 340 kPa

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2750 lds IM00414



Upper	Lower	Under	Upper	Lower	Under	Upper	Lower	Under	Upper	Lower	Under	Span
461	1.4	339	96.9	78.5	3.7	57.7	7.1	1.17				1.17
339	2.2	344	94.0	67.7	2.7	58.4	4.4					D14.31
344	2.7	226	92.0	58.4	1.6	43.5	2.1					189.17um
226	5.7	220	85.3	50.4	0.3	37.4	1.7					D13.21
220	11.7	164	73.0	43.5	0.3	32.9	1.4					135.35um
191	15.7	164	60.6	37.4	0.3	27.9	0.9					D14.0.91
164	13.5	141	44.6	32.9	0.4	24.0	0.5					279.17um
141	7.5	100	31.5	27.9	0.3	17.5	0.2					D14.0.11
122	6.1	100	27.4	20.8	0.1	15.5	0.0					77.11um
105	4.0	76.5	13.4	17.9	0.0	4.00	0.0					
90.9	3.0	76.5	10.4	15.2	0.0	4.00	0.0					

Source = Res.: spectrum	Beam length = 200.0 mm	Model indp
Record No. = 3	Log Diff. = 3.633	
Focal length = 800 mm	Obscuration = 0.0200	Volume Conc. = 0.0007%
Presentation = lds	Volume distribution	Sp. S.R 0.0440 #/cc.
		Shape OFF

WALVERN

Instruments SP, BD

26 Mar 1992

2:57 pm

Spectrue Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked)
 Meter
 54 r/s : 340 kPa

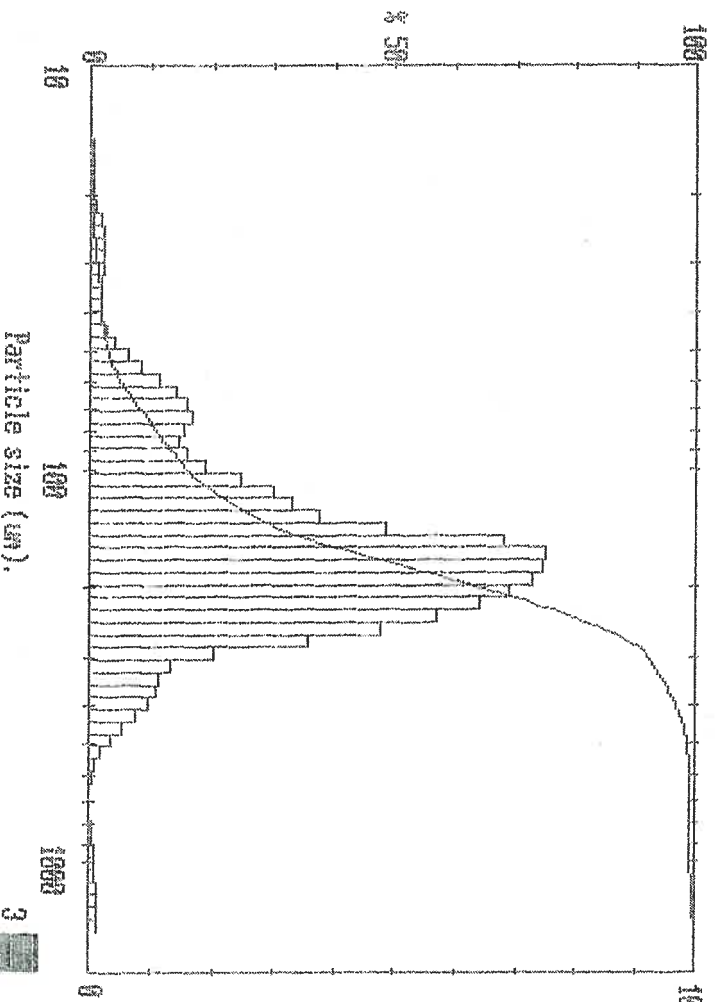
WHITE

000051401

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2750 lds IM00414



Upper in Lower Under		Upper in Lower Under		Upper in Lower Under		Upper in Lower Under		Span				
1504	0.3	1297	99.7	464	1.4	399	96.3	79.5	3.3	67.7	7.3	1.17
1297	0.2	1180	99.3	399	2.2	344	94.7	67.7	2.8	58.4	4.5	D14.31
1180	0.2	952	99.2	344	2.7	295	92.0	58.4	1.6	50.4	2.9	168.02µm
952	0.1	833	99.1	295	3.7	235	85.3	43.5	0.9	43.5	1.1	D13.21
833	0.1	719	99.1	235	4.7	191	80.6	37.5	0.4	37.5	1.4	159.72µm
719	0.0	620	99.1	191	5.6	164	73.3	32.4	0.4	32.4	0.9	D11.09µm
620	0.1	535	99.0	164	7.3	122	60.0	27.9	0.4	27.9	0.5	D10.09µm
535	0.1	461	98.8	122	8.9	90.9	44.0	24.1	0.3	24.1	0.2	D10.09µm
				90.9	3.0	78.8	31.0	20.8	0.1	17.9	0.1	D10.09µm
							17.9	15.5	0.0	15.5	0.0	D10.09µm
							10.6					

