AQUATIC NUISANCE CONTROL PERMIT APPLICATION - HERBICIDE

Lake Fairlee

Fairlee, West Fairlee, Thetford, Vermont

March 2021

APPLICANT:
Lake Fairlee Association
c/o Ben McLaughlin
Fairlee, VT 05045

APPLICATOR:
SŌLitude Lake Management
590 Lake Street
Shrewsbury, MA 01545

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Application for use of **Pesticides**
under an **Aquatic Nuisance Control Permit**
Per 10 V.S.A. Chapter 50, § 1455

For Aquatic Nuisance Control Permit Program Use Only
Application Number: 3382-ANC-C

VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT DIVISION
LAKES & PONDS PROGRAM

Submission of this application constitutes notice that the entities listed below intend to use pesticides in waters of the State to control aquatic nuisance plants, insects, or other aquatic life; and that the entities below have demonstrated that (1) there is no reasonable nonchemical alternative available; (2) there is acceptable risk to the nontarget environment; (3) there is negligible risk to public health; (4) a long-range management plan has been developed which incorporates a schedule of pesticide minimization; and (5) there is a public benefit to be achieved from the application of a pesticide or, in the case of a pond located entirely on a landowner's property, no undue adverse effect upon the public good. Submit a permit review fee of $75 for a private pond or $500 for all other waterbodies, made payable to the State of Vermont. All information required on this form must be provided, and the requisite fees must be submitted to be deemed complete.

A. Applicant Information

1. Entity's Name: Lake Fairlee Association c/o Ben McLaughlin

2a. Mailing Address: PO Box 102

2b. Municipality: Fairlee	2c. State: VT	2d. Zip: 05045

3. Phone: 781-941-0030	4. Email: ben@fesone.com

B. Pesticide Applicator Information (Check box if same as above in Section A: ☐)

1. Entity's Name: SOLitude Lake Management

2a. Mailing Address: 590 Lake Street

2b. Municipality: Shrewsbury	2c. State: MA	2d. Zip: 01545

3. Phone: 508-865-1000	4. Email: ksliwoski@solitudelake.com; MBellaud@solitudelake.com

C. Application Preparer Information (Check box if same as above: Section A ☐ and/or B ■)

1. Preparer's Name:

2a. Mailing Address:

2b. Municipality:	2c. State:	2d. Zip:

3. Phone:	4. Email:

D. Waterbody Information

1. Name of waterbody: Fairlee Lake - Thetford 2. Thetford - Orange

3. Are there wetlands associated with the waterbody? ■ Yes ☐ No
Contact the Vermont Wetland Program: (802) 828-1535 for additional information.

4. Are there rare, threatened or endangered species associated with the waterbody? ■ Yes ☐ No
Contact the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Natural Heritage Inventory: (802) 241-3700 for additional information.

5a. Is this waterbody a private pond (per 10 V.S.A. 5210)? ☐ Yes ■ No If No, skip to Question D6.

5b. Is this private pond totally contained on landowner's property? ☐ Yes ☐ No

5c. Does the private pond have an outlet? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, what is the name of the receiving water from this outlet?

5d. Is the flow from this outlet controlled? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, how and for how long?

6. List the uses of the waterbody – check all that apply:
☐ Water supply ■ Irrigation ■ Boating ■ Swimming ■ Fishing ☐ Other:

E. Treatment Information

1a. Proposed start date: June 2021

1b. Proposed end date (if known): June 2026

2. Aquatic nuisance(s) to be controlled:
Plant/Algae/Animal: Eurasian watermilfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum)
Submit additional information as needed.

3. Pesticide(s) to be used[1]:
Trade Name: ProcellaCOR EC (florpyrauxifen-benzyl)
EPA Registration #: 67690-80
Submit a copy of the Product Label & Material Safety Data Sheet.

4. Provide a map of control activity area.
Provide location of (each) treatment area in waterbody.

5. Application rate (ppm): up to 4 PDU/ac-ft; up to 7
Explain the above application rate & provide calculations.

6. Attach a narrative description of the proposed project to include the following items:
a) Reason(s) to control the aquatic nuisance;
b) Brief history of the aquatic nuisance in the waterbody;
c) Reason why no reasonable nonchemical alternatives are available; and,
d) Description of the proposed control activity.

7. If you answered "no" to D5b above, then a Long-range Management Plan[2] (LMP) is required:
a) Describe how control of the nuisance species will be conducted for the duration of the permit (must be at least a 5 year time span and incorporate a schedule of pesticide minimization); and,
b) Explain how the LMP will be financed; include a budget and funding sources for each year.

F. Adjoining Property Owner Certification

(For additional information, please see the APO Notification Guidance)

KS *I certify, by initialing to the left, that I have notified adjoining property owners of the proposed project using the DEC Adjoiner Form template letter that was sent by U.S. Mail.*

G. Applicant/Applicator Certification

As APPLICANT, I hereby certify that the statements presented on this application are true and accurate; guarantee to hold the State of Vermont harmless from all suits, claims, or causes of action that arise from the permitted activity; and recognize that by signing this application, I agree to complete all aspects of the project as authorized. I understand that failure to comply with the foregoing may result in violation of the 10 VSA Chapter 50, § 1455, and the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources may bring an enforcement action for violations of the Act pursuant to 10 V.S.A. chapter 201.

Applicant/Applicator Signature: _____ Date: 3/16/21

H. Application Preparer Certification (if applicable)

As APPLICATION PREPARER, I hereby certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Application Preparer Signature: _____ Digitally signed by Kara Sliwoski DN: cn=Kara Sliwoski, o=SOLitude Lake Management, ou, email=ksliwoski@solitudelake.com, c=US Date: 2021.03.18 11:05:20 -04'00' Date: _____

I. Application Fees

Refund Policy:
Permit Review Fees are non-refundable unless an application is withdrawn prior to administrative review.

Print Form

Submit this form and the $75 or $500 fee to:

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation
Watershed Management Division
Aquatic Nuisance Control Permit Program
1 National Life Drive, Davis 3
Montpelier, VT 05620-3522

Municipalities are exempt and do not need to submit fee.

Direct all correspondence or questions to the Aquatic Nuisance Control Permit Program at: ANR.WSMDShoreland@vermont.gov
For additional information visit: https://dec.vermont.gov/

1 The application fee for the aquatic pesticide Aquashade® and copper compounds used as algaecides is $50 per application.

2 Any landowner applying to use a pesticide for aquatic nuisance control on a pond located *entirely* on the landowner's property is exempt from the Long-range Management Plan requirement, as per 10 VSA §1455(e)

APPENDIX A

- **Detailed Project Description**
- **2020 Aquatic Plant Management Annual Report**
- **Aquatic Plant Species List**
- **Fish Species List**
- **Lake Score Card**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Non-native and invasive Eurasian watermilfoil has infested Lake Fairlee for over 25 years. Since 1995, non-chemical control options have been utilized. After a comprehensive survey effort in 2009, an integrated milfoil management program was initiated to include the use of aquatic herbicides. Since then, both non-chemical control and herbicide treatment efforts have been performed, to try and keep Eurasian watermilfoil below nuisance densities. The comprehensive annual survey performed in September 2020 identified approximately 25 acres that support milfoil in sufficient densities to warrant herbicide treatment. A program targeting treatment of up to a maximum of 24.6 acres, or 15.5% of the littoral zone, during the 2021 season is proposed.

ProcellaCOR™ EC received its full aquatic registration from EPA in February 2018 and is registered for use in Vermont. This new herbicide technology was classified as a reduced-risk pesticide by EPA, it has use rates 200-400 times lower than older chemistries, has a systemic mode of action that targets the whole plant including the roots, has rapid uptake by susceptible plants facilitating spot or partial-lake treatments, and carries no drinking water, swimming or fishing restrictions on the EPA label. ProcellaCOR is the new herbicide for choice for control of Eurasian watermilfoil at Lake Fairlee.

INTRODUCTION

Lake Fairlee is a 461-acre waterbody located in Fairlee, West Fairlee and Thetford, Vermont. Presence of the invasive aquatic plant Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) was first confirmed in the lake in 1995. Eurasian watermilfoil control efforts employed include a Renovate (triclopyr) herbicide treatments in 2010, 2015, 2018, suction and hand harvesting, and the use of benthic barriers. Eurasian watermilfoil has fluctuated in levels where non-chemical control strategies cannot maintain desired open-water conditions. In an effort to maintain control of Eurasian watermilfoil growth before it continues to expand, this perfect application serves to continue herbicide management efforts from ANC Permit 2015-C03.

During the comprehensive aquatic plant survey conducted by SŌLitude Lake Management in September 2020, Eurasian watermilfoil was the most common plant found in the lake, being present at 22% of the survey data points. Eurasian watermilfoil growth was characterized as being trace to sparse (at survey points) with areas of more moderate growth between survey points, with the most significant beds found along west of the boat launch and various smaller, scattered areas along the shoreline. Beds and large patches of Eurasian watermilfoil growth were georeferenced using a GPS unit and approximately 25 acres of the lake appeared to support Eurasian watermilfoil at densities sufficient to warrant herbicide treatment. This represents approximately 5% of the waterbody and 15.5% of the littoral zone.

Excellent selectivity and minimal impact to non-target species has been demonstrated with ProcellaCOR treatments that have been performed in Vermont and the Northeast to date. Of the other species reported in Lake Fairlee by SŌLitude in 2020, the species that may show some sublethal impact following treatment are coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*), yellow waterlily (*Nuphar variegata*), and white waterlily (*Nymphaea*

odorata). Coontail is typically not impacted by ProcellaCOR treatments except when using rates of 4+ PDUs/ac-ft; while the waterlily species and watershield may show some discoloration and twisting, depending on their proximity to the treatment area(s), before outgrowing the symptoms.

Based on historical treatment events at Lake Fairlee, the 2021 treatment is anticipated to be approximately 25 acres, based on the fall 2020 survey results, which is much less than the 40% threshold of the littoral zone that is anticipated to be permitted by VT DEC based on other ProcellaCOR permits issued.

EXISITING CONDITIONS

Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM) is widely distributed in Lake Fairlee with trace to moderate growth through the littoral area. SŌLitude found EWM at 22% of the 120 sample points that were surveyed in 2020. The greatest concentrations of EWM were found along found along west of the boat launch and various smaller, scattered areas along the shoreline. All of these areas have not been managed with herbicides since 2018.

Lake Fairlee continues to support a large and robust population of native aquatic plants. SŌLitude documented 30 aquatic plant species in 2020. Common native plants included: *Vallisneria americana* 41%, *Potamogeton amplifolius* 38%, and *Elodea nuttalli* 36%. All other species had frequency of occurrence values between 26% and 1%.

OBJECTIVES/GOALS

Principal objectives of the five-year integrated management plan being proposed for Lake Fairlee are:

1. Effectively control invasive Eurasian watermilfoil growth to promote a diverse native plant community, to improve fish and wildlife habitat, and to support recreational use of the lake.

2. Achieve multiple-year Eurasian watermilfoil control in treatment areas in order to reduce the scope, frequency and cost of follow-up treatments in subsequent years.

3. Use a combination of techniques – treatment with systemic-acting ProcellaCOR™ EC herbicide, follow-up spot-treatments, suction harvesting and hand-harvesting – to achieve the desired level of Eurasian watermilfoil control in the most cost-effective fashion.

4. Prevent the introduction and establishment of any other aquatic nuisance species in Lake Fairlee.

PROCELLACOR™ EC HERBICIDE TREATMENT PLAN

After receiving its full aquatic registration from the EPA in February 2018, ProcellaCOR was used in numerous locations throughout the country for control of milfoil and other susceptible invasive aquatic plants. Since 2018, SOLitude has conducted over 100 ProcellaCOR applications throughout New England and New York. Results of all treatments performed to date have been extremely positive, achieving nearly complete control of targeted milfoil growth with little or no impact to non-target native plants. Documentation from use in 2019 and 2020 on the selectivity of ProcellaCOR at Vermont projects has been provided to VT DEC, and it remains to be even more

selective for EWM control in Vermont lakes than has been achieved using Renovate (triclopyr) herbicide in recent years.

The treatment program being proposed at Lake Fairlee involves the treatment of approximately 25 acres of EWM growth that was documented during surveys in September 2020 as shown in the attached map. In subsequent years, the maximum treatment area acreage will not exceed 40% of the littoral area acreage, or 63.2 acres.

The treatment program is expected to follow the below timeline and protocol:

Date	Task
March	Submission of permit application for 2021 treatment
May	Early season survey to develop final treatment map. Submission of map and specific treatment plants to DEC for review and approval. Perform required pre-treatment notifications.
June	Schedule and conduct ProcellaCOR herbicide treatment
July – September	Surveys / inspections and sampling
November	Submission of annual report identifying preliminary plans for upcoming year
December	Project review and meeting with DEC, as necessary

Based on the recent treatment experiences with ProcellaCOR herbicide at other New England lakes, and input from SePRO Corporation, the following protocols are recommended for the proposed ProcellaCOR treatment at Lake Fairlee in 2021 and future years:

1. Formulation – Utilize ProcellaCOR™ EC herbicide. This is a concentrated liquid formulation.

2. Application – A solution of ProcellaCOR diluted with lake water would be prepared in a mixing tank onboard the treatment boat and the solution will be evenly injected throughout the designated treatment areas using trailing drop hoses and a calibrated pumping system.

3. Timing – Treatment would be scheduled for anytime between early June and early September (temperature dependent) period when there is sufficient EWM growth to maximize herbicide uptake.

4. Rate – The recommended application rate (dose) is based on the percentage of the waterbody being treated and the susceptibility of the target plant. EWM has proven to be especially susceptible to ProcellaCOR allowing for low application rates to be used. The EPA label allows for application of 25 Prescription Dose Units (PDUs) per acre-foot of water being treated. Based on the high susceptibility of EWM, the recommended application rate for Lake Fairlee is up to 4 PDUs per acre-foot. The 4 PDU application rate is only 16% of the maximum allowable application rate listed on the product label. Approval is being requested for treatment using 4 PDUs per acre-foot, to facilitate effective treatment of the beds of EWM. The higher end of this rate range for this application is to

effectively target the EWM beds when a small percentage of the waterbody is being treated, which is illustrated on the ProcellaCOR label.

Herbicide	**ProcellaCOR™ EC** Liquid formulation EPA Reg. No.: 67690-80 Active Ingredient: florpyrauxifen-benzyl 2.7% 1 PDU is equal to 3.2 fl. oz.
Application Rate	Up to 4 PDU per acre-foot
Treatment Area	Up to 63.2 acres (maximum), approx. 24.6 acres anticipated – see attached map
Total Amount to be Applied	466.5 PDUs (11.66 gals) maximum ** Actual quantity to be applied may be reduced following pre-treatment inspection to finalize treatment areas in May 2021*
Target Concentration	1 PDU of ProcellaCOR EC (3.2 fl. oz) achieves 1.93 ppb/acre foot The proposed application rate of 4 PDU/ac-ft will result in concentrations of 7.72 ppb within the treated areas. Treating 24.6 acres at 4 PDU will yield a theoretical maximum lake-wide concentration of 0.08 ppb
Treatment Timing	Between early June and early September 2021, likely mid-June Delay treatment until there is sufficient active EWM growth to maximize herbicide uptake.
Method of Application	The concentrated liquid formulation will be diluted with lake water and evenly applied throughout the designated treatment areas using a calibrated pumping system and trailing drop hoses. GPS systems with WAAS or differential accuracy will be used to provide real-time navigation and to ensure that the herbicide is evenly applied throughout the designated treatment areas.

IMPACTS TO NATIVE PLANT COMMUNITY

Significant adverse impacts to the native plant community are not expected from the proposed ProcellaCOR herbicide treatment at Lake Fairlee. Data gathered by SePRO Corporation during the product registration process and actual results documented during uses since 2018 have shown that EWM is highly susceptible to low rates of ProcellaCOR. Few, if any, adverse impacts are expended on most non-target native plants at the rate anticipated for use at Lake Fairlee. At treatments performed by SŌLitude, the only temporary impacts seen were slight stem twisting and leaf curling on watershield (*Brasenia screberi*), white waterlily (*Nymphaea odorata*) and yellow waterlily (*Nuphar variegata*), but the plants grew out of the effects after a period of several weeks. Although coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) is on the ProcellaCOR label as a potentially impacted species, it has been observed that only application rates at or above 4 PDUs/ac-ft have any observable impacts on coontail. Based on the list of species documented in Lake Fairlee by

SŌLitude in 2020, coontail, watershield, and both waterlily species may be impacted. A complete list of plant species found in Lake Fairlee can be found in SŌLitude's 2020 annual management report, which is included in this application.

Although not explicitly mentioned on the ProcellaCOR herbicide label, spineless/prickly hornwort (*Ceratophyllum echinatum*) is closely related to coontail and may be subject to impacts from ProcellaCOR if used at a higher PDU rate within an area of its growth. However, no significant impact to State protected plant species is anticipated following treatment with ProcellaCOR herbicide. Of the State listed species previously observed in Lake Fairlee according to the VT DEC Lake Score Card, all are not anticipated to be adversely impacted by a ProcellaCOR herbicide treatment.

WATER USE RESTRICTIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Water Use Restrictions – The only water use restrictions listed on the current ProcellaCOR™ EC label are all centered around the use of ProcellaCOR treated water for irrigation purposes. There are no restrictions on using ProcellaCOR treated water for drinking water, swimming or fishing.

Irrigation restrictions vary depending on what is being irrigated. Turf may be irrigated immediately after treatment without restriction. Irrigation of landscape vegetation and other non-agricultural plants can occur once ProcellaCOR concentrations are determined to be less than 2 ppb or by following a waiting period that is 7 days for the use rates being proposed.

Written Notification – Written plans of treatment by direct mailing to all abutting and downstream property owners will be provided as required by the permit. Copies of notifications will be provided on SOLitude's specific Vermont webpage.

Posting – In accordance with DEC permit requirements, the affected shorelines and access points to the lake will be posted with signs that warn of the pending herbicide application and water use restrictions to be imposed. The LFA and SŌLitude will continue to work closely with DEC to develop posters/signs that will be the most effective for this purpose. The signs will be the source of information for the specific treatment areas and water use restrictions. Copies of poster(s) will be provided on SOLitude's specific Vermont webpage.

SURVEYS AND MONITORING

Consistent with prior Five-Year Integrated Management Plans for Lake Fairlee and previous ANC permits, the LFA proposes to continue the comprehensive late season aquatic plant survey performed by SŌLitude (or another vendor) as conditioned in the permit.

NON-CHEMICAL CONTROL PROGRAM

In continuation of historical efforts outside of tentative treatment areas, the LFA will remain committed to continuing with non-chemical controls as part of this integrated EWM management program. Non-chemical techniques to be considered and used as required include the following:

- Suction harvesting
- Scuba diver hand-harvesting

- Snorkel hand-pulling (volunteer)
- Volunteer monitoring
- Education outreach efforts
- Boat ramp monitor/greeter programs

The LFA also remains committed to responsible and practical watershed management protection measures.

Use of herbicides are intended to supplement the LFA's proposed EWM management program that involves diver suction harvesting and hand-pulling, in addition to diligent monitoring efforts. Herbicide treatments will be used to target areas of more abundant EWM growth, while the non-chemical techniques will be utilized on smaller and more widely scattered patches. The program objective is to reduce the distribution and abundance of EWM to minimize herbicide use.

FIVE-YEAR EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM BUDGET ESTIMATES

Project cost estimates for the Five-Year Eurasian Watermilfoil Management Program being proposed at Lake Fairlee is provided in the following table. Please note that these are estimates and are subject to the availability of funds and any changes in costs.

Estimated Program Costs – 2021 dollars	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**
Description	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Herbicide treatment	$ 30,000	$ 15,000	$ 0	$ 10,000	$ 15,000
Suction harvesting	$ 0	$ 10,000	$ 20,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000
Permitting	$ 2,500	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Monitoring	$ 6,000	$ 6,500	$ 6,500	$ 6,500	$ 7,000
Notification (mailings, signs, etc.)	$ 1,500	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000
LFA projected expenses for various tasks (e.g., salaries, taxes, supplies, equipment, storage)	$ TBD	$ TBD	$ TBD	$ TBD	$ TBD
Totals	**$ 40,000**	**$ 32,500**	**$ 27,500**	**$ 27,500**	**$ 33,000**

LAKE FAIRLEE

Aquatic Vegetation Management Program

2020 Annual Report

November 2020

PREPARED FOR:
Lake Fairlee Association
c/o Ben McLaughlin
ben@fesone.com

PREPARED BY:
SŌLitude Lake Management
590 Lake Street
Shrewsbury, MA 01545

SŌLITUDE
LAKE MANAGEMENT

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Maps

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Appendices

Appendix A: Comprehensive Aquatic Vegetation Survey Information

1.0 Introduction

A comprehensive Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) management program has been conducted at Lake Fairlee since 2009. Lake Fairlee is a 457-acre lake located in Fairlee, West Fairlee and Thetford, Vermont, with reported maximum and average water depths of 50 and 23 feet, respectively. Through the years, milfoil has been distributed in varying densities throughout the littoral zone. Management efforts have included Renovate (triclopyr) herbicide treatments, hand-pulling, diver assisted suction-harvesting (DASH) and benthic barrier installation.

The following report summarizes the late season comprehensive aquatic plant survey that has been performed annually to document the late-season vegetation composition within the lake and allows for quantitative comparison to survey results from prior years. Reports documenting the survey and management activity results for Lake Fairlee have been annually prepared and submitted to the Lake Fairlee Association and VT DEC.

2.0 Management Summary 2010-2020

Table 1. Management activities, 2010-2020 seasons

Year	Management
2010	- 128 acres treated with Renovate OTF - Hand-pulling performed
2011	- No treatment performed - Hand-pulling performed - Installed benthic barriers in Middlebrook
2012	- No treatment performed - Hand-pulling performed
2013	- 30 acres treated with Renovate OTF
2014	- No treatment performed
2015	- 60 acres treated with Renovate OTF
2016	- No treatment performed
2017	- No treatment performed - 12 days of DASH performed
2018	- 79 acres treated with Renovate OTF
2019	- No treatment performed
2020	- No treatment performed

3.0 Late Season Aquatic Vegetation Survey

3.1 Methods

The late season comprehensive aquatic vegetation survey was conducted on September 22, 2020. A point-intercept survey was completed and survey methodology from past years was replicated (Appendix A). A total of 120 data points, based on an 80-meter grid throughout the littoral zone, were surveyed (Figure 1).

In addition to the point-intercept survey, a visual qualitative survey of the lake's littoral zone was also conducted. This survey helps to identify areas of EWM growth that may be outside the boundaries of the data points, while providing a more representative spatial distribution of EWM. All occurrences of EWM were marked with a GPS unit.

Recorded at each data point was the following information: aquatic plants present, dominant species, plant biomass, percent total plant cover and percent EWM cover. Water depths that were verified using a high-resolution depth finder. The plant community was assessed through visual inspection, use of a throw-rake and when necessary, with an Aqua-Vu underwater camera system. Locations where EWM plants were observed were recorded with a GPS unit. Plants were identified to genus and species level when possible. Plant cover was given a percentage rank based on the areal coverage of plants within an approximate 400 square foot area assessed at each data point. Generally, in areas with 100% cover, bottom sediments could not be seen through the vegetation; percentages less than 100% indicated the amount of bottom area covered by plant growth. The percentage of EWM was also recorded at each data point. In addition to cover percentage, a plant biomass index was assigned at each data point to document the amount of plant growth vertically through the water column. Plant biomass was estimated on a scale of 0-4, as follows:

0 No biomass; plants generally absent
1 Low biomass; plants growing only as a low layer on the sediment
2 Moderate biomass; plants protruding well into the water column but generally not reaching the water surface
3 High biomass; plants filling enough of the water column and/or covering enough of the water surface to be considered a possible recreational nuisance or habitat impairment
4 Extremely high biomass; water column filled and/or surface completely covered, obvious nuisance conditions and habitat impairment severe

Field data and the location for each data point is provided in Appendix A.

3.2 Point-Intercept Survey Results

Twenty-nine (29) native species and one (1) invasive species were identified during the survey. This is an increase of six species in comparison to last year, (Table 2). Forty-six (46) of the 120 survey points did not support any aquatic vegetation growth, which is a decrease from last year's fifty-three; however, growth was present out to depths of approximately 18 feet, which is consistent with prior years.

Average species richness was almost three and a half species per data point, up slightly from 2019 (Table 2). Overall, this year's average species richness was continuing to trend higher than all prior years'. Years with higher number of species observed typically also have higher average species richness, which is accurate for this season's survey results

.

Table 2. Annual Number of Species Observed and Average Species Richness

Year	Number of Species Observed	Average Species Richness (per survey point)
2009	11	-
2010	14	1.3
2011	15	1.4
2012	16	1.7
2013	16	1.5
2014	18	1.0
2015	27	3.0
2016	22	2.8
2017	18	2.0
2018	24	3.1
2019	24	3.2
2020	30	3.4

'-' indicates data was unavailable for that year

Observed at 44% of the survey points, *Potamogeton robbinsii* was again the most commonly encountered species in Lake Fairlee. The next most abundant species observed, in decreasing order of abundance, were: *Vallisneria americana* 41%, *Potamogeton amplifolius* 38%, and *Elodea nuttalli* 36%. All other species had frequency of occurrence values between 26% and 1%, all of which is similar to survey results of recent years.

EWM growth was beginning to increase, being observed at 22% of survey points, which is an increase from last year's 9%. While its average cover at survey points was 2.9%, which is an increase from 1.6% in 2019. Additionally, EWM was not the dominant species at the 26 survey points where it was observed; this is similar to 2019, however it was observed at 15 more survey points this season. All observations of EWM were at trace or sparse abundances, which is the same as 2019 as well.

The table below highlights the species identified and their frequency of occurrence for annual surveys 2009-2020.

Table 3. Aquatic plant species frequency of occurrence and comparison, 2009-2020

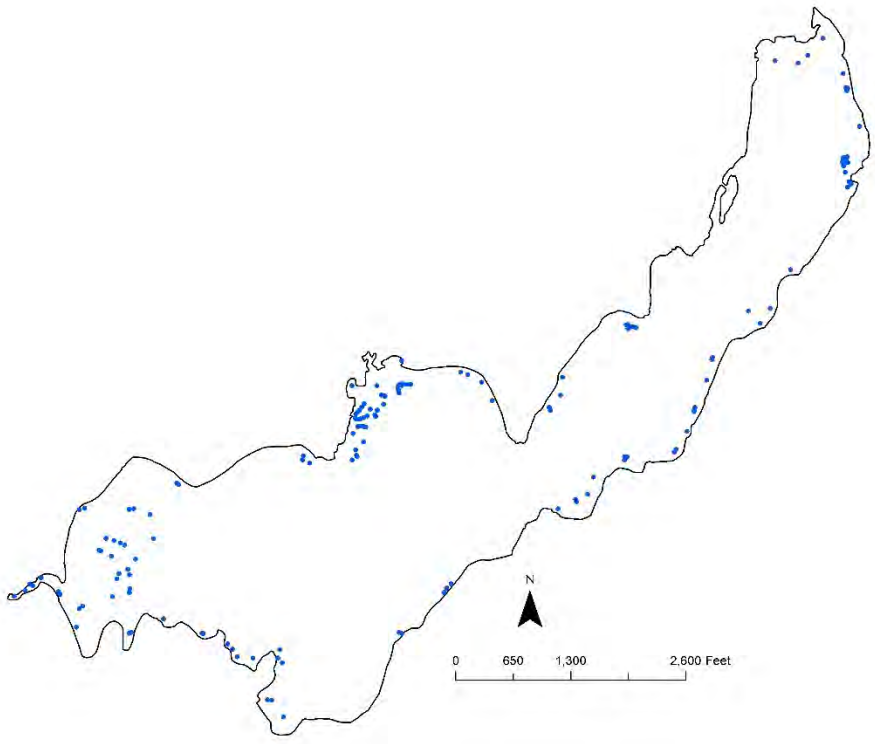
Species (Common Name / Scientific Name)	Frequency of Occurrence (%)												
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018	2019	2020
Water marigold *Bidens beckii*	30	18	7	8	16	13	7	19	11	24	24	18	19
Watershield *Brasenia schreberi*	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	3	1	5	5	6	3
Coontail *Ceratophyllum demersum*	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	3	0	<1
Spineless hornwort *Ceratophyllum echinatum*										2	2	2	<1
Muskgrass / Stonewort *Chara / Nitella* sp.										45	45	18	26
Spikerush *Eleocharis asicularia*													2
Common waterweed *Elodea canadensis*	23	3	11	26	22	19	12	24	18	0	0	0	<1
Western waterweed *Elodea nuttalli*							12	5	3	38	38	41	36
Pipewort *Eriocaulon* sp.										3	3	0	3
Quillwort *Isoëtes* spp.	2	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	<1
Water lobelia *Lobelia dortmanna*												<1	0
Eurasian watermilfoil *Myriophyllum spicatum*	30	0	1	20	15	29	8	39	38	4	4	9	22
Slender naiad *Najas flexilis*	0	4	5	2	4	5	4	5	3	6	6	17	10
Brittle naiad *Najas minor*												2	0
Yellow waterlily *Nuphar variegata*	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	7	7	4	3
White waterlily *Nymphaea odorata*	6	1	3	5	4	6	4	5	3	12	12	7	11
Largeleaf pondweed *Potamogeton amplifolius*	21	19	24	22	26	26	9	33	20	41	41	39	38
Berchtold's pondweed *Potamogeton berchtoldi*												10	0
Ribbonleaf pondweed *Potamogeton epihydrus*	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thinleaf pondweed *Potamogeton foliosus*										8	8	0	0
Variable leaf pondweed *Potamogeton gramineus*	0	0	1	0	2	9	3	8	2	4	4	8	11
Illinois pondweed *Potamogeton illinoensis*										2	2	6	3
Floating leaf pondweed *Potamogeton natans*	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	3	2	3
Clasping leaf pondweed *Potamogeton perfoliatus*	3	2	8	8	8	8	3	14	5	15	15	17	20
Whitestem pondweed *Potamogeton praelongus*							5	8	5	4	4	13	19
Thinleaf pondweed *Potamogeton pusillus*	2	1	1	6	5	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	13
Richardson's pondweed *Potamogeton richardsonii*							2	8	2	0	0	0	0
Robbins' pondweed *Potamogeton robbinsii*	33	25	18	18	19	28	10	43	30	45	45	45	44
Spiral pondweed *Potamogeton spirilus*							0	2	0	0	0	0	<1

Vasey's pondweed *Potamogeton vaseyi*												8	0
Flatstem pondweed *Potamogeton zosteriformis*	0	5	5	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sago pondweed *Stuckenia pectinata*												<1	<1
Burreed *Sparganium* sp.										1	1	0	3
Humped bladderwort *Utricularia gibba*	0	1	1	2	0	2	0.3	0	0	1	1	0	<1
Flat leaf bladderwort *Utricularia intermedia*													<1
Common bladderwort *Utricularia vulgaris*										3	3	2	<1
Tapegrass *Vallisneria americana*	23	26	27	30	29	31	13	35	25	30	30	38	41
Water stargrass *Zosterella dubia*				0	0	0	2	7	1	3	3	7	5

3.3 Littoral Survey Results

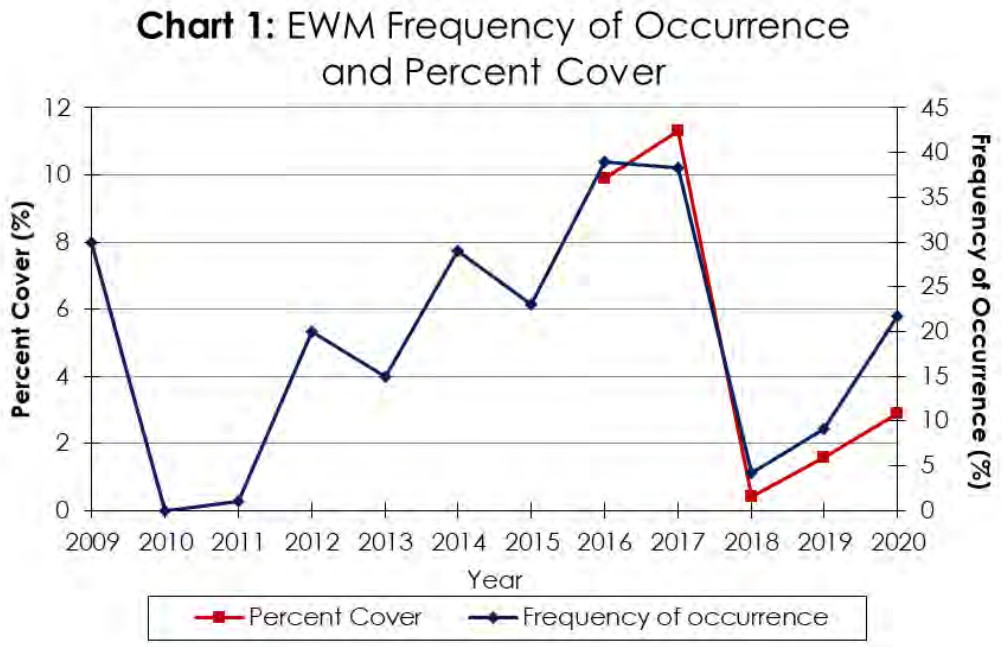
The qualitative visual survey of the lake was conducted to document occurrences of EWM and to create a more detailed spatial representation of the EWM distribution. The visual survey helps to identify areas of significant EWM growth that may be misrepresented or missed by the data point survey results alone. Figure 1 below depicts occurrences of EWM at data points as well as those recorded by GPS during the visual survey.

