

Appendix D

Weed Management Plan

OVERLAND PASS PIPELINE PROJECT
WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN
PRELIMINARY

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**OVERLAND PASS PIPELINE PROJECT
WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN
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Attachment List

NOTE: Appendices to this document are intentionally not included. All available plans and attachments to this document can be found as part of the Draft Plan of Development found at www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/info/NEPA/xfodocs/overland_pipeline.html.

- A. State Laws Regarding Noxious Weeds [Provided in March 2006. To be provided again with final version.]
- B. Agency Correspondence [Provided in March 2006. To be provided again with final version.]
- C. Weed Survey Maps – *TO BE INCLUDED WITH FINAL VERSION*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Noxious weed control practices for the Overland Pass Pipeline Project described in the Weed Management Plan (Plan) plan have been developed in consultation with the following federal land management agencies:

- Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Kemmerer Field Office, Wyoming;
- BLM, Rock Springs Field Office, Wyoming;
- BLM, Rawlins Field Office, Wyoming;
- U.S. Forest Service (FS), Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Wyoming; and
- FS, Pawnee National Grassland, Colorado.

Additionally, Overland Pass consulted with the County Weed and Pest Districts and Weed Control Supervisors for the following counties:

- Lincoln, Wyoming
- Sweetwater, Wyoming
- Carbon, Wyoming
- Albany, Wyoming
- Laramie, Wyoming
- Larimer, Colorado
- Weld, Colorado
- Morgan, Colorado
- Logan, Colorado
- Washington, Colorado
- Yuma, Colorado
- Cheyenne, Kansas
- Rawlins, Kansas
- Thomas, Kansas
- Sheridan, Kansas
- Gove, Kansas
- Trego, Kansas
- Ellis, Kansas
- Russell, Kansas
- Barton, Kansas
- Ellsworth, Kansas
- Rice, Kansas

- McPherson, Kansas

2.0 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This Plan is intended to describe a weed management project that prescribes methods to prevent and control the spread of noxious weeds and other invasive species during and following construction of the Overland Pass Pipeline Project. Overland Pass and its Contractors will be responsible for implementing the methods described in this Plan.

This Plan is applicable to the construction and operation of the proposed pipeline facilities, including the pipeline right-of-way, the proposed aboveground facilities, areas of extra temporary workspaces, and any other areas disturbed during the construction and operation of the proposed facilities.

3.0 NOXIOUS WEED AND INVASIVE SPECIES INVENTORY

Legally, a noxious weed is any plant officially designated by a federal, state, or county government as injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife, or property (Sheley, Petroff, and Borman, 1999). A noxious weed is also commonly defined as a plant that grows out of place (e.g., a rose can be a weed in a wheat field) and is "competitive, persistent, and pernicious" (James et al, 1991). Noxious weeds are officially designated as unwanted or undesirable. Noxious weeds are opportunistic plant species that readily flourish in disturbed areas, thereby preventing native plant species from establishing successive communities.

Unlike "noxious species", "invasive species" are defined as species that are non-native (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Invasive plants include not only noxious weeds, but also other plants that are not native to this country. The BLM considers plants invasive if they have been introduced into an environment where they did not evolve. As a result, they usually have no natural enemies to limit their reproduction and spread (Westbrooks, 1998).

The BLM maintains a National List of Invasive Weed Species of Concern for western states that includes 132 plant species. The BLM inventories for Colorado can be accessed at: <http://www.co.blm.gov/botany/weedhome.htm>. The BLM inventories for Wyoming can be accessed at: <http://www.wy.blm.gov/weeds/whatis.htm>. The noxious weed list for the State of Kansas can be accessed at: <http://www.ksda.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=329>.

Not all invasive species are legally designated as noxious species. Colorado and Wyoming also maintain official state lists of weed species that are designated noxious species. Information on the State of Colorado Weed Management Program and species lists can be obtained at: <http://www.ag.state.co.us/DPI/weeds/Weed.html>. Information on the State of Wyoming Weed and Pest Districts and species lists can be obtained at: http://www.wyoweed.org/wp_dist.html.

