

***Noxious Weed and Aquatic Nuisance
Species Control Plan***

BakkenLink Pipeline LLC

***BILLINGS, MCKENZIE, STARK, AND WILLIAMS COUNTIES,
NORTH DAKOTA***

May 2012

Noxious Weed and Aquatic Nuisance Species Control Plan BakkenLink Pipeline LLC

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1.0 Introduction

BakkenLink Pipeline LLC is proposing to build, own, and operate an approximately 132-mile long pipeline (Project) for the transportation of crude oil from existing and proposed truck receipt locations and pipeline gathering receipt stations. The proposed pipeline will be constructed in portions of Billings, McKenzie, Stark, and Williams counties, North Dakota.

The spread of noxious weeds can be a significant issue in construction projects that involve land disturbance. Measures must be taken to prevent the spread of noxious weeds during construction and operation and maintenance (O&M). Earth moving activities and the use of contaminated fill, seed, or erosion control products contribute to the spread of weeds.

Likewise, the spread of Aquatic nuisance species (ANS) is potentially significant from construction in and through multiple water bodies and watersheds. ANS may be spread by using equipment used on/in other water bodies where ANS may attach themselves to the equipment. The pipeline and materials themselves are not a concern, as they will be new materials, manufactured specifically for this project.

Noxious weeds are present along the Proposed ROW (see Section 2.3). The disturbance from construction could introduce new noxious weed species or facilitate the spread of existing populations. It is important to note that much of the area where construction will occur is adjacent to pasture and agricultural lands that are already disturbed from grazing and agricultural land use practices. Disturbed pastures and barren, fallow agricultural fields provide abundant habitat for spreading noxious weed populations.

BakkenLink recognizes that prevention is the most cost-effective approach to noxious weed and ANS management. BakkenLink will assist federal, state, and local agency weed control efforts, comply with preventative requirements, and implement control measures on areas of the Project identified to be of special concern.

1.1 Plan Purpose/Objectives

This Noxious Weed Control Plan (Plan) is intended to address methods to prevent, mitigate, and control the spread of noxious weeds and ANS during construction and O&M of the proposed pipeline. BakkenLink and its contractors will be responsible for implementation of the methods described in this Plan.

BakkenLink will comply with State of North Dakota, County, and federal agency requirements implemented to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and ANS. BakkenLink will implement weed control measures in areas of the Project right-of-way (ROW) where noxious weeds have been identified. Monitoring during construction and O&M will include the identification of areas along the ROW where noxious weeds are present. Monitoring will also include an evaluation of the prescribed control measures in their effectiveness of control.

2.0 Noxious Weeds and ANS

2.1 Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds are opportunistic and often exotic (non-indigenous) plant species that readily invade disturbed areas, often producing monocultures and preventing native plant species from establishing communities. Noxious weeds also degrade agricultural productivity, soil and water, wildlife habitat, and recreational and wilderness values.

The North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) §4.1-47-01(6) defines noxious weeds as any plant propagated by either seed or vegetative parts which is determined by the commissioner, a county weed board, or a city weed board, after consulting with the North Dakota State University Extension Service, to be injurious to public health, crops, livestock, land, or other property. Currently, there are eleven species or species groups (some include more than one species and/or cultivars) in North Dakota (North Dakota Administrative Code §7-06-01-02). Pursuant to NDCC 4.1-47 the control and the spread of noxious and invasive weeds is mandatory, and dissemination of noxious weeds must be prevented.

North Dakota's noxious weed list (see description below) includes:

- Absinth wormwood
- Canada thistle
- Diffuse knapweed
- Leafy spurge
- Musk thistle
- Purple loosestrife
- Russian knapweed
- Spotted knapweed
- Yellow toadflax
- Dalmatian toadflax
- Saltcedar

An identification guide to these and other potentially harmful weeds is included in Appendix A.

Billings, McKenzie, and Stark counties include some additional species as those warranting control.

Table 1. Additional County Listed Species

Species	Billings	McKenzie	Stark
Black henbane	x	x	x
Common burdock	x	x	
Hoary cress	x		x
Houndstongue	x	x	
Halogeton		x	
Baby's breath		x	

2.2 ANS

ANS are aquatic and terrestrial organisms, introduced into new habitats throughout the United States and other areas of the world, that produce harmful impacts on aquatic natural resources in these ecosystems and on the human use of these resources. Control of the spread of ANS is delegated under the noxious weed control laws in North Dakota to the North Dakota Game and Fish Department, which regulations are written in Chapter 30-03 of the North Dakota Administrative Code (NDAC). The North Dakota ANS Management Plan is incorporated into this plan by reference and included as Appendix B.

ANS have not been identified in any of the waterbodies or wetlands along the ROW. However, it is imperative that the prescribed measures identified in the North Dakota ANS Management Plan for cleaning of equipment being transported to the site, and working in or travelling through wetlands and waterbodies, be followed. Wetlands and waterbodies are identified on the construction line drawings. Further information, including lists of wetlands and waterbodies identified by milepost can be found in the Construction Mitigation and Reclamation Plan (CMRP).

2.3 Noxious Weed Inventory

Biological surveys for noxious weeds were conducted during 2011 and 2012 to determine noxious weed occurrence along the proposed ROW. The surveys focused on a 200-ft wide corridor centered on the Project centerline. Noxious weed locations and the extent of localized populations were delineated and recorded using global positioning system (GPS) equipment. Locations where noxious weeds were present are depicted on the figures in Appendix C. The locations (by milepost) are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Noxious weed locations

MP	County	Acres	Species (Common Name)
Mainline			
0.8	William	0.02	Canada Thistle
4.6	Williams	0.52	Canada Thistle
5.9	Williams	0.01	Canada Thistle
6.6	Williams	0.04	Cirsium arvense
6.8	Williams	0.01	Absinth Wormwood
7.1	Williams	0.05	Canada Thistle
7.4	Williams	0.13	Canada Thistle
12.7	McKenzie	0.01	Canada Thistle
12.8	McKenzie	0.00	Canada Thistle
13.6	McKenzie	0.02	Canada Thistle
13.6	McKenzie	0.00	Leafy Spurge
13.7	McKenzie	0.00	Leafy Spurge
14.3	McKenzie	0.00	Leafy Spurge

