

St. Croix Operating, Inc.
Revenant #1
NWNE Section 7, T3S R51W
Washington County, Colorado

TOPSOIL PROTECTION PLAN

St. Croix Operating, Inc. (St. Croix), has drafted this topsoil protection plan in accordance with Rules 304.c.(14) and 1002.c.

St. Croix proposes to construct a new location. The proposed disturbance of the location is 7.59. The location is in non-irrigated cropland. As soon as the well is put onto production, the location will undergo interim reclamation and be brought down to the working surface of 0.002 acres.

The new access road is 1,296 feet long. There is also an off-location flowline proposed in this project that will be 732 feet in length.

Currently St. Croix estimates they will scrape the top 6" of topsoil from the existing location and set it aside for storage. Stormwater control measures will be properly installed prior to moving dirt to control erosion and sedimentation during precipitation events.

Noxious weeds will be controlled as per the included Noxious Weed Plan.

Soil Types and Cubic Yardage

This location is anticipated to be a total of 7.59 acres of disturbance. The well location is located on Soil Type 55 – Platner Loam, 4 - Ascalon Sandy Loam, 58 - Rago Silt Loam and 47 Norka-Colby Loams

The proposed access road will be 0.6 acres of disturbance. The access road is entirely located on Soil Type 55 – Platner Loam.

The proposed off-location flowline is anticipated to be 0.5 acres of disturbance. It is located entirely on Soil Type 55 – Platner Loam.

Topsoil calculated to be salvaged for each element of the proposed construction is listed in the table below.

Oil & Gas Location	3,889 cubic yards
Access Road	480 cubic yards
Off-Location Flowline	407 cubic yards
Total Topsoil Anticipated to be Salvaged	4,776 cubic yards

Topsoil Salvage

The location would be constructed by clearing vegetation, stripping, and stockpiling all available topsoil and suitable subsoil to a depth of 6 inches (or more if topsoil is deeper), and leveling the pad area using cut-and-fill techniques. During pad construction, salvaged topsoil would be windrowed around the well pad perimeter.

To the extent feasible, all stockpiled soils will be protected from degradation due to contamination, compaction, and from wind and water erosion during drilling and production operations by utilizing techniques such as surface roughening, temporary seeding and mulching, erosion control blankets, or soil binders. Best management practices to prevent weed establishment and to maintain soil microbial activity and viability will be implemented.

Topsoil will be segregated during construction to be redistributed during interim reclamation. Prior to interim reclamation, topsoil salvaged from the oil and gas location will be stockpiled at a height not to exceed 6 feet, with 2:1 slopes.

Topsoil Stabilization

Topsoil will be stored on the northern side of the well pad and incorporated as an earthen berm. Stormwater best management practices will be installed to keep topsoil from migrating away from location and eroding.

The topsoil will be redistributed during interim reclamation as per the interim reclamation plan to be reseeded.

Soil Sampling and Soil Pits

The location is situated within three NRCS soil types. A soil sample will be taken from the northwest corner, southwest corner, and eastern side of the location.

The proposed access road traverses one NRCS soil type. Soil samples will not be taken for the road due to the similarity to the soil zones proposed for sampling on the eastern side of the location.

The off-location flowline will be constructed adjacent to the access road. Soil samples specific to the off-location flowline are not proposed due to the shared soil type as the eastern side of the location.

Currently the location is anticipated to only have one topsoil horizon, anticipated to be approximately 6 inches deep.

Best Management Practices

Short-Term Stabilization

- Protection from Contamination: topsoil will be segregated and stockpiled separately from other soils; stockpiles of different soil types may be separated by compacted earthen berms, sediment control logs, straw bale barriers, etc.; and stabilizing stockpile surfaces to control for erosion and sedimentation.
- Stockpiles will be placed in areas away from vehicle and equipment traffic; and when stockpiling, compaction will be minimized by limiting the number of equipment passes, limiting stockpile height, and using vegetation.
- Protection from Wind Erosion: surface roughening, applying hydro-seed/mulch, using soil tackifier, covering stockpiles with rolled erosion control products, etc.
- Protection from Water Erosion: surface roughening, applying hydro-seed/mulch, using soil tackifier, covering stockpiles with rolled erosion control products, etc.
- Weed Establishment Prevention: St. Croix will use Cultural, Mechanical, Biological, and Chemical controls to prevent the establishment of weeds.