3.1 WYOMING

Under the authority of the Wyoming Weed and Pest Control Act of 1973 (Act) (Wyoming Statute 115-119), Wyoming has officially designated 24 plant species as noxious. Per the Act, weed control is the responsibility of the landowner or the owner of rights-of-way or easement. Noxious weed control is required at the county level.

3.2 COLORADO

Under its Colorado Weed Management Act, §§ 35-5.5-101 through 119, C.R.S. (2000), Colorado has officially designated 82 plant species as noxious, which are divided into three lists. Colorado State List A species are noxious weeds that are not common to the state and require eradication. Upon identification of a list A species, the State Weed Coordinator/County Weed Control Supervisor is to be notified to coordinate control efforts. Eighteen weed species were identified in the project area from list A. List B species are noxious weeds for which the state is currently developing management plans but does not require treatment for at this time. List C species are weed species commonly found throughout the state. While the state does not require treatment for species included on its Lists B and C, control of these species may be required at the county level.

3.3 KANSAS

Under the Kansas Department of Agriculture Administrative Code and Statutes, Chapter 2.-- AGRICULTURE Article 13.--WEEDS 2-1314, the treatment of noxious weeds are defined as:

“It shall be the duty of persons, associations of persons, the secretary of transportation, the boards of county commissioners, the township boards, school boards, drainage boards, the governing body of incorporated cities, railroad companies and other transportation companies or corporations or their authorized agents and those supervising state-owned lands to control the spread of and to eradicate all weeds declared by legislative action to be noxious on all lands owned or supervised by them and to use such methods for that purpose and at such times as are approved and adopted by the Kansas department of agriculture.”

Kansas has officially designated 17 plant species as noxious.

3.4 CONSULTATIONS

Through consultations with BLM and FS, the states of Wyoming, Colorado, and Kansas Departments of Agriculture, and the individual counties affected by the project, a list of noxious weeds of concern within the project area was developed and is presented in tables 3.4-1, 3.4-2, and 3.4-3. Copies of consultation letters, e-mail, and phone logs of conversation with the agencies are included as Attachment B of this Plan.

Weed Species	BLM Districts					Wyoming Counties			
	State List	KFO	RSFO	RFO	Lincoln	Sweet-water	Carbon	Albany	Laramie
Black henbane				X		X		X	
Canada thistle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Common burdock	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Common mullein									X
Common Tansy	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Dalmation toadflax	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Diffuse knapweed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dyer's woad	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Field bindweed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Foxtail barley						X			

TABLE 3.4-1

**Overland Pass Pipeline Project
Noxious Weed Species of Concern within the Project Area in Wyoming**

Weed Species	BLM Districts				Wyoming Counties				
	State List	KFO	RSFO	RFO	Lincoln	Sweet-water	Carbon	Albany	Laramie
Gum weed				X					
Hairy goldenaster									X
Halogeton				X			X		
Hoary cress (whitetop)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Houndstongue	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kochia				X					
Lady's bedstraw						X			
Leafy spurge	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Locoweed								X	
Mountain thermopsis						X			
Musk thistle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oxeye daisy	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Perennial pepperweed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Perennial sowthistle	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Plains larkspur							X	X	X
Plains pricklypear							X		X
Plumeless thistle	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Puncturevine									X
Purple loosestrife	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Quackgrass	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Russian knapweed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russian thistle				X					
Sandbur									X
Salt cedar (tamarisk)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Scotch thistle	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Skeletonleaf bursage	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Spotted knapweed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
St. Johnswort	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Viper's bugloss									X
Wild licorice									X
Wild oats					X				
Wyeth's lupine							X		
Yellow taodflax	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X