MP	County	Acres	Species (Common Name)
14.3	McKenzie	0.00	Leafy Spurge
14.3	McKenzie	0.00	Canada Thistle
14.3	McKenzie	0.01	Canada Thistle
14.3	McKenzie	0.00	Canada Thistle
14.6	McKenzie	0.01	Canada Thistle
18.0	McKenzie	0.86	Canada Thistle
18.2	McKenzie	0.06	Canada Thistle
21.4	McKenzie	0.62	Canada Thistle
21.6	McKenzie	0.59	Canada Thistle
35.9	McKenzie	0.03	Canada Thistle
35.9	McKenzie	0.07	Canada Thistle
36.0	McKenzie	0.17	Canada Thistle
41.4	McKenzie	0.00	Canada Thistle
42.2	McKenzie	0.02	Canada Thistle
42.9	McKenzie	0.77	Canada Thistle
43.7	McKenzie	0.22	Canada Thistle
43.9	McKenzie	0.03	Canada Thistle
45.3	McKenzie	0.04	Canada Thistle
48.7	McKenzie	0.03	Canada Thistle
48.7	McKenzie	0.05	Canada Thistle
48.8	McKenzie	0.03	Canada Thistle
48.8	McKenzie	0.01	Canada Thistle
55.7	McKenzie	1.18	Canada Thistle
58.9	McKenzie	0.04	Canada Thistle
59.1	McKenzie	0.06	Canada Thistle
59.3	McKenzie	0.16	Canada Thistle
59.4	McKenzie	0.10	Canada Thistle
60.0	McKenzie	0.58	Canada Thistle
60.1	McKenzie	0.01	Canada Thistle
62.2	McKenzie	0.14	Canada Thistle
64.8	McKenzie	0.08	Canada Thistle
64.9	McKenzie	0.21	Canada Thistle
65.3	McKenzie	0.03	Canada Thistle
65.7	McKenzie	0.00	Canada Thistle
65.8	McKenzie	0.09	Canada Thistle
66.2	McKenzie	0.62	Canada Thistle
69.8	McKenzie	0.03	Canada Thistle
69.9	McKenzie	0.06	Canada Thistle
70.0	McKenzie	0.12	Canada Thistle
73.1	McKenzie	0.00	Canada Thistle

MP	County	Acres	Species (Common Name)
73.9	McKenzie	0.00	Canada Thistle
74.3	McKenzie	0.01	Canada Thistle
74.3	McKenzie	0.00	Canada Thistle
74.5	McKenzie	0.00	Canada Thistle
74.6	McKenzie	0.00	Canada Thistle
74.7	McKenzie	0.00	Canada Thistle
79.9	McKenzie	0.33	Canada Thistle
81.8	McKenzie	0.03	Canada Thistle
82.0	McKenzie	0.14	Canada Thistle
82.0	McKenzie	0.08	Canada Thistle
82.4	McKenzie	0.17	Canada Thistle
88.7	McKenzie	0.24	Canada Thistle
89.2	McKenzie	0.00	Canada Thistle
89.5	McKenzie	0.04	Canada Thistle
89.7	McKenzie	0.01	Canada Thistle
93.3	Billings	0.04	Canada Thistle
93.3	Billings	0.01	Canada Thistle
93.3	Billings	0.05	Canada Thistle
93.8	Billings	0.02	Canada Thistle
93.8	Billings	0.05	Canada Thistle
93.8	Billings	0.06	Canada Thistle
93.8	Billings	0.08	Canada Thistle
93.9	Billings	0.93	Canada Thistle
94.1	Billings	0.12	Canada Thistle
99.2	Billings	0.06	Canada Thistle
110.6	Billings	0.03	Canada Thistle
111.0	Billings	0.01	Canada Thistle
114.2	Billings	0.05	Field Bindweed

These locations are not the only locations where weeds may be present. The figures and table only depict locations where noxious weeds were present at the time of the survey(s). Noxious weeds may be present at other locations along the ROW due to their invasive nature and potential for spreading from other areas.

Qualified biological monitors or environmental inspectors will be used to conduct on-site biological monitoring before and during construction. In addition, BakkenLink will provide its Contractors with information and training regarding noxious weed management and identification prior to construction. The contractors will be required to report possible weed populations that have not been recorded prior to disturbing the area.

3.0 Best Management Practices

BakkenLink will implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for conducting noxious weed and vegetation control where necessary before and after construction. Generally, these include:

- BakkenLink will conduct awareness training to Project personnel regarding identification, prevention, and control methods. No personnel will be allowed to enter the ROW before training.
- Treat or contain weed populations that may be impacted or disturbed by construction activity.
- Use only certified weed-free straw/hay or use fiber roll logs for sediment control.
- Use only certified weed-free straw/hay for mulch.
- Clean all equipment of dirt and vegetation. The contractor shall pressure wash all construction equipment prior to mobilizing/demobilizing from the Project. This includes timber mats, cars, transporting trailers and trucks, and recreational equipment brought on-site.
- Wash, or using an air compressor, blow clean all vehicles (including tires and undercarriage) before leaving weed-infested areas.
- The Contractor shall implement pre-construction treatments such as mowing prior to seed development or herbicide application to areas of noxious weed infestation prior to other clearing, grading, trenching, or other soil disturbing work at locations identified in the construction drawings.
- Minimize ground disturbance and vegetation removal as much as possible or practical.

Further discussion of specific BMPs is included in the following sections.

3.1 Construction Methods

Prior to construction, BakkenLink will mark all areas of the ROW, which contain infestations of noxious, invasive species, or soil-borne pests. Such marking will clearly indicate the limits of the infestation along the ROW. During construction, the Contractor shall clean the tracks, tires, and blades of equipment by hand (track shovel) or compressed air to remove excess soil prior to movement of equipment out of weed or soil-borne pest infested areas or utilize cleaning stations to remove vegetative materials using water under high pressure.

In areas where infestations are identified in the field, the Contractor will stockpile cleared vegetation and salvaged topsoil adjacent to the area from which they were stripped. Gaps in the topsoil stockpile shall be maintained to keep stockpiled topsoil separate from topsoil where infestations are not present. The Contractor will return topsoil and vegetative material from infested sites to the areas from which they were stripped. The Contractor will not be permitted to move soil and vegetative matter outside of the identified area of infestation.

Off-ROW areas related to the Project (construction/storage yards) will be kept weed free. Inspection will be conducted on a regular basis to confirm weeds are not present. Weeds at off-ROW areas will be treated in the same manner as ROW locations.

3.2 Treatment Methods

Noxious weed control measures will be implemented in accordance with existing regulations and jurisdictional land management agencies or landowner agreements. Treatment methods will be based on species-specific and area-specific conditions (e.g., proximity to water, wetlands, riparian areas or agricultural area) and time of year. Most noxious weeds identified along the ROW may be treated by herbicide application. Mechanical methods of weed control including mowing, discing, and hand pulling of small, localized and/or isolated infestations of noxious weeds. Mechanical methods may be selected in lieu of herbicide treatment for select locations. Discing will not be applied in native habitat areas.