Figure 1: 2020 Late Season Eurasian Watermilfoil Distribution – Data Point & Visual Survey



As shown in Figure 1 above, the EWM distribution has expanded from last year through both the 120 pre-established survey points and the littoral area of Lake Fairlee. Chart 1 below, shows the slight increase in EWM frequency of occurrence that was observed this season.

Additionally, percent cover has been added to Chart 1 to show any relationships between it and frequency of occurrence values over time. Percent cover data was not available for years prior to 2016. However, available percent cover data trends similarly to the EWM frequency of occurrence, where higher frequency years have greater percent cover.



4.0 Non-Chemical Control Activities

The LFA intends to continue DASH and diver hand-pulling for EWM maintenance in 2021. Additionally, educational efforts using the ramp greeter program also continued as the ramp was staffed through the season to interact, educate and monitor incoming and departing boats and trailers for any entangled plant fragments.

5.0 Summary and Discussion

The results of the survey indicate that the Renovate OTF treatment conducted in 2018 continued to provide control of EWM this season at Lake Fairlee as a small increase in distribution and density were observed, although nearly double that of last year's results. Additionally, frequency of occurrence of almost all other species remained relatively stable in comparison to 2019 results. Regardless, the lake still supports a diverse native aquatic plant assemblage with an increase in species observed this year.

There is some EWM growth in Lake Fairlee that will require management in 2021 to prevent further expansion in high use areas of the lake. It is expected that DASH and hand-pulling efforts will effectively manage approximately half of the expected EWM distribution in 2021; however, a new permit application for use of ProcellaCOR EC herbicide should be filed this winter and some of the 2020 observed EWM distribution should be targeted for treatment as well in 2021 while acreage remains low and easily manageable.

Based on historical post-Renovate regrowth observed at Lake Fairlee and other Vermont waterbodies, it is anticipated that EWM regrowth will expand significantly in 2021 as it will be the third full season following the large scale Renovate treatment in 2018. Management of smaller areas of dense, nuisance and/or expanding EWM is recommended on a more frequent basis than allowing conditions to worsen lake-wide before conducting a large-scale management effort. Additionally, herbicide permits issued by Vermont DEC are now conditioned to only allow for up to 40% of the littoral zone to be managed (inclusive of herbicide, DASH and bottom barriers total)

in any one calendar year; this condition is expected to continue as it has effectively balanced stakeholder concerns and successful EWM control.

Although triclopyr has been the herbicide of choice for EWM control in Vermont for over a decade, the new herbicide, ProcellaCOR EC, is now believed to be a better fit for Lake Fairlee. ProcellaCOR has a significantly shorter concentration-exposure-time (CET) requirement than triclopyr, which will make it effective for the shoreline spot-treatments that Lake Fairlee typically needs. ProcellaCOR is also applied targeting in-water concentrations of less than 10 parts per billion, as opposed to the 1.5-2.0 parts per million (1500-2000 ppb) rates that are needed for triclopyr. ProcellaCOR has proven to be extremely selective for milfoil control and it should provide longer-term control of EWM than the typical ~1-2 years that have been achieved with triclopyr. All of these reasons make ProcellaCOR a better fit than triclopyr for Lake Fairlee's integrated management approach and should result in reduced herbicide treatment frequency in future years. ProcellaCOR was used at other waterbodies across Vermont in 2019 and 2020 and excellent results were observed post-treatment at all sites, as well as outside of many treatment areas.

6.0 Recommendations for 2021 Season

An ongoing management program will be required to maintain control of EWM growth and to prevent further spread within littoral zone areas. For the 2021 management season, we recommend the following:

- Filing for a new Aquatic Nuisance Control permit to utilize ProcellaCOR EC herbicide in 2021-2026
- Early summer visual inspection to reassess EWM distribution and to finalize 2021 management areas – treatment or otherwise
- Conduct ProcellaCOR herbicide treatment for areas of regrowth identified in 2020 fall survey, and any found during the early summer inspection
- Diver hand-pulling and DASH efforts to target EWM growth identified during early summer survey, outside of treatment areas
- Continued regular monitoring throughout the summer by LFA volunteers and continuation of the boat ramp greeter program
- Comprehensive late season aquatic plant survey to assess management activities' success and guide future EWM control efforts

APPENDIX A

Comprehensive Aquatic Vegetation Survey Information

- Survey Points and Depths
- Survey Point Biomass
- Survey Point Eurasian Watermilfoil Density
- 2021 Eurasian Watermilfoil Management Areas
- Fall 2020 Native Vegetation Distribution
- Field Data Table

Figure 1: Survey Points and Depths

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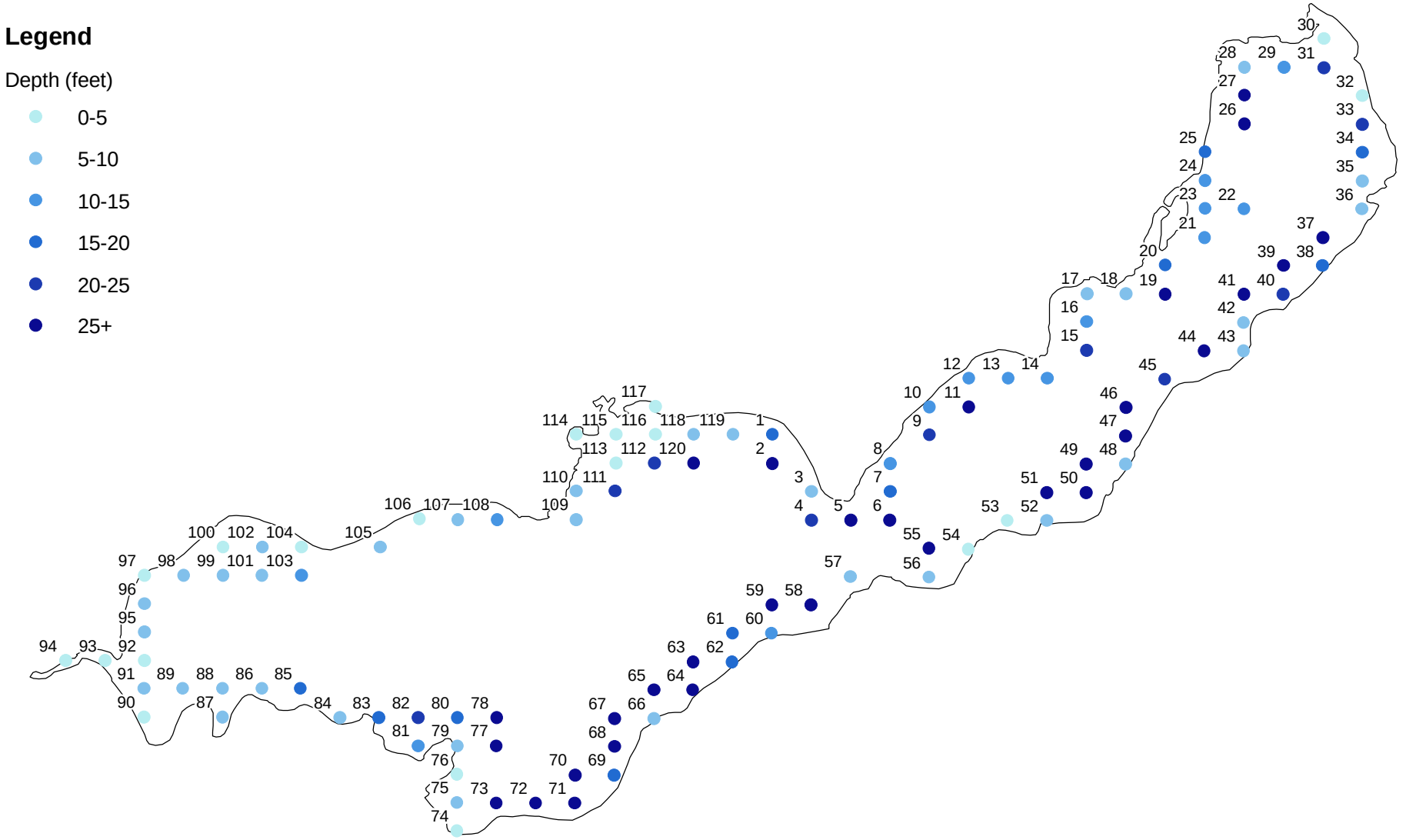

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:17,500

0 1,300 2,600 Feet

N

Prepared by: KS
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Figure 2: Survey Point Biomass

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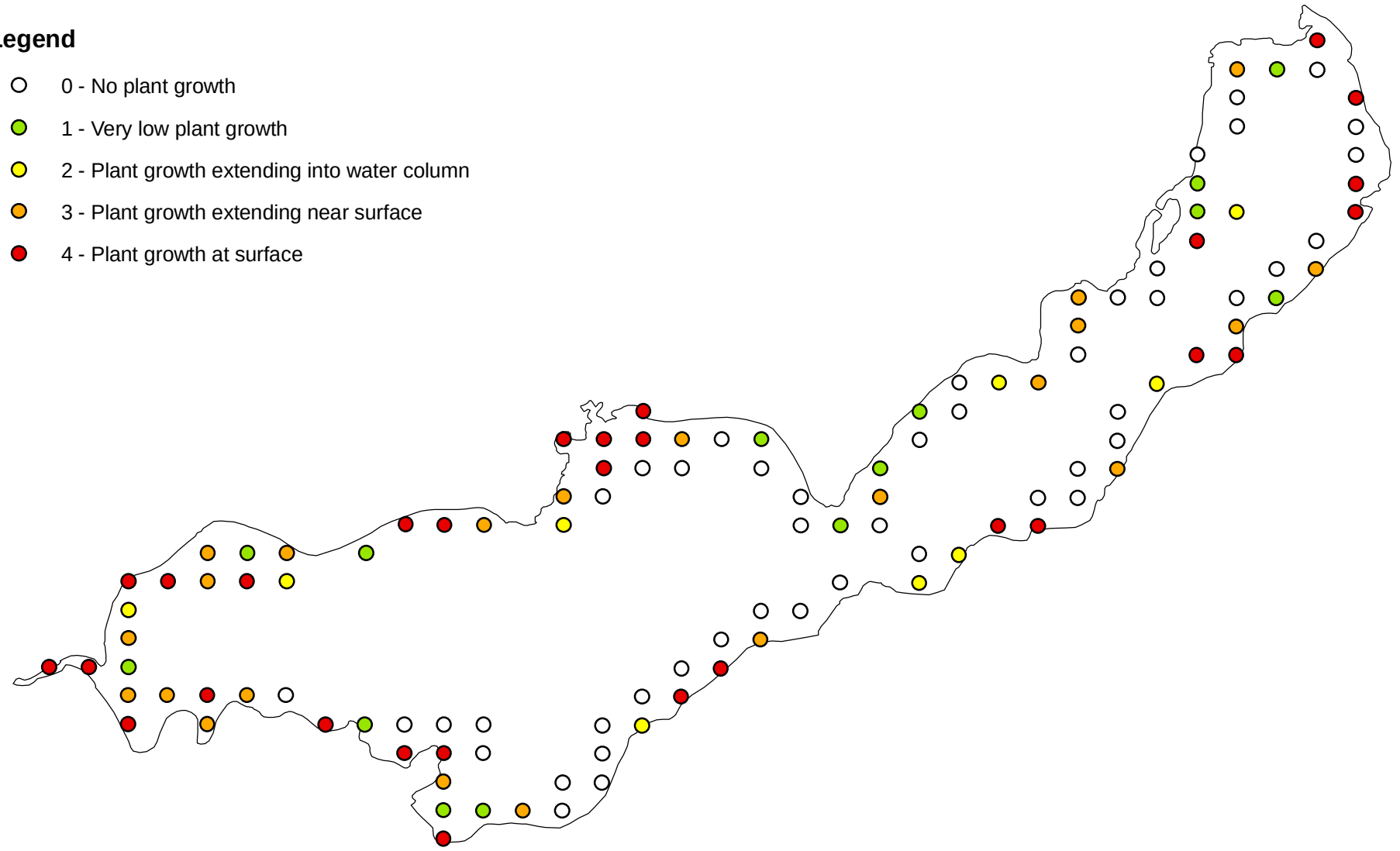

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:17,500

0 1,300 2,600 Feet

N

Map Date: 11/30/20
Prepared by: KS
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Figure 3: Survey Point Eurasian Watermilfoil Density

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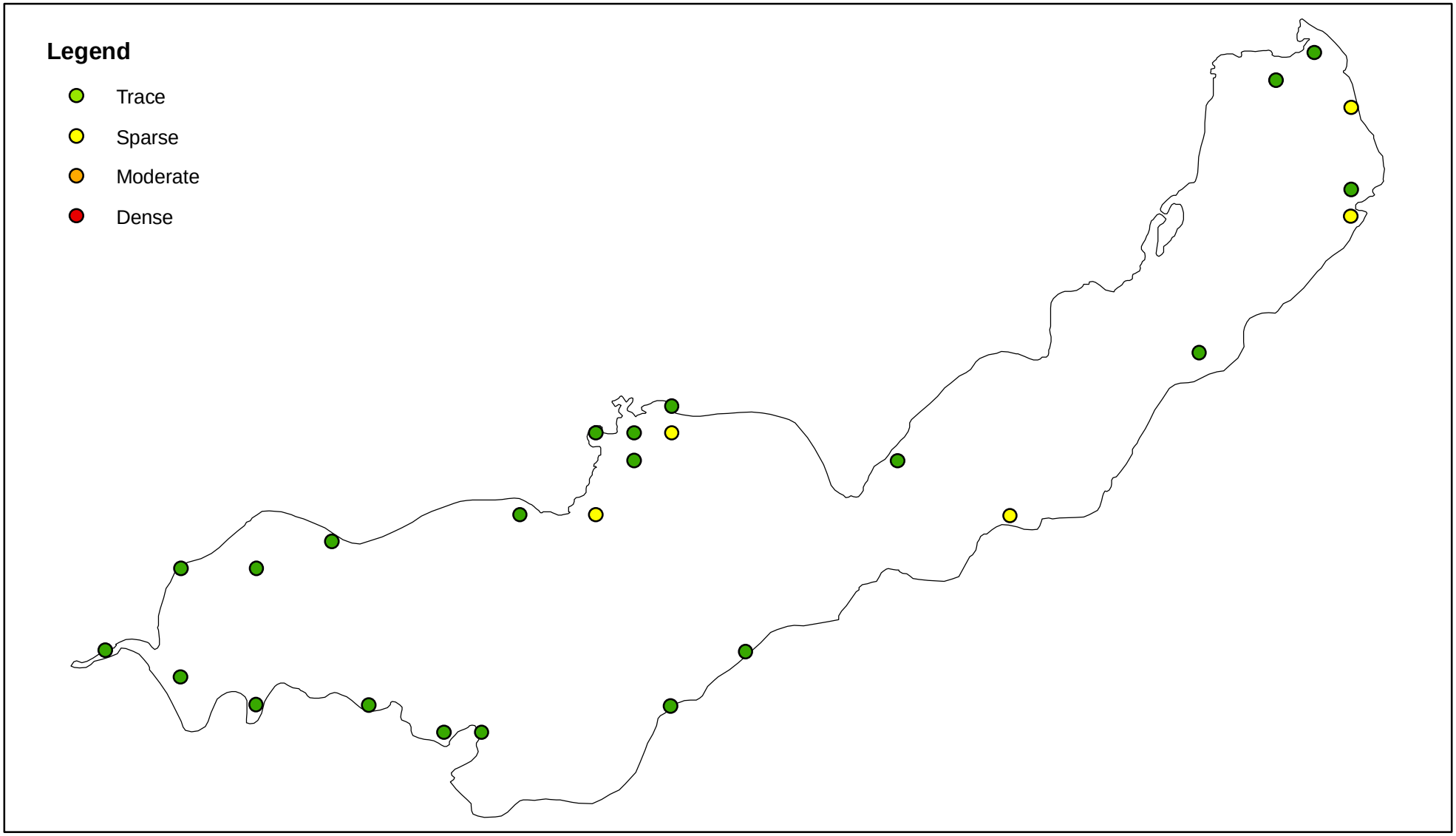

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:17,500

0 1,300 2,600 Feet

N

Map Date: 11/30/20
Prepared by: KS
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Figure 4: Potential 2021 Eurasian Watermilfoil Management Areas

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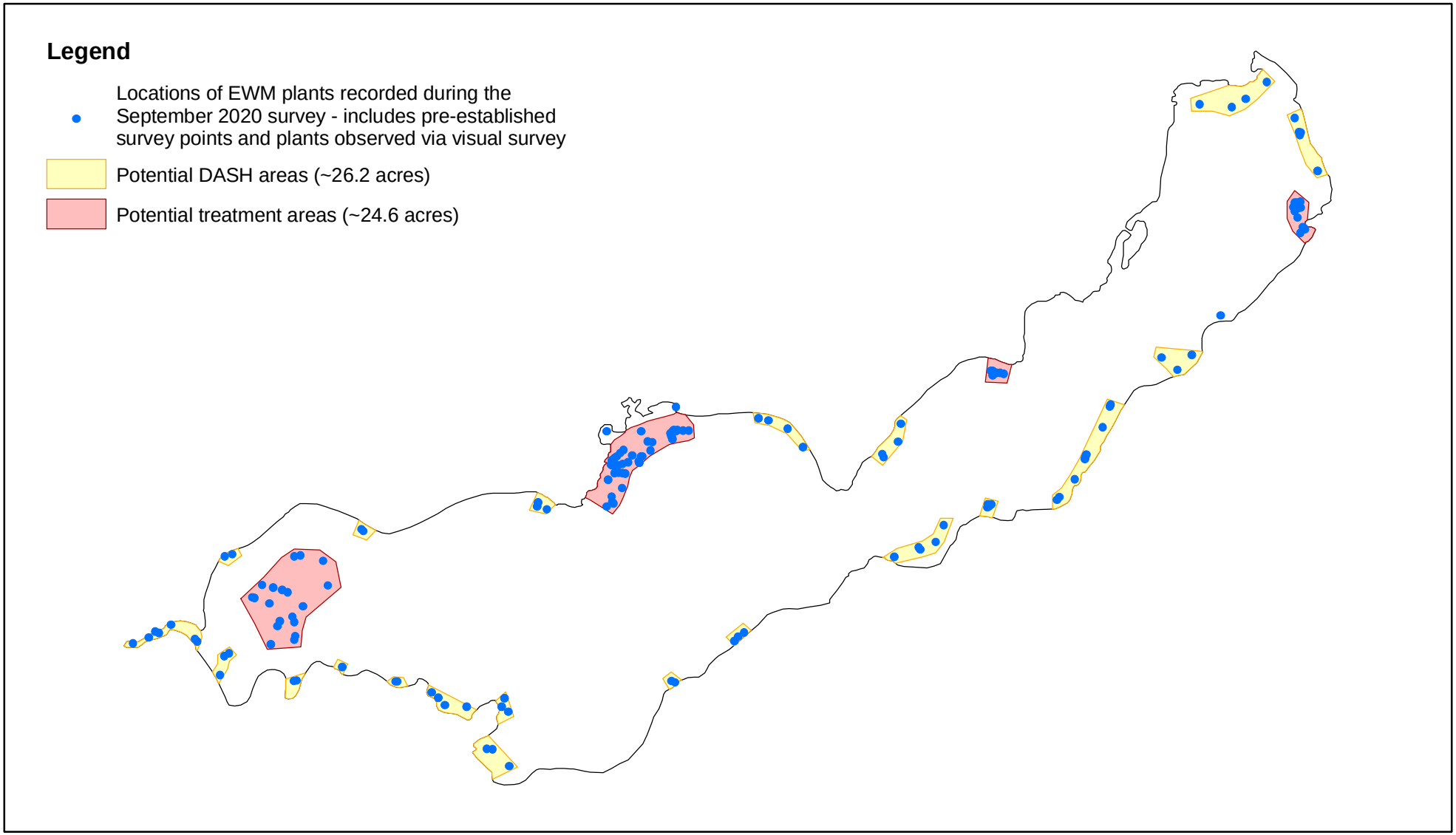

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:19,036

0 1,400 2,800 Feet

N

Map Date: 11/30/20
Prepared by: KS
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Figure 5.1: Fall 2020 Native Vegetation Distribution

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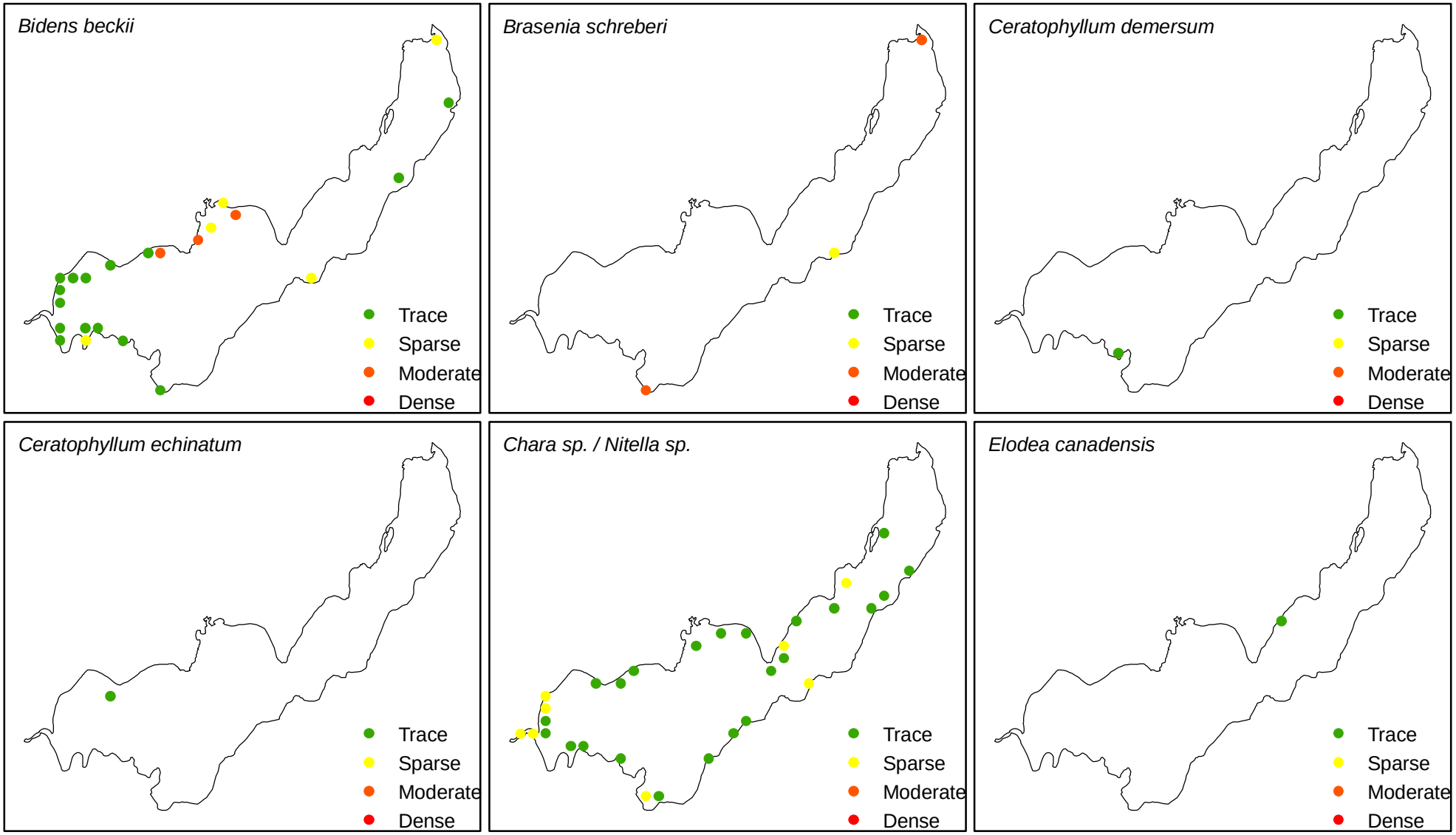

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:38,000

0 2,600 5,200 Feet

N

Map Date: 11/30/20
Prepared by: KS
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Figure 5.2: Fall 2020 Native Vegetation Distribution

SOLITUDE LAKE MANAGEMENT
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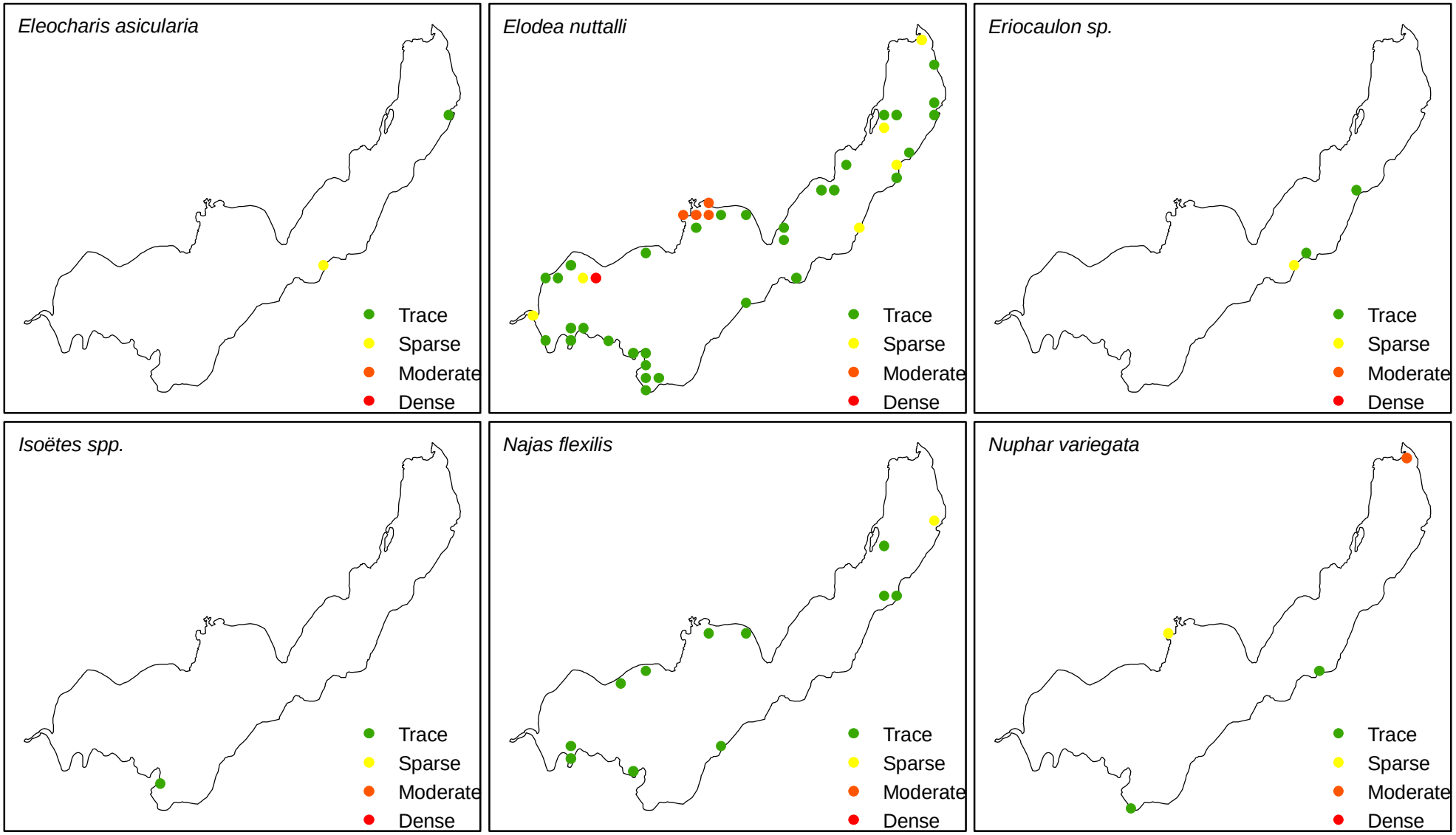

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:38,000

0 2,600 5,200 Feet

N

Map Date: 11/30/20
Prepared by: KS
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Figure 5.3: Fall 2020 Native Vegetation Distribution

SOLITUDE LAKE MANAGEMENT
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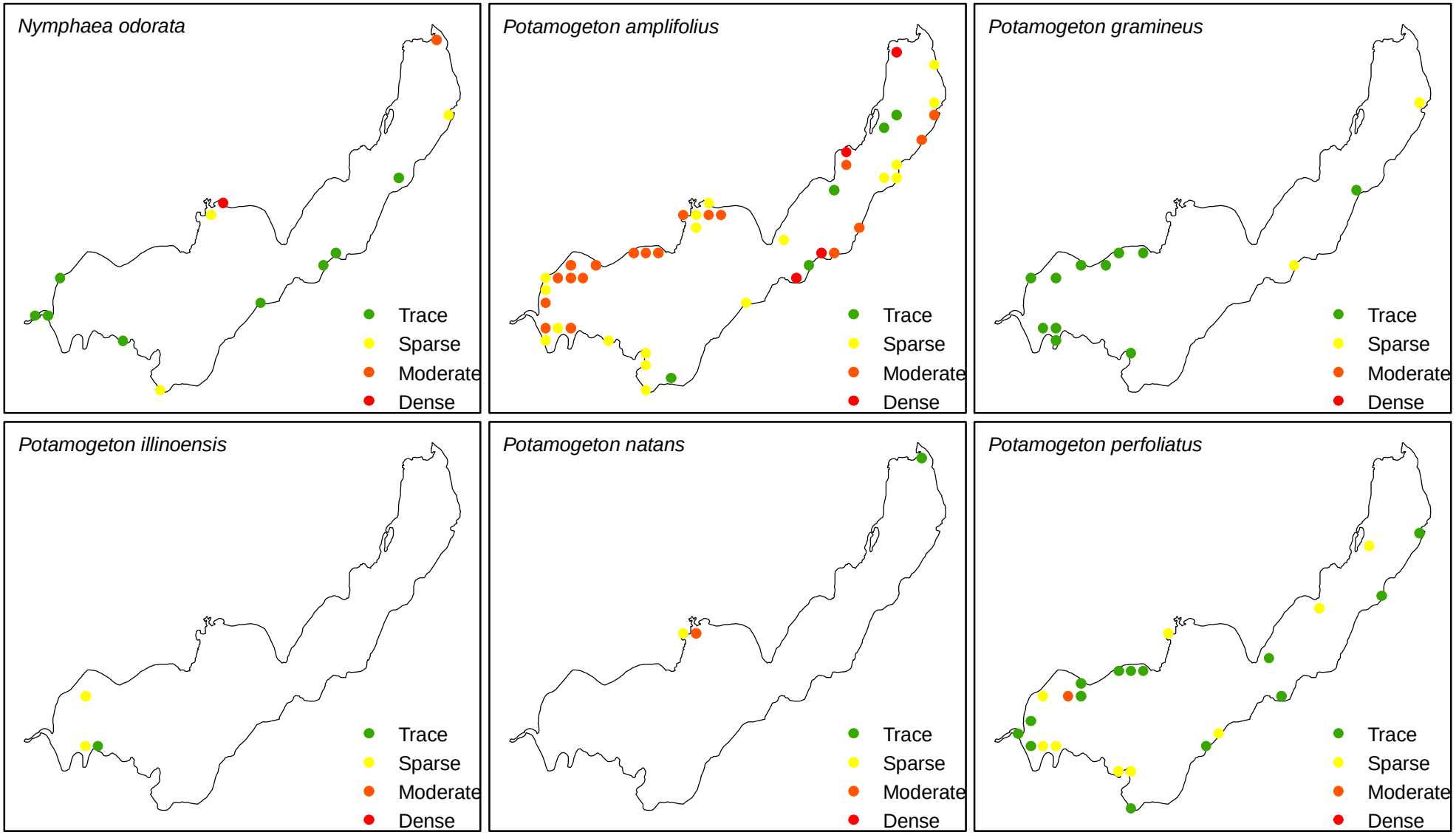

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:38,000

0 2,600 5,200 Feet

N

Map Date: 11/30/20
Prepared by: KS
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Figure 5.4: Fall 2020 Native Vegetation Distribution

