

NOTICE

DO NOT REMOVE POSTING SIGNS OR MAPS UNTIL ALL WATER USE RESTRICTIONS HAVE EXPIRED

This area of Stone Lake was chemically treated on 5/13/2024 for the control of an aquatic nuisance (Weed Treatment) under:

EGLE Permit No. ANC9808913

EGLE Certificate of Coverage No. _____

Permit by Rule, pursuant to R323.3102 (2)

Estimated time of application: ~8:00 AM - 5:00 PM. (Application time may be different due to weather or unforeseen circumstances.)

The following water use restrictions apply through the expiration date indicated below:

Chemical product/active ingredient	Chemical trade name	Do Not Use this water for swimming or bathing until	Do Not Use this water for ornamentals or turf irrigation until	Do Not Use this water for domestic purposes or agriculture irrigation until	Do Not Use this water for livestock watering or similar purposes until
Florpyrauxifen-Benzyl	■ ProcellaCOR EC 2x22	5/14/2024	Site-specific recommendation* No restriction for established turf/grasses	N/A on domestic; assay indicates no detect at the water intake	N/A
Diquat Dibromide	■ Tribune	5/14/2024	5/16/2024	5/18/2024	5/14/2024
Endothall	■ Aquathol K	5/14/2024	N/A	5/27/2024	5/27/2024
Flumioxazin	■ Alligare Flumigard SC	5/14/2024	5/16/2024	5/18/2024	N/A

N/A = Not Applicable

INDEF = Indefinite

Company Conducting Treatment:

PLM Lake & Land Management Corp.
PO Box 132, Caledonia, MI 49316
800-382-4434 www.plmcorp.net

NOTE: Site Specific Recommendations to limit ornamental irrigation restriction with ProcellaCOR, Renovate & Sculpin granular treated water will typically last 2-14 days. Contact PLM for further information

Permit Information:

Michigan EGLE- Water Bureau
PO Box 30273 Lansing, MI 48909-7773
email: egle-wrd-anc@michigan.gov

PLM Lake & Land Management Corp. Certified Applicator(s) Conducting Treatment: Adam Jones, Blake Mallory

PLM Lake & Land Management Corp. Certified Applicators: Salvatore Adams, Preston Adgate, Samuel Bailey, Jason Broekstra, William Conklin, Hannah Cornell, Jaimee Desjardins, Nathaniel Draper, William Ducham, Holden Elsner, Jeff Fischer, Justin Gorczewicz, BreAnne Grabill, Dustin Grabill, Noah Hanson, Steve Hanson, Kyle Heath, Daulton Higgins, Jake Hunt, Garrett Johnson, Pierce Johnson, Adam Jones, Michael Pichla, Elijah Quinn, Reese Ransom, Riley Ransom, Eric Reed, Colton Risner, Raquelle Robbins, Eric Roberts, Cory Robinett, James Scherer, Alison Schermerhorn, Sophia Scott, Casey Shoaff, Lucas Slagel, Keith terHorst, Jeff Tolan, Andy Tomaszewski, Dennis Vangessel, Andrew Weinberg

The chemicals used for Aquatic Nuisance Control are registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Michigan Department of Agriculture. The potential for damage to fish and other non-target organisms is minimal provided that the product is used as directed on the product label and the permit. To minimize the possible effects on health and the environment, the treated water is restricted for the above purposes.

Method of Application: Chemical application will be made via boat, back pack, and/or land vehicle applying liquid surface products by surface spray and/or injection. Granular product application will be surface broadcast.

AQUATIC HERBICIDES FACT SHEET

Created by Progressive Companies / Water Resources Group

Prevention is the first defense in exotic species control. However, once an exotic plant has colonized a lake, a rapid response should be taken to control its spread. One such response is the use of aquatic herbicides.

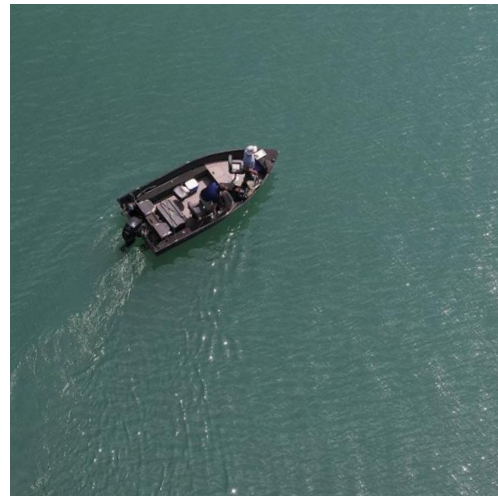
In Michigan, a permit is required from the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) to apply herbicides to lakes. The permit lists the herbicides that are approved for use, respective dose rates, use restrictions, and indicates specific areas of the lake where treatments are allowed. EGLE aquatic herbicide permitting information can be found at <https://www.michigan.gov/egle/about/organization/water-resources/aquatic-nuisance-control>.

Prior to being applied to Michigan's inland lakes, herbicides must be registered and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). There are currently over 300 herbicides registered with the EPA. Of those, only about a dozen are approved for use in the aquatic environment. In addition to Michigan's permitting system, there are federal regulations that require herbicide applicators to acquire a pesticide general permit and to prepare and submit a pesticide discharge management plan. Herbicide applicators must also obtain a pesticide applicator certification through the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) prior to applying aquatic herbicides.

There are two basic types of herbicides: systemic and contact. Systemic herbicides are taken up by the plant and translocated to the root system killing the plant entirely. With systemic herbicides, it may take several weeks for the impacts to the treated plants to become apparent. Contact herbicides act quickly, impacting plants within a week after treatment, but only affect the portion of the plant that comes into contact with the herbicide, leaving the roots intact and viable. This allows the plants to reestablish more quickly, allowing them to potentially grow to nuisance levels again later in the season.



Eurasian milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*).



Aquatic plant survey.

Unlike systemic herbicides that are selective in controlling invasive plants like Eurasian milfoil, contact herbicides can impact a broad spectrum of plant species, but timing and rate of application can be used to minimize non-target impacts. Deciding which herbicide to use in a particular situation will depend on the plant(s) being targeted, potential impacts to non-target species, cost, use restrictions, and other factors. In general, herbicide treatments should target nuisance exotic species such as Eurasian milfoil and starry stonewort and have minimal impacts on most native plant species.

If applied properly, herbicides have no direct impacts on fish or other aquatic animals. Herbicides approved for aquatic application disrupt a variety of plant-specific processes including cell growth, DNA synthesis, photosynthesis, and enzyme production. In general, lakes with a variety and moderate density of plants often support healthy fisheries. Targeting invasive exotic plants with herbicides aids in the preservation of valuable, native plants that provide habitat and cover for fish and other aquatic organisms.

The best approach or combination of approaches to control aquatic plants in a particular lake depends on local conditions and the expectations of lake residents. Once an exotic plant has been introduced in a lake, a complete eradication is unlikely and a sustained effort is often required to ensure control. Ask your lake management consultant about the best way to manage the aquatic plants in your lake.



Systemic herbicide.



Starry stonewort (*Nitellopsis obtusa*).

For more information regarding Michigan's inland lakes, please visit michiganlakeinfo.com

