Please send all application materials to apasubmissions@apa.ny.gov.

ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY Division of Regulatory Programs PO Box 99, 1133 NYS Route 86 Ray Brook, New York 12977 Telephone (518) 891-4050 www.apa.ny.gov	NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Adirondack Park Agency	APPLICATION FOR MAJOR PROJECTS General Information Request

Applicability: This General Information Request, together with a Supplemental Information Request, is the application for an Adirondack Park Agency permit for a variety of Major Projects. The General Information Request seeks general information about the project site and proposal while the Supplemental Information Request is specific to the type of project being proposed. The Agency may also request pertinent additional information based on the information contained in the application.

Instructions: Please answer all of the questions in each numbered section and provide all applicable attachments. Type or print clearly in ink. **Submit three completed copies of each of the following: this General Information Request, a Supplemental Information Request specific to your project, and all required attachments to the Agency at the above address.** A site visit by Agency staff will also be required. The Adirondack Park Agency Act provides that the time period for review of the proposed project will not begin until the Agency determines that the application is complete. If the application is not complete, a request for missing and/or additional information will be issued within 15 days of receipt of the application, indicating what information is still required for a complete application. The proposed project may not be undertaken until a permit has been issued by the Agency.

Assistance: For assistance in completing this application or to request a pre-application meeting, please contact the Agency's Regulatory Programs division at the above address/telephone number and/or refer to the Agency's website.

1. Project Sponsor(s)*:

Name(s): Lake George Park Commission
Mailing Address: PO Box 749
75 Fort George Road
Lake George, NY 12845
Telephone (Daytime): 518-668-9347
Fax/E-mail: dave@lgpc.state.ny.us

2. Current Property Owner(s):** (if different than Project Sponsor)

Name(s): New York State Office of General Services
Mailing Address: Mayor Erastus Corning 2nd Tower
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12242
Telephone (Daytime): 518-474-2195
Fax/E-mail:

* A project sponsor is a person having a legal interest in property who makes application to the Agency for the review of a project proposed on such property. Documentation demonstrating such legal interest must be provided, such as a current deed or purchase contract.

** List all names on the current deed of record.

3. **Project Sponsor's Authorized Representative:**

By filling in the name and address below and signing this application, the project sponsor is authorizing the person named below to act as his/her agent in all matters relating to this permit application before the Adirondack Park Agency. The project sponsor acknowledges that all contact regarding the application will be through his/her Authorized Representative. The project sponsor is, however, ultimately responsible for the accuracy of the information contained in this application and for compliance with all terms and conditions of any permit issued to him/her by the Agency.

Name: Solitude Lake Management, Glenn Sullivan
Mailing Address: 7256 Rt. 9 West Catskill, NY 12414
Telephone (daytime): 908-310-8775 Fax/E-mail: gsullivan@solitudelake.com

4. **Project Site Location/Identification** (a project site is generally considered to be all adjoining properties owned by the current landowner(s) including properties separated by a public road):

Road/Highway: Sheep Meadow Bay
Nearby Waterbody: Lake George
Town(s): Dresden County: Washington
Size: 40 acres

Tax Map Designation (from the tax bill for the property):
Section: ____ Block: ____ Parcel: ____
Section: n/a Block: ____ Parcel: ____
Section: ____ Block: ____ Parcel: ____

5. **Project Sponsor's Legal Interest in Project Site** (check the one that applies):

____ owner ____ signed purchase agreement holder
____ lessee ____ option holder ✓ other (Identify: Gov't Entity)

6. **Deed(s):** n/a

Provide, as **Attachment A**, a complete copy of the current recorded deed(s) for the project site containing the recording information. Copies are available from the County Clerk's Office. Also, if the project sponsor has an executed contract or agreement to purchase or lease the project site, please provide a copy in order to establish the project sponsor's legal interest in the project site. (The purchase price and other confidential information may be blackened out.)

7. **Project Description:**

Provide a brief description of the proposed project:
The project is a trial application of the aquatic herbicide Procellacor EC to control the invasive plant Eurasian Watermilfoil in Sheep Meadow Bay.

Which of the following types of new land use and development does the project include? Check all that apply and attach the appropriate completed Supplemental Information Request.

____ Single Family Dwelling
____ Multiple Family Dwelling
____ Individual Mobile Home
____ Mobile Home Court
____ Subdivision
____ Commercial Use
____ Public or Semi-Public Building
____ Industrial Use
____ Forestry Use
____ Forestry Use Structure
____ Sawmill, Chipping Mill, Pallet Mill or similar Wood Using Facility
____ Agricultural Use or Structure
____ Agricultural Service Use
____ Tourist Accommodation
____ Tourist Attraction
____ Ski Center
____ Golf Course
____ Campground
____ Commercial Sand and Gravel Extraction
____ Private Sand and Gravel Extraction
____ Mineral Extraction or Structure
____ Group Camp
____ Cemetery
____ Open Space Recreational Use
____ Game Preserve or Private Park
____ Hunting and Fishing Cabin or other Private Club Structure
____ Watershed Management or Flood Control Project
____ Marina, Boat Yard & Boat Launching Site
____ Commercial Seaplane Base
____ Commercial or Private Airport
____ Sewage Treatment Plant
____ Waste Disposal Area
____ Junkyard
____ Private Road
____ Municipal Road
____ Public Utility Use
____ Major Public Utility Use
____ Accessory Use or Accessory Use Structure to any of the above
____ Construction in or adjacent to a jurisdictional wetland
✓ Other: aquatic plant control

8. Prior Agency Contact:

a) Has there been any previous contact or discussions with Agency staff regarding this project or project site, or has Agency staff visited the project site?

____ No
✓ Yes. Staff person's name: Leigh Walrath
Date of Contact: multiple dates

b) Has the project or project site been the subject of a past Agency action (e.g., permit, variance, jurisdictional inquiry, enforcement case or wetland flagging)?