TABLE 3.4-2

**Overland Pass Pipeline Project
Noxious Weed Species of Concern within the Project Area in Colorado**

Weed Species	State "A" List	Pawnee National Grasslands	Colorado Counties					
			Larimer	Weld	Morgan	Logan	Washington	Yuma
Absinth wormwood		X		X				
African rue	X							
Camelthorne	X							
Canada thistle		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chinese clematis		X		X				
Common crupina	X							
Cypress spurge	X							
Dalmation toadflax		X	X	X				X
Diffuse knapweed		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dyer's woad	X							
Field bindweed		X		X	X	X	X	X
Giant salvinia	X							
Hydrilla	X							
Hoary cress (whitetop)						X		X
Jointed goatgrass					X		X	X
Leafy spurge		X	X	X	X	X		X
Meadow knapweed	X							
Mediterranean sage	X							
Medusahead	X							
Musk thistle		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Myrtle spurge	X							
Orange hawkweed	X							
Perennial pepperweed						X		
Plumeless thistle		X		X				
Purple loosestrife	X					X		
Rush skeletonweed	X							
Russian knapweed		X	X	X	X	X		X
Salt cedar (tamarisk)		X	X	X				X
Scotch thistle		X		X				
Sericea lespedeza	X							
Showy milkweed						X		
Silverleaf bursage							X	X
Skeletonleaf bursage						X		
Spotted knapweed		X	X	X	X	X		X
Squarrose knapweed	X							
Tansy ragwort	X							
Volunteer rye					X			
Woollyleaf bursage						X	X	X
Yellow starthistle	X							
Yellow toadflax		X	X	X				

TABLE 3.4-3

**Overland Pass Pipeline Project
Noxious Weed Species of Concern within the Project Area in Kansas**

Weed Species	State List	Kansas Counties		
		Ellis	Ellsworth	Cheyenne, Rawlins, Thomas, Sheridan, Gove, Trego, Russell, Barton, Rice, McPherson
Bull thistle	X	X	X	
Bur ragweed	X	X	X	X
Canada thistle	X	X	X	X
Common teasel		X		
Dalmation toadflax		X		
Field bindweed	X	X	X	X
Hoary cress (whitetop)	X	X	X	X
Johnsongrass	X	X	X	X
Kudzu	X	X	X	X
Leafy spurge	X	X	X	X
Multiflora rose	X	X	X	X
Musk thistle	X	X	X	X
Phragmites		X		
Pignut	X	X	X	X
Quackgrass	X	X	X	X
Russian knapweed	X	X	X	X
Salt cedar (tamarisk)		X		
Sericea lespedeza			X	

3.5 WEED MANAGEMENT AREAS

Weed Management Areas (WMAs) are typically determined by multiple partners (e.g., federal, state, and local agencies, organizations, private landowners) who collectively identify the boundaries of a management area and work with landowners in that area to contribute to the management of a designated weed species. WMAs that Overland Pass consulted for the Overland Pass Pipeline Project include the Southeast Carbon County (Wyoming) Weed Management Area and Medicine Bow Conservation District Weed Management Group. WMAs are based on the location of a weed infestation or an area that is deemed a high priority to detect and control weeds. The parties work together to plan and budget weed management efforts for both long-term and seasonal needs. The Wyoming Weed and Pest Management Districts are currently updating their lists of noxious species and known locations; these will be compared with the proposed pipeline route when available. Overland Pass will consult with additional weed management groups, if identified.

4.0 NOXIOUS WEED AND INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

The Overland Pass Pipeline Project’s weed management program is designed to:

- identify areas supporting weeds prior to construction;
- prevent the introduction and spread of weeds from construction equipment during construction; and
- contain weed seeds and propagules by preventing segregated topsoil from being spread to adjacent areas or along the construction right-of-way.