Source = Res. Spectrum
 Record No. = 2
 Focal length = 400 mm
 Presentation = lvs

Beam length = 200.0 mm
 Log. Diff. = 3.627
 Description = 0.0255
 Volume distribution

Model imp
 Volume Conc. = 0.00071
 Sp.5.8 0.0442 r2/cc

Div. 0.53
 172.86µm
 Shape Off

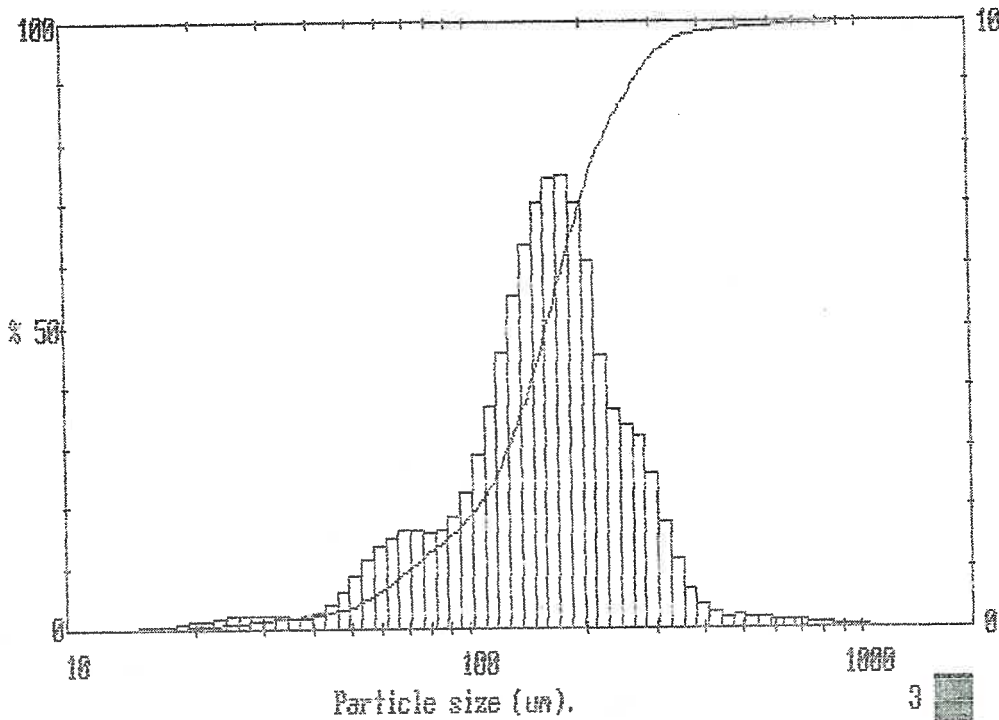
Spectrum Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked) *white*
 Water
 62 m/s : 340 kPa

000051490

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2750 lds 1M00414



Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Span
				461	0.5	399	58.2	78.5	3.3	67.7	8.9	1.25
				399	1.2	344	97.0	67.7	3.0	58.4	5.8	D[4, 3]
				344	3.5	296	93.5	58.4	2.2	50.4	3.5	170.67µm
				296	6.1	255	87.3	50.4	1.1	43.5	2.5	
1504	0.0	1297	100	255	7.6	220	79.7	43.5	0.5	37.5	2.0	D[3, 2]
1297	0.0	1120	100	220	11.7	191	65.0	37.5	0.4	32.4	1.5	125.12µm
1120	0.0	965	100	191	15.4	164	52.7	32.4	0.5	27.9	1.1	
965	0.1	833	99.9	164	14.3	141	38.4	27.9	0.4	24.1	0.7	D[V, 0, 9]
833	0.2	719	99.7	141	10.8	122	27.5	24.1	0.3	20.8	0.4	271.37µm
719	0.3	620	99.4	122	7.4	105	20.1	20.8	0.2	17.9	0.2	
620	0.3	535	99.1	105	4.6	90.9	15.6	17.9	0.1	15.5	0.1	D[V, 0, 1]
535	0.4	461	98.7	90.9	3.3	78.5	12.2	15.5	0.1	4.00	0.0	71.23µm
Source = Res. spectrum				Beam length = 200.0 mm				Model indep				D[V, 0, 5]
Record No. = 5				Log. Diff. = 3.559								159.75µm
Focal length = 800 mm				Obscuration = 0.0250				Volume Conc. = 0.0006%				Shape OFF
Presentation = lds				Volume distribution				Sp. S.R. 0.0480 m ² /cc.				