____ No
✓ Yes. If yes, provide the following number and date:

Permit/Variance/Order Number: P2016-21 date: 2/25/16
Jurisdictional Inquiry Number: _____ date: _____
Enforcement Case Number: _____ date: _____
Wetland Boundary Flagging: _____ date: _____

9. **Adjacent Properties:**

Provide, as **Attachment B**, a complete and current list of the names and addresses of all landowners whose property adjoins the project site with the tax map references (tax map section, block, and parcel numbers) based on the latest completed tax assessment roll. This list must include landowners whose property would otherwise adjoin the project site but is located across a public road or right-of-way from the site. Attached is a sheet which should be used to provide the required list of adjoining landowners. (This information is typically available from the Real Property Tax Services at County Offices or from the Town/Village assessors.)

10. **Project Site History:**

As part of its review of the project, Agency staff must understand the history of the project site. If the project site was part of a larger parcel on May 22, 1973 (the enactment date of the Adirondack Park Agency Land Use and Development Plan), the exact property boundaries of the larger parcel and the size of all buildings on that date must be established.

a) State the current acreage of all connected lands owned by the current landowner, even if the parcels have different deeds and/or tax map numbers and even if they are larger than the project site: n/a acres

b) As of May 22, 1973, did the owner at that time own any adjoining property, including properties on the opposite sides of public roads?

____No

n/a ____Yes. If yes, provide the Tax Map References of these adjoining properties:

Section: _____ Block: _____ Parcel:_____
Section: _____ Block: _____ Parcel:_____
Section: _____ Block: _____ Parcel:_____
Section: _____ Block: _____ Parcel:_____

c) Has any portion of the total as it existed on May 22, 1973 been conveyed, sold, given away or otherwise subdivided since that date?

____No

n/a ____Yes. If yes, provide the following information for those lots or parcels. (Use a separate 8-1/2"x11" sheet of paper if necessary.):

Lot Number (from current tax map)	Date of Conveyance	Lot Size (sq. ft. or acres)	Was Conveyance by Gift or Sale?

Provide, as **Attachment C,** a complete copy of all recorded deeds (not just abstracts) for the above conveyances back through May 22, 1973.

Provide, as **Attachment D**, a full scale copy of a survey map or the current real property tax map clearly showing the property boundaries of the project site and any tax parcel or lot that the project site was part of on May 22, 1973.

d) Are there buildings on the total contiguous landholding now owned by the present landowner?

✓ No

____Yes. If yes, provide the following information. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Date of Construction	Size (sq. ft.)	Height (ft.)	Type/Use (e.g., single family dwelling, store, garage)

Describe any other structures which existed on the property as of August 1, 1973 which have since been removed or destroyed and their use (e.g., residential, commercial). Include the date that the structure was removed or destroyed:

Check if no buildings or structures removed or destroyed since August 1, 1973 ____

11. Historic Resources:

Does the project site have any buildings that are more than 50 years old, or does the project site or surrounding area contain any structures or districts which are listed or deemed eligible to be listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places or does the project site involve any known archeological resources?

✓ No

___Yes to any of the above criteria

If yes, provide a location map, project description, site plan map, and recent photographs keyed to the location map to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) as part of consultation required by the State Historic Preservation Act. Please be advised that the Agency cannot deem an application as complete until the OPRHP's determination and/or recommendations for historic resource impact mitigation have

been provided to the Agency.

12. Shoreline:

Shoreline means that line at which land adjoins water of lakes or ponds or navigable (by boat or canoe) rivers and streams. There are minimum shoreline vegetation cutting restrictions, lot widths, structure setbacks, sewage disposal system setbacks and shoreline access requirements under the Adirondack Park Agency Act and regulations implementing the NYS Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act. These shoreline protection standards are measured from the mean high water mark (MHWM - the average of the annual high water levels). Please contact Agency staff for requirements. If the project site has shoreline and you propose construction of any kind within 100 feet of the shoreline (150 feet for Recreational Rivers, 250 feet for Scenic Rivers), the MHWM will have to be established and shown on a site plan map in order to have a complete application. At the project sponsor's request, Agency staff will determine the MHWM at the project site or you can have the determination made by a NYS licensed land surveyor. If you are unsure of navigability, please contact Agency staff.

a) Does the project site contain any navigable water?
____No (If no, go to Section 13-Wetlands)
✓ Yes. Name of water body: Lake Morgan
Length of shoreline on the project site (as it winds and turns): n/a feet

b) Is any portion of the shoreline currently being used or proposed for use by others for deeded or contractual access to the water body?
____No
____Yes. If yes, identify and describe all shoreline access parcels, the number of lots having access to each parcel and the dates access was granted. Also, please provide a complete copy of all deeds for all properties which have been granted access to the water body via a shoreline access parcel:

n/a

c) Will any vegetation be cut or removed within 35 feet of a lake or pond or navigable river or stream or within 100 feet of a designated NYS Wild, Scenic or Recreational River? (If you are uncertain whether the shoreline is along a designated river, check the Adirondack Park Land Use and Development Plan Map, or the APA Regulations Appendix Q-6, or contact Agency staff.)
____No
✓ Yes. If yes, describe type, amount and location of vegetation to be removed:

13. Wetlands:

a) Are there any wetlands on the project site?

✓ No (If no, go to Section 14-Other Regulatory Permits and Approvals)

____Yes. If yes, answer the following questions. The wetland boundaries as delineated and/or confirmed by Agency staff must be shown and labeled on the Site Plan Map.

b) Are any of the activities listed below proposed to occur within the boundaries of a freshwater wetland?

✓ No

____Yes. If yes, check all that apply:

____ Draining; dredging; excavation; removing soil, peat, muck, sand, shells or gravel

____ Dumping or filling with soil, stone, sand, gravel, mud, or fill of any kind

____ Erecting structures, building roads or driveways, driving pilings, or placing any other obstructions

____ Clearcutting of more than three acres: state number of acres ____

____ Applying pesticides or fertilizers

____ Constructing a wastewater treatment system or discharging a sewer outfall

If yes, please also provide a detailed written description of the measures taken to avoid or minimize wetland impacts:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

c) Will the project result in the temporary or permanent loss of any wetland acreage by filling or draining?

✓ No

____Yes. If yes, amount of acreage to be lost: _____ square feet.

d) Will any of the activities listed below occur within 100 feet of a wetland?

