PART I—THE SCHEDULE

SECTION B--SUPPLIES OR SERVICES AND PRICES/COSTS

SCHEDULE OF ITEMS

HAND HERBICIDE SPRAYING OF NOXIOUS WEEDS – FOREST WIDE
ROGUE RIVER-SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST

ITEM NO.	SUPPLIES/SERVICES	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT	PRICE	AMOUNT
*01	Treatment on Shasta Flat, Big bend, Agness, Oak Flat Allotments				
	Spraying New Infestations	70-150	AC	$_____	$_____
	Respray Noxious Weeds	70-150	AC	$_____	$_____
**02	Option Knapweed, Thistle, etc around Agness Oregon and Bear Camp Road				
	Spraying New Infestations	50	AC	$_____	$_____
	Respray Noxious Weeds	50	AC	$_____	$_____
03	Option on Shasta Flat, Big bend, Agness, Oak Flat and Agness Allotments				
	Spraying New Infestations	300-1000	AC	$_____	$_____
	Respray Noxious Weeds	300-1000	AC	$_____	$_____

TOTAL QUOTE $_____

* Item 1 requires searching for, finding and respraying, noxious weeds in defined areas that have been under a spraying or hand pulling program in the past (concentration of weeds is very low, most time is spent searching an area, rather than spraying).

** Item 2 requires searching for, finding, and spraying new infestations recently discovered by the Forest Service or that have been under a spraying or hand pulling program in the past (concentration of weeds would be variable, high in some cases).

SECTION C--DESCRIPTION/SPECIFICATIONS/STATEMENT OF WORK

C-1 SCOPE OF WORK

The work consists of searching for and spot-spraying noxious weeds with herbicides, at known infestation sites on the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest with the majority of the work being on the Gold Beach Ranger District. Treatment in future could be requested for Umpqua National Forest. Before each season's work begins, a task order will be issued to the contractor with maps showing specific locations, acres, weed species to be treated, herbicides to use, application rates, and appropriate timing of applications. The majority of the work would occur between August 1 and October 15 each year.

C-2 General Information

Contractor provides all labor, equipment, supervision, transportation, herbicides, supplies (except those designated as Government-furnished) and incidentals

The herbicide applications are all spot-spraying, not broadcast spraying. It is most suitably done with backpack sprayers or hand-held sprayers. At some sites, an UTV/ATV/vehicle with equipped with a handheld wand may be permitted. Boom sprayers are not appropriate.

C-3.1 Technical Specifications

Contractors, supervisors, and employees shall adhere to all Oregon Dept. of Agriculture (ODA) licensing requirements, laws, and regulations concerning pesticide use in the state of Oregon. In addition, the Forest Service requires the application of any herbicide to be performed or directly supervised by a licensed applicator (even herbicides which are not “restricted use” formulations). ODA applicator licenses have “category” endorsements on them. One or more of the following category endorsements must be on the applicator’s licenses: Agriculture-Herbicide, Forestry, or Regulatory Weed. Additionally, a “pesticide operator” license is required of all contractors performing commercial pesticide application on Forest Service land. “Trainee” licenses are allowed as long as the supervising licensed applicator is readily available to all trainees.

The Forest Service will specify, in each task order, which chemicals will be used on each target weed species as well as the application rates.

Government provides 1:24,000 scale (or larger) maps of sites to be treated and the acreage figures upon which payment is based.

Contractors, supervisors, and employees must follow all herbicide label requirements, including the label requirements for worker’s protective equipment and clothing. Contractor shall have Material Data Safety Sheets, for each herbicide being used, accessible to workers and the public, at job sites.

C-3.2

The following herbicides may be prescribed in work orders: Chlorsulfuron, clopyralid, glyphosate, imazapic, imazapyr, metsulfuron methyl, picloram, sethoxydim, sulfometuron, or triclopyr. These are the active ingredients in herbicides formulated for sale under various brand names. The Forest Service may or may not specify the brand name to be used.

Allowable adjuvants include but are not limited to: Entry II (POEA)™, R-11™, Activator 90™, X-77™, Latron AG-98™, Latron AG-98 (N)™, Activator N.F.™, Sylgard 309™, Freeway™, Cidekick I™, Cidekick II™, Sil-wet L-77™, Kinetic™, Bond™, Tactic™, R-56™, Cohere™, Dyne-amic™, Phase™, Hasten™, MSO™, Improved JLB Oil Plus™, Cygnet Plus™, Syl-tac™, Kerosene, Agri-dex™, Mor-Act™, Herbimax™, LI-700™. Adjuvant trade names not listed may be used only if their active ingredients match that of one of the approved formulations listed.

Above herbicide list may change based on the Forest Service approved Herbicides.

A non-toxic water-soluble colored dye shall be added to all spray mixes to make sprayed plants visible for inspection and for workers to keep track of their progress through infested areas.

Public notices shall be placed along roads and trails where spraying is occurring. Notices will list the herbicide used, the application dates, and a contact number.

Herbicide containers must be secured and prevented from tipping during transport. Spill Response Kits, adequate for the amount of herbicide being transported, shall be in any vehicles transporting herbicides. Workers or crews transporting or applying herbicides must know how to use the Spill Response Kits.

Herbicides shall not be applied within 50 feet of streams, open water, or wetlands.

Herbicide mixing and tank or sprayer washing shall not occur within 150 feet of surface water. Rinse water shall be applied to treatment sites.

Herbicide applications shall not be made when wind speeds exceed 5 miles per hour (to lessen drift) or if precipitation is expected within 24 hours.

Empty pesticide containers and excess herbicides shall be disposed of in accordance with label requirements.

C-3.3

Workers shall hang Noxious Weed flagging (orange, with text, government-provided) at each patch of target species weeds found during the searching and spraying, in order to facilitate finding these patches in the future.

Noxious weed species in approximate order of frequency that would appear on a work order, are himalayan blackberry, canada thistle, spotted knapweed, scotch broom, yellow toadflax, tansy ragwort, hounds tongue, and yellow star thistle.

Contractor is responsible for completing daily activity report forms. Completed forms will list the Site ID Numbers of sites treated, date of treatment, applicator's names, pesticides used, concentration in spray tanks, and gallons of mix applied. A subjective estimate of numbers of plants sprayed will also be requested.

To prevent noxious weed seeds from moving off-site: Before moving between sites and before leaving at the end of each day's work, workers shall empty pockets and cuffs, clean soil and debris from shoes, vehicles, and equipment used.