MALVERN

Instruments SD. 00

26 Mar 1992

2:59 PM

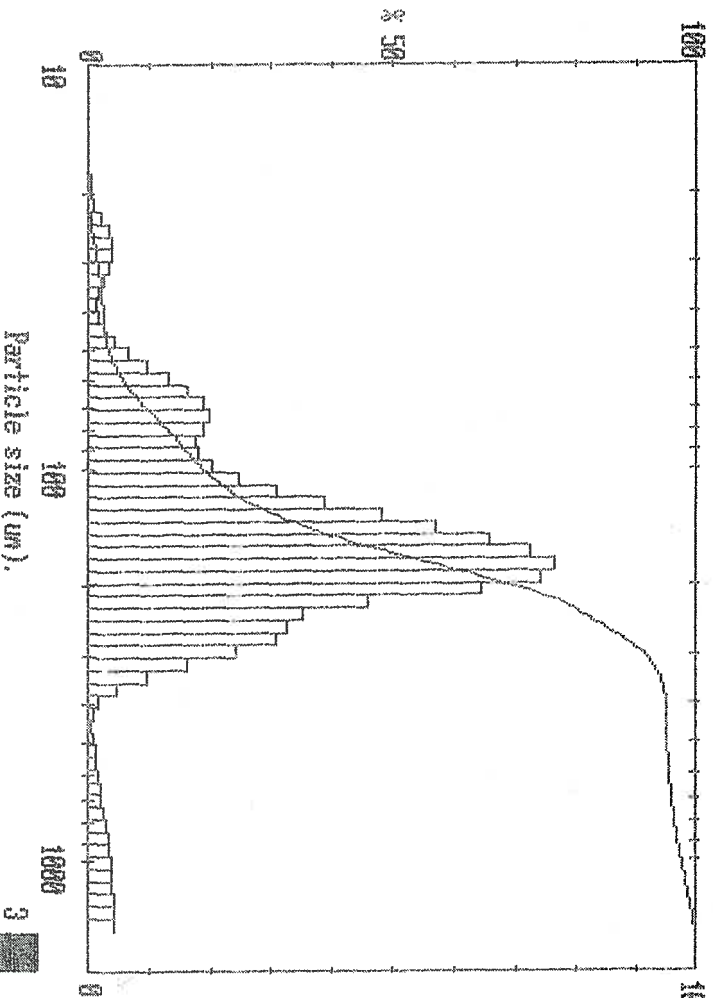
Spectrum Electrostatic Nozzles (2 stacked) *W.M.R.*
Water
62 g/s : 340 kPa

000051407

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ENQUIRIES TEL 451 7 5460 1293
FAX 451 7 5460 1293

2750 Ids 1M00414



Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Upper	in	Lower	Under	Span
												1, 31
1504	0.9	1297	99.1	461	0.1	399	95.1	79.5	4.0	67.7	8.6	D ₄ , 31
1297	0.8	1120	98.3	399	0.9	344	94.3	67.7	3.2	58.4	5.4	D ₅ , 31
1120	0.7	983	96.9	344	3.3	295	91.1	59.4	1.9	50.4	3.5	202, 52µm
983	0.6	823	95.8	295	3.5	225	85.1	50.4	0.8	43.5	2.7	D ₁₃ , 21
823	0.4	719	95.8	225	7.7	191	77.7	43.5	0.3	37.5	2.4	128, 79µm
719	0.3	520	95.4	191	13.4	164	55.4	37.5	0.4	32.4	2.0	D ₁₅ , 0.91
520	0.2	520	95.4	164	9.9	105	49.7	32.4	0.7	24.1	1.5	D ₁₅ , 0.91
461	0.2	461	95.3	105	4.2	90.9	20.3	24.1	0.1	17.9	0.0	287, 05µm
				90.9	3.6	79.5	16.3	17.9	0.0	15.3	0.0	D ₁₅ , 0.11
							12.7	15.3	0.0	4.00	0.0	71, 27µm

Source = Res. spectrum
Record No. =
Focal length = 800 mm
Presentation = Ids

Beam length = 200.0 mm
Log. Diff. = 3.537
Dispersion = 0.0285
Volume distribution

Model indep
Volume Conc. = 0.0065%
Sp. S.A. 0.0465 µg/cc.

D₁₅, 0.53
164, 56µm
Shape Off