✓ No

____Yes. If yes, check all that apply:

____ Constructing a wastewater treatment leaching or absorption facility

____ Applying pesticides

____ Conducting other activities that could impair the functions or benefits derived from wetlands, including any diversion of water or change in hydrology, or substantial increase of erosion or sedimentation

If "Yes" was checked for any of the questions in this section, a compensatory wetland mitigation plan prepared in accordance with the "New York State Adirondack Park Agency Compensatory Mitigation Guidelines" may be required. A copy of these guidelines is available on the Agency's website (www.apa.ny.gov) or upon request.

14. Other Regulatory Permits and Approvals:

The Agency cannot approve a project which has been denied a permit or which is a prohibited use under local zoning requirements and other local laws or ordinances. The Agency will also recognize community goals expressed in a formally adopted land use plan. The project should be designed to the regulatory requirements of other involved agencies.

a) Local Government Notice Form:
Provide, as **Attachment E**, a completed copy of the enclosed Local Government Notice Form to the municipality in which your project is located. Have it filled out and signed by an appropriate official (e.g., Zoning Administrator, Planning Board Chairman or Supervisor, if no Zoning Administrator or Planning Board Chairman) and return it with the project application. Please read the form for instructions.

b) Municipal Approval Documents:
If local approval has been obtained for the proposed project, then provide, as **Attachment F**, documentation (e.g., permit, site plan approval or final subdivision plat) to the Agency which confirms that the project has been approved pursuant to all applicable town and county laws including any necessary approvals from the planning and zoning boards. Also, please provide a copy of the relevant minutes of all local meetings at which the project has been discussed. (This last request is continuous; the information should be provided to the Agency as it becomes available.)

c) State and Federal Agency Contacts:
Complete the following table and indicate whether any of the following agencies or departments have been contacted. Your APA application may remain incomplete until all state agency applications are complete, to allow a coordinated review.

Agency	No	Yes	Date	Contact Person & Phone Number
NYS Department of Health	✓			
NYS Department of Transportation	✓			
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation		✓	1/7/22	Brian Primeau 518-623-1267
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation		✓		R. Daniel Mackay 518-237-8643
NYS Department of Law	✓			
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	✓			
Lake George Park Commission		✓		Dave Wick 518-668-9347
Other NYS OGS		✓		Ralph Hill 518-474-2195

d) State and Federal Permits, Approvals and Determinations:
Provide, as **Attachment G**, copies of all permits, approvals and determinations received from the above agencies.

15. Deed Restrictions and Easements:

Describe and provide, as **Attachment H,** any current deed restrictions or easements associated with the project site.

Attach, as **Attachment I**, any proposed deed language that will restrict further subdivision or development on the project site and any other proposed deed restrictions or easements.

16. Required Signatures:

I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION, INCLUDING ALL ATTACHMENTS. I BELIEVE THIS INFORMATION TO BE TRUE, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. IN ADDITION, IN THE CASE OF ANY PROJECT SPONSOR CORPORATION, LIMITED LIABILITY CORPORATION, PARTNERSHIP OR OTHER LEGAL ENTITY, I ALSO AFFIRM THAT I AM AUTHORIZED TO SUBMIT THIS APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF THAT ENTITY.

I HEREBY AUTHORIZE THE ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY AND MEMBERS OF ITS STAFF TO ENTER ON THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREIN FOR THE PURPOSES OF CONDUCTING SUCH INVESTIGATIONS, EXAMINATIONS, TESTS AND SITE EVALUATIONS AS IT DEEMS NECESSARY, AT REASONABLE TIMES AND WITH ADVANCE NOTICE WHERE POSSIBLE, TO VERIFY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN OR RELATED TO THIS APPLICATION FOR A PROJECT PERMIT.

Signature of all Project Sponsors (if not the landowners):
(Required for all applications)

Dave Wick	Dave Wick Executive Director	1/7/22
Signature	**Print Name/Title**	**Date**

Signature(s) of all Landowner(s) from current deed:
(Required for all applications)