3.3 USFS-Specific Requirements

The United States Forest Service (USFS) has specific requirements for noxious weed control on USFS managed land. Guidelines provided by the USFS as they pertain to the BakkenLink project are included in Appendix D. These guidelines include:

- USFS Stipulations for Herbicide
- Approved Herbicides for Oil and Gas Used on the Little Missouri National Grasslands
- Noxious Weed Seed Viability Quick Reference Chart
- Pesticide Use Proposal (Form FS-2100-2)
- Pesticide Use Proposal Attachment A, Supplemental Information (DPG-2100-2A)
- Pesticide Application Records/Year End Report

The location of noxious weeds within the pipeline ROW will be reported to the managing USFS field office. The appropriate weed control procedures, including target species, timing of control, method of control, and obtaining the appropriate authorizations will be determined in consultation with USFS personnel.

When treating for noxious weeds or USFS invasive species (e.g., smooth brome, crested wheatgrass, Kentucky bluegrass) inside USFS recreation sites (e.g., Summit Campground), BakkenLink or their subcontractor will provide public notice at least 24 hours in advance of treatment. BakkenLink will notify USFS and post notice on campsite bulletin boards with information on the product being used, dates of spraying, and contact numbers.

3.3 Reclamation Methods

Reclamation specific BMPs include:

- Revegetate disturbed areas as soon as possible. Revegetation includes topsoil replacement, planting, seeding, fertilizing, and weed-free mulching as necessary.
- Seeding will be conducted on disturbed areas that have reached final grade or that will remain undisturbed for 30 days.
- Use seed and other plant materials that have been certified as weed free. Seed mixes shall conform to the managing land agency specification(s).
- Use native materials where appropriate and feasible.
- Treat weeds adjacent to newly seeded areas prior to planting and treat planted areas for weeds in the first growing season.

Monitoring will be conducted to assess ROW stability, revegetation progress, and percentage of vegetative cover. Monitoring will assess whether applied treatment methods are effective in controlling weeds and make recommendations for further treatment.

3.4 Post-reclamation Methods

Post-reclamation specific BMPs include:

- Re-vegetate or otherwise prevent the establishment of weeds in the project and documenting all ground-disturbing operations in noxious weed infested areas.
- Herbicide applications to noxious weed infestation areas after grass species are established.
- Treatment methods other than herbicide application, such as mowing and biological methods, will be considered during the post-reclamation process.

After pipeline construction, on any construction ROW over which BakkenLink will retain control over the surface use of the land after construction (i.e., valve sites, metering stations, pump stations, etc.), BakkenLink shall provide for weed control to limit the potential for the spread of weeds onto adjacent lands. Any weed control spraying performed by BakkenLink shall be done by a state-licensed pesticide applicator.

3.5 ANS Provisions

Any equipment, including recreational, to be used in water must follow precautions to avoid the introduction of ANS. The Contractor shall implement the provisions of the North Dakota ANS Management Plan (Appendix B). The provisions include, but are not limited to:

- Remove all plants, animals, or fragments of plant or animals.
- Drain all water from motors, pumps, bilges, or other containers. If the equipment has been drained for less than seven (7) days prior to arrival on site, a chemical or hot water treatment sufficient to kill ANS organisms shall be utilized.
- Visually inspect to detect any presence of ANS.
- Equipment to be cleaned and inspected includes transporting trailers and trucks.

4.0 Herbicide Application, Handling, Spills, and Cleanup

4.1 Herbicide Application and Handling

Herbicide treatment of selected areas along the ROW will be carried out where noxious weed species are problematic and form a significant portion of the vegetation community in comparison to adjacent areas. In areas where the occurrence of noxious weeds adjacent to the ROW makes eradication impossible, no herbicide treatment will be applied; however, other weed control methods will be employed.

Only herbicides approved for use within treated lands will be used (permitted by the relevant land management agency). The selected herbicide and application method will be adapted to target only noxious weeds and therefore preserve and retain native plants. If weeds are found near sensitive sites, proper buffers will be used to prevent the spread of herbicides to these areas. The Contractor shall not use herbicides in or within 100 feet of a wetland or water body, unless the herbicide is approved for such application. No treatments will occur without prior coordination with and approval of the land managing agency and landowner.

All herbicide applicators will be licensed in the State of North Dakota. Application of herbicides will be suspended during any of the following conditions:

- Wind velocity exceeds ten miles per hour (mph) during application of liquids or 15 mph during application of granular herbicides;
- Snow or ice covers the foliage of noxious weeds; or
- During precipitation events or when precipitation is expected within 24 hours.

Herbicides will be applied using vehicle mounted sprayers (e.g., handgun, boom, and broadjet nozzle injector) mainly in open areas that are readily accessible by vehicle. Hand application methods (e.g. backpack sprayer) that target individual plants will be used to treat small or scattered weed populations in rough terrain. Calibration checks of equipment will be conducted at the beginning of spraying and periodically during that use to ensure that proper application rates are achieved.

Herbicides will be transported to the Project site daily with the following provisions:

- Only the quantity needed for that day's work will be transported;
- All herbicides will be transported in the original container, in a manner that prevents tipping or spilling, and in a compartment isolated from food, clothing, and safety equipment;
- Mixing will be done at equipment/storage yards and at a distance greater than 200 feet from open or flowing water, wetlands, or other sensitive areas. No herbicide will be applied at these areas unless authorized by appropriate regulatory agencies; and
- All herbicide equipment and containers will be inspected for leaks daily.

4.2 Herbicide Spills and Cleanup

All reasonable precautions will be taken to avoid herbicide spills. In the event of a spill, cleanup will be immediate. Contractors will follow the provisions in the Spill Prevention Containment and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan developed for this Project. Contractors will keep spill kits in their

vehicles and in herbicide storage areas to allow for quick and effective response to spills. Items to keep in the spill kit(s) are:

- Protective clothing and gloves;
- A minimum of 20 pounds of suitable commercial adsorbent and barrier materials;
- Plastic bags and bucket;
- Shovel;
- Fiber brush and screw-in handle;
- Dust Pan;
- Caution tape; and
- Detergent.

Response to an herbicide spill will vary depending on the material spilled and the size and location of the spill. The order of priorities after discovering a spill are to protect the safety of personnel and the public, minimize damage to the environment, and conduct cleanup and remediation activities.