SOLITUDE LAKE MANAGEMENT
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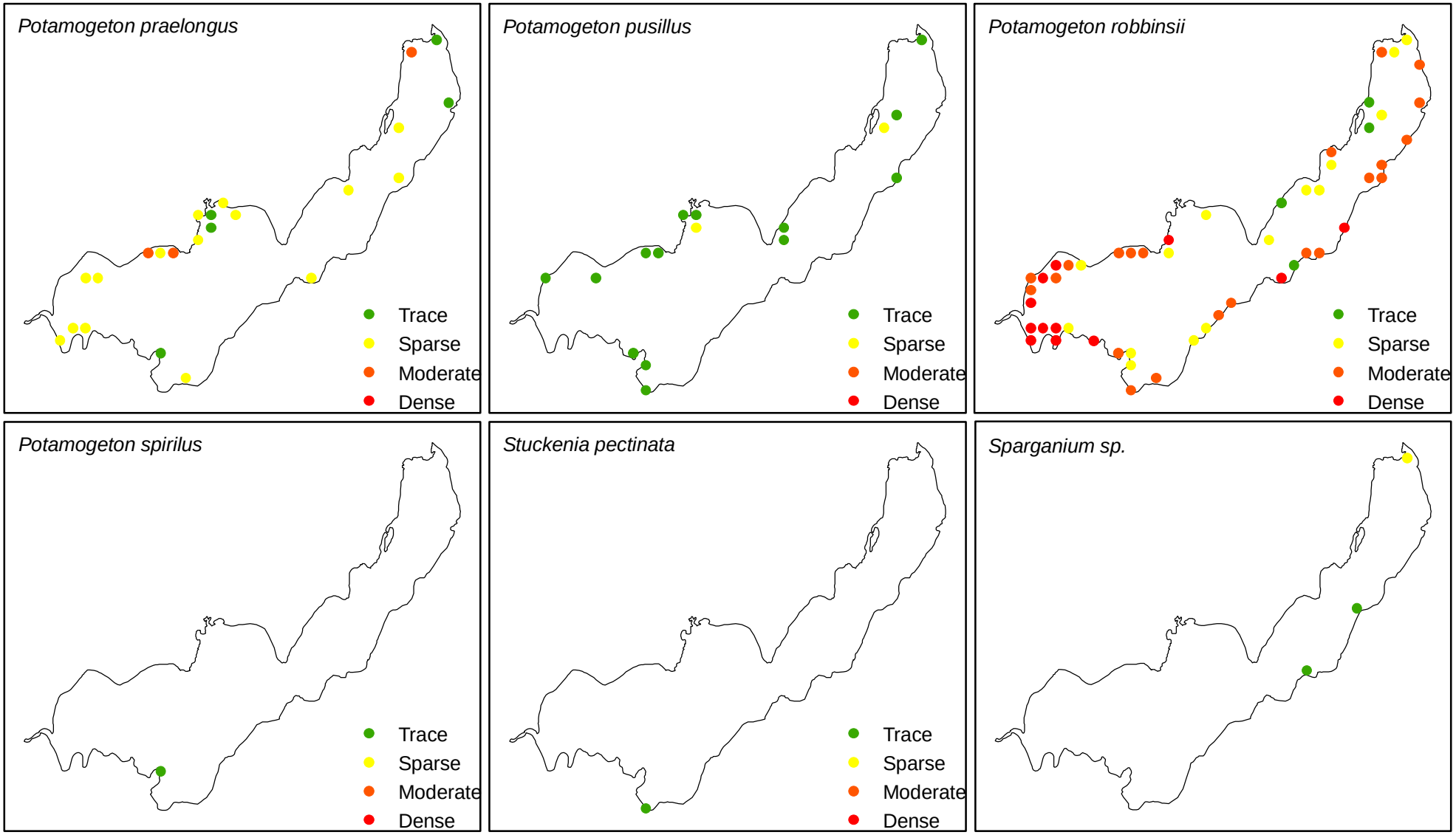
solitudelakemanagement.com



Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:38,000

0 2,500 5,000 Feet

N

Map Date: 11/30/20
Prepared by: KS
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Figure 5.5: Fall 2020 Native Vegetation Distribution

SOLITUDE LAKE MANAGEMENT
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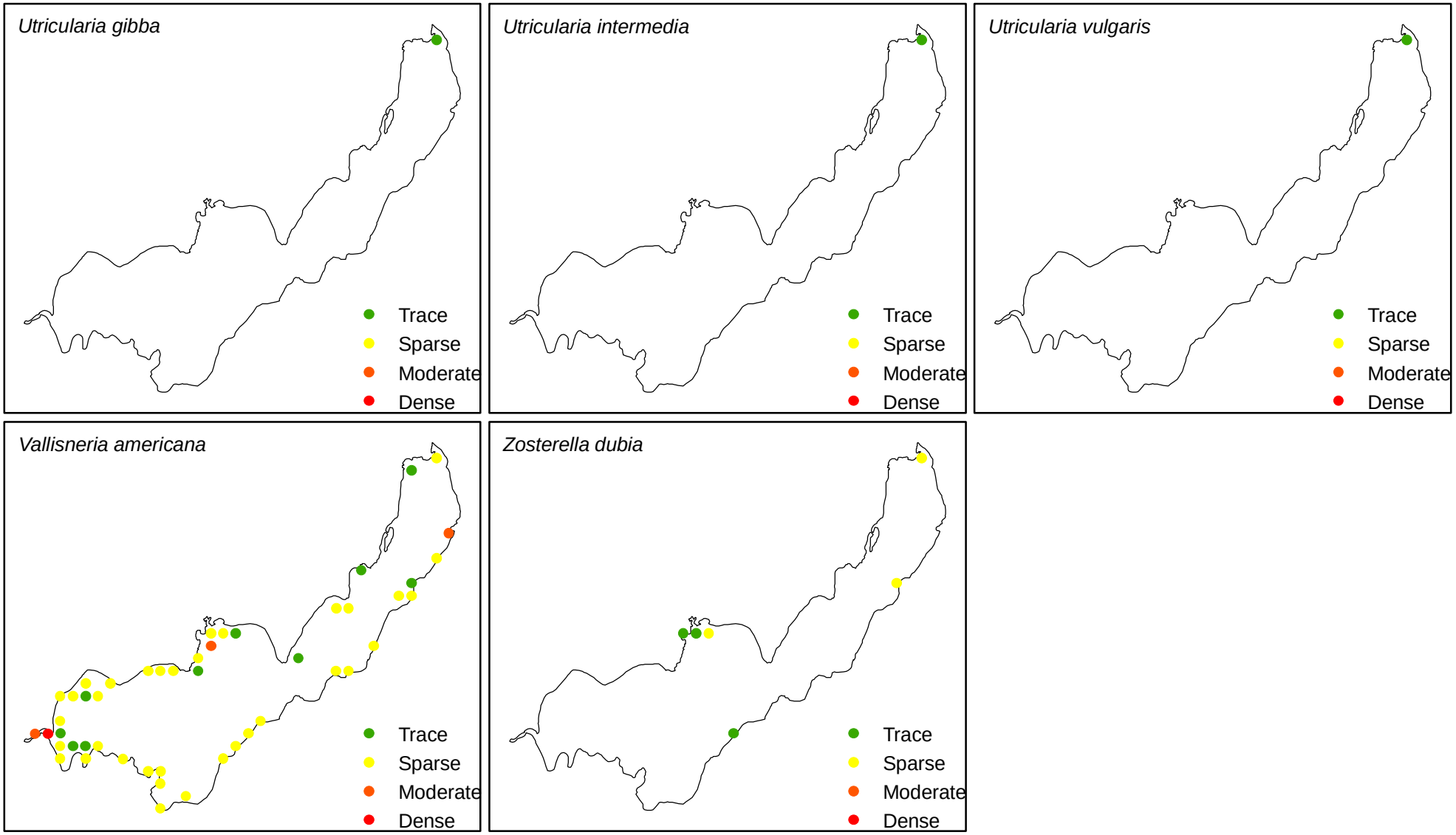

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:38,000

0 2,500 5,000 Feet

N

Map Date: 11/30/20
Prepared by: KS
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

ident	DEPTH	BMI	%CVR-ALL	%CVR-TRG	SPECIES RICHNESS	MS	BB	BS	CD	CE	CH	EC	EL	EN	ERIO	FA	IS	NF	NI	NM	NO	NV	PA	PBER	PE	PF	PG	PI	PN	PPER	PPRA	PPU	PRIC	PR	PS	PV	PZ	SP	SPAR	UG	UI	UV	VA	ZD
1	17	1	15	0	3									T				T	T																									
2	25	0	0	0	0																																							
3	7	0	0	0	0																																							
4	28	0	0	0	0																																							
5	17	1	5	0	1														T																									
6	25	0	0	0	0																																							
7	15	3	30	0	7									T					T				S						T		T		S									T	
8	14	1	20	10	4	T								T					S												T												
9	18	0	0	0	0																																							
10	3	1	15	0	3							T							T															T										
11	28	0	0	0	0																																							
12	15	0	0	0	0																																							
13	6	2	55	0	3									T																				S										
14	9	3	80	0	7									T					T				T						S	S			S									S	
15	23	0	0	0	0																																							
16	13	3	65	0	4						S			T									M											S										
17	6	3	100	0	3																		D											M									T	
18	11	0	0	0	0																																							
19	26	0	0	0	0																																							
20	17	0	0	0	0																																							
21	12	4	45	0	7									S				T					T						S	S	S		T										
22	26	2	30	0	4									T									T								T		S										
23	16	1	20	0	2						T			T																													
24	12	1	10	0	1																													T										
25	16	0	0	0	0																																							
26	27	0	0	0	0																																							
27	23	0	0	0	0																																							
28	7	3	100	0	4																		D								M			M									T	
29	4	1	30	10	2	T																												S										
30	3	4	100	10	16	T	S	M						S							M	M						T		T	T		S						S	T	T	T	S	S
31	19	0	0	0	0																																							
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33	12	0	0	0	0																																							
34	20	0	0	0	0																																							
35	4	4	95	20	8	T	T							T				S					S				S				T			M										
36	4	4	80	25	7	S							T	T							S		M							T													M	
37	22	0	0	0	0																																							
38	11	3	60	0	3																		M											M									S	
39	19	0	0	0	0																																							
40	15	1	10	0	2									T					T																									
41	17	0	0	0	0																																							
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46	19	0	0	0	0																																							
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48	4	3	85	0	4									S									M											D									S	
49	21	0	0	0	0																																							
50	24	0	0	0	0																																							
51	20	0	0	0	0																																							
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69	25	0	0	0	0																																							
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77	18	0	0	0	0																																							
78	37	0	0	0	0																																							
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80	19	0	0	0	0																																							
81	6	4	85	20	9	T			T					T		P		T											S		T		M									S	
82	30	0	0	0	0																																							
83	10	1	20	0	1														T																									
84	6	4	65	15	7	T	T							T							T		S											D									S	
85	15	0	0	0	0																																							
86	8	3	35	0	6		T							T					T									T						S									S	
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88	8	4	100	0	11		T							T				T	T				M				T	S		S	S			D									T	

ident	DEPTH	BMI	%CVR-ALL	%CVR-TRG	SPECIES RICHNESS	MS	BB	BS	CD	CE	CH	EC	EL	EN	ERIO	FA	IS	NF	NI	NM	NO	NV	PA	PBER	PE	PF	PG	PI	PN	PPER	PPRA	PPU	PRIC	PR	PS	PV	PZ	SP	SPAR	UG	UI	UV	VA	ZD
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90	3	4	100	0	6		T							T									S								S			D									S	
91	5	3	100	5	6	T	T																M							T				D									S	
92	4	1	10	0	2														T																							T	
93	4	4	75	0	5									S					S		T								T												D	
94	0	4	55	5	4	T													S		T																				M	
95	4	3	75	0	6		T												T				M							T				D									S	
96	5	2	55	0	4		T												S				S											M										
97	2	4	75	10	10	T	T							T					S		T		S				T				T			M									S	
98	5	4	100	0	6		T							T									M							S				D									S	
99	7	3	100	5	8	T	T																M				T	S			S			M									T	
100	5	3	100	0	4									T									M											D									S	
101	9	4	80	0	5									S									M							M	S												S	
102	9	1	70	0	1																													M										
103	12	2	30	0	4					T				D																T		T												
104	4	3	55	5	8	T	T												T				M				T			T				S									S	
105	10	1	10	0	3													T	T								T																	
106	2	4	60	0	8		T												T				M				T			T	M			M									S	
107	6	4	90	0	9		M							T				T					M							T	S	T		M									S	
108	9	3	90	10	8	T																	M				T			T	M	T		M									S	
109	7	2	35	10	3	S																												S									T	
110	5	3	100	0	4		M																								S			D									S	
111	19	0	0	0	0																																							
112	26	0	0	0	0																																							
113	3	4	100	10	8	T	S							T					T				S							T	S												M	
114	2	4	85	15	9	T								M								S	M						S	S	S	T												T
115	2	4	70	10	9	T								M							S		S						M		T	T											S	T
116	4	4	100	30	6	S								M				T					M																				S	S
117	3	4	100	20	6	T	S							M							D		S								S													
118	12	3	80	0	7		M							T					T				M								S			S									T	
119	18	0	0	0	0																																							
120	18	0	0	0	0																																							
120		1.78	39.29	2.88	3.43																																							

T	21	15	0	1	1	1	1	1	32	2	0	1	11	22	0	8	2	5	0	0	0	11	1	1	14	5	14	0	4	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	10	3
S	5	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	6	1	0	0	1	7	0	3	1	18	0	0	0	2	2	1	9	15	2	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	35	3
M	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
COUNT	26	23	3	1	1	2	1	2	43	3	0	1	12	29	0	13	4	46	0	0	0	13	3	3	24	23	16	0	53	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	49	6
%	21.67	19.17	2.50	0.83	0.83	1.67	0.83	1.67	35.83	2.50	0.00	0.83	10.00	24.17	0.00	10.83	3.33	38.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.83	2.50	2.50	20.00	19.17	13.33	0.00	44.17	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.83	2.50	0.83	0.83	0.83	40.83	5.00

FAIRLEE

55 Records

Basin 14 | Lake Area = 461.8 acres

Species	Common Name	Most Recent	Rare, Threatened Endangered Info			
			State Rank	Global Rank	State Status	Federal Status
		8/18/2010				
Bidens beckii	water marigold	9/18/2013				
Brasenia schreberi	watershield	9/9/2014				
Carex sp.	sedge	5/14/2012				
Ceratophyllum demersum	coontail	9/9/2014				
Ceratophyllum echinatum	prickly hornwort	5/14/2012	S2	G4?	R	
Chara sp.	muskgrass or stonewort	9/18/2013				
Eleocharis acicularis	slender spikerush	5/14/2012				
Elodea canadensis	common elodea	9/9/2014				
Elodea sp.	waterweed	7/14/1992				
Equisetum sp.	horsetail	5/14/2012				
Eriocaulon aquaticum	pipewort	8/10/2010				
Isoetes sp.	quillwort	9/18/2013				
Juncus sp.	rush	6/21/1984				
Lemna minor	little duckweed	5/14/2012				
Lobelia dortmanna	water lobelia	6/21/1984				
Ludwigia palustris	Water-purslane	5/14/2012				
Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	8/10/2010				
Myriophyllum spicatum	Eurasian watermilfoil	9/9/2014				
Najas flexilis	common naiad	8/10/2010				
Najas sp.	waternymph	9/9/2014				
Nitella sp.	brittlewort or stonewort	9/18/2013				
Nuphar sp.	pond-lily	8/3/1995				
Nuphar variegata	cow lily or spatterdock	9/18/2013				
Nymphaea odorata ssp. Odorata	white waterlily	9/9/2014				
Nymphaea odorata ssp.	American white waterlily	8/14/1990				
Nymphaea sp.	water lily	9/18/2013				
Polygonum amphibium	water smartweed	8/10/2010				
Polygonum sp.	knotweed	7/14/1992				
Pontederia sp.	pickerelweed	6/21/1984				
Potamogeton alpinus	red pondweed	6/21/1984				
Potamogeton amplifolius	big-leaf pondweed	9/9/2014				
Potamogeton epihydrus	ribbonleaf pondweed	5/14/2012				
Potamogeton foliosus	leafy pondweed	5/26/2010				
Potamogeton gramineus	variable-leaf pondweed	9/9/2014				
Potamogeton natans	floating-leaf pondweed	5/14/2012				
Potamogeton perfoliatus	claspingleaf pondweed	9/9/2014				
Potamogeton praelongus	boat-tipped pondweed	5/14/2012				
Potamogeton pusillus	small pondweed	9/9/2014				
Potamogeton richardsonii	Richard's pondweed	6/21/1984				
Potamogeton robbinsii	Robbin's pondweed	9/9/2014				
Potamogeton sp.	pondweed	8/10/2010				
Potamogeton spirillus	snailseed pondweed	8/10/2010				
Potamogeton zosteriformis	flatstem pondweed	9/9/2014				
Proserpinaca palustris	marsh mermaidweed	5/14/2012	S2	G5	R	
Sagittaria sp.	arrowhead	8/10/2010				
Sparganium sp.	bur-reed	5/14/2012				
Typha latifolia	broad-leaved cattail	8/14/1990				
Typha sp.	cattail	5/14/2012				
Utricularia gibba	humped bladderwort	5/14/2012	S3	G5	R	
Utricularia macrorhiza	common bladderwort	8/10/2010				
Utricularia minor	lesser bladderwort	5/26/2010	S2	G5	R	
Utricularia sp.	bladderwort	9/9/2014				
Vallisneria americana	wild celery or eelgrass	9/9/2014				
Zosterella dubia	water stargrass	8/3/1995				

FAIRLEE

17 Records

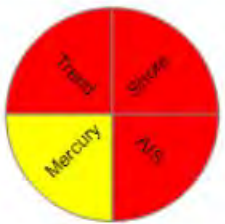
Basin

Lake Area = acres

		Rare, Threatened Endangered Info			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**State Rank**	**Global Rank**	**State Status**	**Federal Status**
Brown bullhead	Ameiurus nebulosus				
Bluegill	Lepomis macrochirus				
Brown trout	Salmo trutta				
Chain pickerel	Esox niger				
Fallfish	Semotilus corporalis				
Golden shiner	Notemigonus crysoleucas				
Largemouth bass	Micropterus salmoides				
Longnose sucker	Catostomus catostomus				
Pumpkinseed	Lepomis gibbosus				
Rock bass	Ambloplites rupestris				
Redbreast sunfish	Lepomis auritus				
Rainbow trout	Oncorhynchus mykiss				
Silvery minnow	Hybognathus regius	S3S4	G5		
Smallmouth bass	Micropterus dolomieu				
Rainbow smelt	Osmerus mordax				
White sucker	Catostomus commersoni				
Yellow perch	Perca flavescens				

FAIRLEE - data through 2020

[Learn How Lakes Are Scored]



Lake Area:
461.8 acres

Basin Lake Area Ratio:
28

Max Depth:
15.2 meters

Mean Spring TP:
12.2 ug/L

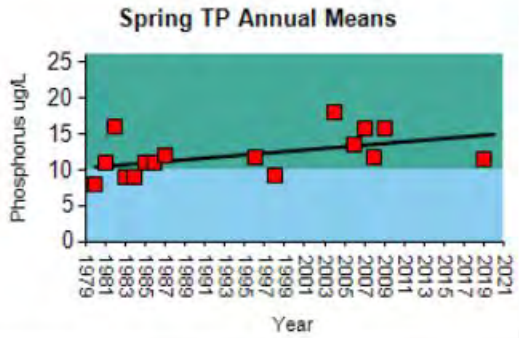
Mean Summer TP:
15.6 ug/L

Mean Summer Chla:
4.7 ug/L

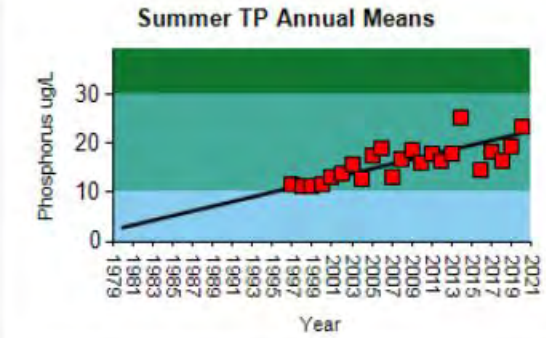
Mean Summer Secchi:
6.1 meters

Hypereutrophic
Eutrophic
Mesotrophic
Oligotrophic

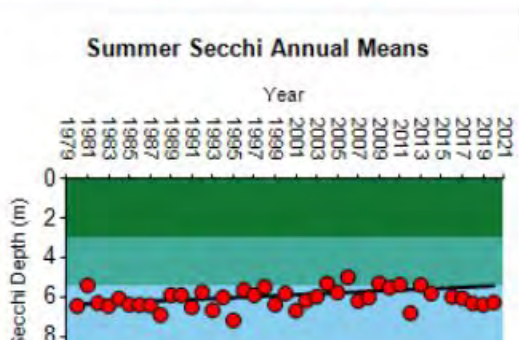
Spring TP Trend: p = 0.0374 | CV = 24
Significantly increasing



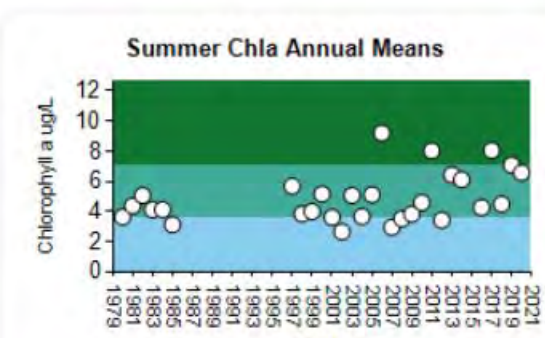
Summer TP Trend: p = 0.0002 | CV = 23
Highly significantly increasing



Summer Secchi Trend: p = 0.0126 | CV = 9
Significantly decreasing



Summer Chla Trend: p = 0.4129 | CV = 34
Stable



Stresses / Impairments

Stressed -- Nutrients

Stressed -- Phosphorus

Trend Score: Poor

WQ Standards Status: Stressed

Watershed Score: Moderately Disturbed

APPENDIX B

Maps

Site Locus

SOLITUDE LAKE MANAGEMENT
888.480.5253
solitudelakemanagement.com

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:24,000

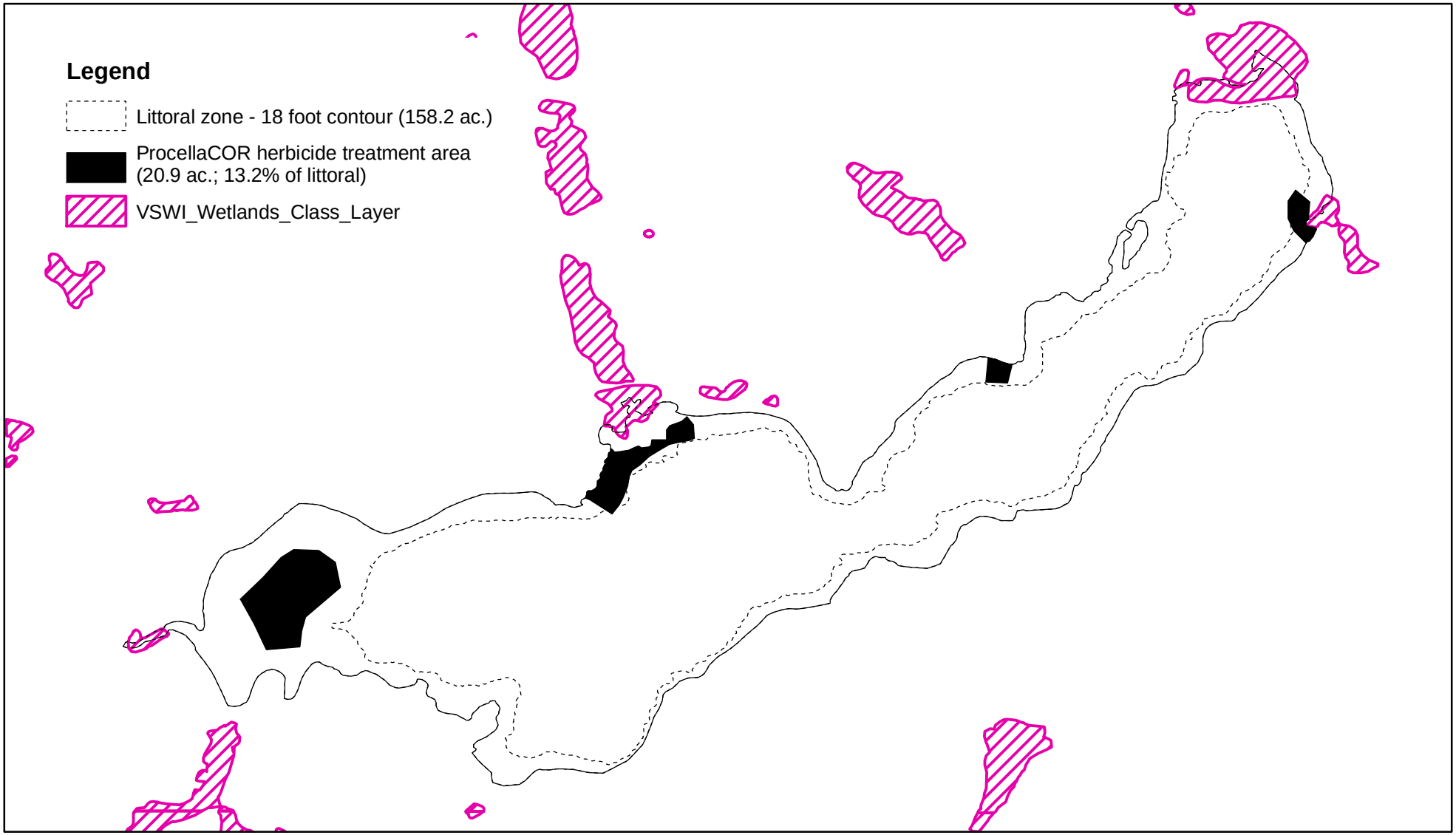
0 1,800 3,600 Feet

N

Map Date: 03/11/21
Prepared by: KS
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Wetland Areas - Herbicide Treatment Areas

SOLITUDE LAKE MANAGEMENT
888.480.5253
solitudelakemanagement.com



Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:19,000

0 1,800 3,600 Feet

N

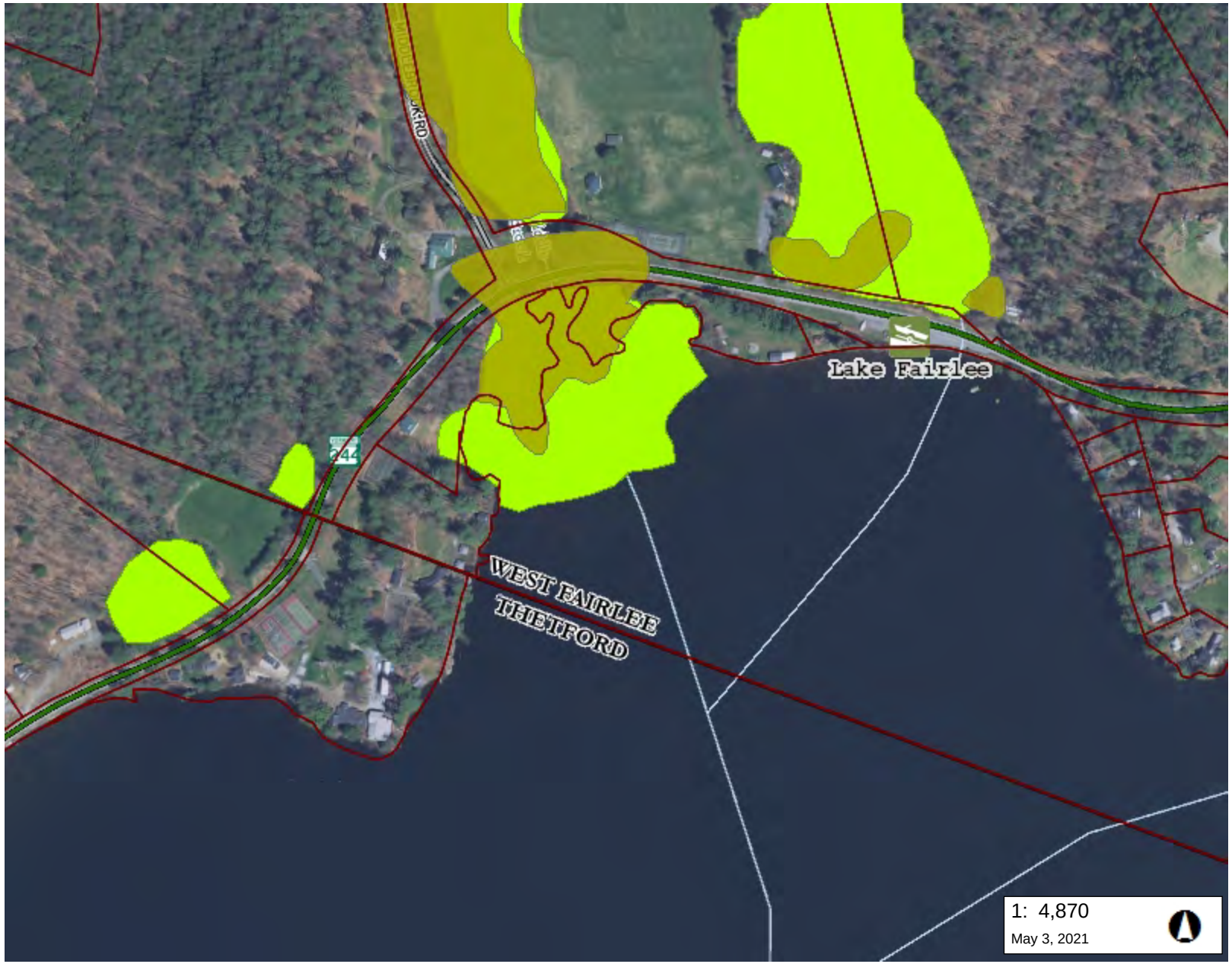
Map Date: 06/30/21
Prepared by: KS
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

VERMONT

Fairlee Inlet: Wetlands

Vermont Agency of Natural Resources

vermont.gov



LEGEND

- Fishing Access Areas
- Wetland - VSWI
  - Class 1 Wetland
  - Class 2 Wetland
  - Buffer
- Wetlands Advisory Layer
- Parcels (standardized)
- Roads
  - Interstate
  - US Highway; 1
  - State Highway
  - Town Highway (Class 1)
  - Town Highway (Class 2,3)
  - Town Highway (Class 4)
  - State Forest Trail
  - National Forest Trail
  - Legal Trail
  - Private Road/Driveway
  - Proposed Roads
- Stream/River
  - Stream
  - Intermittent Stream
- Town Boundary

NOTES

Map created using ANR's Natural Resources Atlas

247.0 0 124.00 247.0 Meters

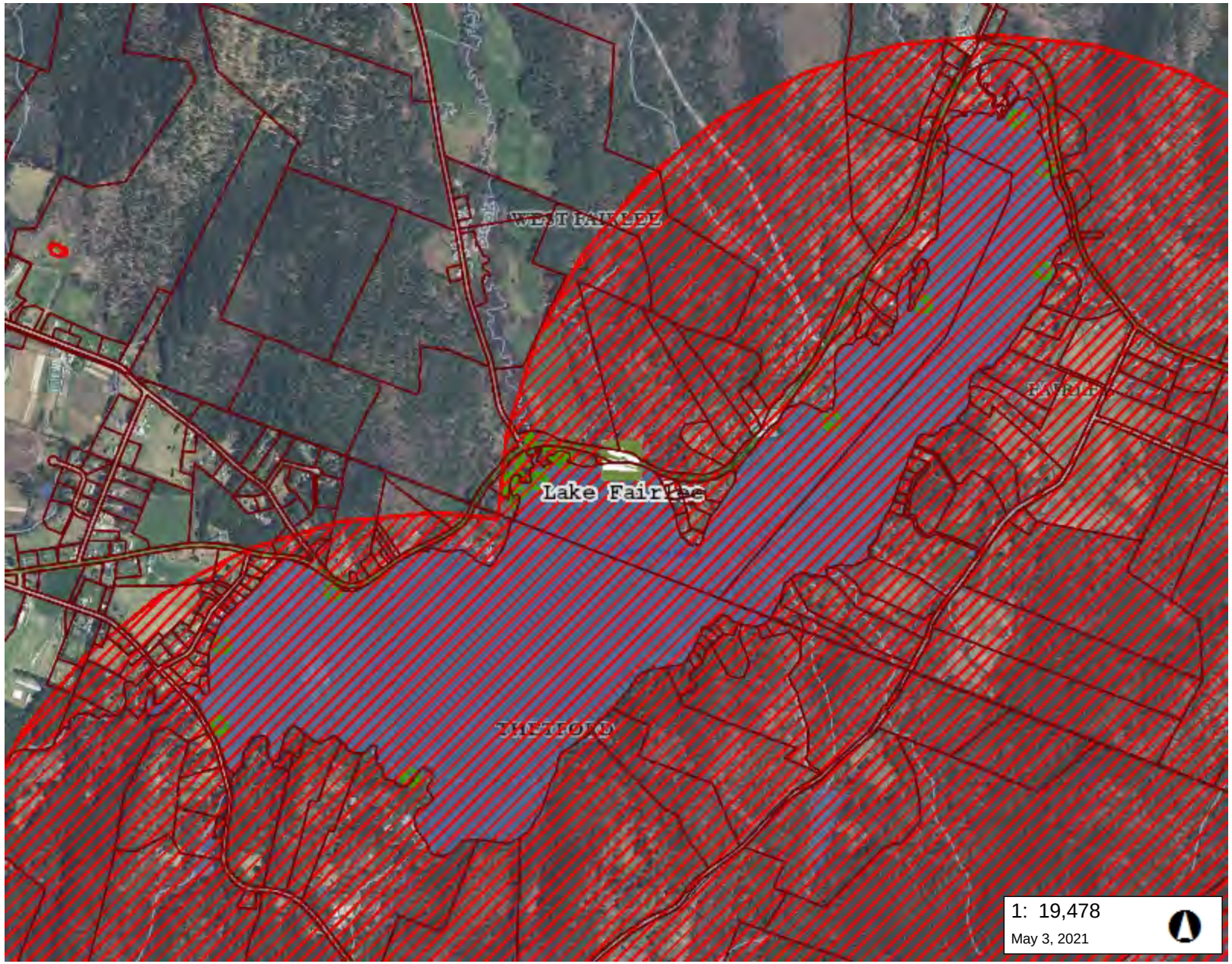
WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 406 Ft. 1cm = 49 Meters

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Lake Fairlee Rare, Threatened, Endangered

Vermont Agency of Natural Resources

vermont.gov



LEGEND

- Fishing Access Areas
- Rare Threatened Endangered
  - Threatened or Endangered
  - Rare
- Parcels (standardized)
- Roads
  - Interstate
  - US Highway; 1
  - State Highway
  - Town Highway (Class 1)
  - Town Highway (Class 2,3)
  - Town Highway (Class 4)
  - State Forest Trail
  - National Forest Trail
  - Legal Trail
  - Private Road/Driveway
  - Proposed Roads
- Waterbody
- Stream/River
  - Stream
  - Intermittent Stream
- Town Boundary

NOTES

Map created using ANR's Natural Resources Atlas

1: 19,478

May 3, 2021

990.0 0 495.00 990.0 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 1623 Ft. 1cm = 195 Meters

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

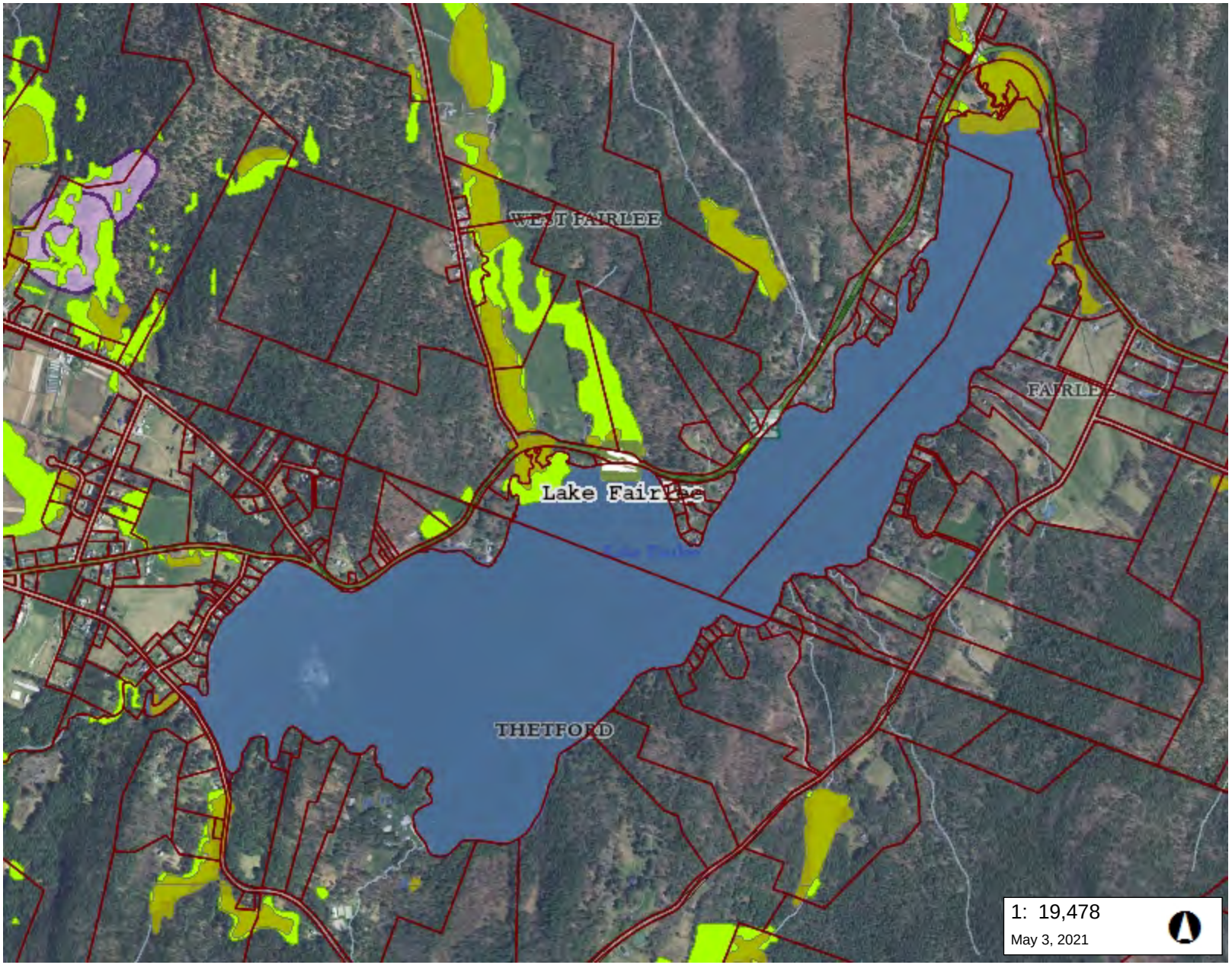
VERMONT

Lake Fairlee Wetlands & Source Protection

Vermont Agency of Natural Resources

Atlas

vermont.gov



LEGEND

- Fishing Access Areas
- Wetland - VSWI
  - Class 1 Wetland
  - Class 2 Wetland
  - Buffer
- Wetlands Advisory Layer
- SurfaceWaterSPA
  - Active
  - Inactive
- Ground Water SPA
  - Active
  - Proposed
  - Inactive
- Parcels (standardized)
- Roads
  - Interstate
  - US Highway; 1
  - State Highway
  - Town Highway (Class 1)
  - Town Highway (Class 2,3)
  - Town Highway (Class 4)
  - State Forest Trail
  - National Forest Trail
  - Legal Trail
  - Private Road/Driveway
  - Proposed Roads
- Waterbody

NOTES

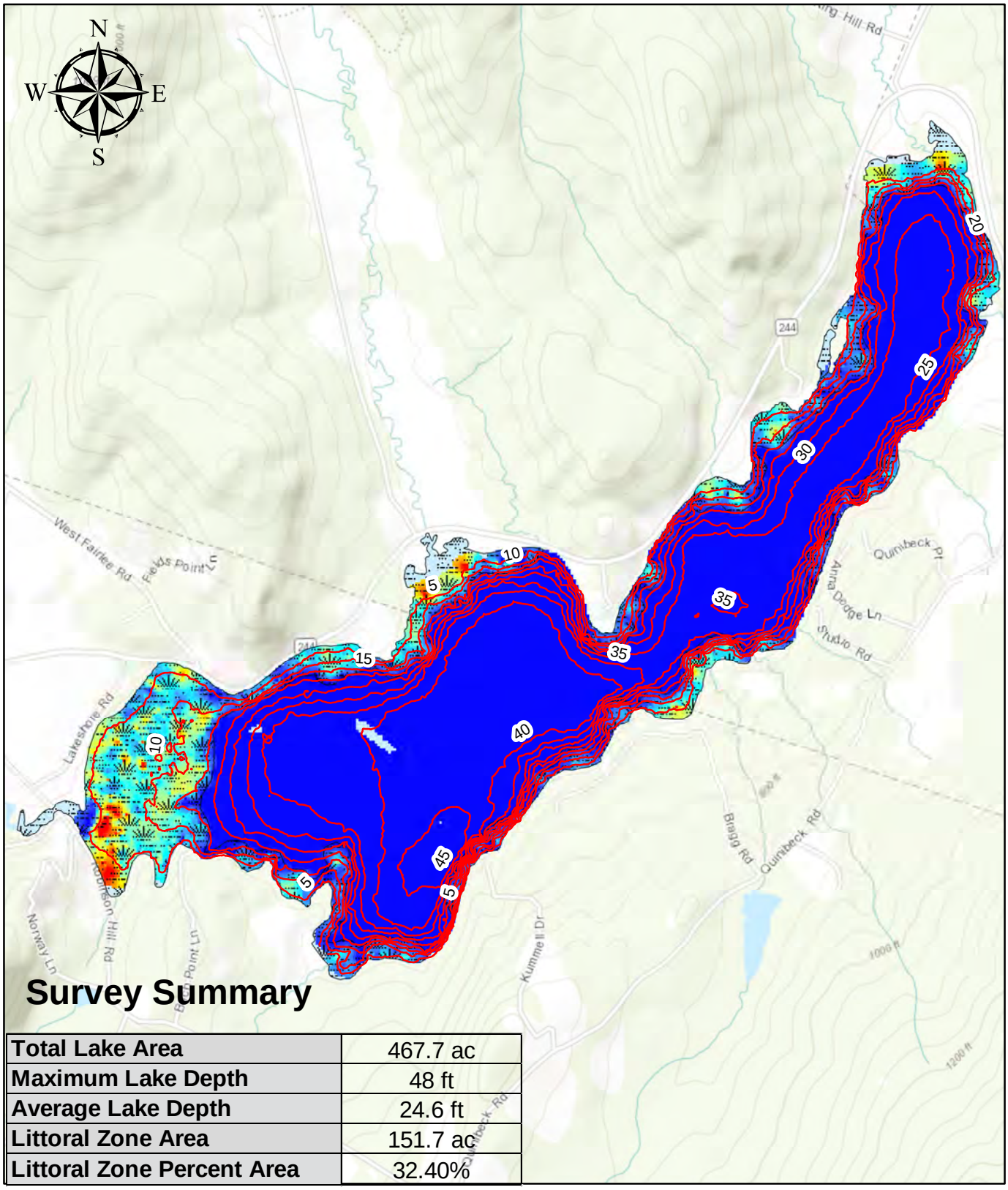
Map created using ANR's Natural Resources Atlas

990.0 0 495.00 990.0 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere 1" = 1623 Ft. 1cm = 195 Meters

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

Lake Fairlee, Fairlee, VT



Survey Summary

Total Lake Area	467.7 ac
Maximum Lake Depth	48 ft
Average Lake Depth	24.6 ft
Littoral Zone Area	151.7 ac
Littoral Zone Percent Area	32.40%

Legend

Biovolume

High : 1

Low : 0

Littoral Zone

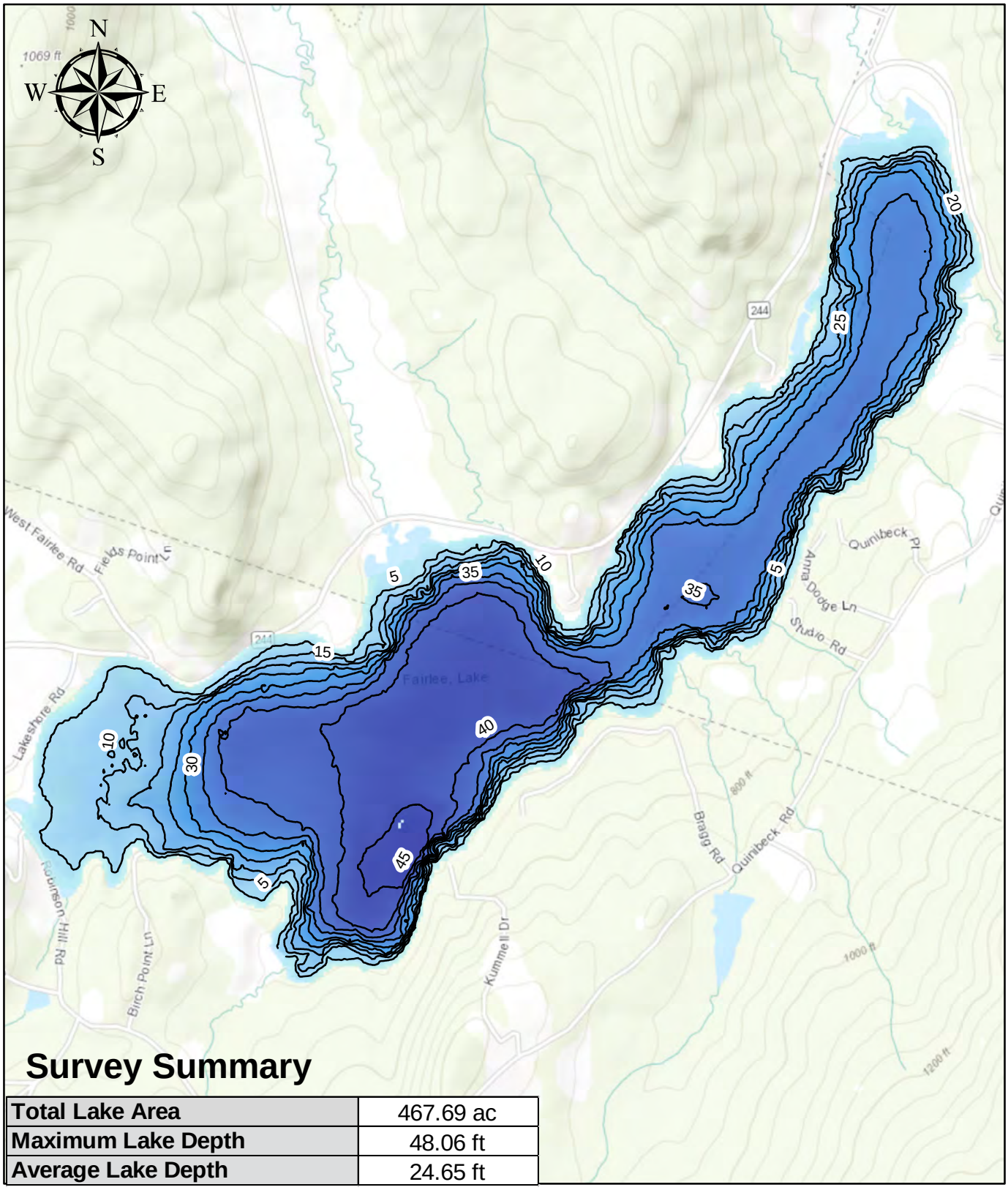
Depth Contour (5 ft.)

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT DIVISION
LAKES & PONDS PROGRAM

Survey Date: 8/22/2018

Lake Fairlee, Fairlee, VT



Survey Summary

Total Lake Area	467.69 ac
Maximum Lake Depth	48.06 ft
Average Lake Depth	24.65 ft

Legend

Depth (ft.)

High : 0

Low : 48

Depth Contour (5 ft.)

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT DIVISION
LAKES & PONDS PROGRAM

Survey Date: 8/22/2018

APPENDIX C

ProcellaCOR EC Product Label & MSDS

Label:

https://www.sepro.com/Documents/ProcellaCOR_EC--Label.pdf

MSDS:

https://sepro.com/Documents/ProcellaCOR_EC--SDS.pdf

Washington State Department of Ecology Evaluation of ProcellaCOR 2017

VT Department of Environmental Conservation: Aquatic Toxicity Review 2020

VT Department of Health: Review of ProcellaCOR 2021

SPECIMEN LABEL

ProcellaCOR™ EC

A selective systemic herbicide for management of freshwater aquatic vegetation in slow-moving/quiescent waters with little or no continuous outflow: ponds, lakes, reservoirs, freshwater marshes, wetlands, bayous, drainage ditches, and non-irrigation canals, including shoreline and riparian areas in or adjacent to these sites. Also for management of invasive freshwater aquatic vegetation in slow-moving/quiescent areas of rivers (coves, oxbows or similar sites).

FLORPYRAUXIFEN-BENZYL	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

Produced for:
SePRO Corporation
11550 North Meridian Street, Suite 600
Carmel, IN 46032, U.S.A.

EPA Reg. No. 67690-80
FPL20180226

Active Ingredient:

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)-5-fluoro-, phenyl methyl ester	2.7%
Other Ingredients	97.3%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.0052 lb florpyrauxifen-benzyl per Prescription Dose Unit™ (PDU™) or 0.21 lb florpyrauxifen-benzyl/gallon. 1 PDU is equal to 3.2 fl. oz. of product.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Refer to the inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including directions for use.

Notice: Read the entire label before using. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, read *Warranty Disclaimer* and *Misuse* statements inside label booklet. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.**

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Shoes plus socks;
- Protective eyewear; and
- Waterproof gloves.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls: When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations
Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call **INFOTRAC** at **1-800-535-5053**.

Environmental Hazards
Under certain conditions, treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants, which may cause fish suffocation. Water bodies containing very high plant density should be treated in sections to prevent the potential suffocation of fish. Consult with the State agency for fish and game before applying to public waters to determine if a permit is needed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Shake well before using.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

ProcellaCOR EC is a selective systemic herbicide for management of freshwater aquatic vegetation in slow-moving/quiescent waters with little or no continuous outflow: ponds, lakes, reservoirs, freshwater marshes, wetlands, bayous, drainage ditches, and non-irrigation canals, including shoreline and riparian areas in or adjacent to these sites. Also for management of invasive freshwater aquatic vegetation in slow-moving/quiescent areas of rivers (coves, oxbows or similar sites).

Apply ProcellaCOR EC directly into water or spray onto emergent foliage of aquatic plants. Depending upon method of application and target plant, ProcellaCOR EC is absorbed by aquatic vascular plants through emergent or floating leaves and from water through submersed plant shoots and leaves. In-water treatments are effective in spot and partial treatment designs with relatively short exposure times (hours to several days). Species susceptibility to ProcellaCOR EC may vary depending upon time of year, stage of growth, and water movement. For best results, apply to actively growing plants. However, effective control can be achieved over a broad range of growth stages and environmental conditions. Application to mature target plants may require higher application rates and longer exposure periods to achieve control.

Resistance Management
ProcellaCOR EC is classified as a WSSA Group 4 Herbicide (HRAC Group O). Weed populations may contain or develop biotypes that are resistant to ProcellaCOR EC and other Group 4 herbicides. If herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly at the same site, resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population and may not be controlled by these products. Unless ProcellaCOR EC is used as part of an eradication program or in a plant management system where weed escapes are aggressively controlled, do not use ProcellaCOR EC alone in the same treatment area for submersed and emergent plant control for more than 2 consecutive years, unless used in combination or rotated with an herbicide with an alternate mode of action.

To further delay herbicide resistance consider taking one or more of the following steps:

- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; Consult your local extension service or SePRO Corporation if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use, and that considers other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by using an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method that minimizes plant fragmentation.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or SePRO Corporation for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific weed biotypes.

Stewardship Guidelines For Use

Apply this product in compliance with Best Management Practices (BMP) that include site assessment, prescription, and implementation. BMP have been developed to ensure accurate applications, minimize risk of resistance development, and monitor concentrations in water to document levels needed for optimal performance and manage potential irrigation use. SePRO Corporation will work with applicators and resource managers to implement BMP for application and monitoring to meet management objectives and ensure compatibility with potential water uses.

Use Precautions

- There are no restrictions for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.

Use Restrictions

- **Obtain Required Permits:** Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- For in-water applications, the maximum single application rate is 25.0 Prescription Dose Units (PDU) per acre-foot of water with a limit of three applications per year.
- For aquatic foliar applications, do not exceed 10.0 PDU per acre for a single application, and do not apply more than 20.0 PDU total per acre per year.
- To minimize potential exposure in compost, do not allow livestock to drink treated water.
- Do not compost any plant material from treated area.
- Allow 14 days or greater between applications.
- Do not use water containing this product for hydroponic farming.
- Do not use treated water for any form of irrigation, except as described in the Application to *Water Used for Irrigation on Turf and Landscape Vegetation* section.
- Do not use for greenhouse or nursery irrigation.
- Make applications in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (GPA) for ground and a minimum of 15 gallons per acre (GPA) for aerial applications.
- Do not apply to salt/brackish water.
- Do not apply ProcellaCOR EC directly to, or otherwise permit ProcellaCOR EC to come into contact during an application, with carrots, soybeans, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur. Do not permit spray mists containing ProcellaCOR EC to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants. Further information on spray drift management is provided in the Spray Drift Management section of this label.
- For treatments out of water, do not permit spray mists containing this product to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants as injury may occur. Further information on spray drift management is provided in the *Spray Drift Management* section of this label.
- Do not allow tank mixes of ProcellaCOR EC to sit overnight. See additional tank mix restrictions below.
- Do not use organosilicone surfactants in spray mixtures of this product.
- Do not tank mix this product with malathion or methyl parathion.
- Do not make an application of malathion or methyl parathion within 7 days of an application of this product. See additional tank mix restrictions below.

Application to Water Used for Irrigation on Turf and Landscape Vegetation

To reduce the potential for injury to sensitive vegetation, follow the waiting periods (between application and irrigation) and restrictions below, and inform those who irrigate with water from the treated area. Follow local and state requirements for informing those who irrigate.

When monitoring ProcellaCOR EC concentrations, analyze water samples using an appropriate analytical method for both the active ingredient and the acid form. Use of HPLC (High-Performance Liquid Chromatography), which is also referenced as FasTEST®, is recommended.

Applications to invasive freshwater aquatic vegetation in slow-moving/ quiescent areas of rivers (coves, oxbows or similar sites).

- Users must be aware of relevant downstream use of water for irrigation that may be affected by the treatment and must ensure all label restrictions are followed. All potential downstream water intakes with irrigation practices that may be affected by the treatment must be documented and affected irrigation users notified of the restrictions associated with such treatment.

Residential and other Non-Agricultural Irrigation (such as shoreline property use including irrigation of residential landscape plants and homeowner gardens, golf course irrigation, and non-residential property irrigation around business or industrial properties. Excludes greenhouse or nursery irrigation).

- Turf Irrigation: Turf may be irrigated immediately after treatment.
- For irrigation of landscape vegetation or other forms of non-agricultural irrigation not excluded above, conduct one of the following:
  - o analytically verify that water contains less than 2 ppb (SePRO recommends use of FasTEST); or
  - o if treated area(s) have the potential to dilute with untreated water, follow the precautionary waiting periods described in the tables 1 and 2 below for in-water or foliar application.

TABLE 1: Non-agricultural irrigation following in-water application

Waiting Period (Days) for Irrigation at Specific Target Treatment Rates (PDU per acre-foot)						
Percent Area of Waterbody Treated*	1-3 PDU	>3-5 PDU	>5.0 to 10.0 PDU	>10.0 to 15.0 PDU	>15.0 to 20.0 PDU	>20.0 to 25.0 PDU
2% or less	6 hours	1 day	1 day	2 days	2 days	3 days
3 - 10%	1 day	3 days	5 days	7 days	10 days	14 days
11 - 20%	3 days	7 days	10 days	10 days	14 days	21 days
21 - 30%	5 days	10 days	14 days	21 days	28 days	35 days
>30%	7 days	14 days	21 days	28 days	35 days	35 days

* Assumes treated area(s) have the potential to dilute with untreated water. If the treated area is not projected to dilute rapidly (example: confined cove area), utilize FasTEST to confirm below 2 ppb or verify vegetation tolerance before irrigation use. Consult a SePRO Aquatic Specialist for additional site-specific recommendations.

TABLE 2: Non-agricultural irrigation following foliar application

Waiting Period (days) for Irrigation at Specific Target Treatment Rates		
Percent Area of Waterbody Treated*	5.0 PDU / acre	>5.0 to 10.0 PDU / acre
10% or less	0.5 day	1 day
11 - 20%	1 day	2 days
>20%	2 days	3 days

* Assumes treated area(s) have the potential to dilute with untreated water. If the treated area is not projected to dilute rapidly (example: confined cove area), utilize FasTEST to confirm below 2 ppb or verify vegetation tolerance before irrigation use. Consult a SePRO Aquatic Specialist for additional site-specific recommendations.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged. Spray drift may damage or render crops unfit for sale, use or consumption. Small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants. **Before making a foliar or surface spray application, please refer to your state's sensitive crop registry (if available) to identify any commercial specialty or certified organic crops that may be located nearby. At the time of a foliar or surface spray application, the wind cannot be blowing toward adjacent cotton, carrots, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, wheat, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants.**

Spray Drift Management
Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to limit off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

Aerial Application:
- Aerial applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 15 gallons per acre.
- Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. Do not apply below
  2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Do not apply in wind speeds greater than 10 mph.
- To minimize spray drift from aerial application, apply with a nozzle class that ensures coarse or coarser spray (according to ASABE S572) at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi.
- The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 70% of wingspan or 80% of rotor diameter.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
- Do not apply under conditions of a low-level air temperature inversion.
- The maximum release height must be 10 feet from the top of the weed canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.

Evaluate spray pattern and droplet size distribution by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used. Do not apply under conditions of a low-level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversion is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft-mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

Ground Application
- Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.
- To minimize spray drift from ground application, apply with a nozzle class that ensures coarse or coarser spray (according to ASABE S572).
- For boom spraying, the maximum release height is 36 inches from the soil for ground applications.
- Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with, and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory (this information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.)

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory
Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:
- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type -** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: To further reduce drift without reducing swath width, boom must not exceed 70% of wingspan or 80% of rotor diameter.

Application Height: Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Do not make applications below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Do not apply in wind speeds greater than 10 mph. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Do not apply during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

USE DIRECTIONS
ProcellaCOR EC performance and selectivity may depend on dosage, time of year, stage of growth, method of application, and water movement.

Aquatic Plants Controlled: In-Water Application
Table 3 lists the expected susceptible species under favorable treatment conditions for aquatic plant control. Use of lower rates will increase selectivity on some species listed. Consultation with SePRO Corporation is recommended before applying ProcellaCOR EC to determine best in-water treatment protocols for given target vegetation.

TABLE 3. Vascular aquatic plant control with in-water application

Vascular Aquatic Plants Controlled: In-Water Application	
Common name	**Scientific name**
Floating Plants	
Mosquito fern	*Azolla* spp.
Water hyacinth	*Eichhornia crassipes*
Emersed Plants	
Alligatorweed	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
American lotus	*Nelumbo lutea*
Floating heart	*Nymphoides* spp.
Water pennywort	*Hydrocotyle umbellata*
Water primrose	*Ludwigia* spp.
Watershield	*Brasenia schreberi*
Submersed Plants	
Bacopa	*Bacopa* spp.
Coontail[1]	*Ceratophyllum demersum*
Hydrilla[1]	*Hydrilla verticillata*
Parrotfeather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
Water chestnut	*Trapa* spp.
Watermilfoil, Eurasian	*Myriophyllum spicatum*
Watermilfoil, Hybrid Eurasian	*Myriophyllum spicatum X M.* spp.
Watermilfoil, Variable	*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*

[1] Higher-rate applications within the specified range may be required to control less-sensitive weeds.

Aquatic Plants Controlled: Foliar Application
Table 4 lists the expected susceptible species using labeled foliar rates (5.0 – 10.0 PDU per acre) under favorable treatment conditions for aquatic plant control. Use higher rates in the rate range on more established, dense vegetation. Consultation with SePRO Corporation is recommended before applying ProcellaCOR EC to determine best foliar treatment protocols for given target vegetation.

TABLE 4. Vascular aquatic plant control with foliar application

Vascular Aquatic Plants Controlled: Foliar Application	
Common name	**Scientific name**
Floating Plants	
Mosquito fern	*Azolla* spp.
Water hyacinth	*Eichhornia crassipes*
Emersed Plants	
Alligatorweed	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
American lotus	*Nelumbo lutea*
Floating heart	*Nymphoides* spp.
Parrotfeather (emersed)	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
Water pennywort	Hydrocotyle umbellata
Water primrose	*Ludwigia spp.*
Watershield	*Brasenia schreberi*

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Mixing Instructions

In-Water Application to Submersed or Floating Aquatic Weeds
ProcellaCOR EC can be applied undiluted or diluted with water for in-water applications. To dilute with water, it is recommended to fill the spray tank to one-half full with water. Start agitation. Add correct quantity of ProcellaCOR EC. Continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds
Dilute ProcellaCOR EC with water to achieve proper coverage of treated plants. To dilute with water, it is recommended to fill spray tank to one-half full with water. Start agitation. A surfactant must be used with all post-emergent foliar applications. Use only surfactants that are approved or appropriate for aquatic use. For best performance, a methylated seed oil (MSO) surfactant is recommended. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on aquatic surfactant label. After adding ProcellaCOR EC and surfactant, continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

TANK-CLEANOUT INSTRUCTIONS

ProcellaCOR EC should be fully cleaned from application equipment prior to use for other applications. Contact a SePRO Aquatic Specialist for guidance on methods for thorough cleaning of application equipment after use of the product.

APPLICATION METHODS

In-Water Application to Submersed or Floating Aquatic Weeds
ProcellaCOR EC can be applied via trailing hose, by sub-surface injection, or surface spray as an in-water application to control weeds such as hydrilla, floating heart, water hyacinth, and other susceptible weed species. This product has relatively short exposure requirements for in-water treatments (hours to days), but treatments with high exchange and short exposure periods should be carefully planned to achieve best results. Where greater plant selectivity is desired - such as when controlling hydrilla or other more susceptible species, choose a lower dose in the specified range. A SePRO Aquatic Specialist can provide site-specific prescriptions for optimal control based on target weed, management objectives, and site conditions.

Apply ProcellaCOR EC to the treatment area at a prescription dose unit (PDU) to achieve appropriate concentrations. A PDU is a unit of measure that facilitates the calculation of the amount of product required to control target plants in 1 acre-foot of water or 1 acre for foliar applications. Per Table 5 below, 1-25 PDU are needed to treat 1 acre-foot of water, depending on target species and the percent of waterbody to be treated.

Use Table 5 to select the dose needed to treat 1 acre-foot of water.

TABLE 5: Prescription Dose Units (PDU) per acre-foot of water***

Percent Area of Waterbody Treated	Target Species			
	Eurasian Watermilfoil	Hybrid Watermilfoil	Variable Leaf Watermilfoil	Other
≤ 2%	3 - 4	4 - 5	3 - 5	3 - 25
>2 - 10%	2 - 3	3 - 5	3 - 4	3 - 20
>10 - 20%	1 - 3	3 - 4	2 - 4	3 - 15
>20 - 30%	1 - 2	2 - 3	2 - 3	2 - 10
>30%	1 - 2	2 - 3	1 - 2	1 - 5

* In all cases, user may apply up to the maximum of 25 PDU per acre-foot. Consult your SePRO Aquatics Specialist for site-specific recommendations.
** 1 PDU contains 3.17 fl. oz. of product.

To calculate the amount of product needed in fluid ounces, use the formula below:
Number of acres X average depth (feet) X PDU* X 3.17 = fluid ounces
*: from Table 5

Example Calculation:
To control hybrid watermilfoil in 2 acres of a 5-acre lake (>30% treated) with an average depth of 2 feet:
2 acres X 2 feet X 3 PDU X 3.17 = 38.04 fl. oz.

For in-water applications, the maximum single application is 25.0 PDU / acre-foot, with a limit of three applications per year. Allow 14 days or greater between applications. Product may be applied as a concentrate or diluted with water prior to or during the application process. Use an appropriate application method that ensures sufficiently uniform application to the treated area.

Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds
Apply ProcellaCOR EC as a foliar application to control weeds such as water hyacinth, water primrose, and other susceptible floating and emergent species. Use an application method that maximizes spray interception by target weeds while minimizing the amount of overspray that inadvertently enters the water.

For all foliar applications, apply ProcellaCOR EC at 5.0 to 10.0 PDU per acre. Use of a surfactant is required for all foliar applications of ProcellaCOR EC. Use only surfactants that are approved or appropriate for aquatic use. Methylated seed soil (MSO) is a recommended surfactant and is typically applied at 1.0% volume/volume. Refer to the surfactant label for use directions. For best results, apply to actively growing weeds. ProcellaCOR EC may be applied more than once per growing season to meet management objectives. Do not exceed 10.0 PDU per acre during any individual application or 20.0 PDU total per acre, per year from all combined treatments.

Foliar Spot Treatment
To prepare the spray solutions, thoroughly mix ProcellaCOR EC in water at a ratio of 5.0 to 10.0 PDU per 100 gallons (0.12 to 0.24% product) plus an adjuvant. For best results, a methylated seed oil at 1% volume/volume is the recommended spray adjuvant. When making spot application, ensure spray coverage is sufficient to wet the leaves of the target vegetation but not to the point of runoff.

Aerial Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds
Apply ProcellaCOR EC in a spray volume of 15 gallons per acre (GPA) or more when making a post-emergence application by air. Apply with coarse to coarser droplet category per S-572 ASABE standard; see NAAA, USDA or nozzle manufacturer guidelines. Follow guidelines and restrictions in the *Spray Drift Management and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory* sections to minimize potential drift to off-target vegetation. Aircraft should be patterned per Operation Safe/PAASS program for calibration and uniformity to provide sufficient coverage and control.