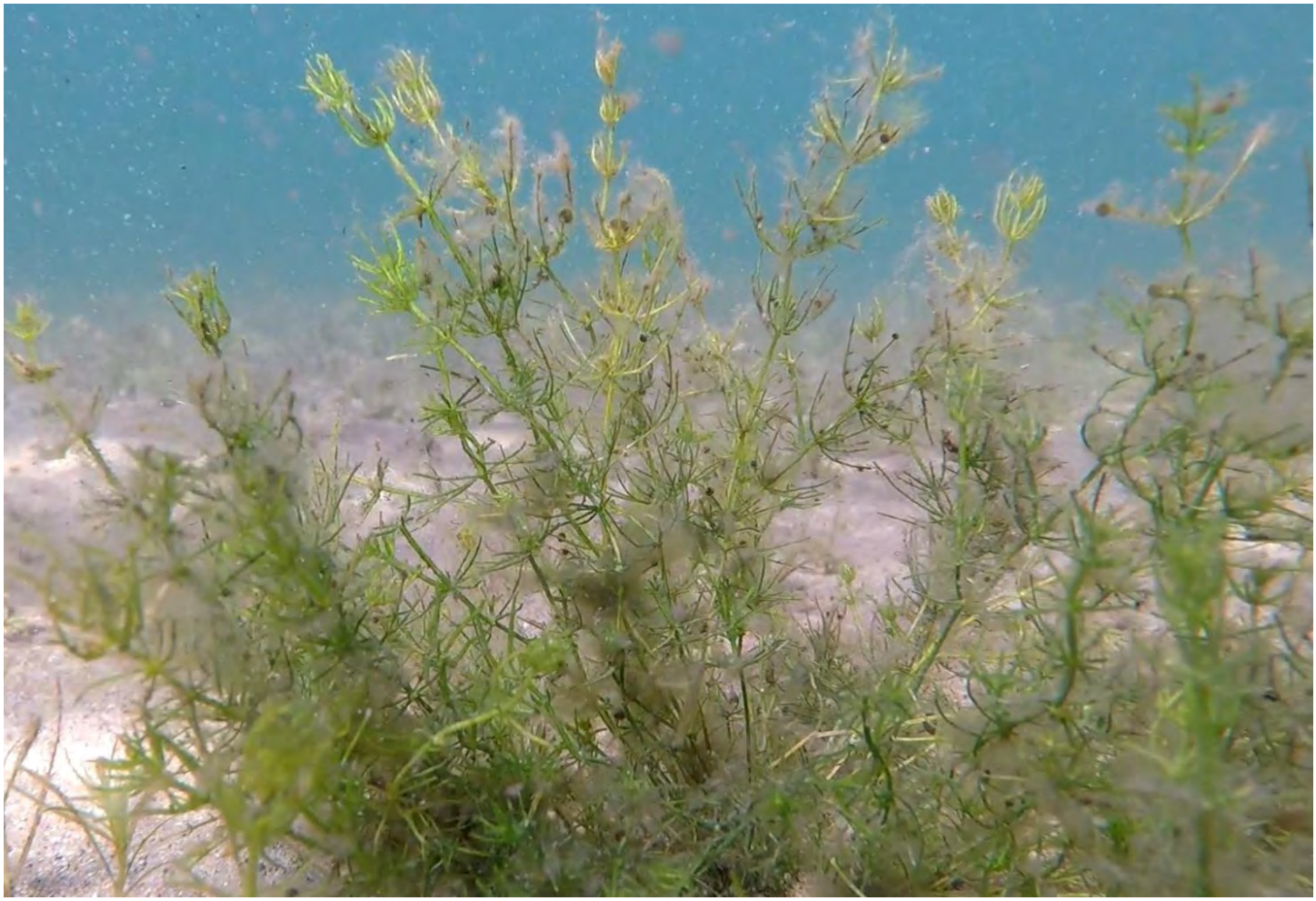
Signature	**Print Name**	**Date**

Signature of Authorized Representative:
(Required if designated in Section 3 of this application)

	Glenn P. Sullivan	1/6/22
Signature	**Print Name**	**Date**

Sheep Meadow Lake George, New York

2021 Submersed Aquatic Macrophyte Survey Report



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2021 Aquatic Macrophyte Survey Report

Sheep Meadow Bay Lake George

Introduction

On August 13th 2021, Warren County Soil & Water Conservation District conducted a detailed aquatic macrophyte survey for the Lake George Park Commission at Sheep Meadow Bay, Lake George in New York (Warren County). Sheep Meadow Bay, Lake George is located inside the Adirondack Park. The primary goal of the submersed aquatic vegetation (SAV) survey was to map and identify the abundance and distribution of Eurasian water milfoil to provide science-based recommendations for the continual management control strategies, as a more aggressive approach seems to be appropriate. Eurasian water milfoil at this location had previously been the target of suction harvesting, benthic barrier and hand harvesting in efforts to control its population. In addition to the target invasive plant, all submersed vegetation was mapped. The appendix of this report contains survey data tables as well as detailed distribution and abundance maps for each aquatic macrophyte species collected/observed in Sheep Meadow Bay. Also included is an aquatic macrophyte library, which provides a description of each species documented in 2021.

Methodology

Point-Intercept Submersed Aquatic Plant Mapping

The Point Intercept Method (PIM) of sampling aquatic macrophytes is designed to determine the extent of aquatic plant growth within an area of concern. The total number of sample locations is typically based on the total acreage of the treatment area, where at least one sample location per acre is surveyed at a given site. For Blair's Bay, 38 GPS-referenced locations were sampled for the presence of aquatic macrophytes. During the survey, each pre-determined sampling point was accessed via a boat and the real-time GPS coordinates of the sample location were recorded using a handheld GNSS system. The same sample locations that were gathered during this survey can be utilized for future surveys for accuracy and ease of comparison purposes, if desired. This way changes in the aquatic macrophyte community can be tracked over time, especially to determine the efficacy of management program. A sample point map is included in the appendix that depicts these sampling stations. One rake toss was conducted at each sample point for detection of target species and native submersed aquatic vegetation (SAV). The Rake Toss Methodology, developed by the US Army Corps of Engineers and modified by Cornell University, was intended for use in this type of aquatic macrophyte survey (Lord and Johnson 2006). The following data was collected for each sampling station: overall abundance of aquatic macrophyte growth, relative abundance of each species, and any other pertinent field notes regarding the sample location. Based on available bathymetry information we determined that the bay had approximately 40 acres of littoral zone within 0.3 of a mile radius from the proposed treatment area. Thus, sampling stations are spread out over the entire area of 35 feet in depth or less, with a concentration on the known area of milfoil located in said grid system. Water depth was measured at each sampling station using a sonar-based depth finder and a weighted tape measure as appropriate to the SAV conditions. Water depths are depicted on a map in the appendix of this report. Based on our 40 water depth measurements, we calculated an average depth of

12.6 feet, with a maximum depth of 25 feet. The entire bay within 0.3 of a mile radius from the proposed treatment zone has an area of approximately 80 acres, of that 40 acres have a depth shallower than 35feet. That means only 50 % of the area would be considered littoral zone by depth; bottom conditions further reduce the applicable littoral zone due to bottom substrate type. Large stretches of this sampling location have a steep bedrock substrate which does not hold sediment and are not conducive to SAV growth. For each rake toss, the weed rake, attached to a 10-meter-long piece of rope, was tossed from a random side of the boat. The weed rake used for aquatic macrophyte surveys has a specific design. It is constructed with two 13.5-inch wide metal garden rakes attached back to back. The wooden handles are removed, and a 10-meter-long nylon rope is attached to the rake heads. It is important to toss the weed rake the full 10 meters (a loop at the end of the rope is attached to the boat to prevent losing the rake). The weed rake is slowly retrieved along the bottom, and carefully hoisted into the boat. To determine the amounts of overall submersed vegetation, the weed mass is assigned one of five densities, based on the semi-quantitative metrics developed by Cornell University.