4.3 Spill Reporting

All personnel applying herbicides will have readily available copies of the appropriate material safety data sheets (MSDS) and the herbicide label(s) for the herbicides being used. All herbicide spills will be reported in accordance with applicable laws and requirements. Further information regarding spill response and reporting can be found in the SPCC Plan.

5.0 Monitoring

Monitoring of noxious weeds will be conducted as part of on-going O&M inspections. BakkenLink will maintain ongoing communication with individual landowners, counties, and land management agencies regarding noxious weeds. These parties will also be supplied with BakkenLink contact information to report noxious weeds along the ROW. BakkenLink will maintain operations personnel trained in the identification of noxious weeds, who will contribute to monitoring reports by documenting noxious weeds observed during the normal course of O&M.

Monitoring will continue for a period of three (3) years after any ground disturbance takes place. Monitoring will be conducted on a biannual basis, or as needed following a report of an infestation. Known infestation sites will be monitored on an ongoing basis or until noxious weeds at the site are controlled. BakkenLink shall be responsible for reimbursing all reasonable costs incurred by owners of land adjacent to aboveground facilities when the landowners must control weeds on their land that can be reasonably determined to have spread from land occupied by BakkenLink's aboveground facilities.

Monitoring records will:

- Identify and evaluate noxious weed conditions in the first and second growing season, with particular attention given to any infestations occurring in previously unaffected areas;
- Identify and evaluate locations where additional remedial action or treatment may be required and recommended treatment actions; and
- Record noxious weed control treatments carried out in the reporting period.

Appendix A

Identification and Control of Invasive and Troublesome Weeds in North Dakota

(Available Upon Request)

Appendix B

North Dakota ANS Management Plan

(Available Upon Request)

Appendix C

Noxious Weed Inventory Location Figures

(Available Upon Request)

Appendix D

***USFS Stipulations for Herbicide
Approved Herbicides for Oil and Gas Use on the Little Missouri National Grasslands
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USFS Stipulations for Herbicide

Noxious Weed Prevention & Control

The following are prescribed prevention and control measures which, when used in conjunction with other measures, will help the Operator or Holder meet their responsibilities in preventing and controlling noxious weeds and/or invasive plants as identified by the North Dakota State Dept of Agriculture, individual Counties, and within the 2007 Dakota Prairie Grasslands Noxious Weed Management Project.

Integrated Pest Management Program

The Operator or Holder must annually coordinate their noxious weed prevention and control plans with state or county management agencies. The plans may include biological, mechanical, and/or chemical treatments or a combination of all three.

Existing Weeds

Annual treatment is required if noxious weed species are present.

Construction & Drilling Equipment

Remove all mud, dirt, and plant parts from all off road construction and drilling equipment before moving into the project area. If this equipment was recently used on a weed infested site, it should be thoroughly cleaned with a pressure washer. Cleaning must occur off National Forest System Lands. This does not apply to service vehicles that will stay on the roadway, traveling frequently in and out of the project area. Likewise, all equipment must be cleaned prior to leaving the project site if operating within infested areas.

New Construction and/or Reconstruction

- Areas infested with noxious weeds, which will be disturbed during the construction process, should be chemically treated during the normal growing season with herbicides a year prior to disturbance. If this is not possible, the infestations should be treated at least two to four weeks prior to disturbance.
- Excavated topsoil infested with noxious weeds shall be stored separately from other topsoil and periodically treated with herbicides if sprouting of either is detected.
- Keep construction sites closed to vehicles not involved with the construction until construction and revegetation is complete.
- If straw is used for road stabilization and erosion control, it must be certified weed free.

Borrow Materials (Scoria, Gravel, Dirt, Manure, & Topsoil)

- It is the Operator's or Holder's responsibility to obtain borrow materials from pits or sites that have been inspected and certified as weed free sites, and approved by the Forest Service prior to use.
- Certification shall be in writing and shall include the quarter/quarter, section, township, and range, and the name and address of the surface owner. If the Operator or Holder is in doubt as to whether a site has been inspected and certified, the Operator or Holder may request the individual County Weed Board or the Forest Service to inspect and certify the site.
- Borrow material will not be used if the weeds present at the borrow site are not found at the site of intended use. If weeds are present, they must be treated before transport and use.
- The borrow site may not be used if new invader species are found at the borrow site.



- It is in the Operator's or Holder's best interest to help maintain regularly used sites as weed free.

Road Maintenance

- Do not blade roads or pull ditches where new invaders are found.
- Coordinate road maintenance activities with herbicide application to maximize efficiency.

Road Obliteration

Chemically treat infested roads prior to obliteration and reclamation.

Plugged and Abandoned Sites

Noxious weeds and exotics should be sprayed prior to reclamation of the site and during the monitoring of the site until released. Use caution not to use herbicides that will have a detrimental effect to any seeding requirements.

Chemical Treatment

Reference Vegetative Control, Application of Herbicides, for the guidelines regarding the application of approved herbicides.

Monitoring

The Forest Service shall perform annual inspections to monitor the effectiveness of treatments. The Forest Service will also take the lead in identifying any new noxious weed occurrences in cooperation with the local County Weed Boards and the Operator or Holder.



Vegetative Control, Application of Herbicides

NOTE: Herbicides used for vegetative control are generally pre-emergence short-term (less than one year duration) herbicides that will kill all vegetation including grasses and forbs. Therefore, it is extremely important that these herbicides not be used to control noxious weeds and/or invasive species within those areas of the pad or road where native vegetative cover is being established under interim or final reclamation.

Chemical Treatment

The following mitigation measures shall apply to the ground application of all herbicides:

General

All chemical treatments must be approved in writing by the Forest Service prior to any surface application. A copy of the approval must be present on the site being treated. Failure to produce a copy of the approval may result in immediate shut down of operations.

Applications, Forms, Monitoring

Companies using herbicides for vegetative control or for control of noxious weeds and/or invasive species must annually complete, submit, and have approved prior to use the following documents:

- a. Pesticide-Use Proposal (Form FS-2100-2).
- b. Pesticide-Use Proposal Attachment A, Supplemental Information (Form DPG-2100-2A).
- c. Spill Incident Response Plan for transporting herbicides.

A current and blank copy of forms 2100-2 and 2100-2A can be obtained from the Forest Service District Office upon request.

Do not combine vegetative control use with control of noxious weeds and/or invasive species use on the same forms. Separate forms must be submitted for each.

Herbicides

Only approved herbicides as specified within the 2007 Dakota Prairie Grasslands Noxious Weed Management Project can be used for chemical treatment. Since this listing may change from year to year, it is the Operator's or Holder's responsibility to request and submit use for the most current listing of approved herbicides. An approved current listing of vegetative control herbicides can be obtained from the Forest Service District Office upon request.