Boat or Ground Foliar Application to Floating and Emergent Weeds
When applying ProcellaCOR EC by boat or with ground equipment to emergent or floating-leaved vegetation, use boom-type, backpack or hydraulic handgun equipment. Apply ProcellaCOR EC in a sufficient spray volume (e.g. 20 to 100 gpa) to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated vegetation while minimizing runoff. Use higher spray volumes for medium to high density vegetation. For boom spraying, use coarse or coarser nozzle spray quality per S-572 ASABE standard; see USDA literature or nozzle manufacturer guidelines. Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for nozzle pressure, spacing and boom height to provide a uniform spray pattern. Follow appropriate spray drift management information where drift potential is a concern.

TANK MIXES WITH OTHER AQUATIC HERBICIDES

DO NOT TANK MIX ANY PESTICIDE PRODUCT WITH THIS PRODUCT without first referring to the following website for the specific product: www.3206tankmix.com. This website contains a list of active ingredients that are currently prohibited from use in tank mixture with this product.

Only use products in tank mixture with this product that: 1) are registered for the intended use site, application method and timing; 2) are not prohibited for tank mixing by the label of the tank mix product; and 3) do not contain one of the prohibited active ingredients listed on www.3206tankmix.com website.

Applicators and other handlers (mixers) who plan to tank-mix must access the website within one week prior to application in order to comply with the most up-to-date information on tank mix partners.

Do not exceed specified application rates for respective products or maximum allowable application rates for any active ingredient in the tank mix.

Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. It is the pesticide user's

responsibility to ensure that all products in the mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent.
Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.
Container Handling
Non-refillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.
Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.
Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Warranty Disclaimer: SePRO Corporation warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the product label. Testing and research have also determined that this product is reasonably fit for the uses described on the product label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SePRO Corporation makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability nor any other express or implied warranty and any such warranties are expressly disclaimed.

Misuse: Federal law prohibits the use of this product in a manner inconsistent with its label directions. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the buyer assumes responsibility for any adverse consequences if this product is not used according to its label directions. In no case shall SePRO Corporation be liable for any losses or damages resulting from the use, handling or application of this product in a manner inconsistent with its label.

For additional important labeling information regarding SePRO Corporation's Terms and Conditions of Use, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies, please visit *http://seprolabels.com/terms* or scan the image below.

SePRO Corporation
11550 North Meridian Street, Suite 600
Carmel, IN 46032, U.S.A.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ProcellaCOR EC

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : ProcellaCOR EC

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses : End use herbicide product

EPA Registration No. : 67690-80

Supplier's details :
SePRO Corporation
11550 North Meridian Street
Suite 600
Carmel, IN 46032 U.S.A.
Tel: 317-580-8282
Toll free: 1-800-419-7779
Fax: 317-580-8290
Monday - Friday, 8am to 5pm E.S.T.
www.sepro.com

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) **INFOTRAC - 24-hour service 1-800-535-5053**

The following recommendations for exposure controls and personal protection are intended for the manufacture, formulation and packaging of this product. For applications and/or use, consult the product label. The label directions supersede the text of this Safety Data Sheet for application and/or use.

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard classification: This material is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Other hazards: No data available.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical nature: This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Florpyrauxifen-benzyl	1390661-72-9	2.7%
Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	2.1%
Methanol	67-56-1	0.9%
Balance	Not available	94.3%

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice: If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Eye contact: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) may function.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen fluoride. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred

because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Spills or discharges to natural waterways are likely to kill aquatic organisms. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact SePRO Corporation for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters: Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of Listing	Value/Notation
Ethylexanol	Dow IHG	TWA	2 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN
Methanol	ACGIH	TWA	200 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	250 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	260 mg/m^3 200 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN, BEI

ACGIH	STEL	SKIN, BEI
CAL PEL	C	1,000 ppm
CAL PEL	PEL	260 mg/m^3 200 ppm
CAL PEL	STEL	325 mg/m^3 250 ppm

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate (“EVAL”). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber (“latex”). Nitrile/butadiene rubber (“nitrile” or “NBR”). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical State	Liquid
Color	Amber
Odor	Solvent
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	4.24 (1% aqueous suspension)
Melting point/range	Not applicable to liquids
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No data available
Flash point	> 100 °C (> 212 °F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate =1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor pressure	0.0000002 mmHg at 20°C (68°F)
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available

Relative Density (water = 1)	0.93
Water solubility	0.015 mg/l at 20°C (68°F)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	260°C (500 °F)
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	15.4 mPa.s at 20°C (68°F) 8.90 mPa.s at 40°C (104°F)
Kinematic Viscosity	14.2 mm^2/s at 20°C (68°F) 7.91 mm^2/s at 40°C (104°F)
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	Not oxidizing
Liquid Density	0.9257 g/cm3 at 20 °C (68 °F) *Digital density meter*
Molecular weight	No data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

Incompatible materials: None known.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Hydrogen fluoride. Nitrogen oxides.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.
As product: LD50, Rat, female, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
As product: LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to mist. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.
As product: LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.40 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/ eye irritation May cause slight eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)	Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.
Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)	For the active ingredient(s): Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects. For the major component(s): Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects. For the minor component(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Blood, kidney, liver, and spleen.
Carcinogenicity	For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. For the major component(s): No relevant data found.
Teratogenicity	For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals. For the major component(s): No relevant data found. For the minor component(s): Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. These concentrations exceed relevant human dose levels.
Reproductive toxicity	For the active ingredient(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. For the major component(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.
Mutagenicity	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
Aspiration Hazard	Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard. No aspiration toxicity classification

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish	Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L). EC50, *Cyprinus carpio* (Carp), static test, 96 Hour, > 120 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	Material is slightly toxic to aquatic invertebrates on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L). EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 49 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	Material is very highly toxic to some aquatic vascular plant species. ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, > 5.4 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 ErC50, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, 14 d, 0.000919 mg/l NOEC, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, 14 d, 0.0000954 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 2500mg/kg bodyweight.

oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 212.2µg/bee

contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, >200µg/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, mortality, >2,500 mg/kg

Persistence and degradability

florpyrauxifen-benzyl

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 14.6 %
Exposure time: 29 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Stability in Water (1/2-life)
Hydrolysis, DT50, 913 d, pH 4, Half-life Temperature 25 °C
Hydrolysis, DT50, 111 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C
Hydrolysis, DT50, 1.3 d, pH 9, Half-life Temperature 25 °C

Ethylhexanol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: > 95 %
Exposure time: 5 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 68 %
Exposure time: 17 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.95 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.70 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	26-70 %
10 d	75-81 %
20 d	86-87 %

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 9.7 Hour
Method: Estimated.

Methanol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. 10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 99%
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.50 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.49 mg/mg Dichromate

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	72 %
20 d	79 %

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 8-18 d
Method: Estimated.

Balance

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.5 at 20 °C
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 356 *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish) 30 d

Ethylhexanol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.1 Measured

Methanol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.77 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): <10 Fish Measured

Balance

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Florpyrauxifen-benzyl

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 34200

Ethylhexanol

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 800 Estimated.

Methanol

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 0.44 Estimated.

Balance

No relevant data found.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods: If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

Section 14. Transport information

DOT Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Florpyrauxifen-benzyl
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Florpyrauxifen-benzyl)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

Section 15. Regulatory information

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is not a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

This product is not a hazardous chemical under 29CFR 1910.1200, and therefore is not covered by Title III of SARA.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	**CASRN**
Ethylhexanol	104-76-7

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory requirements. It is regulated as a pesticide subject to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requirements.

Section 16. Other information

Hazard Rating System
National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Instability: 0

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
C	Ceiling
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) – Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
SKIN, BEI	Absorbed via Skin, Biological Exposure Indice
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

History

Date of issue mm/dd/yyyy : 10/09/2017

Version : 1.0

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

4.3 EVALUATION OF RINSKOR (PROCELLACOR™)

NOTE: GEI Consultants, Inc. executed a confidential non-disclosure agreement with SePRO Corporation to obtain and review proprietary studies and data. SePRO is working in partnership with Dow AgroSciences to develop this technology for aquatic weed control. In the absence of peer-reviewed journal articles or other scientific literature, these studies—many of which were performed in support of EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) registration requirements—were used to prepare the evaluation of the candidate aquatic herbicide.

4.3.1 Registration Status

PROCELLACOR™ (Procellacor™) Aquatic Herbicide (active ingredient Rinskor™, or 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoro-, phenylmethyl ester; common name: florpyrauxifen-benzyl) has not yet been registered nationally by the EPA or in Washington State by the WSDA under 15.58 Revised Code of Washington (RCW). This SEIS provides technical, environmental, and other information required by Ecology to determine whether to add Procellacor™ to existing water quality NPDES permits, which will allow this herbicide to be discharged to the waters of the State as allowed under the Clean Water Act.

Procellacor™ (as the aquatic use of Rinksor)was granted Reduced Risk status by EPA under the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) Version 3 (https://www.epa.gov/pria-fees/pria-overview-and-history#pria3) in early 2016 (Denny, Breaux, 2016; also see notification letter at Attachment A) because of its promising environmental and toxicological profiles in comparison to currently registered herbicides utilized for partial treatment of hydrilla, invasive watermilfoils, and other noxious plant species. EPA concluded that the overall profile appeared more favorable when compared to the registered alternatives for the proposed use patterns for these noxious species, and that the reduction in risk pertaining to human health was the driving factor in this determination. As discussed later in the document, Procellacor™ shows excellent selectivity with few or limited impacts to native aquatic plants such as aquatic grasses, bulrush, cattail, pondweeds, naiads, and tapegrass. In its review, EPA also noted that the overall profile for the herbicide appears favorable when compared to currently registered alternative herbicides (e.g. 2,4-D, endothall, triclopyr) for this aquatic use pattern. Procellacor™ represents an alternative mode of chemical action which is more environmentally favorable than currently registered aquatic herbicides. Procellacor™ would be expected to offer improvements in IPM for control of noxious aquatic weeds. The alternative mode of action should also help to prolong the effectiveness of many aquatic herbicide solutions by offering a new rotation or combination alternative as part of herbicide resistance management strategies.

The new candidate aquatic herbicide is under expedited review from EPA under the PRIA per the Reduced Risk status designation discussed above, with an anticipated registration date of April 2017. As part of the review, EPA's OPP is also currently conducting human health and ecological risk assessments with an expected date of release in spring 2017. This SEIS document relies on information currently available at this time, much of which necessarily is limited to data provided by Dow AgroSciences and SePRO Corporation in developing and testing the herbicide. It can be revised with more updated information following the release of EPA review information as well as other peer-reviewed literature expected to be released later in 2017. Dow AgroSciences has also concurrently applied to EPA for

registration of the Rinskor active ingredient for weed control in rice paddies. The initial Procellacor™ formulation is expected to be a 300 g TGAI/L suspension concentrate. Control of hydrilla and invasive watermilfoils can be achieved at in-water spot/partial treatment rates of 10 to 50 µg a.i./L with Procellacor™, as opposed to rates of 1,000 to 5,000 µg a.i./L for endothall, 2,4-D, and triclopyr (Getsinger 2016, Beets and Netherland 2017a *in review*, Netherland et al 2017 *in prep*).

This analysis considers Procellacor™'s mode of action, efficacy, and range of in-water treatment concentrations required to achieve control across different water exchange / exposure scenarios. The review discusses results of mesocosm and other field studies conducted in partial site and whole pond treatments, described in more detail below.

To help expedite development and future adoption of the technology, SePRO has been working with numerous partners and collaborators to conduct experimental applications to confirm field efficacy on a variety of target aquatic vegetation, as well as to document non-target effects or impacts. As an unregistered product that does not have a federal experimental use permit, EPA guidelines require that field testing be limited to one acre or less of application per target pest species and that uses of water potentially affected by this application such as swimming, fishing, and irrigation be restricted. The discussion below provides a summary of the herbicides' physical properties, mammalian and ecotoxicological information, environmental fate, and other requirements for EPA registration. Most of these studies have been conducted by Dow AgroSciences and SePRO Corporation in fulfillment of EPA's OPP pesticide registration requirements under FIFRA (as represented by Heilman 2016). As noted above, few peer-reviewed publications have yet been released, although more are expected later in 2017 and beyond.

4.3.2 Description

Procellacor™ is the aquatic trade name for use of a new active ingredient (Rinskor), which is one chemistry in a novel class of herbicides known as the arylpicolinates. The primary end-use formulation anticipated for in-water application at time of registration is a 300 g active ingredient/liter suspension concentrate, but other aquatic use formulations are being considered for registration shortly after the initial EPA decision.

Aquatic herbicides are grouped by contact (controls plant shoots only) vs. systemic (controls entire plant), and by aqueous concentration and exposure time (CET) requirements. In general, contact products are quicker acting with shorter CET requirements, while systemic herbicides are slower acting with longer CET requirements. In light of this, Procellacor™ is quick-acting, has relatively short CET requirements, is systemic, and requires low application rates compared to other currently registered herbicides. Moreover, it has shown short persistence in both water and sediment relative to currently registered herbicides such as endothall, 2,4-D, and triclopyr, is species-selective, and has minimal non-target effects to both plant and animal species. Its effective chemical mode of action and high selectivity for aquatic invasive and noxious plants provides a significant impetus for its development and eventual registration. Procellacor™ has demonstrated this selective, systemic activity with relatively short CET requirements on several major aquatic weed species, including hydrilla and invasive watermilfoils. Netherland and Richardson (2016) and Richardson *et al*. (2016) investigated the sensitivity of numerous aquatic plant species to the compound, and provided verification of Procellacor™'s activity on key

invasives and greater tolerance by the majority of native aquatic plants tested to date. Additional government and university research has documented high activity and different selectivity patterns relative to possible impacts to non-target aquatic vegetation compared to other currently registered, well-documented herbicides such as triclopyr, endothall, and/or 2,4-D (Beets and Netherland 2017a *in review*, Beets and Netherland 2017b *in prep*, Haug and Richardson 2017 *in prep*).

4.3.2.1 Environmental Characteristics: Product Use and Chemistry

Procellacor™ shows excellent activity on several major US aquatic weeds including hydrilla (*H. verticillata*) and multiple problematic watermilfoils (*Myriophyllum spp.)*, including Eurasian (EWM) and hybrid Eurasian (*M. spicatum X M. sibiricum*), parrotsfeather (*M. aquaticum*), and variable-leaf milfoil (*M. heterophyllum*). Procellacor™ provides a new systemic mode of action for hydrilla control and a new class of auxin-mimic herbicide chemistry for selective management of invasive watermilfoils. It also has in-water or foliar herbicidal activity on a number of noxious emergent and floating aquatic plants such as water hyacinth and invasive floating hearts (*Nymphoides spp*.). Procellacor™ has low application rates (50 µg/L or less) for systemic activity with short CET requirements (12 – 72 hours depending on rate and target weed) allowing for spot and/or partial in-water applications. For such treatments, Procellacor™ provides selective control with several hundred times less herbicide use versus current in-water, spot treatment herbicides such as endothall (5,000 µg/L maximum use rate for dipotassium salt form) and 2,4-D (4,000 µg/L maximum use rate). Procellacor™ also appears to show high selectivity with few impacts to native aquatic plants such as aquatic grasses, bulrush, cattail, pondweeds, naiads, and tapegrass (see discussion on selectivity below).

Procellacor™ is effective in controlling hydrilla, and offers a new pattern of selectivity for removing hydrilla from mixed aquatic-plant communities. The strong activity of this new alternative mode of action supports its development for selective hydrilla control. Mesocosm studies summarized by Heilman (2016) and in preparation or under active review for peer-reviewed publication have shown that control of standing biomass of hydrilla and EWM can be achieved in two to three weeks, with high activity even on 2,4-D and triclopyr-tolerant stands of hybrid EWM (Beets and Netherland 2017a *in review*, Netherland et al. 2017 *in prep*). Multiple small-scale laboratory screening studies were conducted to support both target weed activity and regulatory consideration of potential effects of Procellacor™ on non-target aquatic vegetation. The test plant EC_{50} response (herbicide concentration having 50% effect) to static exposures of Procellacor™ was determined for 12 different plant species: the general EC_{50} range was approximately 0.11 µg/L to greater than 81 µg/L (Netherland and Richardson, 2016; Richardson *et al*., 2016). Similar small-scale comparative efficacy testing of Procellacor™ vs. 2,4-D and triclopyr on multiple invasive watermilfoils confirms orders of magnitude greater activity with Procellacor™ versus the older auxin herbicides, including activity on hybrid EWM with documented tolerance to the older herbicides (Beets and Netherland 2017b *in prep*). These findings are promising for Procellacor™, as they support significantly lower herbicide application rates combined with a favorable environmental profile, discussed in more detail below.

4.3.2.2 Environmental Mobility and Transport

Procellacor™/Rinskor is known to have low water solubility (laboratory assay of TGAI: 10 to 15 µg/L at pH 5 to 9, 20^{o}C), low volatility (vapor pressure approx. 10^{-7} mm Hg), with moderately high partition

coefficients (log K_{ow} values of approximately 5.4 to 5.5), which describe an environmental profile of low solubility and relatively high affinity for sorption to organic substrates.

The environmental fate of the herbicide in soil and water has been characterized as part of the registration package and is well understood. The parent compound is not persistent and degrades via a number of pathways including photolysis, aerobic soil degradation, aerobic aquatic degradation, and/or hydrolysis to a number of hydroxyl, benzyl-ester, and acid metabolites. In aerobic soil, Procellacor™ degrades moderately quickly, with half-lives ranging from 2.5 to 34 days, with an average of 15 days. Anaerobic soil metabolism studies also show relatively rapid degradation rates, with half-lives ranging from 7 to 15 days, and an average of 9.8 days. The herbicide is short-lived, with half-lives ranging from 4 to 6 days and 2 days, respectively, in aerobic and anaerobic aquatic environments, and in total water-sediment systems such as mesocosms. These half-lives are consistently rapid compared to other currently registered herbicides such as 2,4-D, triclopyr, and endothall. Degradation in surface water is accelerated when exposed to sunlight, with a reported photolytic half- life in laboratory testing of 0.07 days.

In two outdoor aquatic dissipation studies, as summarized by Heilman (2016), the SC formulation of the herbicide was directly injected into outdoor ponds at nominal rates of 50 and 150 µg/L as the active ingredient. Water phase dissipation half-lives of 3.0 – 4.9 days were observed, which indicates that the material does not persist in the aquatic environment. With conditions similar to wetland and marsh habitat, results from another field dissipation study in rice paddies that incorporated appropriate water management practices for both wet-seeded and dry-seeded rice (also reported by Heilman 2016) resulted in aquatic-phase half-lives ranging from 0.15 to 0.79 days, and soil phase half-lives ranging from 0.0037 to 8.1 days These results do not indicate a tendency to persist in the aquatic environment. The herbicide can be classified as generally immobile based on soil log K_{oc} values in the order of 10^{-5}, and suggest that the potential for off-site transport is minimal. This is consistent with numerous observations that Procellacor™ undergoes rapid degradation in the soil and aqueous environments via a number of degradation mechanisms, summarized above.

4.3.2.3 Field Surveys and Investigations

A human health and ecological risk assessment is currently being conducted by EPA Office of Pesticide Programs. Results of this assessment are expected to be released during spring of 2017 (Denny, 2016), and these conclusions will either support or refute data already collected for Procellacor™. There are no preliminary findings to report, but based on the current understanding of available environmental fate, chemistry, toxicological, and other data, there is little to no cause for concern to human health or ecotoxicity for acute, chronic, or subchronic exposures to Procellacor™ formulations.

4.3.2.4 Bioconcentration and Bioaccumulation

A fish bioconcentration factor study and magnitude of residue studies for clam, crayfish, catfish, and bluegill support that, as anticipated from its physical chemistry and organic affinity, Procellacor™/Rinskor will temporarily bioaccumulate but is rapidly depurated and/or metabolized within freshwater organisms within 1 – 3 days after exposure to high concentrations (150 µg/L or higher). Based on these findings and the low acute and chronic toxicity to a wide variety of receptor organisms, summarized below, bioconcentration or bioaccumulation are not expected to be of concern for the

Procellacor™ aquatic use. EPA's forthcoming human health and ecological risk assessment will include exposure scenarios that will help to further clarify and refine the understanding of bioconcentration or bioaccumulation potential for Procellacor™.

4.3.2.5 Toxicological Profile

Mammalian and Human Toxicity

Extensive mammalian toxicity testing of Procellacor™ has been conducted by the proposed registrant, and results have shown little evidence of acute or chronic toxicity. Acute mammalian toxicity testing for Procellacor™ showed very low acute toxicity by oral or dermal routes (LD_{50} values greater than 5,000 mg/kg). Acute toxicity is also reported low via the inhalation route of exposure (LC_{50} value greater than 5.2 mg/L). Procellacor™ is reported not to be an irritant to eyes or skin and only demonstrated a weak dermal sensitization potential in a mouse local lymph node assay (EC_3 of 19.1%).

Absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination profiles have been developed for Procellacor™. In summary, Procellacor™ has demonstrated rapid absorption (T_{max} of 2 hours), with higher absorption rates at lower doses (36 to 42% of the administered dose), rapid hydrolysis, and rapid elimination via the feces (51 to 101%) and urine (8 to 42%) during the first 24 hours following administration to laboratory mammals. In general, the lower doses tested would be more representative of levels potentially encountered by people, mammals, or other organisms.

Based on laboratory testing, Procellacor™ is not genotoxic, and there was no treatment-related toxicity even up to the highest doses tested in the acute, short-term, two generation reproduction or developmental toxicity studies or in the acute or subchronic neurotoxicity studies. Chronic administration of the herbicide did not show any carcinogenicity potential and did not cause any adverse effects in mice, rats or dogs, at the highest doses tested. In summary, studies conducted in support of EPA registration indicate there is little or no concern for acute, short term, subchronic or chronic dietary risk to humans from Procellacor™ applications. Tests have shown no evidence of genotoxicity/carcinogenicity, immunotoxicity, neurotoxicity, subchronic or chronic toxicity, reproductive or developmental toxicity, and only showed evidence of low acute toxicity.

Several studies conducted on both mice and rats, over the course of 1-2 years have indicated no treatment-related (post-necropsy) clinical observations or gross histopathological lesions. An 18-month mouse study was conducted, and no chronic toxicity, carcinogenicity, or other adverse effects were observed, even in those male and female mice receiving the highest doses tested. A 1-year dog study is also ongoing; similar to the above mammalian toxicity tests, no treatment-related toxicity or pathology has yet been observed during this study. Reproductive, developmental, and endocrine toxicity (immunotoxicity) has also been tested, and results of all these tests showed no evidence of toxicity. Although no specific human testing has been conducted for Procellacor™, based on extensive laboratory testing on mammalian species, little to no acute or chronic toxicity would be expected in association with environmental exposures.

General Ecotoxicity

Procellacor™ has undergone extensive ecotoxicological testing and has been shown to be nearly non-toxic to birds in acute oral, dietary, and reproduction studies. Similar to the mammalian testing

summarized above, no toxicity was observed for avian, fish, or other species exposed to the herbicide in acute and long-term studies, with endpoints set at the highest concentration tested, which are well above those actually released as part of label-specified application of Procellacor™. As would be expected for an herbicide, toxicity has been observed to certain sensitive terrestrial and aquatic plants (see plant discussion below).

As noted above, the TGAI of Procellacor™ exhibits low water solubility, and in laboratory aquatic ecotoxicity studies, the highest concentration of TGAI that could be dissolved in the test water (or functional solubility) was approximately 40-60 µg/L in freshwater. The acute and/or chronic endpoints for freshwater fish and invertebrates are generally at, or above, the limit of functional solubility. Additional evaluations indicate a lack of toxicity of the aquatic end-use product (greater functional solubility than the TGAI) and metabolites up to several orders of magnitude above the typical in-water use rates of Procellacor™ (50 µg/L or less).

Fish Ecotoxicity

A variety of fish tests have been conducted in cold and warm water fish species using the TGAI as well as the end-use formulation and various metabolites. Acute toxicity results using rainbow trout (*O. mykiss*, a standard cold water fish testing species) indicated LC_{50} values of greater than 49 µg/L, and greater than 41 µg/L for fathead minnow (*P. promelas*, a standard warm water species). The pure TGAI would not be expected to be released into the environment, and comparable acute ecotoxicity testing was performed for carp using an end-use formulation for Procellacor™. Results indicate an LC_{50} value of greater than 1,900 ug/L for carp (*C. carpio*), indicating much lower acute toxicity potential. A marine toxicity test was identified, where sheepshead minnows (*C. variegatus*) were tested for acute toxicity, and a LC_{50} value of greater than 40 µg/L was produced, which is comparable to freshwater species tested for acute toxicity. This value is indicative of slight acute toxicity potential if environmental concentrations were to be present at these levels, which is unlikely. Comparable acute ecotoxicity testing using various Procellacor™ metabolites indicated LC_{50} values uniformly greater than 1,000 µg/L, indicating a minimal potential for acute toxicity from metabolites. Salmonid toxicity data also indicated no overt toxicity to juvenile rainbow trout at limit of solubility for both the TGAI and end-use formulation at the maximum application rate (40 µg/L). If fish were to occupy a plant-infested littoral zone that was treated by Procellacor™, no toxic exposure would be expected to occur, as toxicity thresholds would not be exceeded by the concentrations predicted to be allowed for use by the FIFRA label.

Fish toxicity testing, in addition to that summarized above, has been planned and is currently under way for sensitive and ESA-listed aquatic species and habitat considerations in the Pacific Northwest, as reported by Grue (2016). The emphasis for this aquatic toxicity testing is on salmonid species (Chinook salmon, bull trout, coho salmon, etc.), which are the most frequently listed and probably the most representative fish species in the Northwest under ESA. The most commonly accepted surrogate fish test species for salmonids is the coldwater salmonid rainbow trout (*O. mykiss*), but to help alleviate additional uncertainty, this additional testing will use age- and species- appropriate salmon species, and is intended to replicate pre-registration toxicity tests with trout. Test endpoints will include acute mortality, growth, and other sublethal endpoints (e.g. erratic swimming, on-bottom gilling, etc.) to evaluate more subtle toxicological effects potentially associated with Procellacor™.

This testing will screen comparable treatments to the trout testing (0, 40 and 80 µg/L Procellacor™, with the latter being well in excess of anticipated maximum labeled use rate). Testing will follow standard guidelines (ASTM, 2002; EPA, 1996) as did the earlier testing (e.g. Breaux, 2015), to ensure comparability. Results from this additional testing are expected to become available by late spring 2017, and will be useful in expanding our understanding of the toxicological properties of Procellacor™ when used in salmon-bearing waters.

Avian Toxicity

As noted above, Procellacor™ has been shown to be of low acute and chronic toxicity to birds as shown in a series of acute oral, dietary, and reproduction studies (Breaux, 2015). Little to no toxicity was observed for avian species exposed to the herbicide in both acute and longer-term chronic studies, with the highest test concentrations exceeded expected labeled rates, a common practice in laboratory toxicology. Bird testing was conducted to include standard test species including mallard duck (*A. platyrhynchos*), the passerine (songbird) species zebra finch (*T. guttata*), and bobwhite quail (*C. virginianus*). Tests involved oral administration for acute and chronic testing and reproductive studies, eggshell thinning, life cycle testing, and other endpoints. In summary, acute oral testing using bobwhite quail and zebra finch yielded LD_{50} values of greater than 2,250 mg/kg-day for both species. Two five-day acute dietary tests were also conducted, which both yielded LC_{50} values of greater than 5,620 mg/kg-day. Subchronic reproductive tests were also conducted for bobwhite quail and mallard ducks both yielded NOEC values of 1,000 mg/kg in the feed. All of these results are highly indicative of little to no toxicity to each of the avian species tested.

No amphibian or reptile toxicity testing was required by EPA Office of Pesticide Programs registration requirements, or conducted as part of the testing regimen for Procellacor™. EPA guidelines generally assert that avian testing is an adequate surrogate for amphibian or reptile testing, and invertebrate and mammalian test results are available as well to support projection of minimal toxicity of Procellacor™ to amphibians or reptiles.

Invertebrate Ecotoxicity

Acute and chronic testing of Procellacor™ with honey bees, the only insect species tested, has indicated no evidence of ecotoxicity to this species (Breaux, 2015). Concerning aquatic invertebrates, acute testing was performed for both the daphnid *D. magna* and the midge *Chironomus* sp. Tests were conducted using both the TGAI and end-use formulation for Procellacor™, as well as various metabolites. Acute toxicity results for the TGAI using *D. magna* indicated LC_{50} values of greater than 62 µg/L, and greater than 60 µg/L for *Chironomus.* This is generally consistent with acute toxicity testing conducted for the freshwater amphipod *Gammarus* sp., for which a NOEC value of 42 µg/L was developed. These results are indicative of little to no acute toxicity to these species. Comparable acute ecotoxicity testing was performed for *D. magna* using a Procellacor™ end-use formulation, and results indicated an LC_{50} value of greater than 80,000 µg/L, also indicating negligible acute toxicity potential. Acute ecotoxicity testing using various metabolites of the herbicide indicated LC_{50} values uniformly greater than 980 µg/L, with most values exceeding 10,000 µg/L, indicating little to no potential for acute toxicity for the metabolites.

Life cycle testing was also completed for a freshwater (*D. magna*) for both the TGAI and metabolites, and results showed a Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Concentration (LOAEC) and an NOAEC of 38

µg/L (both endpoints) showing low toxicity potential for the TGAI in an artificial scenario of static exposure using a renewal protocol design. The spot/partial use pattern of the herbicide and instability of TGAI under natural conditions project to a lack of chronic exposure to aquatic fauna. Comparable testing with metabolites showed LOAEC/NOAEC values both exceeding 25,000 µg/L, indicating negligible levels of toxicity for metabolites. Whole sediment testing using the TGAI for a freshwater invertebrate (chironomid midge) was also conducted for acute (10 day) and chronic (28 day) duration. The chronic test spiked water overlying sediments to a target concentration as the means to initiate exposure. Results of the whole sediment testing indicated an acute 10-day LOAEC of 10.5 mg ai/kg sediment and 28-day NOEC level of 78.5 µg/L (overlying water target concentration), which would generally be indicative of very low to negligible aquatic ecotoxicity.

Additionally, acute screening was recently performed by North Carolina State University (Principal Investigator: Dr. Greg Cope, cited as Buczek *et al.* 2017) on the juvenile life stage of a representative freshwater mussel (*L. siliquoidea*) with the TGAI, a primary metabolite (acid metabolite), and two TEP / formulations (the SC above and a 25 g/L EC formulation). The study showed no toxicity to juvenile mussels in any test with formulated results showing No Effect Concentrations (NOEC) that were 25 – 50 times greater than anticipated maximum application rate for the new herbicide (Cope *et al.* 2017 *in prep*).

Although the proposed registration for Procellacor™ in Washington State will be for freshwater application, it is possible that Procellacor™ would be applied near marine or estuarine habitats for weed control. Acute toxicity testing, using TGAI, conducted on the eastern oyster (*C. gigas*) produced an NOEC of greater than 24 µg ai/L and a comparable NOEC value for mysid shrimp (*M. bahia*) of greater than 26 ug ai/L, both the highest rates tested due to solubility limits with assays. Comparable NOEC values developed for primary aquatic end-use formulation were greater than 1,100 and 1,350 µg/L as formulated product (>289 and >362 µg/L as active ingredient), respectively, for the oyster and shrimp.

Marine invertebrate life cycle testing was conducted using the TGAI on a mysid shrimp) and a chronic NOAEC of 7.8 µg/L (LOAEC of 13 µg/L) was developed, which is potentially indicative of chronic toxicity to marine or estuarine invertebrates if these sustained concentrations were attained in environmental settings. Acute NOECs for oyster and mysids tested with the TGAI were set at the highest mean measured rate of tested material. There were no adverse effects noted in those studies. There are potential unknowns with possible effects with acute exposures to concentrations greater than 24-26 µg/L, but range finding-finding toxicity testing demonstrated that this range of concentrations were the highest limits to maintain solubility of TGAI in the assays.

In practice, due to rapid degradation of the TGAI in the field, rapid dilution from spot applications (main use pattern), and not labelling for estuarine and marine sites will mitigate any chance of acute exposures to marine invertebrates above the range of mid-20 µg/L. Chronic toxicity results for mysid shrimp do suggest possible chronic effects at 7.8 µg/L, with extended exposures to the TGAI. Again, however, the use pattern is not intended for estuarine/marine application with the initial labelling. The use pattern in freshwater is spot/partial treatments with negligible chance of sustained TGAI concentrations migrating downstream to estuarine habitat even if the freshwater site was in close proximity to an estuarine area. In general, the labeled freshwater use for spot/partial applications (high dilution potential) to control noxious freshwater aquatic plants and the rapid degradation of the TGAI

suggest minimal risk to marine and estuarine invertebrates following application to a nearby freshwater site. Metabolite testing with marine species yielded NOECs of greater than 25,000 µg/L, indicating negligible toxicity.

Data Gaps

No data gaps have been identified for the basic environmental profile, including environmental fate, product chemistry, toxicology and ecotoxicology, and field studies required by EPA for pesticide registration. However, a number of recent trials are currently in review (e.g., Beets and Netherland 2017a) or in preparation for publication (e.g. Beets and Netherland, 2017b, Netherland *et al.* 2017, Haug *et al.* 2017). These, along with the continued use of Procellacor™ under a variety of plant management scenarios, will add valuable information that can be incorporated into the product labels, improved treatment profiles and potentially required mitigation measures.