Aquatic Vegetation Abundance Scale

Field Note

Symbol	Abundance	Level Description
0	Zero	No plants on rake
T	Trace	One or two stems or fingerful on rake
S	Sparse	Three to ten stems or handful on rake
M	Moderate	More than ten stems or covering all rake tines
D	Dense	Rakeful of plants, difficult to bring into boat

As shown above, these densities are: *No Plants* (empty rake), *Trace* (one or two stems per rake, or the amount that can be held between two fingers), *Sparse* (three to 10 stems, but lightly covering the rake, or about a handful), *Medium* (more than 10 stems, and covering all the tines of the rake), or *Dense* (entire rake full of stems, and one has trouble getting the plant mass into the boat). Pictures of the corresponding densities are included in the appendix. These densities are abbreviated in the field notes as 0, T, S, M, and D. Next, the submersed weed mass is sorted by genus (or species if possible) and one of the five densities is assigned to each genus and/or species. Finally, overall floating macrophyte density within a 10-meter diameter of the survey boat is assigned a density, as well as an estimated density for each separate genus (or species) observed. This data is recorded in the field notes. This procedure is then repeated for the remaining sample points. For the purposes of this survey, the terms “density” and “abundance” refer to the same description.

Lake George New York is classified as an oligotrophic or meso/oligotrophic lake with a mean depth of approximately 70 ft deep; the lower nutrient, low production lake has a limited littoral zone by percentage of area, unlike many of the smaller Adirondack waterbodies. The Eastern shoreline and in fact a majority of the lake George shoreline is dominated by steep rocky substrates, it is not uncommon to be in 30 feet of water less than 25 feet from the mean high water mark.

Sheep Meadow Bay, conditions at this site were very similar to those found at Glenburnie. The near shore areas with both favor-able bottom substrate and depths were dominated by EWM, with pockets of native macrophytes. Areas of the wave break zone with depths of 1 to 4 feet deep mostly consisted of bottom sediments of sand with little organic materials; areas within the 0.3 mile radius of the proposed treatment areas were lacking in aquatic macrophytes due to benthic bedrock or steep drop offs which are not conducive to holding soft organic sediment needed for plant growth. Areas of 20 ft in depth and greater were found to have Isoetes lacustris a macrophyte found on the New York State list of Rare, Threatened or Endangered plants; though it is commonly found in Lake George throughout this depth range. Areas of 25 ft in depth or more were sampled for the presents of Nitella which is generally found in Lake George at the 25— 35 foot depth range.

In Sheep Meadow Bay the areas which are directly adjacent to the proposed treatment site were heavily sampled for aquatic macrophytes from the depths of 0-25 feet; the areas within the 0.3 miles of the proposed treatment site which were conducive to aquatic plant growth due to either or both bottom sediments type and depth were also sampled. The areas favorable to aquatic vegetation at this location were dominated Myriophyllum spicatum (EWM). The reason for extended spacing between marked sample locations was as we travelled both to the north and south of the proposed treatment area , water shallow enough (< 30 ft) for aquatic plants had benthic conditions consisting of mostly bedrock or large cobble/ boulder piles, very little soft sediment. Areas consistent with aquatic plant growth by depth and sediment type visible from the surface (<15ft) were sampled. Shallow areas which had bottom sediments consisting of mostly sand with low organic content were also sampled repeatedly for low growing macrophytes such as Eriocaulon, Eleocharis, Juncus, Myriophyllum alterniflorum and M. tenellum. M. tenellum was located at three locations during the survey, but not within the immediate proposed treatment area, it was found north of the proposed treatment area within the 0.3 mile radius of the known Eurasian Watermilfoil bed.

Summary of Aquatic Vegetation Sheep Meadow Bay—Lake George

Sheep Meadow Bay			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Stations**	**% occurrence**
Slender Naiad	Najas flexillis	21	52.5
Robbins Pondweed	Potamogeton robbinsii	11	27.5
Eurasian Water milfoil	Myriophyllum spicatum	10	25.0
Grassy Pondweed	Potamogeton gramineus	10	25.0
American Eelgrass	Vallisneria americana	9	22.5
Stonewort	Nitella	8	20.0
Muskgrass	Chara	6	15.0
Flatstem Pondweed	Potamongeton zosteriformis	6	15.0
Canadian Waterweed	Elodea canadensis	5	12.5
Spikerush	Eleocharis acicularis	5	12.5
Water Marigold	Megalodonta beckii	5	12.5
Northeastern Bladderwort	Utricularia resupinata	5	12.5
Clasping leaf Pondweed	Potamogeton perfoliatus	5	12.5
Brown Fruit Rush	Juncus pelocarpus	4	10.0
Narrowleaf Pondweed	Potamogeton narrow-leaf 3	4	10.0
Narrowleaf Pondweed	Potamogeton narrow-leaf 4	4	10.0
Slender Water milfoil	Mryiophyllum tenellum	3	7.5
Lake Quillwort	Isoetes lacustris	3	7.5
Longbeak Buttercup	Ranunculus longirostris	3	7.5
Pipewort	Eriocaulon septangulare	2	5.0
Spiny Quillwort	Isoetes echinospora	2	5.0
Water Stargrass	Zosterella dubia	2	5.0
Largeleaf Pondweed	Potamogeton amplifolius	2	5.0
Narrowleaf Pondweed	Potamogeton narrow-leaf 2	2	5.0
White stem Pondweed	Potamogeton praelongus	1	2.5
Narrowleaf Pondweed	Potamogeton narrow-leaf 1	1	2.5

Discussion

Macrophyte Abundance and Distribution

The table above is a summary of the frequency of occurrence data for the 2021 Point Intecept survey at Sheep Meadow Bay - Lake George. Entries in red indicate an invasive species, while entries in green indicate an macro-alga species. The aquatic plant community can be divided into several different categories. These include submersed aquatic plants (such as pondweeds, milfoils, and bladderworts), floating-leaf plants (such as water lilies) and free-floating aquatic plants (such as duckweeds and watermeal). The latter two groups typically comprise the floating plant community. Macroscopic algae (such as muskgrass and stonewort) are typically collected during these surveys as they impact the SAV community or serve in a similar ecological niche. Emergent growth (such as pickerelweed and cattails) commonly occur along shoreline margins, but typically are not a focal point of SAV point intercept surveys, nor were any seen or collected during this survey. At Sheep Meadow Bay, aquatic macrophytes were collected at 33 of the 40 sample points (or 83%) in the basin. Trace abundance macrophytes were collected at nine (or 23%) of the sites, Sparse abundance was found at 8 sites (20%). Moderate abundance macrophytes accounted for 28% of the sites (n=11) while only five of the sites (n=5, or 13%) were considered dense abundance. We typically consider moderate and dense Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM) to be at nuisance abundance. Therefore, nuisance growth occurred at 13% of the sites with EWM growth at Sheep Meadow Bay.