4.1 IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM AREAS

Overland Pass will conduct surveys for weed species of concern within the project area concurrent with biological and botanical surveys in 2006. Maps depicting locations of the weed populations and a summary table identifying the weed locations by milepost will be included in Attachment C. These surveys will be conducted by qualified specialists. Overland Pass also identified known locations of weed infestations in the project area by contacting county and local weed control districts and BLM and FS field offices (see table 2.4-1). In addition to the areas supporting known infestations, all areas supporting noxious species will be delineated by the Environmental Inspectors (EI) by using color-coded flagging on the construction right-of-way prior to construction. The construction alignment sheets will identify the location of known weed infestations. Identification of existing noxious weed locations will alert environmental inspection and construction personnel to implement weed control measures during construction.

4.2 PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The following measures will be implemented to prevent the spread of noxious weeds.

- Overland Pass is not planning to conduct pretreatment of noxious weeds prior to construction, but rather focus its efforts on containing existing weed populations (see Overland Pass' agency consultation records located in Attachment B) and developing a long-term control plan.
- Prior to the beginning of construction of the project, and prior to initiation of activity on all federal lands, all Contractor vehicles and equipment will be cleaned of soil and debris capable of transporting weed propagules. All contractor vehicles and equipment will be inspected by the EIs and may require additional cleaning if necessary prior to mobilization to the right-of-way. Cleaning will be conducted using methods approved by federal Compliance Monitors (CMs) after consultation with local environmental staff.
- Overland Pass will install wash stations at state lines. Stations would be sited at least 0.25 mile from perennial waterbodies. Station design and post-construction removal would be subject to agency approval. Stations would not be used in areas where full right-of-way topsoil stripping is utilized. During winter construction conditions, stations would utilize compressed air for weed cleaning.
- Overland Pass may install intermediate wash stations at specified locations based on weed survey results, agency requirements, or other mitigating factors.
- Areas of the right-of-way where weed infestations are identified will be clearly marked prior to construction. In these areas, the Contractor will conduct full right-of-way topsoil stripping and will stockpile cleared vegetation and segregated topsoil (see the Soil Stabilization and Restoration Plan for topsoil segregation requirements) along the right-of-way. The stockpiles will be maintained adjacent to the areas from which they were obtained to eliminate the transport of soil-borne noxious weed propagules to other areas along the right-of-way. During reclamation, the Contractor will return topsoil and vegetative material to the areas from which they were obtained.
- The Contractor will ensure that straw bales used to construct sediment control devices or used as mulch applications will be certified weed free and obtained from approved certified sources as recommended by the County Weed and Pest Districts, Weed Control Supervisors, and the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Kansas.

- The Contractor will ensure that seed mixes and mulching materials utilized for revegetation will be certified weed free and obtained from approved certified sources as recommended by the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Kansas

4.3 TREATMENT METHODS

Overland Pass' objective is to assist local, county, and state noxious weed control efforts, comply with the requirements to prevent the spread of noxious weeds, and treat areas of the right-of-way where weed species form a significant portion of the vegetation community in comparison to adjacent undisturbed areas. Overland Pass will utilize established reclamation practices to prevent the establishment of noxious weeds in reclaimed construction areas and pipeline right-of-way. In the event noxious weed species become established in the right-of-way, Overland Pass will make good faith efforts to control weeds in the right-of-way and to work with adjacent landowners to prevent spread of the species to adjacent lands.

Overland Pass will implement weed control measures in accordance with existing regulations and jurisdictional land management agency or landowner agreements and in accordance with Overland Pass' construction mitigation procedures. Overland Pass intends to utilize state-certified weed control contractor services as recommended by the local regulatory entities. Post-construction weed control measures may include the application of herbicide or mechanical, and/or alternative methods. The weed control measure chosen will be the best method available for the time, place, and species of weed as mutually agreed upon by Overland Pass and the appropriate regulatory agencies.