4.3.3 Environmental and Human Health Impacts

4.3.3.1 Earth

Soil and Sediments

Procellacor™ has moderately high measured K_{ow} and K_{oc} partition coefficients, with log K_{ow} and K_{oc} values of approximately 5.4 to 5.5, or about 10^{-5}, which supports low solubility and demonstrates a relatively high affinity for sorption to organically enriched substrates such as soils or sediments. However, as noted above, in aerobic soil Procellacor™ degrades quickly, with half-lives ranging from 2.5 to 34 days, with an average of 15 days. Anaerobic soil metabolism studies are similar, showing relatively rapid degradation rates with half-lives ranging from 7 to 15 days, and an average of 9.8 days. This rapid degradation in the soil and sediment environment strongly suggests low persistence in these media. Due to the low acute and chronic toxicity described below, low to negligible impacts are expected in soils and sediments adjoining Procellacor™ treatment areas. The herbicide can be classified as largely immobile based on soil log K_{oc} values in the order of 10^{-5}, and that potential for off-site transport would be minimal.

Agriculture

At anticipated use concentrations, irrigation or flooding of crops with water treated with Procellacor™ are not expected to damage crops or non-target wild plants, except under scenarios not addressed in the forthcoming EPA label.

Terrestrial Land Use

At anticipated use concentrations, water reentry or swimming in water treated with Procellacor™ is not expected to cause dermal, eye, or other irritation or toxicity to human or wildlife species.

4.3.3.2 Water

Surface Water and Runoff

Procellacor™ is known to have low water solubility (about 15 µg/L in lab testing) and the parent compound is not persistent and is known to quickly degrade via a number of well-established pathways.

As discussed above, the herbicide is short lived in aerobic and anaerobic aquatic environments in a total water-sediment system. When exposed to direct sunlight, degradation in surface water is even more accelerated, with a reported photolytic half-life as little as 0.1 days.

The two outdoor aquatic dissipation studies summarized above further support this rapid dissipation and low impact. Both studies show that when Procellacor™ was directly injected into outdoor freshwater ponds at nominal rates of 50 and 150 µg/L, very rapid water-phase dissipation half-lives (3 to 4.9 days) were observed. These characteristics strongly suggest that the potential for off-site transport or mobility is minimal. As noted above, Procellacor™ undergoes rapid degradation in both soil and aqueous-phase environments via a number of degradation mechanisms.

No use for aquatic vegetation management in marine or estuarine water using Procellacor™ will be labeled at this time in Washington State (Heilman, 2016).

No specific studies or exposure scenarios were identified where drift or runoff were specifically investigated, but the forthcoming EPA risk assessment for Procellacor™ is expected to address these scenarios. For drift, the low vapor pressure (approximately 10^{-7} mm Hg) indicates that the material is not prone to volatilize following application, thus minimizing drift potential, and the low water solubility, low acute and chronic toxicity, along with minimal potential for persistence suggest that potential hazards associated with surface water runoff would be minimal.

Groundwater and Public Water Supplies

Few studies have yet been completed for groundwater, but based on known environmental properties concerning mobility, solubility, and persistence, Procellacor™ is not expected to be associated with potential environmental impacts or problems in groundwater.

In laboratory aquatic ecotoxicity studies, the highest concentration of TGAI that could be dissolved in the test water (or functional solubility) was approximately 40-60 µg/L in freshwater and 20-40 µg/L in saltwater. This is due to the low water solubility of the active ingredient and limits the range for which these toxicity tests can be conducted. This finding suggests that the water chemistry of Procellacor™ would limit potential environmental impacts to groundwater or surface water.

Impacts to public water supplies are expected to be low to negligible based on the low solubility, low persistence, and low acute and chronic toxicity of Procellacor™. Section 4.3.4 discusses possible measures or best management practices (BMPs) that could be used to further reduce potential impacts to public water supplies. The Ecology permit has mitigation that requires permittees to obtain an approval letter for this treatment prior to obtaining coverage under the permit.

4.3.3.3 Wetlands

The habitat and aquatic structure found in rice paddies is similar to those in a wetland and marsh environments, making the studies reported by Heilman (2016a) and Netherland and Richardson (2016) important tools for this analysis. The wetland and marsh study, discussed above in Section 4.3.2.2., incorporated appropriate water management practices for both wet-seeded and dry-seeded rice, and reported rapid aquatic-phase half-lives ranging from 0.15 to 0.79 days, and soil phase half-lives were also rapid, ranging from less than 0.01 to 8.1 days.

4.3.3.4 Plants

Algae

Limited ecotoxicity testing using a growth endpoint was conducted for two species of freshwater algae, including a diatom and green algae. These tests showed EC_{50} values using the TGAI of greater than 40 and 34 µg/L, respectively (solubility limit of assays). These results indicate that Procellacor™ is generally not toxic to green algae, freshwater diatoms, or blue-green algae at the anticipated label rate. Metabolite testing showed little toxicity to these algae, with no EC_{50} value less than 450 µg/L. Comparable growth testing was also conducted using the end-use formulation for aquatic algal plant growth, and results showed an EC_{50} greater than 1,800 µg/L (480 µg/L as active), with a NOAEC of 420 µg/L of formulation (111 µg/L as active), again showing a lack of toxicity to algae within anticipated label use rates. A comparable test of the TGAI was performed for cyanobacteria (blue-green algae), and results showed an EC_{50} of greater than 45 µg/L, with a calculated NOAEC value of 23.3 µg/L, showing little evidence of toxicity for any of these species.

Higher Plants and Crops

Procellacor™ is known to have strong herbicidal activity on key target aquatic invasive species, and testing shows that many native plants are able to tolerate Procellacor™ at exposure rates greater than what is necessary to control key target invasives. Data collection is still underway for specific toxicity to non-target plant species. Initial results of a 2016 collaborative mesocosm study conducted in Texas, for which results will be formally available later in 2017 indicate favorable selectivity by Procellacor™ of multiple invasive watermilfoils in the presence of representative submersed aquatic native plants (Netherland *et al.* 2017 *in prep*). Aquatic native plants challenged in this study included tapegrass, Illinois pondweed, American pondweed, waterweed, and water stargrass. Using aboveground biomass as a response endpoint, no significant treatment effects were observed with tapegrass or American/Illinois pondweed. Similarly, no statistically significant treatment effects were observed with stargrass, although injuries were observed at higher rates and exposures, although it was much more tolerant than the two target milfoil species. Other mesocosm studies have shown similar responses in white water lily with other non-target species including Robbins pondweed, American pondweed, and multiple bladderwort species showing little or no discernible impact. Richardson *et al*. (2016) and Haug and Richardson (2017 *in prep*) report that Procellacor™ provides a new potential for selectivity for removing hydrilla from mixed aquatic-plant communities. They recommend that further research should be conducted to further characterize observed patterns of selectivity.

4.3.3.5 Habitat

Impacts to critical habitat for aquatic plant or animal species are expected to be minimal, and may benefit critical habitat overall by supporting plant selectivity. Procellacor™ is generally of a low order or acute and chronic toxicity to plants and animals and generally does not persist in the environment. Due to its documented selectivity, Procellacor™ would allow many native non-target plants to thrive and thus enhance quality habitat. Removing noxious aquatic plants creates open spaces in the littoral zone that may be recolonized by not only native plants but other invasive plant species.

For example, when left unchecked, dense stands of unwanted weeds such as watermilfoil, parrotsfeather, hydrilla, or numerous other noxious plant species can negatively impact critical salmonid or other habitat used at all life stages, as well as habitats to a wide variety of plant and animal species, including vulnerable life stages. Stands of invasive weeds can reduce water flow and circulation, thus impeding navigation for migrant salmonids. Such stands can also provide ambush cover for predatory species such as bass, which prey on critical juvenile and other salmonid life stages. Moreover, noxious plants may outcompete native plant species, thus reducing overall biodiversity and reducing overall habitat quality. Dense stands may also be conducive to creating warmer water (through reduced circulation and dissolved oxygen sags), and could become subject to wide fluctuations in water quality (e.g. temperature, dissolved oxygen (DO)) on a diurnal/seasonal basis.

4.3.4 Mitigation

4.3.4.1 Use Restrictions

Procellacor™ should only be used for the control of aquatic plants in accordance with label specifications. No data gaps have been identified for the basic environmental profile required by EPA for pesticide registration, although continued use of Procellacor™ under a variety of plant management scenarios will add valuable information that can be incorporated into improved treatment profiles and possible mitigation measures. For potential future irrigation with Procellacor™-treated water, final EPA labeling will include guidance on appropriate water use. Such restrictions can be refined once the human health and ecological risk assessment currently being conducted by EPA are released in spring 2017. The proposed label language is expected to reflect fewer application-related restrictions than other herbicides. Lower levels of personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers will be required, which is consistent with lower use rates, lower water use restrictions, and minimal effects to crops or other non-target species.

4.3.4.2 Swimming and Skiing

Recreation activities such as swimming, water skiing and boating are expected to be unaffected by applications or treatments using Procellacor™ herbicide formulations.

4.3.4.3 Irrigation, Drinking and other Domestic Water Uses

As a mitigation measure for experimental purposes, irrigation has been and will continue to be restricted until the herbicide has dissipated. In addition, Ecology's Aquatic Plant and Algae permit provides specific mitigation measures for irrigation water and water rights. Following registration, however, no water use restrictions are anticipated for the product use label except for some forms of irrigation. Any such restrictions will be specified on the final label language in collaboration with EPA. Procellacor™ is not expected to have any restrictions for watering turf. Before irrigation use on potentially sensitive crops or other plants, the final label language is anticipated to require concentrations to be analytically verified to less than 1 µg/L. Restrictions on irrigation use on sensitive plants may alternatively or additionally include times of post-application restrictions, depending on use rates and scale/locations of application. These options are currently being reviewed with EPA.

Drinking water is not expected to be affected by Procellacor™ applications.

4.3.4.4 Fisheries and Fish Consumption

Neither fisheries nor human fish consumption are expected to be affected by application of Procellacor™ herbicides. If there is potential to impact listed salmonid species (e.g. salmon, steelhead, bull trout, etc.) Ecology would enforce a fish timing window that would be protective of those species. Guidance for such timing windows are found at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/pesticides/final_pesticide_permits/aquatic_plants/permitdocs/wdfwtiming.pdf.

4.3.4.5 Endangered Species

Data are limited for specific listed threatened or endangered species under the ESA, however, a number of carefully designed and relevant laboratory toxicity tests for endangered species are currently under way, as discussed above. These tests will increase available testing data and enhance our understanding of how to more effectively protect non-target listed and vulnerable species, with particular emphasis on ESA-listed salmonid species such as salmon species, steelhead, and bull trout.

4.3.4.6 Wetlands or Non-Target Plants

Ecology's APAM permit outlines specific restrictions on what can be treated in wetlands. For example, in identified wetlands, the APAM specifies that the permittee "may treat only *high use areas* to provide for safe *recreation* (e.g., *defined swimming corridors*) and boating (e.g., *defined navigation channels*) in *identified and/or emergent wetlands.* The permittee must also limit the treated area to protect native wetland vegetation. However, final mitigation measures and best management practices concerning potential effects to beneficial or desirable wetland plant species will be developed in conjunction with testing on higher plants, some of which may occur in wetlands.

In general, effects to wetlands are anticipated to be minimal. Toxicity to fish, invertebrates, wildlife, and non-target plants would not generally be expected, and persistence (and thus food chain effects) would also be minimal. No specific toxicity testing was required or conducted for amphibians or reptiles which are ubiquitous in wetlands, but test results from invertebrate, avian, mammalian and other test species would be expected to serve as representative surrogate species for amphibians and reptiles.

Regarding potential impacts to rare or endangered plants occurring in wetlands, Ecology uses the Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Natural Heritage Site guidelines to determine if rare plants are likely to occur in the treatment area. If rare plants may be present at the treatment site, Ecology would require a field survey, and if such plants are found mitigation would be required.

4.3.4.7 Post-treatment Monitoring

EPA, Ecology, and other agencies routinely require both short- and long-term post-treatment monitoring for the purpose of evaluating non-target effects from herbicides such as Procellacor™. For Ecology, this post-treatment monitoring would be required under the permit, and would be a permit condition requiring monitoring to determine potential non-target impacts. These requirements will be incorporated into both label and permit, as appropriate, in conjunction with pesticide registration prior to application.

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Agency of Natural Resources
Department of Environmental Conservation

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MEMORANDUM

To: Misha Cetner, Permit Analyst, Lakes & Ponds Section

Cc: Pete LaFlamme, Director, WSMD
Bethany Sargent, Manager, Monitoring and Assessment Program (MAP)
Oliver Pierson, Manager, Lakes and Ponds Program

From: Rick Levey, Environmental Scientist, MAP

Date: March 5, 2020

Subject: Aquatic Nuisance Control Permit, ProcellaCOR EC Aquatic Toxicity Review

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Aquatic Nuisance Control Permit (ANCP) applications propose use of the aquatic herbicide product ProcellaCOR EC with the active ingredient florpyrauxifen-benzyl, to help control the growth and spread of the aquatic nuisance plant Eurasian watermilfoil. ProcellaCOR EC received its full aquatic registration from EPA in February 2018 (EPA Registration #67690-80) and is registered for use in Vermont.

ProcellaCOR EC was granted Reduced Risk status by EPA under the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) because of its promising environmental and toxicological profiles in comparison to currently registered herbicides utilized for treatment of invasive watermilfoils, and other noxious plant species.

This memorandum provides a review of the proposed use of ProcellaCOR EC and the potential impact on non-target aquatic animals. The 2017 EPA Environmental Fate and Ecological Risk Assessment for florpyrauxifen-benzyl was the primary source of data reviewed. Florpyrauxifen-benzyl is practically non-toxic on an acute basis to bees, reptiles, fish, birds and mammals. Toxicity to fish and aquatic organisms was not observed, in most cases, at the highest levels tested.

Application rates of 2 - 4 Prescription Dose Units (PDUs) / per acre-foot will result in a maximum florpyrauxifen-benzyl concentration of 7.72 ppb (range 3.86 ppb – 7.72 ppb). These application rates are less than 20 percent of the maximum allowable application rate, which allows use of up to 25 PDUs per acre-foot, which corresponds to approximately 50 ppb.

ProcellaCOR EC exhibits low water solubility (~15 ppb), and in laboratory aquatic ecotoxicity studies, the highest concentration that could be dissolved in the test water was approximately 40-60 ppb. When applied directly to aquatic sites, ProcellaCOR EC is expected to dissipate quickly, with rapid photolysis (<1day) and aerobic aquatic metabolism (4-6 days) as the major routes of degradation. ProcellaCOR EC is also degraded by sunlight.

Review of ecotoxicity studies based on maximum label rate of 50 ppb, indicates parent compound and degradates show toxicity levels are well above the application rates used in aquatic environments. Therefore, the potential for acute risk to fish, invertebrates, amphibians, birds and mammals is expected to be low. Chronic toxicity of concern would be short lived due to rapid degradation in the environment, and rapid dilution from spot application use pattern.

For aquatic animals, only the parent compound was considered the stressor of concern. Available toxicity data shows that the degradates of ProcellaCOR EC are less toxic to aquatic animals than the parent compound. Acute ecotoxicity testing using various ProcellaCOR EC metabolites indicated lethal concentration (LC50) values uniformly greater than 1,000 ppb, indicating a minimal potential for acute toxicity from metabolites.

ProcellaCOR EC was not acutely toxic up to its functional limit of solubility (40 ppb) in tests on freshwater invertebrates and freshwater fish, including rainbow trout, fathead minnow and common carp. It was not chronically toxic to freshwater fish up to limit of functional solubility. The freshwater fish studies served as surrogate for aquatic-phase amphibians. Chronic toxicity to freshwater invertebrates was accomplished with 21-day chronic test performed on *Daphnia magna*, the most sensitive endpoint from testing was a No Observable Adverse Effect Concentration (NOAEC) of 38.5 ppb.

Toxicity testing with juvenile rainbow trout indicated no toxicity at limit of solubility application rate (40 ppb). If fish were to occupy a plant-infested littoral zone that was treated by ProcellaCOR EC, no toxic exposure would be expected to occur, as toxicity thresholds would not be exceeded.

Bioaccumulation data in fish showed low bioconcentration factors and rapid depuration, suggesting extensive metabolism, and limited risk to predatory birds and mammals that may consume fish. Metabolism data for mammals also demonstrates extensive metabolism, indicating bioaccumulation is unlikely. ProcellaCOR EC is also short lived in aquatic metabolism systems (2-6 days), which further limits its potential for bioaccumulation in the environment. Acute and chronic effects on birds were studied in bobwhite quail and mallard duck, results indicated ProcellaCOR EC is practically non-toxic, with effect concentrations magnitudes of order greater than application rates.

No data gaps have been identified for the basic environmental profile of ProcellaCOR EC, including environmental fate, product chemistry, toxicology and ecotoxicology, and field studies required by EPA for pesticide registration.

Based on this review, the potential for acute and chronic risks to fish, aquatic invertebrates, amphibians and other aquatic animals is considered low. Any potential chronic toxicity of concern would be short lived due to dissipation in the environment. Acute and chronic risks are further limited by the functional solubility of the product. These findings support the conclusion that the proposed use of ProcellaCOR EC under ANCP applications at application rates of 2 – 4 PDUs / per acre-foot pose an acceptable risk to the non-target aquatic biota and environment.

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Agency of Human Services

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Misha Cetner, Department of Environmental Conservation

FROM: Sarah Vose, State Toxicologist

SUBJECT: Aquatic Nuisance Control Permit, ProcellaCOR, EPA Registration 67690-80

DATE: April 27, 2021

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The Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) recently received an aquatic nuisance control permit application that proposes use of the aquatic herbicide product ProcellaCOR with the active ingredient florpyrauxifen-benzyl, to help control the growth and spread of the aquatic nuisance plant Eurasian watermilfoil.
Per the request of DEC, the state of Vermont Department of Health (Health) has examined the product proposed for use at Lake Fairlee in 2021 and the potential level of concern for public health that may be associated with exposure to water that has been treated with such.

The EPA label for ProcellaCOR does not include any restrictions on use of the treated water for domestic (including drinking and cooking) or recreational use. The proposed treatments at Lake Fairlee would result in a maximum florpyrauxifen-benzyl concentration of 7.72 ppb, or ~4 PDUs. The EPA label allows use of up to 25 PDUs, which corresponds to roughly 50 ppb. While EPA identified no adverse impacts in animals across the required toxicology studies, Health selected a point of departure of 300 mg/kg/day and derived a chronic oral reference dose of 3 mg/kg/day. Use of this chronic oral reference dose in Health's standard drinking water equations, assuming daily exposure to a 0-1 year old, gives a drinking water health advisory of 3,429 ppb. The drinking water health advisory for florpyrauxifen-benzyl is over 400 times higher than the highest proposed concentration in the treated areas, and over 60 times higher than the highest use amount allowed on the EPA label.

Based on a review of the confidential statement of formulation, it is reasonable to conclude that human exposure to the inert compounds contained in ProcellaCOR at the concentrations that would result under the conditions proposed by the applicants, is not likely to result in an increase in the level of concern for public health. Thus, the proposed treatment of Lake Fairlee with ProcellaCOR is expected to result in negligible risk to public health, from both the active and inert compounds in ProcellaCOR.

Public notification of property owners and residents of the treated water body area as well as commercial camps and parents whose children are attending camps which use the treated water body and/or waters within one contiguous watermile of the treated water body should occur 30 days prior to application. Water body access areas as well as any nearby campgrounds should be posted for public awareness.

APPENDIX D

- **2021 Aquatic Plant Survey**
- **Lake Fairlee Association Pesticide Minimization Measures**

LAKE FAIRLEE

Aquatic Vegetation Management Program

2021 Annual Report

December 2021

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SŌLITUDE
LAKE MANAGEMENT

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Appendices

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A comprehensive Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) management program has been conducted at Lake Fairlee since 2009. Lake Fairlee is a 457-acre lake located in Fairlee, West Fairlee and Thetford, Vermont, with reported maximum and average water depths of 50 and 23 feet, respectively. Through the years, milfoil has been distributed in varying densities throughout the littoral zone. Management efforts have included Renovate (triclopyr) herbicide treatments, hand-pulling, diver assisted suction-harvesting (DASH) and benthic barrier installation.

The following report summarizes the late season comprehensive aquatic plant survey that has been performed annually to document the late-season vegetation composition within the lake and allows for quantitative comparison to survey results from prior years. Reports documenting the survey and management activity results for Lake Fairlee have been annually prepared and submitted to the Lake Fairlee Association and VT DEC.

2.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY 2010-2021

Table 1. Management activities, 2010-2021 seasons

Year	Management
2010	- 128 acres treated with Renovate OTF - Hand-pulling performed
2011	- No treatment performed - Hand-pulling performed - Installed benthic barriers in Middlebrook
2012	- No treatment performed - Hand-pulling performed
2013	- 30 acres treated with Renovate OTF
2014	- No treatment performed
2015	- 60 acres treated with Renovate OTF
2016	- No treatment performed
2017	- No treatment performed - 12 days of DASH performed
2018	- 79 acres treated with Renovate OTF
2019	- No treatment performed
2020	- No treatment performed
2021	-No treatment performed

3.0 LATE SEASON AQUATIC VEGETATION SURVEY

3.1 Methods

The late season comprehensive aquatic vegetation survey was conducted on September 23, 2021. A point-intercept survey was completed and survey methodology from past years was replicated (Appendix A). A total of 120 data points, based on an 80-meter grid throughout the littoral zone, were surveyed (Figure 1).

In addition to the point-intercept survey, a visual qualitative survey of the lake's littoral zone was also conducted. This survey helps to identify areas of EWM growth that may be outside the boundaries of the data points, while providing a more representative spatial distribution of EWM. All occurrences of EWM were marked with a GPS unit.

Recorded at each data point was the following information: aquatic plants present, dominant species, plant biomass, percent total plant cover and percent EWM cover. Water depths that were verified using a high-resolution depth finder. The plant community was assessed through visual inspection, use of a throw-rake and when necessary, with an Aqua-Vu underwater camera system. Locations where EWM plants were observed were recorded with a GPS unit. Plants were identified to genus and species level when possible. Plant cover was given a percentage rank based on the areal coverage of plants within an approximate 400 square foot area assessed at each data point. Generally, in areas with 100% cover, bottom sediments could not be seen through the vegetation; percentages less than 100% indicated the amount of bottom area covered by plant growth. The percentage of EWM was also recorded at each data point. In addition to cover percentage, a plant biomass index was assigned at each data point to document the amount of plant growth vertically through the water column. Plant biomass was estimated on a scale of 0-4, as follows:

0 No biomass; plants generally absent
1 Low biomass; plants growing only as a low layer on the sediment
2 Moderate biomass; plants protruding well into the water column but generally not reaching the water surface
3 High biomass; plants filling enough of the water column and/or covering enough of the water surface to be considered a possible recreational nuisance or habitat impairment
4 Extremely high biomass; water column filled and/or surface completely covered, obvious nuisance conditions and habitat impairment severe

Field data and the location for each data point is provided in Appendix A.

3.2 Point-Intercept Survey Results

Twenty (20) native species and one (1) invasive species were identified during the survey. This is a decrease of nine species in comparison to last year, (Table 2). Forty-four (44) of the 120 survey points did not support any aquatic vegetation growth, which is a mild decrease from 2020's forty-six non-vegetated points; however, growth was present out to depths of approximately 18 feet, which is consistent with prior years.

Average species richness was 2.6 species per data point, a decrease of 0.8 from 2020. The 2021 decrease in species richness can be attributed to the decrease in the number of species observed.

Table 2. Annual Number of Species Observed and Average Species Richness

Year	Number of Species Observed	Average Species Richness (per survey point)
2009	11	-
2010	14	1.3
2011	15	1.4
2012	16	1.7
2013	16	1.5
2014	18	1.0
2015	27	3.0
2016	22	2.8
2017	18	2.0
2018	24	3.1
2019	24	3.2
2020	30	3.4
2021	21	2.6

'-' indicates data was unavailable for that year

Observed at 47% of the survey points, *Potamogeton robbinsii* was again the most commonly encountered species in Lake Fairlee. The next most abundant species observed, in decreasing order of abundance, were: *Potamogeton amplifolius (40%), Myriophyllum spicatum (35%),* and *Vallisneria americana (31%), and Elodea (21%).* All other species were observed at equal or less than 20% FOC.

EWM has continued to increase in abundance since the last herbicide application in 2018. Eurasian watermilfoil has continued to increase by 13% since 2019. The 2018 herbicide application provided a few years of control. At most survey points, Eurasian watermilfoil was present at primarily trace to sparse abundances (trace=30, sparse=9) which indicates that some level of control is being sustained. Only 3 survey points were considered present with moderate to dense abundance of Eurasian watermilfoil (moderate=1, dense=2).

The table below highlights the species identified and their frequency of occurrence for annual surveys 2009-2021.

Table 3. Aquatic plant species frequency of occurrence and comparison, 2009-2021

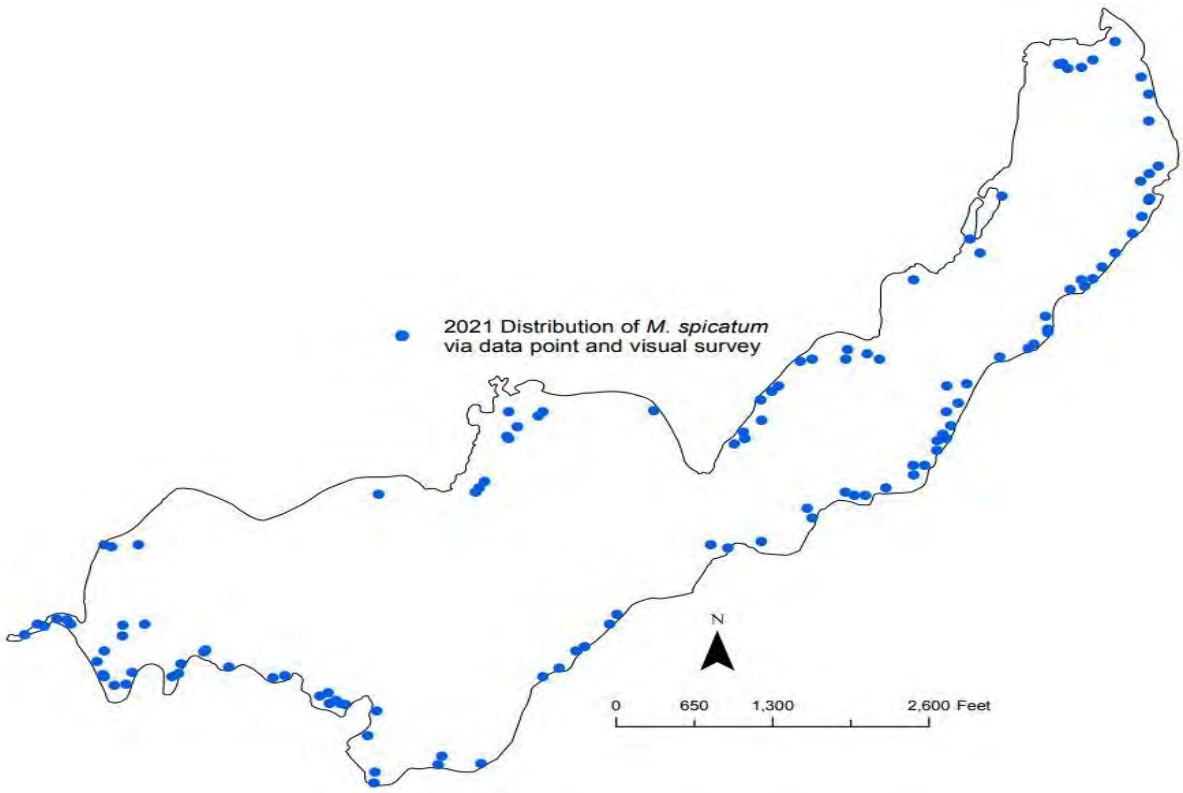
Species (Common Name / Scientific Name)	Frequency of Occurrence (%)												
	2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Water marigold *Bidens beckii*	30	18	7	8	16	13	7	19	11	24	18	19	20
Watershield *Brasenia schreberi*	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	3	1	5	6	3	6
Coontail *Ceratophyllum demersum*	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	<1	0
Spineless hornwort *Ceratophyllum echinatum*										2	2	<1	<1
Muskgrass / Stonewort *Chara / Nitella* sp.										45	18	26	9
Spikerush *Eleocharis spp.*												2	0
Common waterweed *Elodea canadensis*	23	3	11	26	22	19	12	24	18	0	0	<1	21
Pipewort *Eriocaulon* sp.										3	0	3	0
Quillwort *Isoëtes* spp.	2	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	<1	0
Water lobelia *Lobelia dortmanna*											<1	0	0
Eurasian watermilfoil *Myriophyllum spicatum*	30	0	1	20	15	29	8	39	38	4	9	22	35
Slender naiad *Najas flexilis*	0	4	5	2	4	5	4	5	3	6	17	10	2
Brittle naiad *Najas minor*											2	0	0
Yellow waterlily *Nuphar variegata*	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	7	4	3	2
White waterlily *Nymphaea odorata*	6	1	3	5	4	6	4	5	3	12	7	11	10
Large-leaf pondweed *Potamogeton amplifolius*	21	19	24	22	26	26	9	33	20	41	39	38	40
Berchtold's pondweed *Potamogeton berchtoldii*											10	0	2
Ribbon-leaf pondweed *Potamogeton epihydrus*	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thin-leaf pondweed *Potamogeton foliosus*										8	0	0	0
Grassy pondweed *Potamogeton gramineus*	0	0	1	0	2	9	3	8	2	4	8	11	4
Illinois pondweed *Potamogeton illinoensis*										2	6	3	3

Floating leaf pondweed *Potamogeton natans*	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	2	3	2
Clasping leaf pondweed *Potamogeton perfoliatus*	3	2	8	8	8	8	3	14	5	15	17	20	10
Whitestem pondweed *Potamogeton praelongus*							5	8	5	4	13	19	11
Thin-leaf pondweed *Potamogeton pusillus*	2	1	1	6	5	3	0	2	2	0	0	13	0
Robbins' pondweed *Potamogeton robbinsii*	33	25	18	18	19	28	10	43	30	45	45	44	47
Spiral pondweed *Potamogeton spirilus*							0	2	0	0	0	<1	<1
Vasey's pondweed *Potamogeton vaseyi*											8	0	0
Flat-stem pondweed *Potamogeton zosteriformis*	0	5	5	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sago pondweed *Stuckenia pectinata*											<1	<1	0
Burreed *Sparganium* sp.										1	0	3	0
Humped bladderwort *Utricularia gibba*	0	1	1	2	0	2	0.3	0	0	1	0	<1	0
Flat leaf bladderwort *Utricularia intermedia*												<1	0
Common bladderwort *Utricularia vulgaris*										3	2	<1	0
Tape-grass *Vallisneria americana*	23	26	27	30	29	31	13	35	25	30	38	41	31
Water stargrass *Zosterella dubia*				0	0	0	2	7	1	3	7	5	<1

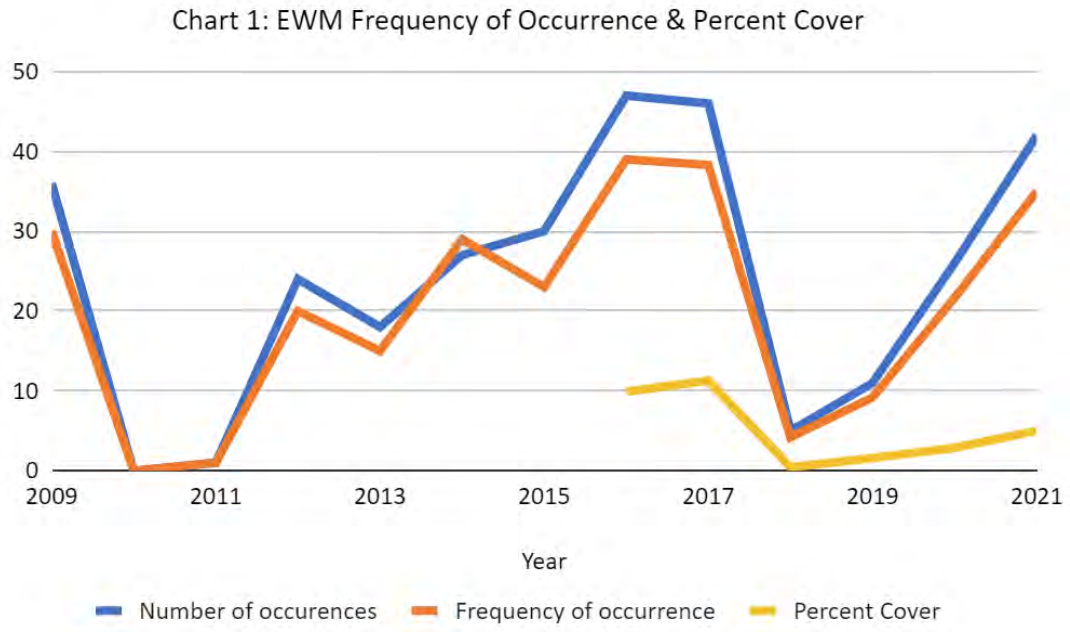
3.3 Littoral Survey Results

The qualitative visual survey of the lake was conducted to document occurrences of EWM and to create a more detailed spatial representation of the EWM distribution. The visual survey helps to identify areas of significant EWM growth that may be misrepresented or missed by the data point survey results alone. Figure 1 below depicts occurrences of EWM at data points as well as those recorded by GPS during the visual survey.