Richness (or diversity) is the measure of different species at a specific location. At Sheep Meadow Bay, we collected/observed 26 different aquatic macrophytes. Further, we can examine the individual sample site richness to determine if there are locations in the basin that have higher (or lower) richness. The richness ranged from 0 to 11 unique aquatic macrophytes. The mean richness at all 40 stations was calculated at 3.5 macrophyte species per site. In other words, an average of three and a half different macrophytes were collected at each sample site. Sample site richness is depicted on a map in the appendix of this report.

Eurasian water milfoil is an aggressive invasive submersed plant and is the current target of localized control efforts in this bay. The EWM beds only cover an area of approximately an acre of the 40 acres surveyed; Eurasian water milfoil occurred at 10 (or 25%) of the sites surveyed and was one of the dominant aquatic macrophytes collected/observed in this area; exceeded only by Najas flexilis and Potamogeton robbinsii. Most abundances were dense (9- 90%) or trace (1or 10%). Therefore, 90% of the sites were dense (n=9), which we would consider a nuisance. Eurasian water milfoil is found in one larger bed area and one small bed with native macrophytes between the two beds, although EWM was found scattered in lesser amounts between the two beds. Its possible that given time, EWM will begin to dominate the area between the two beds forming one large population of Eurasian water milfoil; this has been seen at a number of locations in Lake George before.

Najas flexilis is very common in Lake George and New York State. N. flexilis was collected at 21 (or 53%) of the sites in 2021. At all of these sites the small plants were found in trace abundance (n=17, or 81%) and sparse abundance at (n=4, 19%).

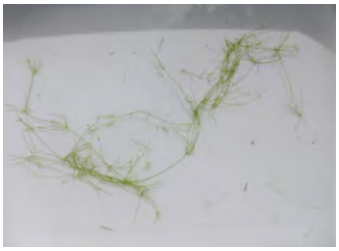
Potamogeton robbinsii is a highly desirable native pondweed. It was documented in Blair's Bay at 11 sites (28%) with a distribution found at depths of 10 feet or more, but can be found in shallower waters. At all of these sites the plants were found in trace abundance (n=6, or 55%) and sparse abundance at (n=5, 45%).

Potamogeton gramineus - Grassy Pondweed was one of the ten potamogetons found during this survey, P. gramineus is a common Lake George species which can be found throughout the littoral zone from 1 to 25 feet deep. During this survey it was recorded from 3 to 15 feet deep at 10 sites (25%) sampled; 8 samples in trace amounts (80%) and 2 samples in sparse amounts (20%).

Vallisneria Americana - Eel Grass have long basal ribbon like leaves with obvious lacunae bands their entire length, common in Lake George it was found at 9 sites (23%) at depths from 3 to 15 feet. 8 samples (89%) in trace amounts and 1 in sparse amounts (11%).

Macroalga– Chara and Nitella are visible multi-branching algal species that ecologically function as higher plants. There are two main native genera in the northeast: muskgrass (Chara sp.)and stonewort (Nitella sp.).

Nitella (stonewort) was found at 8 sites (20%) at an average depth of 24 feet; it tends to be lighter green, smooth more delicate branching and located among the last plants found in deepest waters at the end of the littoral zone. 5 samples were trace amounts (63%), 1 in sparse amounts (12%) and 2 in moderate amounts (25%).

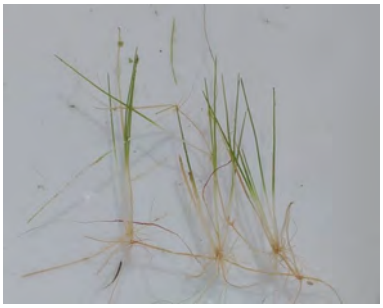


Chara (muskgrass) tends to be darker green in color, with stiffer calcium-encrusted branches generally found in shallower waters. It was found at 6 sites (15%) in trace amounts atSheep Meadow Bay at an average depth less than 6.5 feet.

Potamogeton zosterformis: Flat-stem Pondweed is another of the ten potamogetons found during this survey, P. zoterformis is a common Lake George species which was found throughout the littoral zone from 5 to 20 feet deep. During this survey it was recorded from 7 to 15 feet deep at 6 sites (15%) of the total samples, 5 in trace amounts, 1 in sparse amounts.

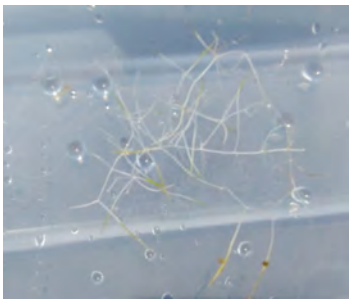
Elodea Canadensis –Canadian Waterweed has slender stems that can reach a meter in length, and a shallow root system. The stem is adorned with 3 whorled lance-like leaves that are attached directly to the stalk that tend to congregate near the stem tip. It was found in at five sample sites (13%) in Sheep Meadow Bay. The depths were from 3 to 14 feet deep, with all five densities being trace.

Eleocharis accicularis: Spikerush is commonly found in sandy sediments from the wave break zone to 10 feet of depth in Lake George, during this sampling in Sheep Meadow Bay it was recorded in 3 to 10 feet of water at 5 sites (13%). 4 sites (80%) was listed as trace and a single density of sparse.



Megalodonta beckii: Water marigold is common in Lake George, found throughout the littoral zone in waters from 5 to 25 feet in depth. In Sheep Meadow it was found at 5 sites (13%) in a trace amount at 4 of the sample sites, 1 in moderate amounts in 7 to 20 feet of water.

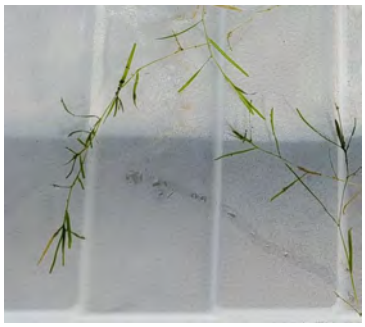
Utricularia resupinata –Northeastern Bladderwort unlike a majority of Bladderworts, resupinata is not a free floating plant, it was found in trace amounts at 5 sites (13%) in shallow sandy areas in Lake George. Thin thread like leaves with carnivorous bladders on leaf stems and roots identify this species. Found at depths of less than 6 feet it sometimes forms mats in shallow sandy areas throughout the lake.