Long-Term Stabilization

- Interim reclamation: when drilling and completion operations and recontouring of the site (as described in the Interim Reclamation Plan) are complete, all topsoil will be moved from the stockpile area and placed over the facility's cut and fill slopes to ensure long term topsoil health including protection from erosion, prevention of weed establishment, and maintaining soil microbial activity until final reclamation.
- The seed bed will be prepared on all topsoiled areas to alleviate compaction and minimize the potential for erosion.
- Topsoiled areas will be planted with desirable species, or a seed mixture provided by the Surface Owner for this particular location.
- Protection from Wind and Water Erosion: topsoiled areas may be covered with certified weed free mulch at an application rate specified by the product's manufacturer, or a specification sheet that follows good engineering practices.
- Weed Establishment Prevention: St. Croix will use Cultural, Mechanical, Biological, and Chemical controls to prevent the establishment of weeds.
- Final reclamation: during final reclamation, the topsoil will be stripped from the cut and fill slopes and stockpiled during the final recontouring of the location. During these construction activities, the BMP practices listed in the short-term stabilization will be used.

- Once recontouring is complete, all topsoil will be moved from the stockpile area and placed over the final contours of the disturbance.
- The seed bed will be prepared on all topsoiled areas to alleviate compaction and minimize the potential for erosion.
- Topsoiled areas will be planted with desirable species or a seed mixture provided by the Surface Owner for this particular location.
- Protection from Wind and Water Erosion: topsoiled areas may be covered with certified weed free mulches at an application rate specified by the product's manufacturer, or a specification sheet that follows good engineering practices.
- Weed Establishment Prevention: St. Croix will use Cultural, Mechanical, Biological, and Chemical controls to prevent the establishment of weeds.

Potential Seed Mixture Components

St. Croix will work with the Surface Owner to determine the preferred seed mixture for use for Topsoil stabilization. The proposed oil and gas location is within non-irrigated cropland so the landowner will have the ultimate say for what seed mixture is used within the area to support their agricultural operations.

Operator's Certification:

I hereby certify that this Topsoil Protection Plan was prepared by me in accordance with the provisions of Rule 304.c.(14) of the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission.

This Topsoil Protection Plan has been submitted as part of the Oil and Gas Location Assessment (Form 2A) for the COGCC. I understand that additional erosion control, sediment control, and water quality enhancing measures may be required of the operator and their agents due to unforeseen pollutant discharges or if the submitted plan does not function as intended. The requirements of this plan shall be the obligation of the operator and/or their successors or heirs; until such time as the plan is properly completed, modified, or voided.



06/03/2022

Preparer's Name

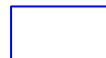
Date

Jessica Donahue



Revenant #1
St. Croix Operating, Inc.
NWNE S7 T3S R51W
Topsoil Sampling Map

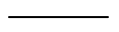
Legend



Oil and Gas Location



Working Pad Surface

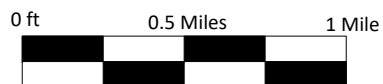


Proposed Access Road



Proposed Soil Sample

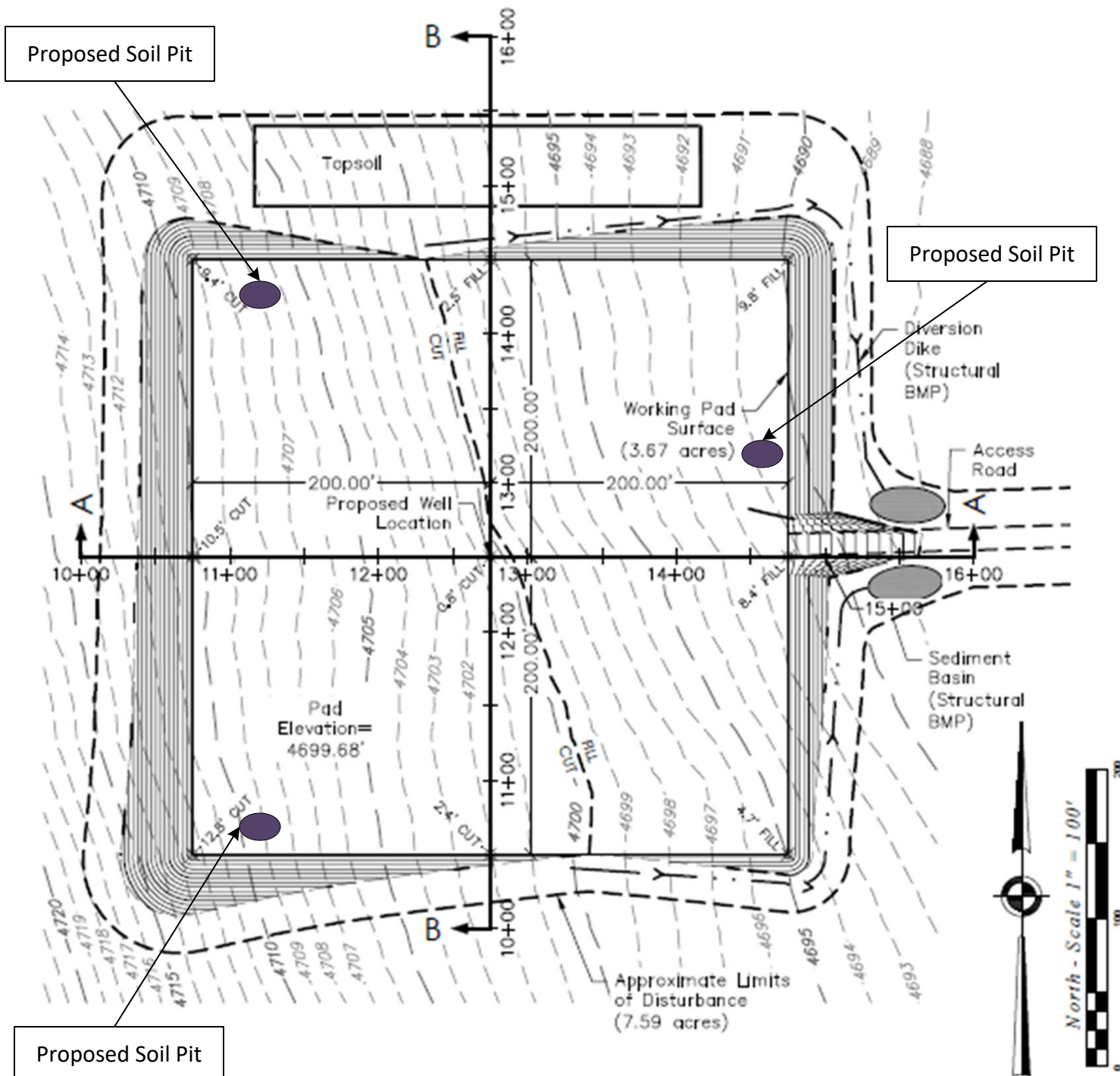
Proposed Soil Pit



Prepared By:
Ardor Environmental LLC

February 9, 2022

Pad Layout Drawing



Notes:

- Elevations based on NAVD 88 Datum.
- A 15% allowance is made for compaction loss.

Pad Dim: 400' x 400' Pad Grade: 4699.68'				
Estimated Earthwork (Cubic Yards)				
Cut	Fill	Compaction Loss	Topsoil	Excess
21,198	15,048	2,257	3,889	4
Cut includes 6" topsoil depth				

G:\Projects\21-1047-00 (1) Pad (PLS)\04 Design\Editin\04_Review\01_Review.dwg October 22, 2021 - 1:10pm

Well Name: Revenant #1	Field Date 07.27.2020	Prepared for: St Croix Operating, LLC	Project#: 21013.001
	Party Chief BAB		
S07-T03S-R51W-6 PM	Survey Tech N/A	PLS Corporation 532 West 66th Street Loveland, Colorado 80538 970.669.2100 - info@plscorporation.com	
Washington County, CO	Proj. Manager BAB		

ST. CROIX OPERATING, INC.

NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN

**Washington County, Colorado
September 2021**

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1 INTRODUCTION

Noxious weeds are often non-native plant species which have been introduced into an environment with few, if any, natural biological controls, thus providing them a distinct competitive advantage in dominating and displacing native plant species. They possess the ability to dominate plant communities to the extent plant diversity and ecosystem integrity are threatened. Noxious weeds also threaten valuable wildlife habitat, cause economic hardships to agriculture and are a nuisance for recreational activities. Noxious weeds are difficult to eradicate or control because they readily become established in disturbed areas, spread rapidly, possess a unique ability to reproduce profusely, and resist control.

In general, noxious weeds are most common in areas where human activity is having or has had the greatest impact on the soil and vegetation and/or where human activities have resulted in the introduction of seed sources. Previously disturbed land, where the plant cover has been removed is susceptible to noxious weed establishment and invasion into adjacent native plant communities. These include roadways, rock or borrow pits, heavily grazed areas, mining, gas and oil drilling areas, and irrigation canals.

Species of noxious weeds that are known to occur in Washington County, Colorado, include bull thistle, hoary cress, oxeye daisy, Russian olive, scotch thistle and yellow toadflax (Colorado Department of Agriculture 2002a). Noxious weeds identified under Colorado State law are listed in Appendix A. The Noxious Weed species list for Washington County is Appendix B.

The Noxious Weed Management Plan (Plan) provides a process for implementing noxious weed management strategies to be used by St. Croix Exploration, Inc. (St. Croix), during activities in the State of Colorado on fee lands. The guiding purpose of noxious weed management in this Plan is to preclude the inadvertent introduction, establishment, or proliferation of noxious weed species as a result of St. Croix development activities. It is the intent of St. Croix to cooperate with federal and state agencies, local landowners, county weed control agents, and other parties in the management and control of noxious weeds in the area.

2 PLAN OVERVIEW

The primary goal of this Plan is to preclude the inadvertent introduction, establishment or proliferation of any noxious weed species as a result of the proposed activities. The shared goals of: 1) prevention, 2) treatment, 3) monitoring, and 4) cooperation form the framework of this Plan. Each goal is characterized by specific management objectives intended to achieve the goal. Each objective has specific actions that will be implemented by St. Croix.

The following summarizes the goals of this Plan.

1) Prevention

Preventive actions include conducting weed surveys, where required, prior to construction, requirements to clean vehicles and equipment brought to the project area from outside the local area, and the use of weed-free seed mixtures during reclamation. Revegetation activities (e.g., seeding) will be completed in disturbed areas located adjacent to the vegetation-free zones associated with the well pads. Revegetation will be done with weed-free seed and mulch. Disturbances will minimize spread of weeds by treating them prior to disturbance or avoiding them.

2) Treatment

Treatments will be developed using integrated weed management principles for each species and situation. Treatments may include hand pulling, grubbing, mowing, mulching, seeding, burning, herbicide application and soil management. All treatments will follow the guidelines stipulated in this Plan. Large and/or widespread weed infestations that are beyond the control and influence of St. Croix will be managed cooperatively with other parties. All treatments will be monitored for effectiveness.

3) Monitoring

Monitoring will be conducted on a scheduled basis to detect new infestations, evaluate prevention and/or treatment success, and identify the need for re-treatment.