The Contractor will implement reclamation procedures of disturbed lands immediately following construction as described in the Soil Stabilization and Restoration Plan. Continuing revegetation efforts will ensure adequate vegetative cover to discourage the invasion of noxious weeds. In areas of severe weed infestation, as determined by Overland Pass' EI(s), Overland Pass may elect to delay reclamation efforts and conduct intensive weed control efforts prior to implementing reclamation procedures.,

The Contractor will limit the use of fertilizer in reclaimed areas. Fertilizer will only be applied where specified by the jurisdictional land management agency or the property owner.

Herbicide application is an effective means of reducing the size of weed populations. Herbicide applications will be conducted prior to seed maturation where possible. Applications will be controlled, as described in section 5.1, to minimize the impacts on the surrounding vegetation. Herbicide treatment methods will be based on species-specific and area-specific conditions (e.g., proximity to water, riparian areas, or agricultural areas, and time of year) and will be coordinated with the local counties and regulatory agencies. Spot herbicide applications will be the preferred option. In areas of dense infestation, a broader application will be used and a follow-up seeding program implemented. The timing of subsequent revegetation efforts will be based on the persistence of the selected herbicide.

Mechanical methods entail the use of equipment to mow or disc weed populations. Mechanical treatments will be conducted prior to seed maturation where required. If such a method is used, subsequent seeding will be conducted to re-establish a desirable vegetative cover that will stabilize the soils and slow the potential re-invasion of weeds.

Local regulatory advice will be sought for biological and alternate noxious weed control methods, which Overland Pass may implement through agreements with the WMAs or private landowners.

4.4 BLM-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The BLM has developed specific requirements for herbicide use on BLM-managed lands. The *Final Environmental Impact Statement on Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States* (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991) lists 19 herbicides acceptable for use on BLM lands. Guidelines for the use of chemical control of vegetation on BLM lands are presented in the BLM's Chemical Pest Control Manual. These guidelines require submittal of a Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP) and Pesticide Application Records (PARs) for the use of herbicides on BLM lands.

The occurrence of weeds within the pipeline right-of-way will be reported to the BLM field office where the weeds occur. 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 BLM personnel. Overland Pass will be responsible for providing the necessary personnel or hiring a Contractor to implement the weed control procedures. Overland Pass may be able to utilize cooperative agreements that may exist between the BLM and counties by providing the funds required for county personnel to implement the necessary weed control procedures.

4.5 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS ON THE PAWNEE NATIONAL GRASSLAND

Noxious weed management on PNG lands is conducted per the *Noxious Weed Management Plan on the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grassland* (USDA Forest Service, 2003). This plan is an integrated approach to weed management and includes five components: awareness, prevention, inventory, treatment, and monitoring.

The occurrence of weeds within the pipeline right-of-way on PNG lands will be reported to the PNG District Weed Coordinator. 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 FS personnel. Acceptable herbicides must be listed and analyzed in a USDA Risk Assessment, and use of pesticides will require the submittal of a Pesticide Use Proposal Report and a Pesticide Use Report after application. Overland Pass will be responsible for providing the necessary personnel or hiring a contractor to implement the weed control procedures.

5.0 MONITORING

Following construction, Overland Pass will monitor the pipeline right-of-way and proposed facilities for weeds. In addition, Overland Pass will conduct revegetation monitoring as required by the Soil Stabilization and Restoration Plan. Following the end of Overland Pass' revegetation monitoring program, weed infestations will be monitored as part of its operations and maintenance surveys.

Overland Pass' effort to reclaim areas disturbed during construction will be evaluated over a period of 5 years. Successful reclamation performance will be based on revegetation success (e.g., cover, diversity), the absence of weeds or invasive plants, and the erosional stability of the construction right-of-way. Additionally, BLM and FS will conduct monitoring of the project area that will continue until they have determined revegetation is successful.