Figure 1: 2021 Late Season Eurasian Watermilfoil Distribution – Data Point & Visual Survey



As shown in Figure 1 above, the EWM distribution has expanded from last year through both the 120 pre-established survey points and the littoral area of Lake Fairlee. Chart 1 below, shows the slight increase in EWM frequency of occurrence that was observed this season. Additionally, percent cover has been added to Chart 1 to show any relationships between it and frequency of occurrence values over time. Percent cover data was not available for years prior to 2016. However, available percent cover data trends similarly to the EWM frequency of occurrence, where higher frequency years have greater percent cover. As chart 1 displays, EWM has never reached above 50% FOC, which shows that on-going management has been successful at keeping EWM controlled within the 12-years of data shown below.



4.0 Non-Chemical Control Activities

The LFA intends to continue DASH and diver hand-pulling for EWM maintenance in 2022. Additionally, educational efforts using the ramp greeter program also continued as the ramp was staffed through the season to interact, educate and monitor incoming and departing boats and trailers for any entangled plant fragments.

5.0 Summary and Discussion

The results of the survey indicate that the Renovate OTF treatment conducted in 2018 at Lake Fairlee continued to provide some control of EWM this season, but EWM is continuing to recover with a higher frequency of occurrence. Additionally, the frequency of occurrence of almost all other species were slightly higher than last year, but fewer species were observed. Regardless, the lake still supports a diverse native aquatic plant assemblage.

The EWM growth in Lake Fairlee will require management in 2022 to prevent further expansion in high-use areas of the lake. It is expected that DASH and hand-pulling efforts will effectively manage approximately half of the expected EWM distribution in 2022; however, the use of ProcellaCOR EC herbicide is recommended for 2022 while the EWM acreage remains low and manageable.

Although triclopyr has been the herbicide of choice for EWM control in Vermont for over a decade and was previously used at Lake Fairlee, ProcellaCOR EC herbicide is now believed to be a better fit for Lake Fairlee. ProcellaCOR has a significantly shorter concentration-exposure-time (CET) requirement than triclopyr, which will make it effective for the shoreline spot-treatments that Lake Fairlee typically needs. ProcellaCOR is also applied targeting in-water concentrations of less than 10 parts per billion, as opposed to the 1.5-2.0 parts per million (1500-2000 ppb) rates that are needed for triclopyr. ProcellaCOR has proven to be extremely selective for milfoil control in Vermont for up to three years now, and it should provide longer-term control of EWM than the typical ~1-2 years that have been achieved with triclopyr. All of these reasons make ProcellaCOR a better fit than triclopyr for Lake Fairlee's integrated management approach and should result in reduced herbicide treatment frequency in future years. ProcellaCOR was used at other waterbodies across Vermont in 2019-2021 and excellent results were observed post-treatment at all sites, as well as outside of many treatment areas.

Management of smaller areas of dense, nuisance and/or expanding EWM is recommended on a more frequent basis than allowing conditions to worsen lake-wide before conducting a large-scale management effort. Additionally, permits issued by Vermont DEC for the use of ProcellaCOR herbicide are now conditioned to allow for up to 40% of the littoral zone to be managed (inclusive of herbicide, DASH and bottom barriers total) in any one calendar year; this condition is expected to continue as it has effectively balanced all stakeholder concerns and successful EWM control.

6.0 Recommendations for 2022 Season

An ongoing management program will be required to maintain control of EWM growth and to prevent further spread within littoral zone areas. For the 2022 management season, we recommend the following:

- Support the recent Aquatic Nuisance Control permit application filing to utilize ProcellaCOR EC herbicide in 2022-2027
- Early summer visual inspection to reassess EWM distribution and to finalize 2022 management areas – treatment or otherwise
- Conduct ProcellaCOR herbicide treatment for areas of regrowth identified in 2021 fall survey, and any found during the early summer inspection
- Diver hand-pulling and DASH efforts to target EWM growth identified during early summer survey, outside of treatment areas
- Continued regular monitoring throughout the summer by LFA volunteers and continuation of the boat ramp greeter program
- Comprehensive late season aquatic plant survey to assess management activities' success and guide future EWM control efforts

APPENDIX A

Comprehensive Aquatic Vegetation Survey Information

Survey Points and Depths

Survey Point Biomass

Survey Point Eurasian Watermilfoil Density

2022 Eurasian Watermilfoil Management Areas

Fall 2021 Native Vegetation Distribution

Field Data Table

Survey Point and Depth (Feet)

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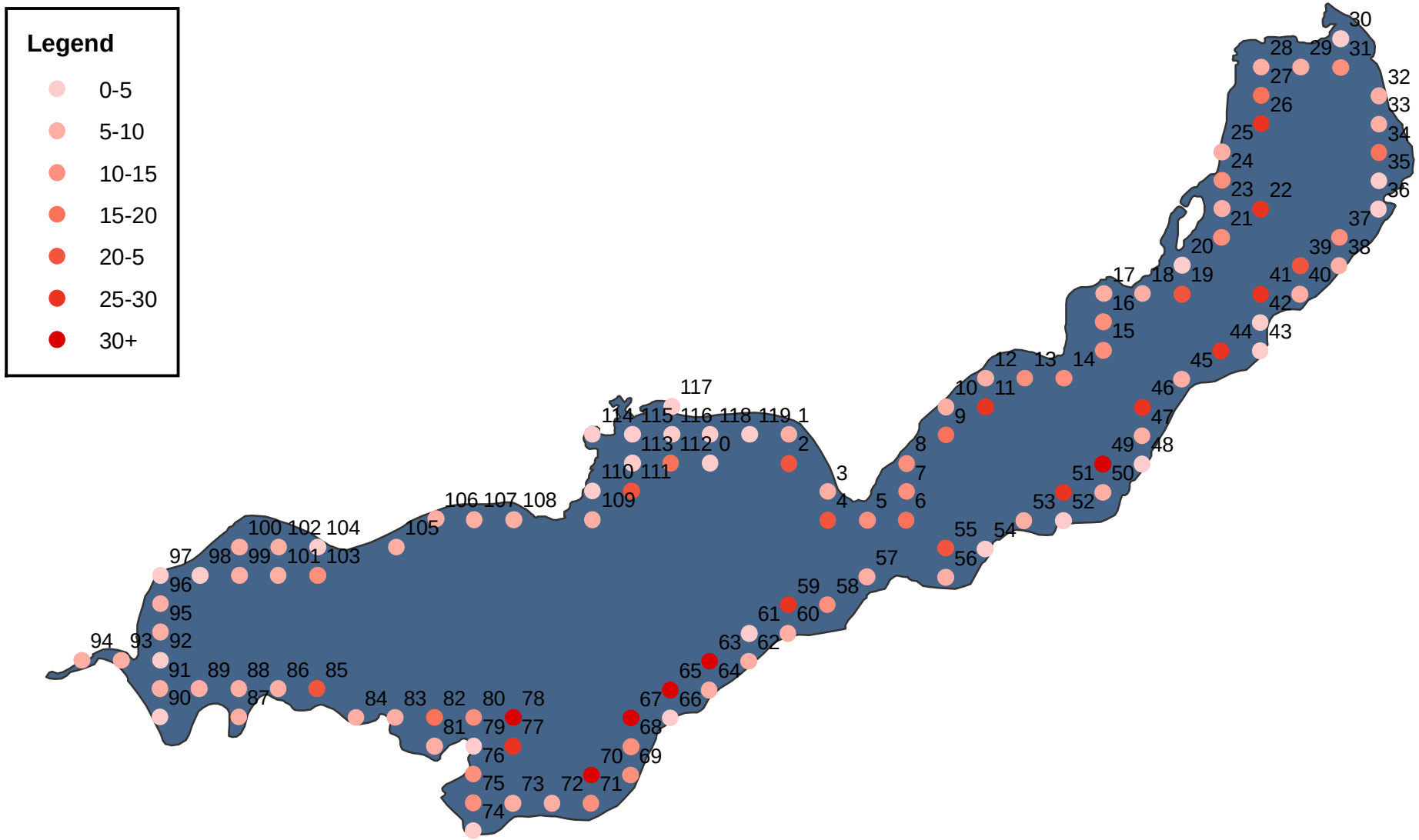

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:17,500

0 1,300 2,600 Feet

N

Map Date: 10/18/2021
Prepared by: AM
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Survey Point Biomass

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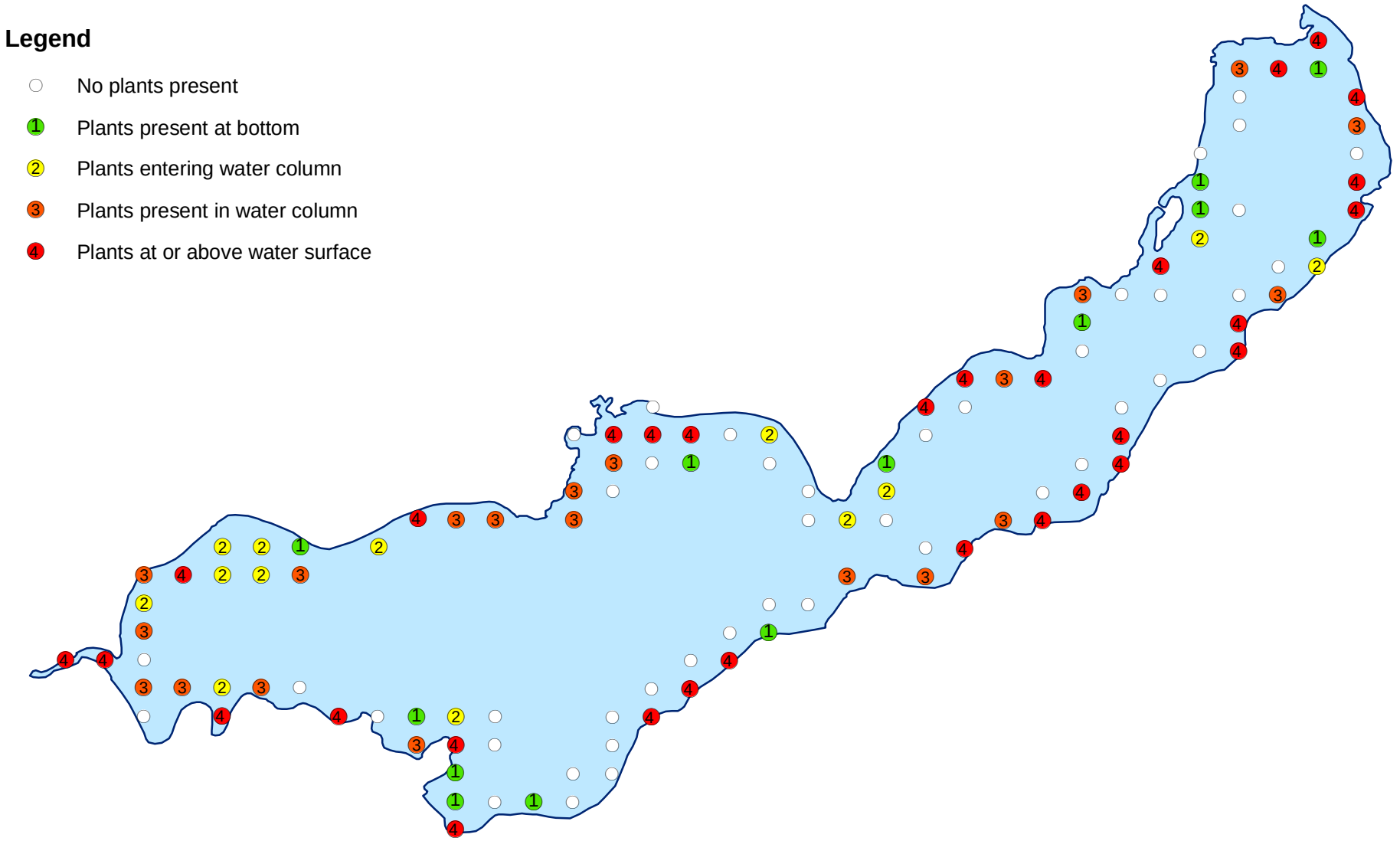

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:17,500

0 1,300 2,600 Feet

N

Map Date: 10/18/2021
Prepared by: AM
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Density of Eurasian Watermilfoil *(M. spicatum)*

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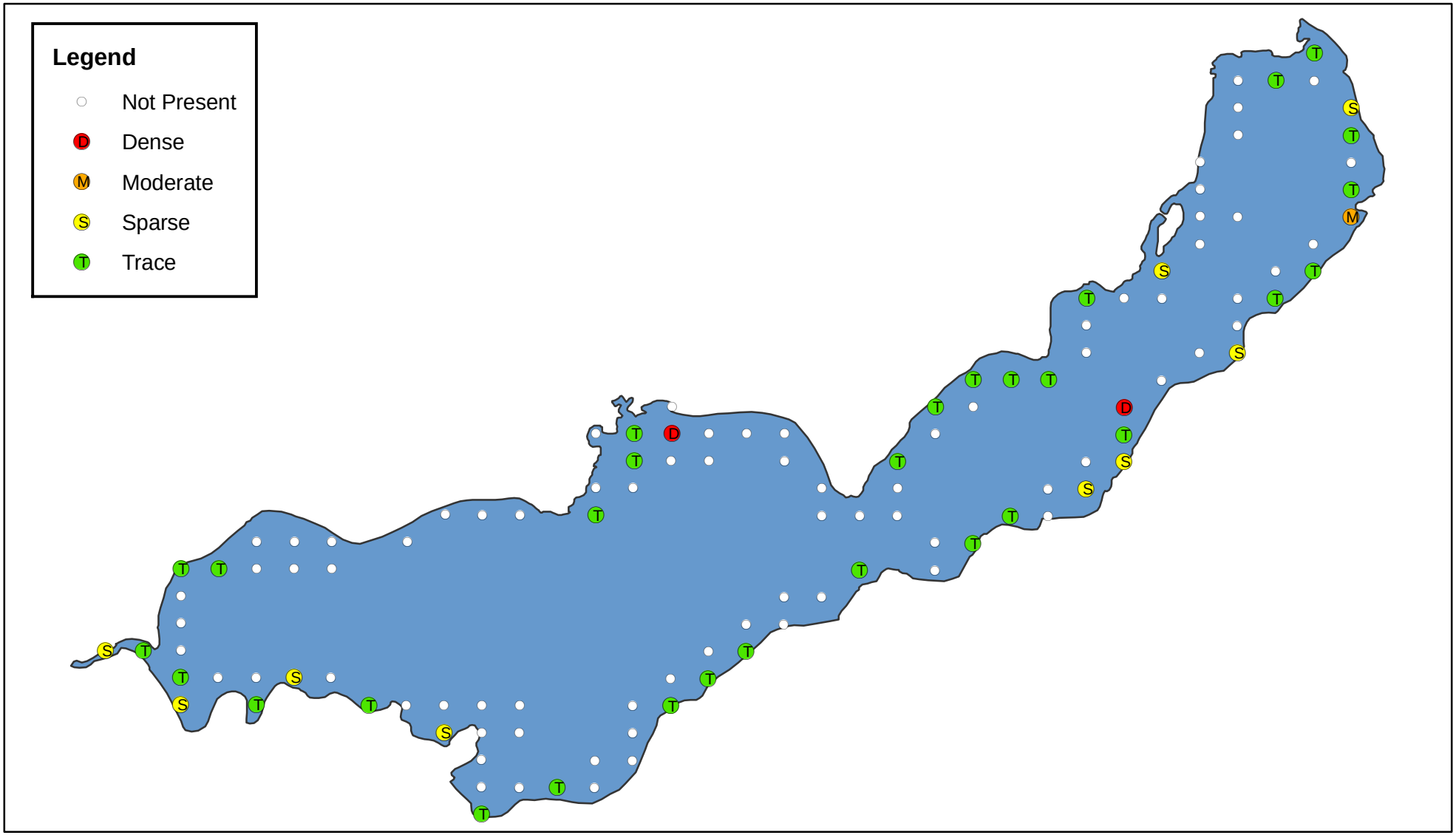

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

0 1,700 3,400 5,100
Feet
1:17,500
N

Map Date: 10/18/2021
Prepared by: AM
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Overal Cover of All Species

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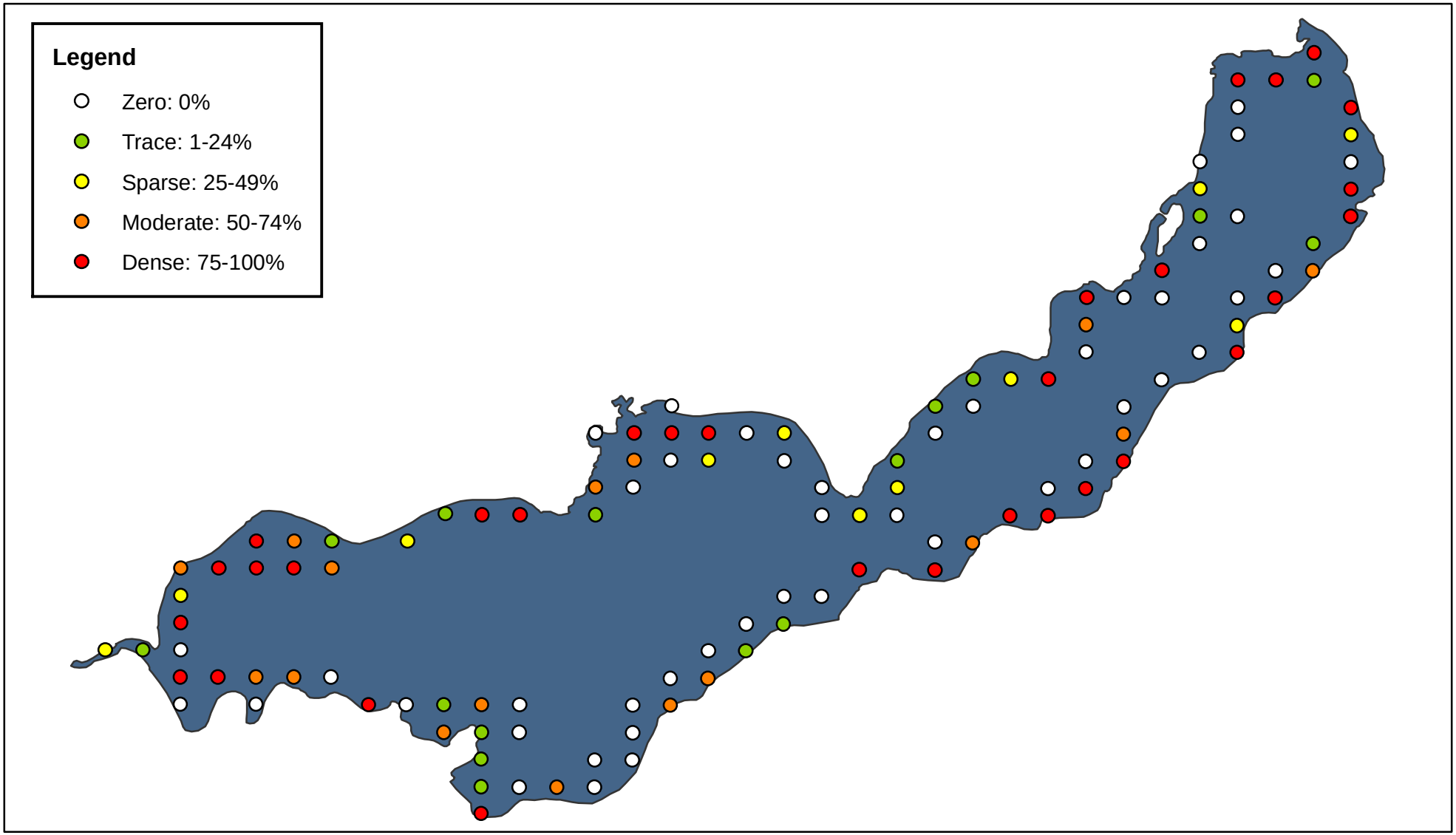

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

0 1,700 3,400 5,100
Feet

1:17,500

N

Map Date: 10/18/2021
Prepared by: AM
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Overal Cover of Eurasian Watermilfoil

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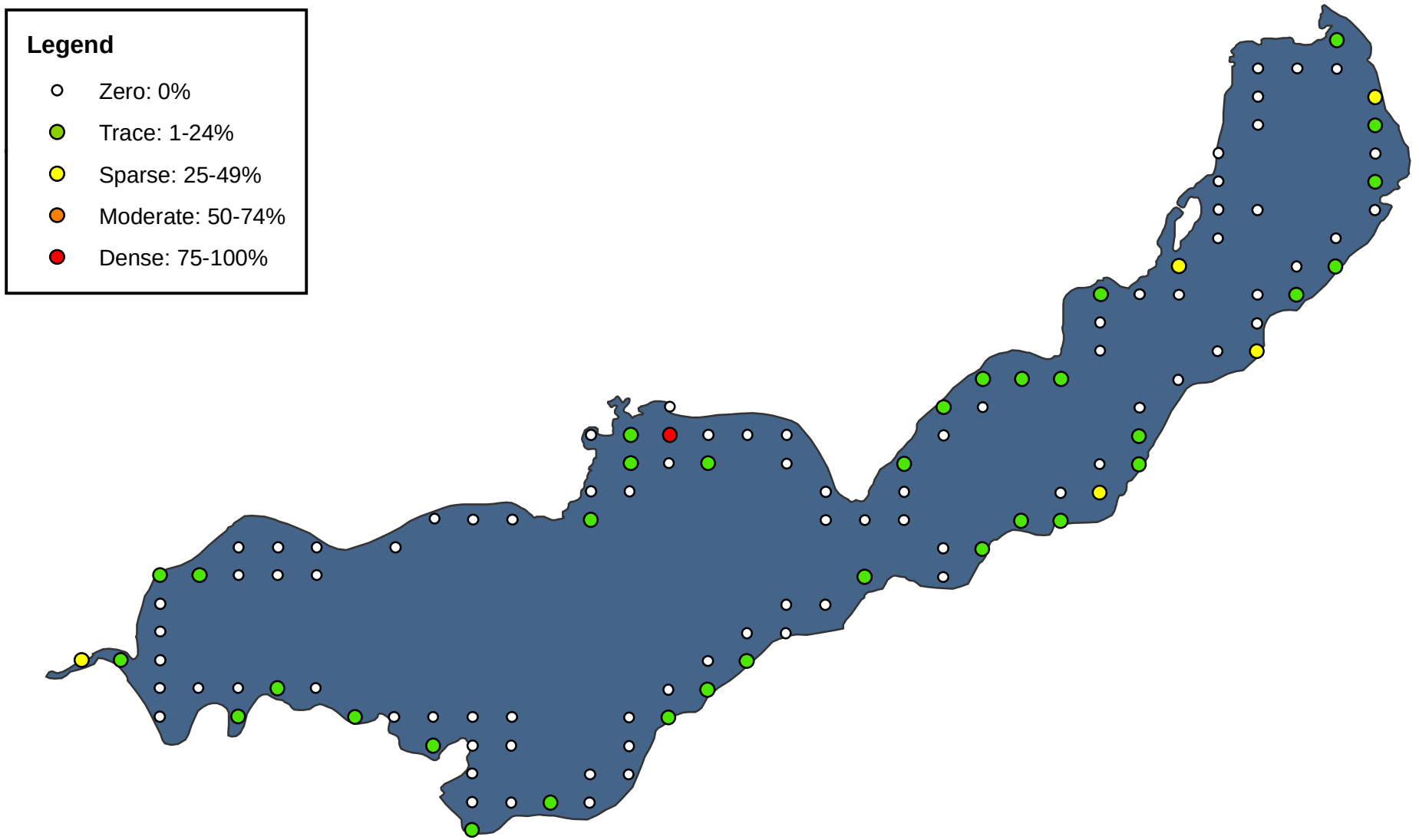

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

0 1,700 3,400 5,100
Feet

1:17,500

N

Map Date: 10/18/2021
Prepared by: AM
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Fall 2021 Native Vegetation Distribution (1 of 4)

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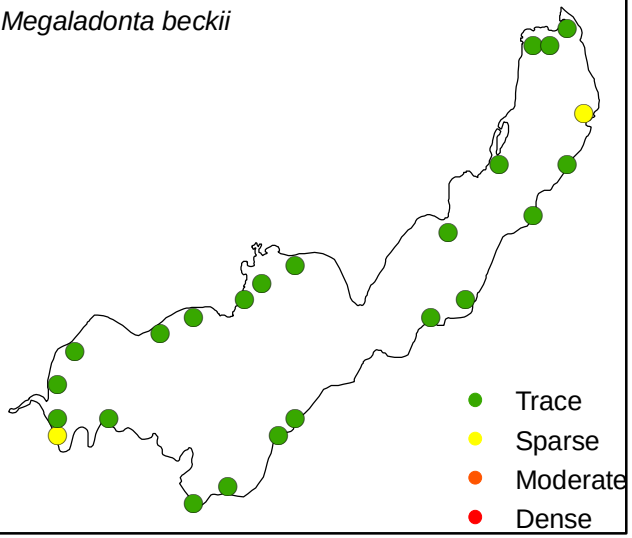
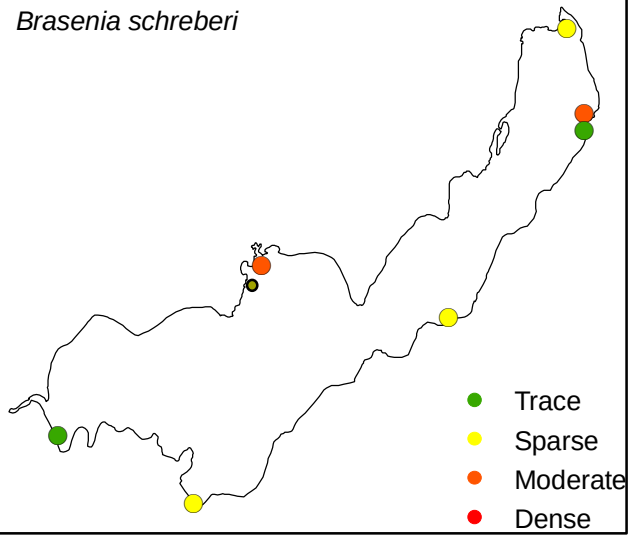
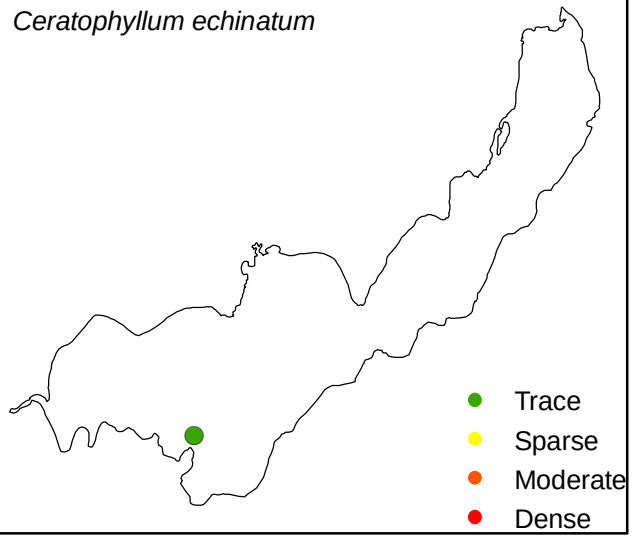
Megaladonta beckii



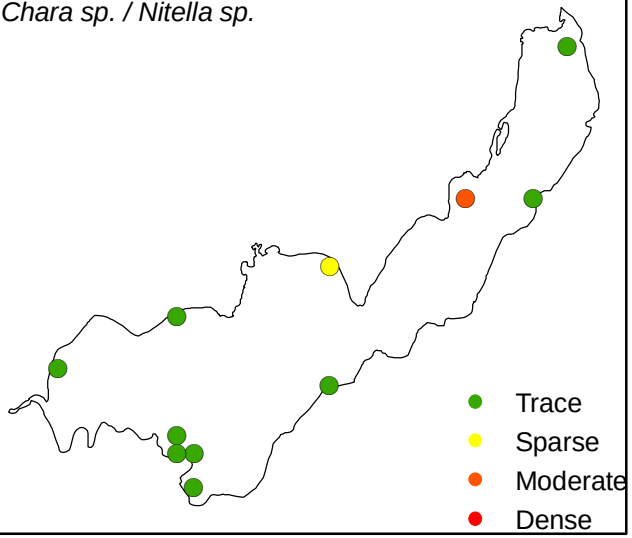
Brasenia schreberi



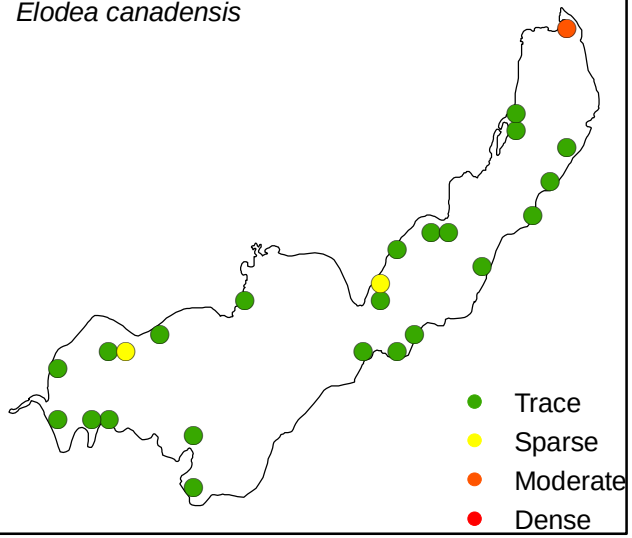
Ceratophyllum echinatum



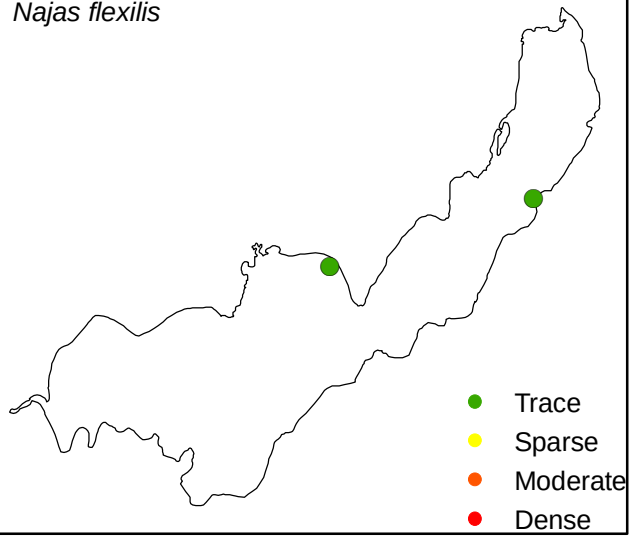
Chara sp. / Nitella sp.



Elodea canadensis



Najas flexilis



Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:38,000

0 3,600 7,200 10,800
Feet

N

Map Date: 1214/21
Prepared by: AM
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Fall 2021 Native Vegetation Distribution (2 of 4)

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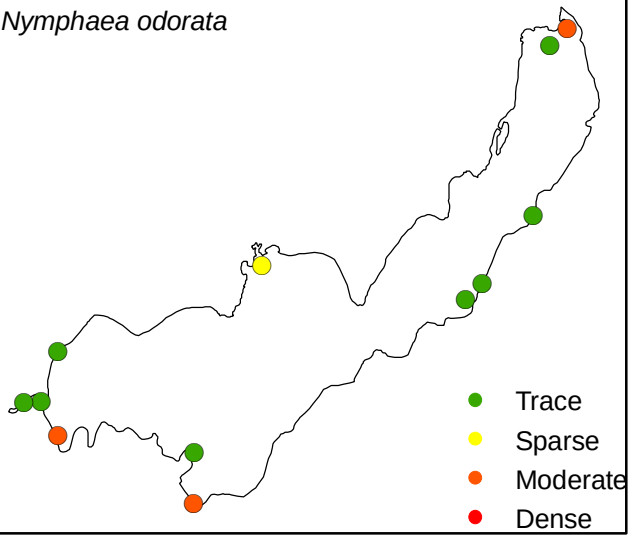
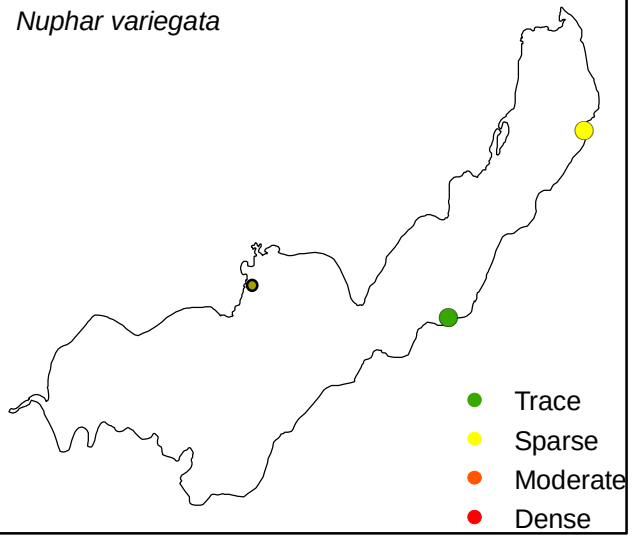
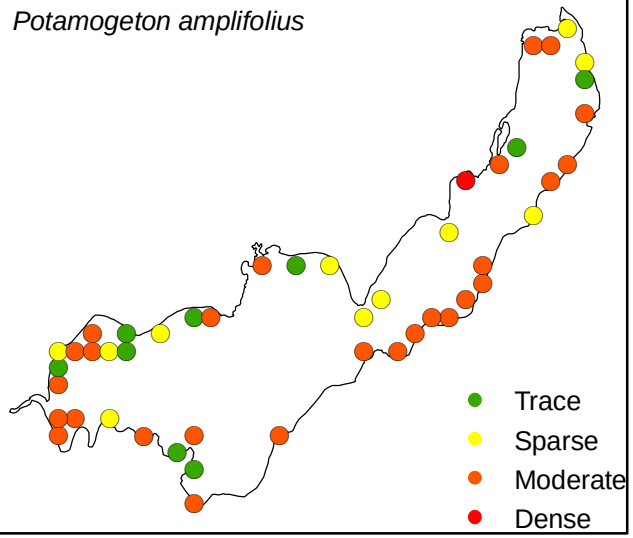
Nymphaea odorata



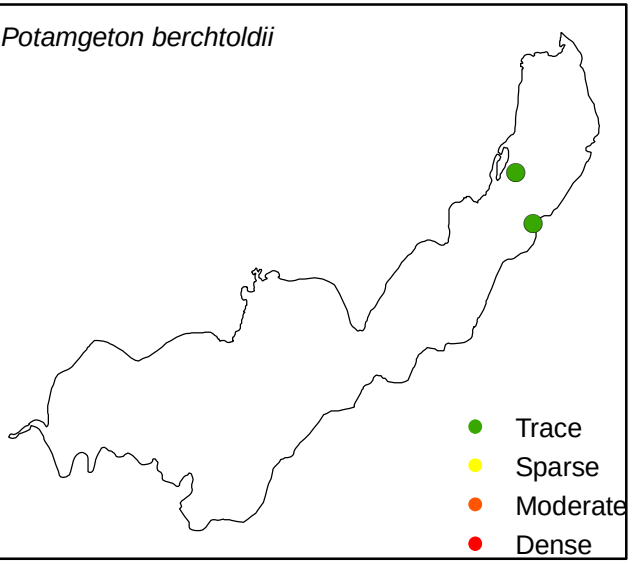
Nuphar variegata



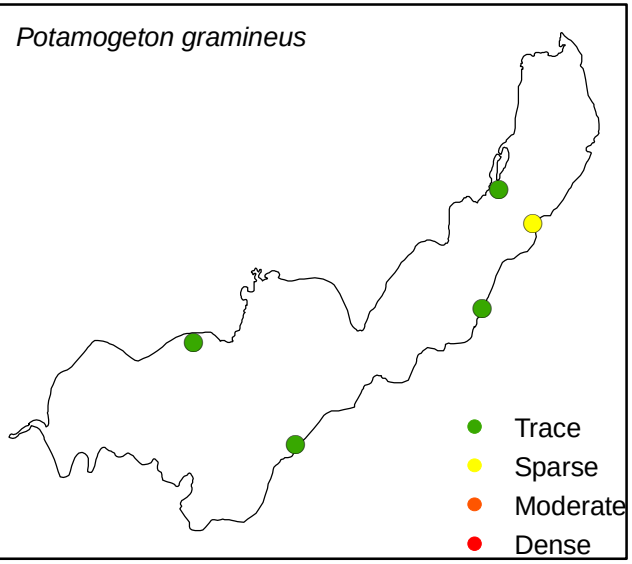
Potamogeton amplifolius



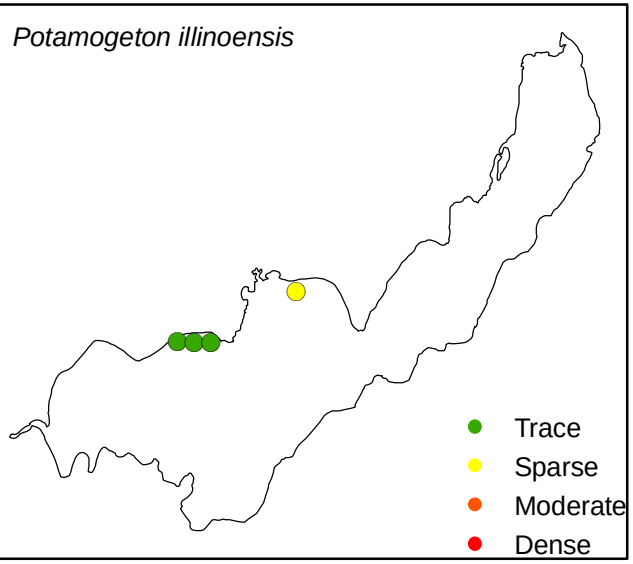
Potamgeton berchtoldii



Potamogeton gramineus



Potamogeton illinoensis



Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:38,000

0 3,600 7,200 10,800
Feet

N

Map Date: 1214/21
Prepared by: AM
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Fall 2021 Native Vegetation Distribution (3 of 4)

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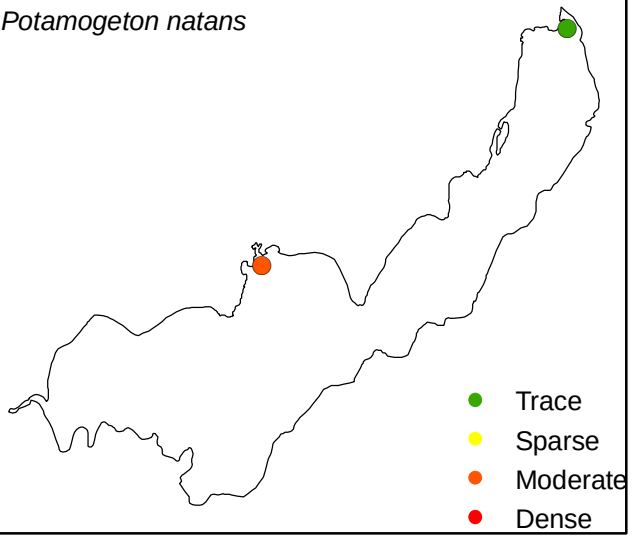
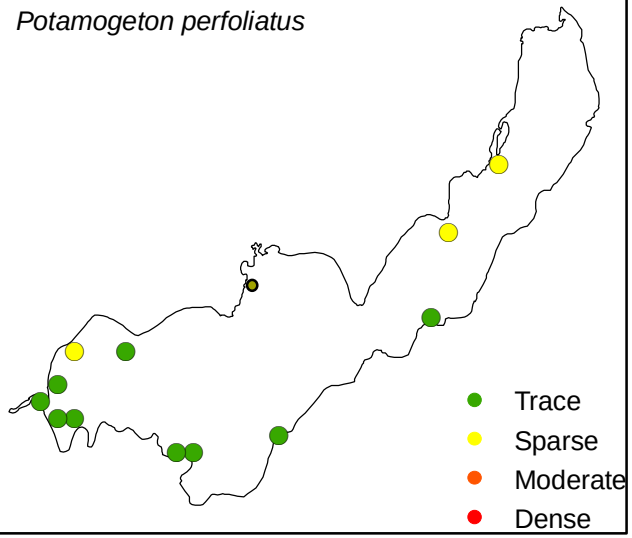
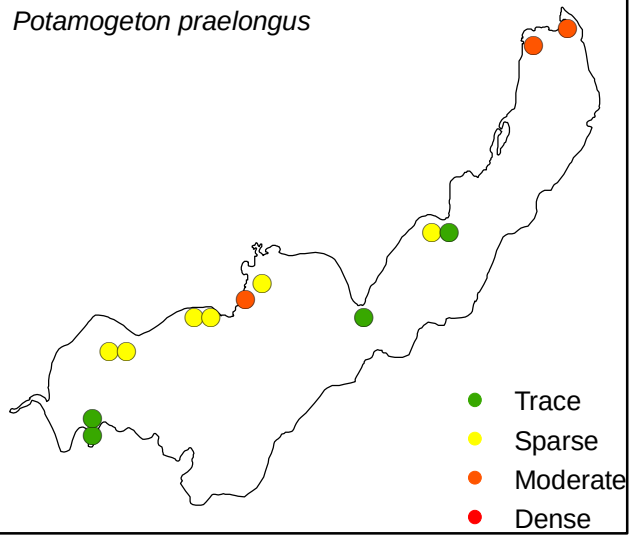
Potamogeton natans



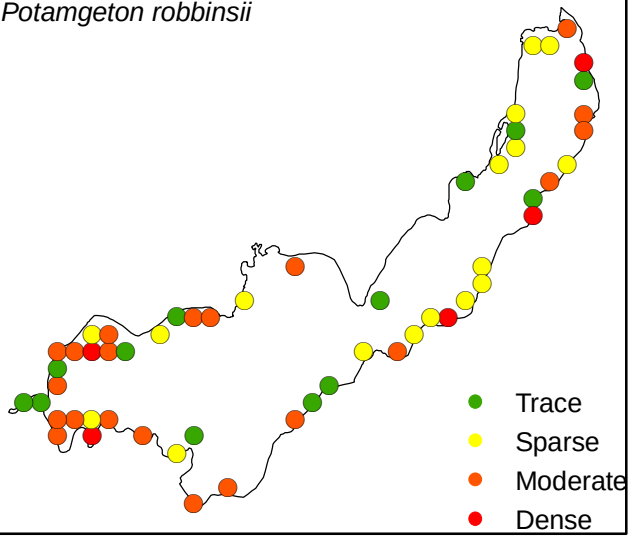
Potamogeton perfoliatus



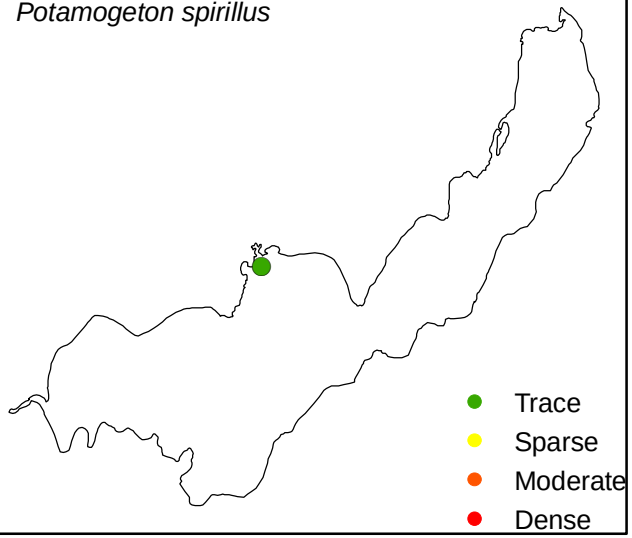
Potamogeton praelongus



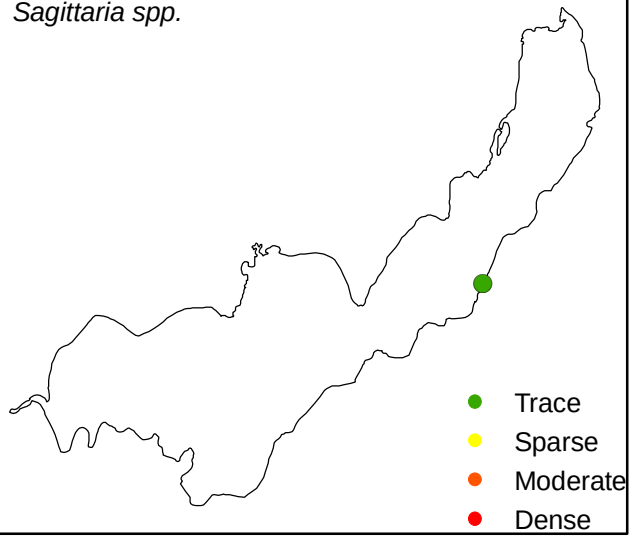
Potamgeton robbinsii



Potamogeton spirillus



Sagittaria spp.



Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:38,000

0 3,600 7,200 10,800
Feet

N

Map Date: 1214/21
Prepared by: AM
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Fall 2021 Native Vegetation Distribution (4 of 4)

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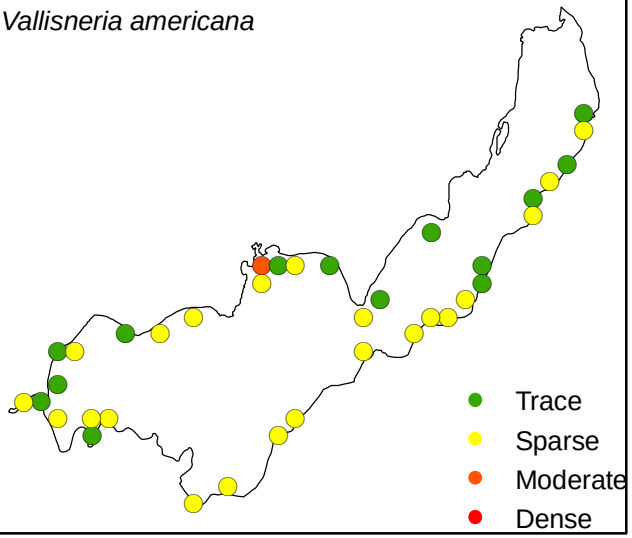
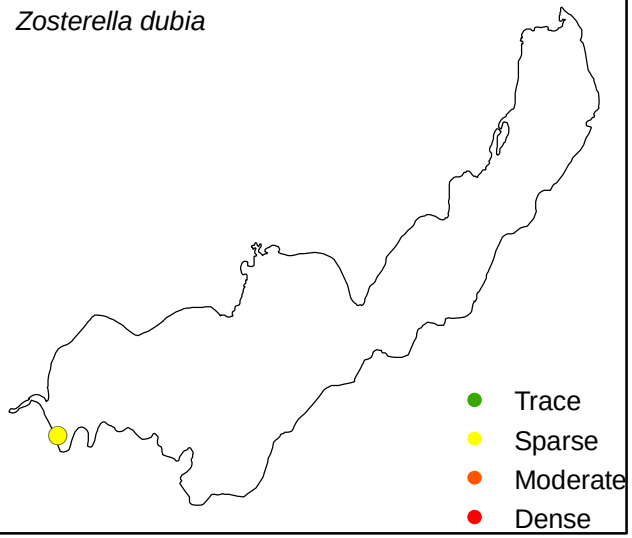
Vallisneria americana



Zosterella dubia



Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

1:38,000

0 3,600 7,200 10,800
Feet

N

Map Date: 1214/21
Prepared by: AM
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Potential 2022 Eurasian Watermilfoil Management Areas

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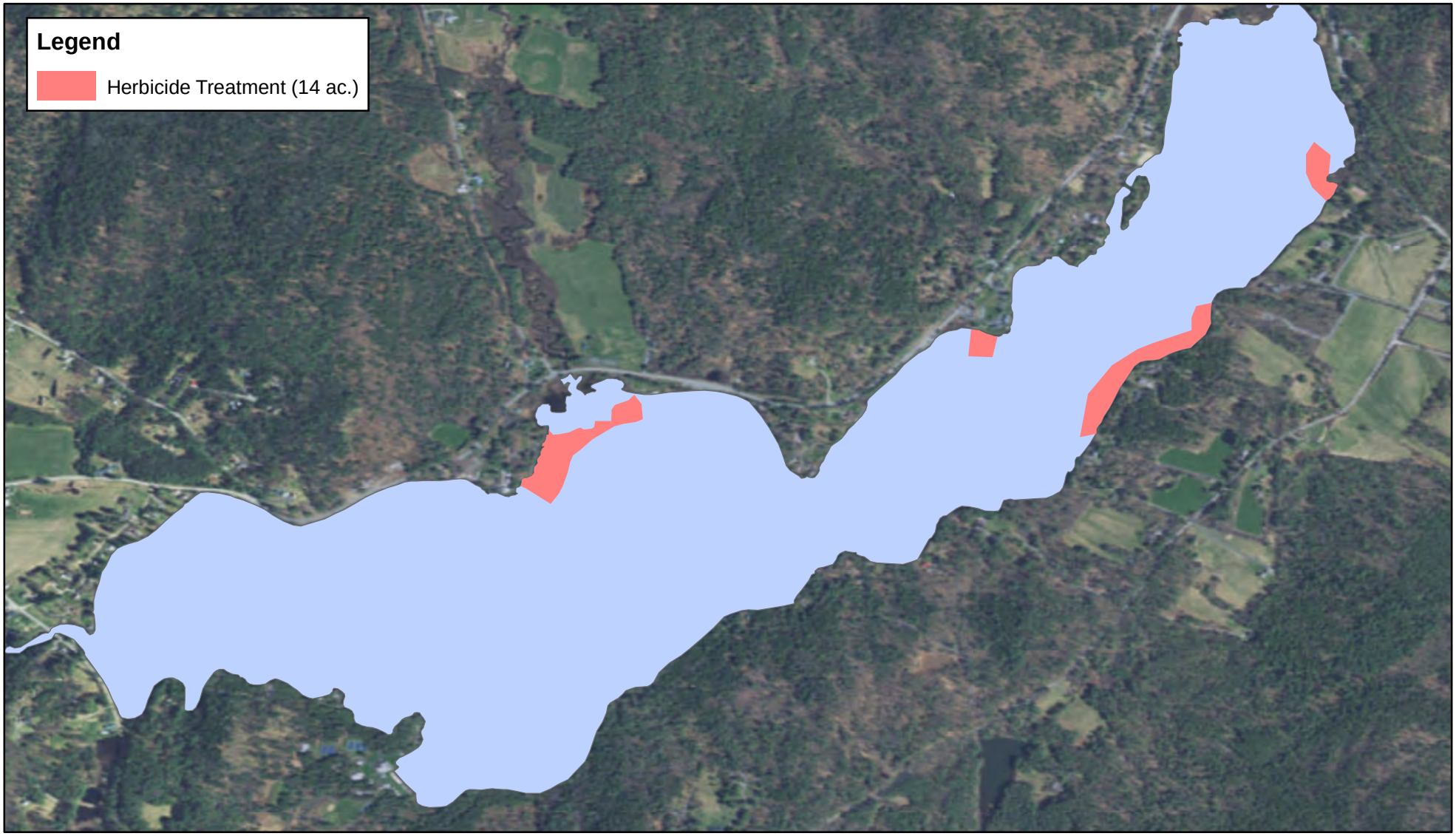

Lake Fairlee
Fairlee, Vermont
Orange County
43.8882° N, 72.2275° W

Lake Fairlee

0 1,500 3,000 4,500
Feet

1:17,000

N

Map Date: 12/14/21
Prepared by: AM
Office: Shrewsbury, MA

Survey Point	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (Feet)	Biovolume	Percent Cover All	Percent Cover EWM	Species Richness	Eurasian Watermilfoil	Slender Naiad	Watershield	White-stemmed Pondweed	Yellow Waterlily	White Waterlily	Tapegrass	Stonewort	Big-leaf Pondweed	Waterweed spp.	Clasping-leaf Pondweed	Water marigold	Robbin's Pondweed	Berchtold	Grassy Pondweed	Floating-leaf Pondweed	Arrowhead	Spiny Hornwort	Water Stargrass	Illinois Pondweed	Spiral-fruited Pondweed
1	43.89	-72.23	6	2	40	0	4		T					T	S	S												
2	43.89	-72.23	26	0	0	0	0																					
3	43.89	-72.22	7	0	0	0	0																					
4	43.89	-72.22	26	0	0	0	0																					
5	43.89	-72.22	14	2	35	0	3				T			S		S												
6	43.89	-72.22	20	0	0	0	0																					
7	43.89	-72.22	14	2	30	0	4							T		S	T			T								
8	43.89	-72.22	13	1	20	5	2	T									S											
9	43.89	-72.22	20	0	0	0	0																					
10	43.89	-72.22	10	4	15	5	2	T									T											
11	43.89	-72.22	30	0	0	0	0																					
12	43.89	-72.22	9	4	5	5	1	T																				
13	43.89	-72.22	11	3	35	5	4	T			S			T			T											
14	43.89	-72.22	11	4	80	15	6	T			T					S	T	S	T									
15	43.89	-72.22	13	0	0	0	0																					
16	43.89	-72.22	14	1	60	0	1								M													
17	43.89	-72.22	7	3	100	5	3	T								D				T								
18	43.89	-72.22	8	0	0	0	0																					
19	43.89	-72.22	23	0	0	0	0																					
20	43.89	-72.22	4	4	90	30	6	S								M		S	T	S		T						
21	43.90	-72.21	11	2	40	0	3									T				S	T							
22	43.90	-72.21	28	0	0	0	0																					

Survey Point	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (Feet)	Biovolume	Percent Cover All	Percent Cover EWM	Species Richness	Eurasian Watermilfoil	Slender Naiad	Watershield	White-stemmed Pondweed	Yellow Waterlily	White Waterlily	Tapegrass	Stonewort	Big-leaf Pondweed	Waterweed spp.	Clasping-leaf Pondweed	Water marigold	Robbin's Pondweed	Berchtold	Grassy Pondweed	Floating-leaf Pondweed	Arrowhead	Spiny Hornwort	Water Stargrass	Illinois Pondweed	Spiral-fruited Pondweed
23	43.90	-72.21	8	1	15	0	2										T			T								
24	43.90	-72.21	11	1	30	0	2										T			S								
25	43.90	-72.21	7	0	0	0	0																					
26	43.90	-72.21	30	0	0	0	0																					
27	43.90	-72.21	18	0	0	0	0																					
28	43.90	-72.21	8	3	100	0	4				M					M			T	S								
29	43.90	-72.21	9	4	100	0	5	T					T			M			T	S								
30	43.90	-72.21	2	4	100	20	9	T		S	M		M			S	M		T	M			T					
31	43.90	-72.21	13	1	10	0	1								T													
32	43.90	-72.21	8	4	80	25	3	S								S				D								
33	43.90	-72.21	10	3	25	5	3	T								T				T								
34	43.90	-72.21	19	0	0	0	0																					
35	43.90	-72.21	4	4	100	5	6	T		M				T		M			S	M								
36	43.90	-72.21	4	4	100		5	M		T		S		S						M								
37	43.90	-72.21	16	1	10	0	1										T											
38	43.89	-72.21	9	2	70	15	5	T						T		M			T	S								
39	43.89	-72.21	26	0	0	0	0																					
40	43.89	-72.21	10	3	90	10	5	T						S		M	T			M								
41	43.89	-72.21	28	0	0	0	0																					
42	43.89	-72.21	3	4	25	0	6		T					T	T					T	T	S						
43	43.89	-72.21	5	4	100	25	7	S					T	S		S	T		T	D								
44	43.89	-72.21	30	0	0	0	0																					

Survey Point	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (Feet)	Biovolume	Percent Cover All	Percent Cover EWM	Species Richness	Eurasian Watermilfoil	Slender Naiad	Watershield	White-stemmed Pondweed	Yellow Waterlily	White Waterlily	Tapegrass	Stonewort	Big-leaf Pondweed	Waterweed spp.	Clasping-leaf Pondweed	Water marigold	Robbin's Pondweed	Berchtold	Grassy Pondweed	Floating-leaf Pondweed	Arrowhead	Spiny Hornwort	Water Stargrass	Illinois Pondweed	Spiral-fruited Pondweed
45	43.89	-72.22	10	0	0	0	0																					
46	43.89	-72.22	30	0	0	0	1	D																				
47	43.89	-72.22	8	4	70	10	5	T						T		M	T			S								
48	43.89	-72.22	5	4	90	20	7	S					T	T		M				S		T		T				
49	43.89	-72.22	35	0	0	0	0																					
50	43.89	-72.22	6	4	100	40	6	S					T	S		M			T	S								
51	43.89	-72.22	30	0	0	0	0																					
52	43.89	-72.22	3	4	90	10	5			S		T		S		M				D								
53	43.89	-72.22	6	3	90	5	6	T						S		M		T	T	S								
54	43.89	-72.22	3	4	65	5	5	T						S		M	T			S								
55	43.89	-72.22	24	0	0	0	0																					
56	43.89	-72.22	7	3	100	0	3									M	T			M								
57	43.89	-72.22	6	3	80	10	5	T						S		M	T			S								
58	43.89	-72.22	14	0	0	0	0																					
59	43.89	-72.23	32	0	0	0	0																					
60	43.88	-72.23	9	1	20	0	2								T					T								
61	43.88	-72.23	0	0	0	0	0																					
62	43.88	-72.23	7	4	20	10	2	T												T								
63	43.88	-72.23	35	0	0	0	0																					
64	43.88	-72.23	6	4	65	15	5	T						S					T	M		T						
65	43.88	-72.23	36	0	0	0	0																					
66	43.88	-72.23	5	4	55	5	5	T						S		M		T	T									

Survey Point	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (Feet)	Biovolume	Percent Cover All	Percent Cover EWM	Species Richness	Eurasian Watermilfoil	Slender Naiad	Watershield	White-stemmed Pondweed	Yellow Waterlily	White Waterlily	Tapegrass	Stonewort	Big-leaf Pondweed	Waterweed spp.	Clasping-leaf Pondweed	Water marigold	Robbin's Pondweed	Berchtold	Grassy Pondweed	Floating-leaf Pondweed	Arrowhead	Spiny Hornwort	Water Stargrass	Illinois Pondweed	Spiral-fruited Pondweed
67	43.88	-72.23	34	0	0	0	0																					
68	43.88	-72.23	11	0	0	0	0																					
69	43.88	-72.23	13	0	0	0	0																					
70	43.88	-72.23	38	0	0	0	0																					
71	43.88	-72.23	16	0	0	0	0																					
72	43.88	-72.23	8	1	70	5	4	T						S					T	M								
73	43.88	-72.23	9	0	0	0	0																					
74	43.88	-72.23	3	4	85	10	7	T		S			M	S		M			T	M								
75	43.88	-72.23	12	1	15	0	2								T		T											
76	43.88	-72.23	11	1	10	0	1									T												
77	43.88	-72.23	31	0	0	0	0																					
78	43.88	-72.23	34	0	0	0	0																					
79	43.88	-72.23	5	4	10	0	3						T		T			T										
80	43.88	-72.23	13	2	50	0	4									M	T			T					T			
81	43.88	-72.24	8	3	55	20	5	S							T	T		T		S								
82	43.88	-72.24	17	1	15	0	1								T													
83	43.88	-72.24	6	0	0	0	0																					
84	43.88	-72.24	6	4	85	15	3	T								M				M								
85	43.88	-72.24	22	0	0	0	0																					
86	43.88	-72.24	8	3	60	20	6	S						S		S	T		T	M								
87	43.88	-72.24	6	4	90	20	4	T			T			T						D								
88	43.88	-72.24	9	2	60	0	4				T			S			T			S								

Survey Point	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (Feet)	Biovolume	Percent Cover All	Percent Cover EWM	Species Richness	Eurasian Watermilfoil	Slender Naiad	Watershield	White-stemmed Pondweed	Yellow Waterlily	White Waterlily	Tapegrass	Stonewort	Big-leaf Pondweed	Waterweed spp.	Clasping-leaf Pondweed	Water marigold	Robbin's Pondweed	Berchtold	Grassy Pondweed	Floating-leaf Pondweed	Arrowhead	Spiny Hornwort	Water Stargrass	Illinois Pondweed	Spiral-fruited Pondweed
89	43.88	-72.24	7	3	80	0	3									M		T		M								
90	43.88	-72.24	6	4	90	25	7	S		T			M			M			S	M						S		
91	43.88	-72.24	6	3	100	15	7	T						S		M	T	T	T	M								
92	43.88	-72.24	5	0	0	0	0																					
93	43.88	-72.24	6	4	15	5	5	T					T	T				T		T								
94	43.88	-72.25	6	4	40	25	4	S					T	S						T								
95	43.88	-72.24	7	3	90	0	5							T		M		T	T	M								
96	43.89	-72.24	6	2	30	0	4								T	T	T			T								
97	43.89	-72.24	4	3	60	5	5	T					T	T		S				M								
98	43.89	-72.24	5	4	100	5	6	T						S		M		S	T	M								
99	43.89	-72.24	8	2	100	0	2									M				D								
100	43.89	-72.24	6	2	95	0	2									M				S								
101	43.89	-72.24	10	2	80	0	4				S					S	T			M								
102	43.89	-72.24	8	2	50	0	1													M								
103	43.89	-72.24	11	3	70	0	5				S					T	S	T		T								
104	43.89	-72.24	5	1	10	0	2							T		T												
105	43.89	-72.24	7	2	45	0	5							S		S	T		T	S								
106	43.89	-72.24	6	4	20	0	3								T					T							T	
107	43.89	-72.23	8	3	100	0	7				S			S		T			T	M		T					T	
108	43.89	-72.23	6	3	80	0	4				S					M				M							T	
109	43.89	-72.23	10	3	10	10	1	T																				
110	43.89	-72.23	5	3	65	0	4				M						T		T	S								

Survey Point	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (Feet)	Biovolume	Percent Cover All	Percent Cover EWM	Species Richness	Eurasian Watermilfoil	Slender Naiad	Watershield	White-stemmed Pondweed	Yellow Waterlily	White Waterlily	Tapegrass	Stonewort	Big-leaf Pondweed	Waterweed spp.	Clasping-leaf Pondweed	Water marigold	Robbin's Pondweed	Berchtold	Grassy Pondweed	Floating-leaf Pondweed	Arrowhead	Spiny Hornwort	Water Stargrass	Illinois Pondweed	Spiral-fruited Pondweed
111	43.89	-72.23	22	0	0	0	0																					
112	43.89	-72.23	21	0	0	0	0																					
113	43.89	-72.23	5	3	55	10	4	T			S			S					T									
114	43.89	-72.23	0	0	0	0	0																					
115	43.89	-72.23	2	4	100	10	7	T		M			S	M		M							M					T
116	43.89	-72.23	2	4	100	90	2	D						T														
117	43.89	-72.23	0	0	0	0	0																					
118	43.89	-72.23	5	4	100	0	5							S		T			T	M							S	
119	43.89	-72.23	8	0	0	0	0																					
120	43.89	-72.23	32	0	0	0	0																					

Ben McLaughlin, Chairman of the Board
Lake Fairlee Association
Ben,

Here is information about our activities concerning Phosphate in Lake Fairlee.

In 2019 the Board became aware of the rising phosphate levels in the lake via the Vermont Score Card. The rate of increase in phosphate levels was more rapid than in similar lakes around us. The WQAC (Water Quality Action Committee) was formed as a voluntary adjunct of the Lake Fairlee Association Board. Five local residents made ourselves informed about the issues and science to address this situation presented by these new changes in our lake ecology. From the onset several consultants from the VDEC met with us. Below is the combined plan for the WQAC and VDEC (Danielle Owczariski) from 7/17/19

1. Establish a lay monitor to measure in-lake summer phosphorus trends - volunteer
2. Establish a cyanobacteria monitor to track harmful algae bloom - volunteer
3. Establish a 3-5 year tributary monitoring program to track external sources of phosphorus in the surrounding watershed - volunteer
4. Collect spring and summer depth profiles to track internal loading - VDEC
5. Collect spring runoff total phosphorus - VDEC
6. Conduct biological monitoring of priority tributaries - VDEC
7. Initiate Lake Wise assessments around the shoreline within 250-ft - Lake Fairlee Committee, VDEC & volunteers

9. Hold a Septic Social - VDEC and Lake Fairlee Committee
10. Develop a Lake Watershed Action Plan to synthesize current water quality and assessment data, identify significant sources of phosphorus that are contributing to increased total phosphorus trends, and list a number of priority actions to address those sources. - Lake Fairlee Committee, VDEC, Watershed partner, towns, volunteers, consultant
11. Implement practices - Lake Fairlee Committee, VDEC, Watershed partner, towns, volunteers
12. Continue monitoring to track response - VDEC and volunteer monitors

Since then numbers 1,2,3, and 7 have been accomplished. (8) For road assessment we have met with two town managers for the Town of Thetford about mud runoff from Robinson Hill Road. No further action has occured. (10) In 2020 Lake Fairlee Phosphate was put as a priority item on the "2020 Basin 14 Tactical Basin Plan"

(11) In 2020 the Lake Fairlee Association paid (VAIL) for phosphate sampling in 5 tributaries 5 times. Data implicated one tributary for further study. In 2020 funding from the "LaRosa Partnership Program" is allowing us to sample 5 tributary sites of interest 8 times for Nitrate, Chloride and Phosphate.

This study is ongoing and is helped by a Rubenstein Summer Intern from UVM partly paid for by the LFA.

In 2021 our planning and implementation of studies has been greatly assisted by Oliver Pierson, Lakes and Ponds Program Manager, VDEC.

The "Lake wise'" and other education programs are well described on the Lake Fairlee Association www site: https://www.lakefairleevt.org/

Respectively submitted.
Dale Gephart MD,
Chair WQAC – Lake Fairlee Association