Ground Application

- General use herbicides must be applied by or under the direct supervision of a certified herbicide applicator in accordance with the laws of the State of North Dakota.
- Restricted use herbicides must be applied by a certified herbicide applicator in accordance with the laws of the State of North Dakota.
- Herbicide application must adhere to label instructions and restrictions. Tank mixes will be managed according to the most restrictive of the combined chemicals.
- No herbicide will be applied directly to surface water or where surface water from treated areas can run into live water sources.
 - a. A buffer of at least one hundred (100) feet from bodies of water must be maintained.
 - b. The buffer width would be determined based on soil, slope, etc.
- No spraying of liquid formulations will be done if temperatures exceed eighty (80) degrees.



- No spraying of liquid formulations will be done if the wind velocity exceeds ten (10) mph or per herbicide labeling directions.
- If boom spraying is done, boom pressure will not exceed forty (40) psi to minimize drift.
- Herbicide use will be permitted only within the areas identified within the applications.
- A sign saying the area has been treated with herbicides will be posted in areas receiving treatments at least one full day (unless the herbicide label says longer) after the treatment.

Monitoring

- The Forest Service will monitor the herbicide use in the form of random compliance inspections.
- All monitoring will be done under the direction of a Forest Service employee who is a licensed Commercial Pesticide Applicator.

Year End Report

When you have completed your herbicide treatment for the season and prior to October 1 of each year, you must submit the following information for each site treated and for each herbicide applied on National Forest System lands:

- Date of application
- Name of the treated site
- Legal description of treated site including quarter/quarter, section, township, range and county
- Chemical formulation and trade name of chemicals applied
- EPA registration number and manufacturer
- Rate of application of active ingredient, including pounds of active ingredient applied to the site
- Amount of diluted material applied and total acres treated on the site
- Time of day, temperature, and wind speed and direction at time of application
- Type of equipment used for application

In the case of a combination of herbicides being used, you will need to submit the information for each herbicide in the mixture.

DPG form 2100-2-B or a comparable form should be used to report the season's activities. An electronic version of the form can be obtained from the Forest Service District Office upon request.

Failure to submit the reports will delay the permitting of the following year's Pesticide Use Proposal.

Plugged and Abandoned Sites

- Noxious weeds should be sprayed prior to reclamation of the site and during the monitoring of the site until released. Use caution not to use herbicides that will have a detrimental effect to any seeding requirements.



NOXIOUS WEEDS REQUIRED TO BE TREATED.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	DPG OCCURRENCE	NOXIOUS WEED LIST	TREATMENT PRIORITY
Absinth wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Known	ND, SD	High
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Known	ND, SD, MT, MN	High
Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	Unknown	ND, MT	High
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Known	ND, SD, MT, MN	Low
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Known	ND, SD, MT, MN	High
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Potential	ND, SD, MT, MN	High
Russian knapweed	<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Known	ND, SD, MT	High
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Known	ND, MT	High
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Unknown	ND, MT	High
Perennial sow thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Known	SD, MN	Low
Black henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Known	Billings Co., ND	High
Dalmation toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	Unknown	ND, MT	High
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	Known	SD, MT	Low
St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Unknown	MT	High
Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	Known	ND, MT, SD	High
Yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Unknown	McKenzie Co., ND, MT	High
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Known	MN	Low
Musk thistle	<i>Cardus nutans</i>	Known	ND, MN, SD	High
Plumeless thistle	<i>Caruus acanthoides</i>	Known	MN, SD	Low
Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Known	MT	Low
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Known	MN	High
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Known	MN	High
Common Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Known	Billings Co, ND	Low



Chemical Name¹	Residual²	Mobility³	Vegetation Controlled
imazapic	Moderate	Low	See label
chlorsulfuron	Moderate	High	All
glyphosate	Moderate	Low	All
imazapyr	Long	Variable	All
sulfometuron methyl	Moderate	Low	All
aminopyralid	Moderate	Low	Broadleaf, woody
clopyralid	Moderate	High	Broadleaf
dicamba	Short	High	Broadleaf
metsulfuron methyl	Moderate	High	Broadleaf
picloram	Moderate	Moderate	Broadleaf
2,4-D amine (dichlorophenoxyacetic)	Short	Moderate	Broadleaf
triclopyr	Moderate	Moderate	Broadleaf

¹**CHEMICAL NAME:** Names the active ingredient in the herbicide formulation. Trade names and manufacturer do not matter as long as the active ingredients are on the approved list.

²**RESIDUAL:** Short = Remains active in soil for a short time - usually less than 30 days.

Moderate = Remains active in soil more than two weeks but generally less one year.

Long = Could potentially remain active in the soil for more than one year.

None = Does not remain active in the soil.

Note: The residual effects of a herbicide formulation may be highly variable based on soil pH, soil type, soil temperature, water content, presence of microbes, and other site-specific factors.)

³**MOBILITY:** The ability of the active ingredient to move through the soil.

The herbicides named in the above table may be used in combinations as long as all combined chemicals are included in the list. When chemicals are combined, they must be managed based on the most restrictive of the combined chemicals.



Species common (and scientific) name	Perennial	Seed viability	Reproduction/ seed production	Flowers/seed maturity	Treatment (ALWAYS refer to herbicide label for correct application)	Timing (ALWAYS refer to label for correct timing)
absinth wormwood (<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>)	long-lived perennial that grows back each year from a woody base	3-4 years	no evidence of vegetative reproduction but may regenerate from root stock; prolific seed producer; one stem can produce between 674-1468 flower heads with 35-38 seeds per head (over 51,000 seeds/plant)	July – September; seeds mature in early fall; seedlings emerge early spring to August or whenever moisture and warmth are available	easily controlled by herbicides and vigorous competition from grasses; picloram; clopyralid; dicamba; 2,4-D; glyphosate; aminopyralid; clopyralid plus triclopyr;	treat when plant is at least 12" tall and actively growing (late June to mid August); refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	creeping perennial	up to 22 years; deep burial (more than 8") promotes survival longevity	adventitious creeping root buds; root fragments as short as 0.2" if vegetative material is moved on equipment or in the soil; also reproduces by seed; up to 40,000 seeds per stem	June through August; seeds mature in as few as ten days after flowering	persistent treatment is imperative to continually stress plant and exhaust root nutrient stores; treatment must be followed through for several years to be successful; picloram; aminopyralid; clopyralid; dicamba; chlorsulfuron; glyphosate; imazapyr;	bud, rosette, and bolt stages; early spring or fall; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
knapweeds diffuse knapweed (<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>) spotted knapweed (<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>)	annual, biennial or perennial; individual spotted knapweed plants can live up to 9 years	5-8 years	plants regrow from buds on the root crown but reproduction is primarily by seed; seed production varies widely with site conditions; avg 680 – 25,260 seeds/plant;	flowers July through September; mature seeds usually formed by mid- August, followed by the death of the plant; dead plants break off at ground level and tumble with the wind to spread seed	although knapweeds are easily killed by herbicide application, a careful follow-up program is essential to control missed plants and seedlings; picloram; dicamba; dicamba plus 2,4-D; clopyralid plus 2,4-D; 2,4-D; triclopyr; aminopyralid	spring rosette to bloom stage or fall rosette; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide



Species common (and scientific) name	Perennial	Seed viability	Reproduction/ seed production	Flowers/seed maturity	Treatment (ALWAYS refer to herbicide label for correct application)	Timing (ALWAYS refer to label for correct timing)
Russian knapweed (<i>Centaurea repens</i>)	creeping perennial	2-3 years; once established very difficult to control	seed and vegetative root buds; roots can grow as deep as 6' below surface after 1 years growth and 23' after 2 years; 1200 seeds per plant	June - September	2,4-D; dicamba; picloram; clopyralid; clopyralid plus 2,4-D; clopyralid plus triclopyr; metsulfuron plus 2,4-D; imazapic	generally in the fall following several hard frosts; metsulfuron plus 2,4-D can also be effective in bud to early bloom stage; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
field bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)	long-lived perennial; life span unknown but believed to be up to 30 years	20 years or more; seed that is 60 years old has been found to be alive! once established very difficult to control	roots can reach depth of 20'; shoots capable of budding have been found at 14' depth; rhizomes develop from root buds and emerge as new plants; root fragments may generate new plants; 25-300 seeds per plant	June through fall frost	dicamba; glyphosate; picloram; 2,4-D; triclopyr; dicamba plus 2,4-D; metsulfuron	during periods of active growth and stems at least 12" long; bud to full-bloom; spring or fall depending on herbicide; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
leafy spurge (<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)	persistent, long-lived, deep rooted perennial; unknown life span	8 years or more	regenerates from very small root fragments, vegetative root buds, and by seed; average 140 seeds per plant; first year plants do not produce seeds	yellow-green bracts develop May – early June and true flowers develop a few weeks later; flowering is usually complete by mid- July; seeds mature about 30 days after pollination	picloram; dicamba; imazapic; 2,4-D; glyphosate	true flower growth stage and seed development or during fall re-growth; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)	yes; individual plants may live up to 22 years	3+ years	primarily by seed but also vegetatively by cuttings; estimated 2.7 million seeds per plant	early June – mid September	glyphosate if labeled for aquatic use; triclopyr if labeled for use in wetland sites; 2,4-D if labeled for use near water	July – early September; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide



Species common (and scientific) name	Perennial	Seed viability	Reproduction/ seed production	Flowers/seed maturity	Treatment (ALWAYS refer to herbicide label for correct application)	Timing (ALWAYS refer to label for correct timing)
yellow starthistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)	winter annual or rarely biennial or short-lived perennial	10+ years	reproduces by seed only; up to 80,000 seeds per plant	early July through September	clopyralid plus 2,4-D; clopyralid plus triclopyr; dicamba; picloram; imazapic; aminopyralid; use surfactants to improve herbicide performance	refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
perennial sow thistle (<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>)	creeping perennial	1-5 years	vegetative root buds; rhizomes develop as deep as 10' below surface; average 30 seeds per flower with numerous flowers per plant; known to produce up to 9750 seeds on a single plant	blooms June & July; seeds mature July & August	clopyralid; aminopyralid; glyphosate; 2,4-D; dicamba; picloram	spring pre-bud or bud stage or fall; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
black henbane (<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>)	annual or biennial	up to 5 years	reproduces by seed only; a single plant can produce up to a half million seeds	flowers June – August; seed production July - October	2,4-D; dicamba; picloram; glyphosate; metsulfuron; metsulfuron plus chlorsulfuron	rosette stage to early bolting; when the plant is actively growing; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
dalmation toadflax (<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>) yellow toadflax (<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>)	deep-rooted, short-lived perennials; individual plants live 3 – 5 years	up to 10 years	seed reproduction, vegetative buds on creeping roots, and by root fragments; a single plant can produce over 500,000 seeds	late June through August; seed production July through October	picloram for both; imazapic or chlorsulfuron for dalmation toadflax; glyphosate; dicamba	although slow to establish, this weed is difficult to control once it takes root because many herbicides are ineffective; requires repeated treatments at high rates; apply pre-bloom to flowering or in the fall; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide



Species common (and scientific) name	Perennial	Seed viability	Reproduction/ seed production	Flowers/seed maturity	Treatment (ALWAYS refer to herbicide label for correct application)	Timing (ALWAYS refer to label for correct timing)
hoary cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>)	deep-rooted perennial with spreading root system from which many aerial shoots are produced; individual plants can live up to 8 years	about 3 years	vegetatively by persistent, adventitious roots and by seed production; a single plant produces between 1200 – 4800 seeds	flowers May – June; seed production by July; if conditions are favorable, hoary cress can produce a second crop of seeds by fall	metsulfuron; chlorsulfuron; dicamba; glyphosate; 2,4-D; dicamba plus 2,4-D; use surfactants to improve herbicide performance	up to 76% of this plant's biomass is below ground; May or June, bud or flowering stage; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
St Johnswort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	yes; individual plants can live up to 8 years	6-10 years	vegetatively by short creeping stems and by seed production; a single plant can produce up to 100,000 seeds; average seed production is 15,000 – 30,000	flowers May – September;	repeated applications of 2,4-D during seedling and pre-bloom stages; metsulfuron with a surfactant post-emergent; picloram; aminopyralid; glyphosate;	extensive root system makes it hard to eradicate; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
saltcedar (<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>)	yes; long-lived; in New Mexico, plants up to 100 years old show no signs of deteriorating from age	less than 6 months especially if subject to desiccation	vegetatively by adventitious roots or by seed production; a single mature plant can produce >500,000 seeds per season	early to mid-April through July; seeds are shed throughout the growing season	imazapyr for green leaved plants; triclopyr for cut-stump control	refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
bull thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)	biennial or sometimes monocarpic perennial (flowers and fruits only once, then dies)	up to 3 years if buried at least 5" deep; seeds on the surface usually don't remain viable for longer than a year	by seed only; a single mature, healthy plant can produce up from 5000 to 50,000 seeds	July - September	picloram; dicamba; glyphosate; clopyralid; clopyralid plus triclopyr; 2,4-D; metsulfuron; chlorsulfuron; imazapic; imazapic plus glyphosate; aminopyralid	late fall or early spring; seedling to rosette stage; bolting to bud stage; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide



Species common (and scientific) name	Perennial	Seed viability	Reproduction/ seed production	Flowers/seed maturity	Treatment (ALWAYS refer to herbicide label for correct application)	Timing (ALWAYS refer to label for correct timing)
musk thistle (<i>Carduus nutans</i>) musk thistle (Cont) (<i>Carduus nutans</i>)	herbaceous tap rooted biennial; spring annual; occasionally a winter annual	about 10 years	by seed only; a single plant produces about 10,000 seeds	May or early June through August;	picloram; dicamba; glyphosate; clopyralid; clopyralid plus triclopyr; 2,4-D; metsulfuron; chlorsulfuron; imazapic; imazapic plus glyphosate; aminopyralid	late fall or early spring; seedling to rosette stage; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
plumeless thistle (<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>)	winter annual or biennial	10 years or more	by seed only; up to 9000 seeds per plant	May to August; seeds are dispersed 1-3 weeks after flowering	picloram; dicamba; glyphosate; clopyralid; clopyralid plus triclopyr; 2,4-D; metsulfuron; chlorsulfuron; imazapic; imazapic plus glyphosate; aminopyralid	late fall or early spring; seedling to rosette stage; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
houndstongue (<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>)	biennial or short lived perennial	2-3 years unless buried; then only about a year	average 300-675 seeds per plant but single plants can produce over 2000 seeds	flowering May through July; seeds mature July through August	picloram; dicamba; chlorsulfuron; 2,4-D; metsulfuron; use surfactants to improve herbicide performance	1 st year rosettes in spring, summer or fall; early spring before bloom for second year rosettes; when plant is actively growing; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)	annual		by seed only;	flowering July to September; seed production August until frost	2,4-D; sulfometuron;	refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>)	perennial	up to 5 years	reproduces by seed or by stump sprouting	flowers May – June; berries ripen during August and September	triclopyr for cut-stump method within 2 hours of cutting; glyphosate	late summer and throughout the fall; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide



Species common (and scientific) name	Perennial	Seed viability	Reproduction/ seed production	Flowers/seed maturity	Treatment (ALWAYS refer to herbicide label for correct application)	Timing (ALWAYS refer to label for correct timing)
common burdock (<i>Arctium minus</i>)	biennial	2-10 years	by seed only; each plant produces 15,000 – 60,000 seeds	flowers July – frost; seeds mature by September and are shed continuously throughout the fall, winter, and following spring	2,4-D; picloram; dicamba; glyphosate; clopyralid; clopyralid plus triclopyr; aminopyralid; metsulfuron	herbicides are most effective when applied to first-year rosettes and before bloom stage; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
halogeton <i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	winter annual; plants can germinate in fall, winter, or spring depending on soil moisture	black seeds have no dormancy and are viable for up to 1 year; brown seeds have a dormancy and are viable for up to 10 years	by seed only; a single large plant can produce 100,000 seeds	flowers July – August; seed maturity August - October	halogeton alters soil properties, making it difficult to establish desirable plants, so it's best not to allow this plant to establish; metsulfuron; imazapyr; chlorsulfuron; 2,4-D; imazapic; aminopyralid; sulfometuron;	apply when actively growing or very early in spring prior to flowering; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide
baby's breath <i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	herbaceous perennial;	2 years	new shoots can grow from the crown, but not the root; reproduces by seed only; a single plant can produce up to 14,000 seeds	flowers late June to late August;	hard to get good coverage with herbicides because of sparse foliage; picloram; dicamba, 2,4-D; glyphosate;	bolting to pre-flower; refer to individual label instructions for best timing of each herbicide



PESTICIDE - USE PROPOSAL (Reference FSM 2150)	DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY		CONTACT/PHONE NO.
	USDA / FS DPG / District 7		Minerals/Lands Dept. (701) 227-7819
	REGION	FOREST	DATE SUBMITTED
	01	18	
1) OBJECTIVE a) Project No. b) Specific Target Pest c) Purpose			
2) PESTICIDE a) Common Name b) Formulation c) % AI,AE,or lb / Gal. d) Registration No.			
3) a) Form Applied b) Use Strength (%) or Dilution Rate c) Diluent			
4) lbs. AI Per Acre or Other Rate			
5) APPLICATION a) Method b) Equipment			
6) a) Acres or Other Unit to be Treated b) Number of Applications c) Number of Sites d) Specific Description of Sites			
7) a) Month(s) of Year b) States			
8) SENSITIVE AREAS a) Areas to be Avoided b) Areas to be Treated with Caution			
9) REMARKS a) Precautions to be Taken b) Use of Trained / Certified Personnel c) State and Local Coordination d) Other Pesticides Being Applied to Same Site e) Monitoring f) Other			
Approval (Signature of USFS Approving Official)			Date (mm/dd/yy):

PESTICIDE - USE PROPOSAL (Reference FSM 2150)	DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY		CONTACT/PHONE NO.																				
	USDA / FS DPG / District 7		Minerals/Lands Dept. (701) 227-7819																				
	REGION	FOREST	DATE SUBMITTED																				
	01	18	mm / dd / yy																				
1) OBJECTIVE a) Project No. b) Specific Target Pest c) Purpose	a) Big-Crude Oil Co., Big Wind Field, FY-2010 b) Emergent and pre-emergent vegetation/weeds c) Control vegetation/weeds on and around well pads/pump stations																						
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3) a) Form Applied b) Use Strength (%) or Dilution Rate c) Diluent	a) Solution b) 1½ gal. glyphosate to 300 gal. water, 1 qt. dicamba to 300 gal. water c) Water																						
4) lbs. Applied Per Acre or Other Rate	1.5 pounds per acre																						
5) APPLICATION a) Method b) Equipment	a) Ground b) Hand gun sprayer																						
6) a) Acres or Other Unit to be Treated b) Number of Applications c) Number of Sites d) Specific Description of Sites	a) One acre per site. Total of six acres b) One initial treatment and spot treatments as needed. c) Six d) Area of operations for well site(s) noted on attachment A, block 3 (Other attachments may be used if considered necessary)																						
7) a) Month(s) of Year b) States	a) May and June b) North Dakota, Billings County																						
8) SENSITIVE AREAS a) Areas to be Avoided b) Areas to be Treated with Caution	a) Trees, drainages/waterways/surface water. b) Areas adjacent to waterways, sloped areas. Other Areas - None																						
9) REMARKS a) Precautions to be Taken b) Use of Trained / Certified Personnel c) State and Local Coordination d) Other Pesticides Being Applied to Same Site e) Monitoring f) Other	a) Will follow recommended standards within F.S. COA's 2308 & 2319 and COA's Other 3715 and 3732B. PPE will be worn by applicator(s). Signs will be posted warning that the area has been treated with herbicides . b) Note attachment A, block #1 c) Local d) None e) Operations will be monitored by company representative and/or contractor foreman. f) Additional herbicide applications may be needed at a later date depending on effectiveness of initial application.																						
Approval (Signature of USFS Approving Official) Signature of USFS Official Only			Date (mm/dd/yy)																				