To evaluate the success of revegetation, Overland Pass will monitor quadrants (i.e., rectangular analytical plots identified in the field and retrievable by GIS equipment) located in the right-of-way, and control quadrants located outside the right-of-way. Revegetation monitoring will occur in July during the first, third, and fifth years following reclamation. Plant diversity, percent cover, and other data obtained from the reclaimed right-of-way will be compared to vegetative data obtained from the undisturbed, naturally-

occurring vegetative populations adjacent to the right-of-way. Variation between plots will provide a quantitative indication of the relative success of reclamation.

Initially, Overland Pass will conduct weed management surveys and control measures for 5 years following construction. In areas where weed infestations still require management, surveys and control measures will be implemented where problem areas still exist. The Rawlins BLM Office has recently revised its RMP to state that the goal of post-construction weed control is to maintain a 0 percent threshold for weed occurrences along new rights-of-way. Overland Pass is committed to make a good faith effort in meeting this objective.

To conduct weed monitoring, Overland Pass will use a team composed of a vegetative specialist and a weed expert to survey annually in July. Overland Pass will consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies prior to initiating the surveys, to determine appropriate locations. Overland Pass will obtain landowner permission prior to conducting surveys. Landowners will be consulted regarding weed control status and implementation measures, and will be encouraged to report concerns to Overland Pass. Landowners can contact Overland Pass by talking with their specified land agent, calling Overland Pass, or by submitting an electronic comment on Overland Pass' website.

Overland Pass will prepare annual reclamation monitoring reports. These reports may include information such as:

- a summary of the general vegetative cover and diversity between the right-of-way and the comparison with off right-of-way vegetation quadrants;
- an assessment of the condition of transplants in riparian areas;
- photographs;
- identification of areas that require remedial action;
- recommendations and schedule for remedial action(s); or
- monitoring forms.

Copies of these monitoring reports will be kept on file with Overland Pass and will be provided annually to appropriate agency personnel.

6.0 HERBICIDE APPLICATION, HANDLING, SPILLS, AND CLEANUP

6.1 HERBICIDE APPLICATION AND HANDLING

Herbicide application will be based on information gathered from the local Weed Districts and federal agencies. Before application, Overland Pass or its Contractor will obtain any required permits from the local Weed Districts and/or the federal agencies. A licensed Contractor will perform the application in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

All herbicide applications will follow United States Environmental Protection Agency label instructions. Application of herbicides will be suspended when any of the following conditions exists:

- wind velocity exceeds 6 miles per hour (mph) during application of liquid or granular herbicides;
- snow or ice covers the foliage of noxious weeds; or

- precipitation is occurring or is imminent.

Vehicle-mounted sprayers (e.g., handgun, boom, injector) will be used mainly in open areas that are readily accessible by vehicle. Hand application methods (e.g., backpack spraying) 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 to ensure that proper application rates are achieved.

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

- on-site herbicide quantities will be limited where practical;
- concentrate will be transported in approved containers only and in a manner that will prevent tipping or spilling, and in a compartment that is isolated from food, clothing, and safety equipment;
- mixing will be conducted in an upland area and at a distance greater than 100 feet from open or flowing water, wetlands, greater than 200 feet from private wells and greater than 400 feet from public wells; and
- all herbicide equipment and containers will be inspected for leaks daily.

6.2 HERBICIDE SPILLS AND CLEANUP

Overland Pass is developing a Spill Preservation, Containment, and Control (SPCC) Plan that incorporates all reasonable precautions to be taken to avoid herbicide spills. In the event of a spill, cleanup will be immediate. Contractors will keep spill kits in their vehicles and in herbicide storage areas to allow for quick and effective response to spills. Items to be included in the spill kit 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.

6.3 WORKER SAFETY AND SPILL REPORTING

All herbicide Contractors will obtain and have readily available copies of the appropriate material safety data sheets and the herbicide labels for the herbicides 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.

7.0 REFERENCES

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ATTACHMENTS

**Appendices to the Weed Management Plan intentionally not included in the
Overland Pass EIS**