4) Cooperation

St. Croix will cooperate with Washington County and affected landowners to manage noxious weeds in the project area.

3 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal 1 Prevention

Objective 1: Forestall or hinder the introduction and spread of specific noxious weed species in areas not currently infested.

Actions

Clean all vehicles/equipment to be operated in the project area in a manner sufficient to prevent noxious weeds from being transported to the project area from outside the local area (local area being defined as Lincoln, Washington, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Crowley, El Paso and Elbert Counties in Colorado).

This requirement does not apply to passenger vehicles or other equipment used exclusively on asphalt-paved roads.

Ensure that disturbed land is revegetated as soon as operationally practical after disturbance.

Although revegetation after ground disturbance is a guiding principle for the management of weeds, St. Croix may require vegetation-free zones around their well pads and infrastructure for safety and/or operational reasons.

Outside of the vegetation-free zones, St. Croix will rehabilitate bare ground regardless of whether noxious weeds are in the local area. St. Croix will use seed mixes approved by the landowner to coexist with the existing agricultural uses of surface.

Objective 2: Prevent the spread or proliferation of existing infestations.

Action

Conduct ground disturbing actions consistent with the goals and objectives of this Plan.

Where road shoulders or drainage ditches are covered by desirable herbaceous cover, consider leaving it in place rather than clearing it off, if such a practice can be done without causing excessive damage to the road or ground surface or cause significant public safety hazards.

Use the following guidelines for existing infestations to be disturbed:

- (1) if the weed is not in flower, or will not reproduce through damaged plant parts (i.e., vegetatively), proceed with maintenance/road work,
- (2) if the weed has flowered, either hand pull or cut all tops, bag in a plastic bag (and dispose of appropriately), then proceed with road work; or flag the site for avoidance by the machinery until the infestation is treated; and
- (3) if the weed is known or suspected to sprout vegetatively from cut parts, flag the site to ensure avoidance by machinery until the weed can be treated by proper means.

Goal 2 Treatment

Objective 1: Evaluate treatment options for established infestations.

Actions

Evaluate each infestation for causal factors and appropriate treatment employing integrated weed management principles.

Integrated Weed Management (IWM) is a decision-making process used to select the most appropriate actions from an assortment of options and apply them to each unique situation. IWM evaluates, integrates, and implements noxious weed management strategies based on predicted ecological, sociological, and economic consequences. IWM includes the use of naturally occurring weed controls including biological diversity, competition, and plant succession. In addition, IWM utilizes various mechanical, biological, cultural and chemical controls, and habitat modification techniques.

Objectives will be set for each infestation and will include reasonable and attainable time frames for management. Management objectives may include: control (to prevent reproduction), containment

(to prevent off site movement), reduction (to shrink the population in number, density, and/or area covered); and/or eradication (to eliminate permanently from the site).

In cases where infestations extend beyond the areas affected by St. Croix's activities and/or are contributed to by management of surrounding lands, St. Croix will coordinate with adjacent landowners to determine the appropriateness and anticipated effectiveness of treatment options. If adjacent lands are not treated, St. Croix may decline to treat infestations on their areas or to limit their treatments to non-chemical methods. This will minimize the use of herbicides where results may be poor.

The greatest priority for treatment will be placed on species classified as Class I. Class II species located outside of public roadways will be given less emphasis for treatment and will not be managed if treatments are predicted to have little effect.

Prepare and Implement Treatment Plans

Treatment options appropriate for use by St. Croix are limited to physical, mechanical, cultural, and chemical methods. Specific methods include hand pulling, grubbing, mowing, mulching, burning, herbicide application, and soil management. Appropriate herbicides are a function of the target noxious weed species and are not listed in this Plan. Specific herbicides will be determined in conjunction with the Washington County Weed Control and the Surface Owner, as appropriate, in order to ensure the best, most current information is applied. Guidelines to be followed for all treatment activities are listed in Appendix C.

All treatments will be conducted in a manner consistent with the guidelines and measures in this Plan including all appendices. All treatments will be developed in coordination with the landowner.

Goal 3 Monitoring

Objective 1: Implement a sound monitoring program to track prevention and treatment activities and to determine the effectiveness of such practices to meet stated objectives.

Actions

Conduct field surveys to detect new infestations and/or changes in existing infestations.

Field surveys will be conducted periodically once St. Croix reclamation activities are complete.

These periodic field surveys will be conducted to monitor changes. This will help determine the need for re-treatments.

Goal 4 Cooperation

Objective 1: To coordinate and integrate inventory, prevention and management of noxious weeds with private parties; state and local governments; and other agencies.

Actions

Manage established infestations in full coordination with landowners and Washington County.

Objectives for each established infestation are determined in an integrated manner and are applied through a process based on an assessment of risks, costs/benefits, appropriate strategies and tactics. Determine treatment options cooperatively with affected parties. (See Goals 2 and 4.)

Develop full integration, cooperation, and data sharing with the appropriate state, or county personnel.

APPENDIX A
COLORADO NOXIOUS WEED LIST

List A Species

List A species in Colorado are designated by the Commissioner for eradication. These weeds are either relatively rare or have not been found in Colorado.

African rue (*Peganum harmala*)
Bohemian knotweed (*Polygonum x bohemicum*)
Camelthorn (*Alhagi maurorum*)
Common crupina (*Crupina vulgaris*)
Cypress spurge (*Euphorbia cyparissias*)
Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)
Elongated mustard (*Brassica elongata*)
Flowering rush (*Butomus umbellatus*)
Giant knotweed (*Polygonum sachalinense*)
Giant reed (*Arundo donax*)
Giant salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)
Hairy willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*)
Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)
Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)
Meadow knapweed (*Centaurea nigrescens*)
Mediterranean sage (*Salvia aethiopis*)
Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)
Myrtle spurge (*Euphorbia myrsinites*)
Orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*)
Parrotfeather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)
Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
Rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)
Squarrose knapweed (*Centaurea virgata*)
Tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)
Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)

List B Species

List B weed species are species for which the Commissioner (in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties) develops and implements state noxious weed management plans designed to stop the continued spread of these species.

Absinth wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*)
Black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)
Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)
Bouncingbet (*Saponaria officinalis*)
Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
Chinese clematis (*Clematis orientalis*)

Common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)
Common teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*)
Corn chamomile (*Anthemis arvensis*)
Cutleaf teasel (*Dipsacus laciniatus*)
Dalmatian toadflax, broad-leaved (*Linaria dalmatica*)
Dalmatian toadflax, narrow-leaved (*Linaria genistifolia*)
Dame's rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*)
Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)
Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)
Hoary cress (*Cardaria draba*)
Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)
Jointed goatgrass (*Aegilops cylindrica*)
Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)
Mayweed chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*)
Moth mullein (*Verbascum blattaria*)
Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)
Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)
Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)
Plumeless thistle (*Carduus acanthoides*)
Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)
Russian-olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)
Salt cedar (*Tamarix chinensis*, *T. parviflora*, and *T. ramosissima*)
Scentless chamomile (*Tripleurospermum perforata*)
Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*, *O. tauricum*)
Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*)
Spotted x diffuse knapweed hybrid (*Centaurea x psammogena* = *C. stoebe* x *C. diffusa*)
Sulfur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)
Wild caraway (*Carum carvi*)
Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*)
Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)
Yellow x Dalmatian toadflax hybrid (*Linaria vulgaris* x *L. dalmatica*)

List C Species

List C weed species are species for which the Commissioner (in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties) will develop and implement state noxious weed management plans designed to support the efforts of local governing bodies to facilitate more effective integrated weed management on private and public lands. The goal of such plans will be to stop the continued spread of these species and provide additional education, research, and biological control resources to jurisdictions that choose to require management of List C species.

Bulbous bluegrass (*Poa bulbosa*)
Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*)
Common burdock (*Arctium minus*)

Common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*)
Common St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
Downy brome (*Bromus tectorum*)
Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
Halogeton (*Halogeton glomeratus*)
Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*)
Perennial sowthistle (*Sonchus arvensis*)
Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)
Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*)
Quackgrass (*Elymus repens*)
Redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*)
Velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti*)
Wild proso millet (*Panicum miliaceum*)

Watch List Species

Watch List Species that have been determined to pose a potential threat to the agricultural productivity and environmental values of the lands of the state. The Watch List is intended to serve advisory and educational purposes only. Its purpose is to encourage the identification and reporting of these species to the Commissioner in order to facilitate the collection of information to assist the Commissioner in determining which species should be designated as noxious weeds.

Asian mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*)
Baby's breath (*Gypsophila paniculata*)
Bathurst burr, Spiny cocklebur (*Xanthium spinosum*)
Brazilian egeria, Brazilian elodea (*Egeria densa*)
Common bugloss (*Anchusa officinalis*)
Common reed (*Phragmites australis*)
Garden loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*)
Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)
Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*)
Hoary alyssum (*Berteroa incana* L.)
Japanese blood grass/cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*)
Meadow hawkweed (*Hieracium caespitosum*)
Onionweed (*Asphodelus fistulosus*)
Purple pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata*)
Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)
Sericea lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata*)
Swainsonpea (*Sphaerophysa salsula*)
Syrian beancaper (*Zygophyllum fabago*)
Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)
Water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*)

White bryony (*Bryonia alba*)
Woolly distaff thistle (*Carthamus lanatus*)
Yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)
Yellow floatingheart (*Nymphoides peltata*)

APPENDIX B

WASHINGTON COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST

Absinth wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*)
Black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)
Bouncingbet (*Saponaria officinalis*)
Bull thistle (*Cirsium Vulgare*)
Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
Chinese clematis (*Clematis orientalis*)
Common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)
Common teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*)
Cutleaf teasel (*Dipsacus laciniatus*)
Dalmatian toadflax, narrow-leaved (*Linaria genistifolia*)
Dame's rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*)
Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)
Hoary cress (*Cardaia draba*)
Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinate*)
Jointed goatgrass (*Aegilops cylindrica*)
Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)
Mayweed chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*)
Moth mullein (*Verbascum blattaria*)
Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)
Oxeye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*)
Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)
Plumeless thistle (*Carduus acanthoides*)
Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*)
Russian-olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)
Salt cedar (*Tamarix chinensis*, *T. parviflora*, and *T. ramosissima*)
Scentless chamomile (*Matricaria perforata*)
Scotch thistle (*Onopordum tauricum*)
Sulfur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)
Wild caraway (*Carum carvi*)
Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*)
Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)

APPENDIX C

STANDARD MITIGATIONS/COMMITTED MEASURES

COMMITTED MEASURES FOR ALL TREATMENTS

For All Methods

1. Notify interested parties and adjacent landowners during project planning stage and again prior to implementation.
2. Ensure appropriate management of livestock, if any.
3. Monitor treated sites periodically to determine the need for treatment/ retreatment.

For Use of Fire

1. Observe all local ordinances, bans, or restrictions on burning.
2. Protect air quality following all state and local regulation.
3. Use the best available technology to reduce smoke.
4. Vegetation treated with herbicide will not be burned for at least one year following treatment.

For Herbicide Uses

1. No aerial application of herbicides is permitted under this plan.
2. Use USEPA-registered chemicals only and follow herbicide label instructions precisely; never exceed the recommended application rates.
3. Protective clothing will be worn by all workers involved in herbicide work.
4. Public notification will be used for all applications where there is a potential for public exposure.
5. Workers who know that they are hypersensitive to herbicides will not be used for application projects.
6. Precautions will be taken to prevent accidental leaks or spills.
7. Do not prepare mixtures or clean equipment where ground water could be contaminated.
8. Control spray to prescribed boundaries.
9. Keep copies of material safety data sheets on site during the use of herbicides.