ATTACHMENT A Supplemental Information for Pesticide Use Proposal Form FS-2100-2	USDA Forest Service, Region One Dakota Prairie Grasslands Medora Ranger District		Check One (___) Noxious Weed Control (___) Vegetative Control	
	Minerals / Lands Department		FS Contact – Carmen Waldo Phone Number - (701) 227-7819	
	Company, Proposal Submitted For	Contractor	Date Submitted	
1) Applicator Information a) Applicators Name(s) b) N.D. State License or Certificate # c) Expiration Date	a) _____ b) _____ c) _____			
2) Delegation of Authority (If applicable) a) Delegation Statement b) Company Officials Signature	a) _____ b) _____			
NOTE:	If a contracting herbicide applicator is going to submit the Pesticide Use Proposal Form for a company, the FS will need written notification from the company, designating said contractor to represent the company. The company is responsible for making sure that the form is complete and accurate.			
3) Specific Site Description a) Name and/or number of well pads, central tank batteries, stations or other sites. b) Legal descriptions: quarter/quarter, section, township, range, and county.	<u>Well / Station</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>		
4) Remarks a) End of Year Report				
Approval Signature of Company Official or Representative			Date (mm/dd/yy):	
Approval Signature of USFS Official			Date (mm/dd/yy):	

ATTACHMENT A Supplemental Information for Pesticide Use Proposal Form FS-2100-2	USDA Forest Service, Region One Dakota Prairie Grasslands Medora Ranger District		Check One (<input type="checkbox"/>) Noxious Weed Control (<input type="checkbox"/>) Vegetative Control															
	Minerals / Lands Department		FS Contact – Carmen Waldo Phone Number - (701) 227-7819															
	Company, Proposal Submitted For Big-Crude Oil Co. Or Weed Wackers Inc for Big-Crude Oil	Contractor Weed Wackers Inc.	Date Submitted 04/15/10															
1) Applicator Information a) Applicators Name(s) b) N.D. State License or Certificate # c) Expiration Date	a) Reed Wacker b) Certificate # 101010 c) 12/31/10																	
2) Delegation of Authority (If applicable) a) Delegation Statement b) Company Officials Signature	a) Reed Wacker of Weed Wackers Inc. is hereby authorized to represent Big-Crude Oil Co. in matters pertaining to the submission of the Forest Service Pesticide Use Proposal Forms, FS –2100-2 and DPG 2100-2-A. He and/or his designate (being a North Dakota licensed applicator) is also authorized to oversee the application of the pesticides/herbicides on Big-Crude Oil sites indicated within Attachment A, Part 3, below. b) <i>I. M. Big</i> I. M. Big, Big-Crude Oil Co.																	
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Big # 1	NWNW, Sec. 1, T140N, R100W, Billings Co., ND																	
Big # 2	NWNE, Sec. 2, T140N, R100W, Billings Co., ND																	
Big # 3	SWNW, Sec. 3, T140N, R100W, Billings Co., ND																	
Big # 4	SWSE, Sec. 4, T140N, R100W, Billings Co., ND																	
Big # 5	NENE, Sec. 5, T140N, R100W, Billings Co., ND																	
Big-X Central Battery	NWSW, Sec. 3, T140N, R100W, Billings Co., ND																	
4) Remarks a) End of Year Report	A report, pertaining to the herbicide treated sites will be submitted to the Forest Service prior to October 1, 2010, regarding the information requested within the F.S. letter dated April 13, 2010.																	
Approval Signature of Company Official or Representative <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em; font-family: cursive;"> Reed Wacker </div>			Date (mm/dd/yy): 04/15/10															
Approval Signature of USFS Official			Date (mm/dd/yy):															

Pesticide Application Records / Year End Report

Customer/Company : _____ Contractor : _____

Applicators Name : _____ License/Certification # : _____

Specific Target Pest : _____

Application Information	Site	Site	Site	Site
Site Name or Number				
Legals: 1/4/4 / Sec / Twn / Rng, County				
Application Date				
Start Time / Stop Time				
Pesticide Chemical Name				
Pesticide Trade Name				
Pesticide Registrant / Mfr.				
EPA Registration Number				
Wind Direction				
Wind Velocity				
Temperature – °F				
Pesticide Rate (per acre, sq. ft., etc.)				
Diluted Material (per acre/1000 sq. ft., etc.)				
Total Acres or Sq. Ft. Treated				
Equipment Used				
Applicators Signature				

Field Notes:

Pesticide Application Records / Year End Report

Customer/Company : Big Crude Oil Co. **Contractor :** Weed Wackers Inc.
Applicators Name : Reed Wacker **License/Certification # :** 101010
Specific Target Pest : Control vegetation / weeds on and around well pads / pump stations

Application Information	Site	Site	Site	Site
Site Name or Number	Big #1			
Legals: ¼¼ / Sec / Twn / Rng, County	NWNW, Sec. 1/ 140 / 100 Billings Co.			
Application Date	06 / 15/ 10			
Start Time / Stop Time	8:00 am / 9:00 am			
Pesticide Chemical Name	Glyphosate			
Pesticide Trade Name	Roundup			
Pesticide Registrant / Mfr.	Monsanto			
EPA Registration Number	524-475			
Wind Direction	NNW			
Wind Velocity	2 MPH			
Temperature	65° F			
Pesticide Rate (per acre, sq. ft., etc.)	1.5 pounds per acre			
Diluted Material (per acre/1000 sq. ft., etc.)	1½ gal. to 300 gal. water			
Total Acres or Sq. Ft. Treated	2.2 acres			
Equipment Used	Hand gun			
Applicators Signature	<i>Reed Wacker</i>			

Field Notes: