2016 Greater Sage Grouse Invasive Species Management
Exhibit 3: SCNF Required Herbicide Application Mitigation Measures

1. A certified professional herbicide applicator must oversee all spray projects, per Idaho State Department of Agriculture requirements.

2. A Safety Plan which contains spill contingency measures will be developed and reviewed with all personnel involved in handling of herbicides. A spill continency plan meeting miniumum Forest Service standards must be developed prior to all herbicide applications. Individuals involved in herbicide handling or application must be instructed on the spill contingency plan and spill control, containment, and cleanup procedures.

3. All herbicide and spray adjuvant (including surfactants and indicator dyes) will be used in accordance with label directions. The COR may require certain types of control methods or specify herbicides, use rates, application techniques and season of application. Where Forest Service-approved application rates, distance to water, etc., are more restrictive than EPA maximum application rates or Forest Service-approved application practices are more strict than the herbicide label direction, the more conservative Forest Service direction shall be followed.

4. Equipment used for transportation, storage, or application of chemicals shall be maintained in a leak-proof condition. Only those quantities of herbicides necessary for a project will be transported. Transported herbicides shall be stowed securely and protected from unauthorized access, exposure to the elements, puncture hazards, etc.

5. Herbicides transported by boat shall be securely wrapped and stowed in leakproof storage, such as coolers, dry boxes, etc., large enough to contain 110% of the full volume of the herbicide being carried.

6. If it is necessary to use boats to reach a treatment area, added caution will be used while loading and unloading herbicides and spray equipment to minimize the potential for contamination of water. When possible, the boat will be grounded before loading or unloading.

7. A spill cleanup kit must be available onsite whenever herbicides are transported, stored or used.

8. Spray equipment will be properly maintained and calibrated to ensure proper application rates. Equipment calibration must be documented and available to the COR, EPA or ISDA on request.

9. The COR may require the Contractor to post areas of special public concern with signs prior to treatment and immediately following treatment in areas of high human use such as trailheads, campsites, or boat launches.

10. The COR may require the Contractor to post “crew working” signs on roads open to motor vehicle use to provide for Contractor employee safety and to notify motorists of invasive plant control activities.

11. No herbicide storage, mixing or post-application cleaning may occur within 100 feet of any live or seasonal waterways to the extent practical based on site conditions. Mixing and loading operations must take place in an area where an accidental spill would not contaminate a stream or body of water before it could be contained.

12. No carrier other than water may be used.

13. The COR must approve all herbicide and adjuvant formulations prior to use. This includes pre-mixed commercial formulations of multiple herbicides. No use of ***ANY*** ester herbicide formulation is permitted.

14. Weather conditions will be monitored at spray sites during application. Conditions to be monitored include minimum and maximum temperatures, minimum and maximum wind speeds, direction from wind is blowing, precipitation within the past 24 hours of herbicide application, precipitation during or shortly after herbicide application, and ground and soil conditions.

15. Stop spraying if precipitation begins to wash spray solution off plants before the rainfast period, as specified by the herbicide label, has been achieved. The Contractor needs to use his professional judgement and assessment of site conditions to determine when an application needs to stop due to precipitation, keeping in mind that payment is based on target plant mortality.

16. No spraying of any herbicide may occur within 50 feet of live water when wind velocity exceeds 5 miles per hour. No spraying of any herbicide may occur when sustained wind velocity exceeds 10 miles per hour, per Idaho State Department of Agriculture standard.

17. Hoses used to draft water water from streams, rivers, lakes or ponds to add dilution water to sprayers or containers will be equipped with a device to prevent back-siphoning into the water body.

18. Applicators will mix only those quantities of herbicides that can be reasonably used in a day.

19. All empty containers will be triple rinsed and rinsate will be disposed of by spraying near the application site at rates that do not exceed those on the spray site. Idaho state law and the Forest Service prohibit the burning of herbicide and adjuvants containers. All empty, rinsed herbicide containers shall be punctured and packed out of the treatment area with all other refuse.

20. The Contractor shall thoroughly clean and wash all equipment, which shall then be inspected by the COR prior to mobilization onto National Forest System lands to prevent the introduction of new invasive weeds and the continued spread of existing weed species. Equipment that does not pass the inspection will not be permitted to move onto the project area. Contractors are encouraged to clean equipment again prior to demobilizing from the project area to reduce transmission of weed seeds or other reproductive parts to other areas.

These are the ONLY herbicides and adjuvants that may be used on SCNF in association with this contract.

Herbicides Approved for Use on the Salmon-Challis National Forest:

- 2,4-D Amine (aquatic formulations only)
- Aminopyralid
- Aminocyclopyrachlor
- Chlorsulfuron methyl
- Clopyralid
- Dicamba
- Glyphosate (aquatic formulations only)
- Imazapic
- Imazamox
- Imazapyr
- Metsulfuron methyl
- Picloram
- Sulfometuron methyl
- Triclopyr TEA

Surfactants Approved for Use on the Salmon-Challis National Forest:

- Modified Vegetable Oil/Modified Seed Oil with greater than 60% functioning agent
- Non-Ionic Surfactant with at least 90% principle functioning agent
- Silicon-based surfactant
- Non-ionic penetrating/acidifying surfactant
- Drift reduction agents
- Buffering agents/water conditioners
- Sticker/spreader

Indicator Dyes Approved for Use on the Salmon-Challis National Forest:

- Any dye capable of lasting 3-5 days (e.g. Bullseye or Hi-Light)