Potamogeton perfoliatus - Clasping-leaf Pondweed is another of the ten potamogetons found during this survey, P. perfoliatus is a common Lake George species which was found throughout the littoral zone from 3 to 32 feet deep. During this survey it was recorded from 3 to 15 feet deep at 5 sites (13%) in trace amounts.

Juncus pelocarpus - Brownfruit Rush is commonly found in sandy sediments from the wave break zone to 12 feet of depth in Lake George, during this sampling in Sheep Meadow Bay it was recorded in 3 to 10 feet of water at 4 sites (10%). All four sites (100%) were listed as trace.

Narrow-leaf Potamogeton 3 - there are a number of narrow-leaf potamogeton species common to Lake George that without seeds and a dissecting microscope are very difficult to identify to species. This species was found at 4 sites (10%) in Sheep Meadow Bay. It was found between 6 and 25 feet in depth, 4 samples densities were trace (100%).



Narrow-leaf Potamogeton 4 - there are a number of narrow-leaf potamogeton species common to Lake George that without seeds and a dissecting microscope are very difficult to identify to species. This species was found at 4 sites (10%) in Sheep Meadow Bay. It was found between 10 and 20 feet in depth, 3 samples densities were trace (75%) 1 was found in sparse amounts (25%).

Myriophyllum tenellum - Slender Water Milfoil is the third milfoil found during the two surveys, and is one of the two milfoils found in Sheep Meadow Bay. M. tenellum is found in soft or sandy areas throughout Lake George. It was listed at three sites outside of the treatment area, and found between 3 and 9 feet in depth, All 3 samples (7.5%) with densities listed as trace (100%).

Isoetes lacustris: - Lake Quillwort is one of two species of found in lake George and listed as a rare aquatic plant in New York State; this plant is commonly found in the deep waters of Lake George, from depths of 20 to 30 deep. It was found at three sites in Sheep Meadow Bay (7.5%), 2 samples in trace amounts and one in Moderate. All three of the sites were listed as 20 feet deep.

Ranunculus longirostris –Longbeaked Buttercup has leaves that are finely divided into many thread-like segments, round to fan-shaped in outline, to ¾ inch long and about 1 inch wide, alternately attached. Stems and leaves are all submersed and mostly hairless. It was found in trace (2) or sparse (1) amounts at 3 sites (7.5%) during sampling ranging from 3 to 10 feet in depth.

Eriocaulon septangulare: Pipewort is commonly found in sandy sediments from the wave break zone to 10 feet of depth in Lake George, during this sampling in Sheep Meadow Bay it was recorded in 4 to 10 feet of water at 2 sites (5%). Both sites (100%) were listed as trace.

Isoetes echinospora: - Spiny Quillwort is one of two species of found in lake George; this plant is commonly found in the shallow waters of Lake George, from depths of 2 to 10 deep. It was found at two sites in Sheep Meadow Bay (5%) in trace amounts. One of the sites was listed as 15 feet deep but was on a steep section of the bay, chances are this sample came from a shallow end of the rake toss sample area.

Zosterella dubia: Water Stargrass is often mistaken for any number of pondweeds, the lack of an obvious mid-vein on it's alternate leaves is the key identifying feature of this plant. In Sheep Meadow Bay it was found at 2 sites (5%) in 10 and 12 feet of depth in trace amounts during sampling, but is quite common in Lake George.

Potamogeton amplifolius - Large-leaf Pondweed was one of the ten potamogetons found during this survey, P. amplifolius is a common Lake George species which can be found throughout the littoral zone from 3 to 25 feet deep. During this survey it was recorded at 10 and 12 feet deep at 2 sites (5%) in trace amounts at both (100%).

Narrow-leaf Potamogeton 2: - there are a number of narrow-leaf potamogeton species common to Lake George that without seeds and a dissecting microscope are very difficult to identify to species. This species was found at 2 sites (5%) in Sheep Meadow Bay. It was found between 14 and 15 feet in depth, Both sample densities were trace (100%).

Potamogeton praelongus– White stem Pondweed is another of the ten potamogetons found during this survey, P. peraelongus is a common Lake George species which was found throughout the littoral zone from 8 to 25 feet deep. During this survey it was recorded at 15 feet deep at a single site (2.5%) in trace amounts.

Narrow-leaf Potamogeton 1: - there are a number of narrow-leaf potamogeton species common to Lake George that without seeds and a dissecting microscope are very difficult to identify to species. This species was found at single site (2.5%) in Sheep Meadow Bay. It was found at 3 feet in depth, its sample densities was trace (100%).

Appendix

Sheep Meadow Abundance Distribution	Total Sites	%	Trace Sites	%	Sparse Sites	%	Moderate Sites	%	Dense Sites	%
Total Sites	40									
Overall Abundance	33	83	9	23	8	20	11	28	5	13
Najas flexillis	21	53	17	81	4	19				
Potamogeton robbinsii	11	28	6	55	5	45				
Myriophyllum spicatum	10	25	1	10					9	90
Potamogeton gramineus	10	25	8	80	2	20				
Vallisneria americana	9	23	8	89	1	11				
Nitella	8	20	5	63	1	12	2	25		
Chara	6	15	5	83	1	17				
Potamongeton zosteriformis	6	15	5	83	1	17				
Elodea canadensis	5	13	5	100						
Eleocharis acicularis	5	13	4	80	1	20				
Megalodonta beckii	5	13	4	80			1	20		
Utricularia resupinata	5	13	5	100						
Potamogeton perfoliatus	5	13	5	100						
Juncus pelocarpus	4	10	4	100						
Potamogeton narrow-leaf 3	4	10	4	100						
Potamogeton narrow-leaf 4	4	10	3	75	1	25				
Mryiophyllum tenellum	3	8	3	100						
Isoetes lacustris	3	8	3	100						
Ranunculus longirostris	3	8	2	67	1	33				
Eriocaulon septangulare	2	5	2	100						
Isoetes echinospora	2	5	2	100						
Zosterella dubia	2	5	2	100						
Potamogeton amplifolius	2	5	1	50	1	50				
Potamogeton narrow-leaf 2	2	5	2	100						
Potamogeton praelongus	1	3	1	100						
Potamogeton narrow-leaf 1	1	3	1	100						

Site-#	Depth (ft)	C.demersum	Chara	E. acicularis	E. canadensis	E. septangulare	I.lacustris	J. pelocarpus	M. beckii	M. alterniflorum	M. spicatum	M. tenellum	N. flexilis	N. guadalupensis	Nitella	P. amplifolius	P. gramineus	P. perfoliatus	P. praelongus	P. robbinsii	P. zosterformis	P. narrowleaf 1	P. narrowleaf 2	P. narrowleaf 3	P. narrowleaf 4	R. longirostris	U. resupinata	V. americana	Richness	Rake density
1	2.5																												0	0
2	4.5		T					S			T		T							T					T	T	T		8	S
3	4		T							T	S		T		T		T			T		T				S		T	10	M
4	4																												0	0
5	9										S																		1	T
6	18				T						T		T		M					T									5	M
7	31														T														1	T
8	19																			S									1	S
9	9											T						T		M				T					4	M
10	6	T									M												T					T	4	M
11	6	T									M					T				T	T							T	6	M
12	5							T				T	T							T							S		5	S
13	21	S			S											S				S		T							5	S
14	9										M									S	T		T						4	M
15	7												T			T				T					T	T			5	S
16	4		T					T				T	T														T		5	T
17	34										T				S														2	S
18	15										D																		1	M
19	8		T			T					S		T	T			T	T		T					T	S		T	11	M
20	5			T													T								T	T	T		5	S
21	3.5		T										T																2	T
22	8										D																		1	D
23	10	T									D													S				3	M
24	12	T									D					T	T		T	T						T		T	8	M
25	14	M			M						M								T	T								T	6	M
26	20						T								T									T					3	T
27	32												T		S			T											3	S
28	5		T					T																			T		3	S
29	8												T																1	T
30	10												T																1	T
31	18																												0	0
32	12		T					T				M	T				T											T	6	S
33	3		T										T														T		3	T
34	6																												0	0
35	13						T		T				T			T	T							T					6	T
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37	12																												0	0
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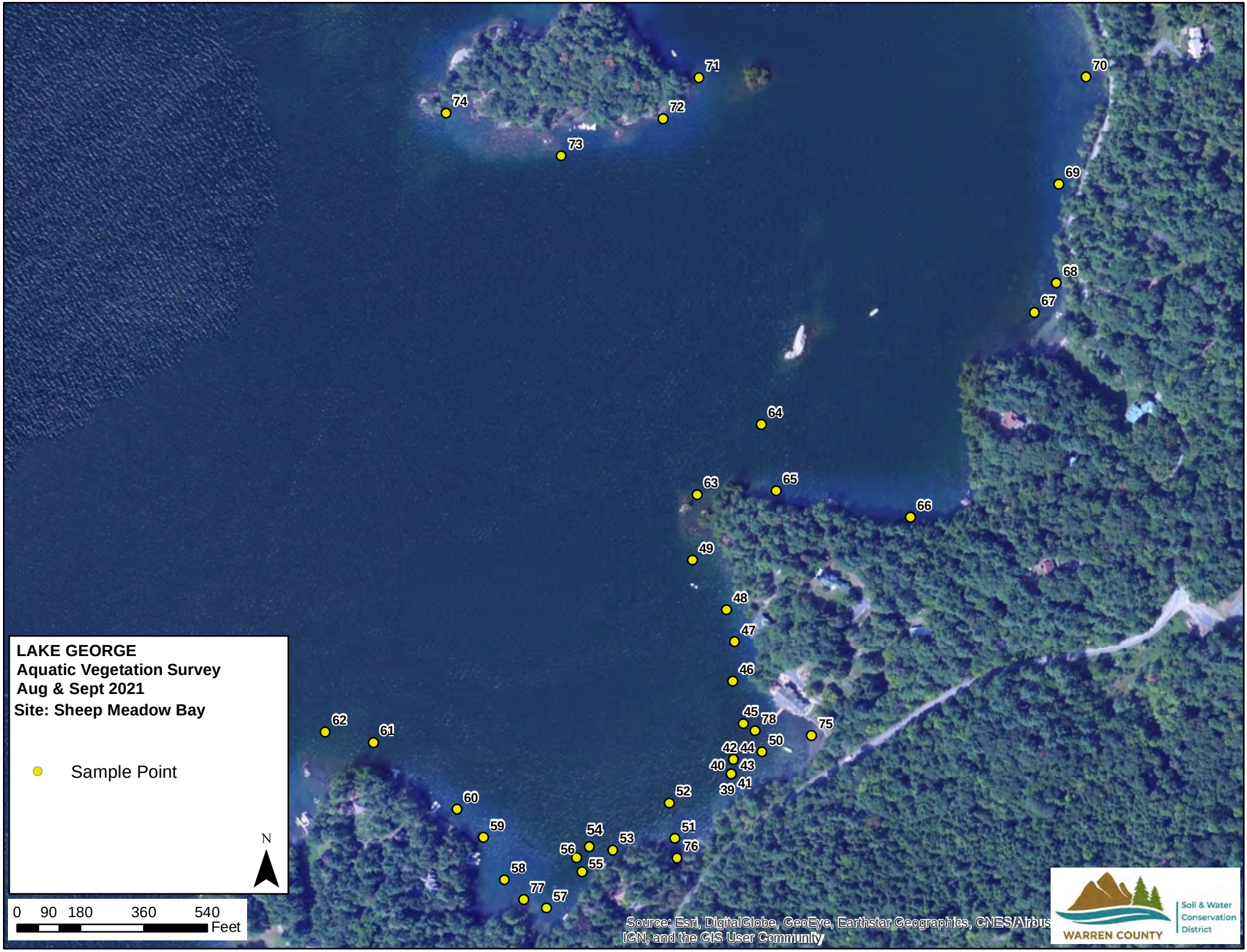
LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Sample Point
N
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Feet
71
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63
65
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45
78
75
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42
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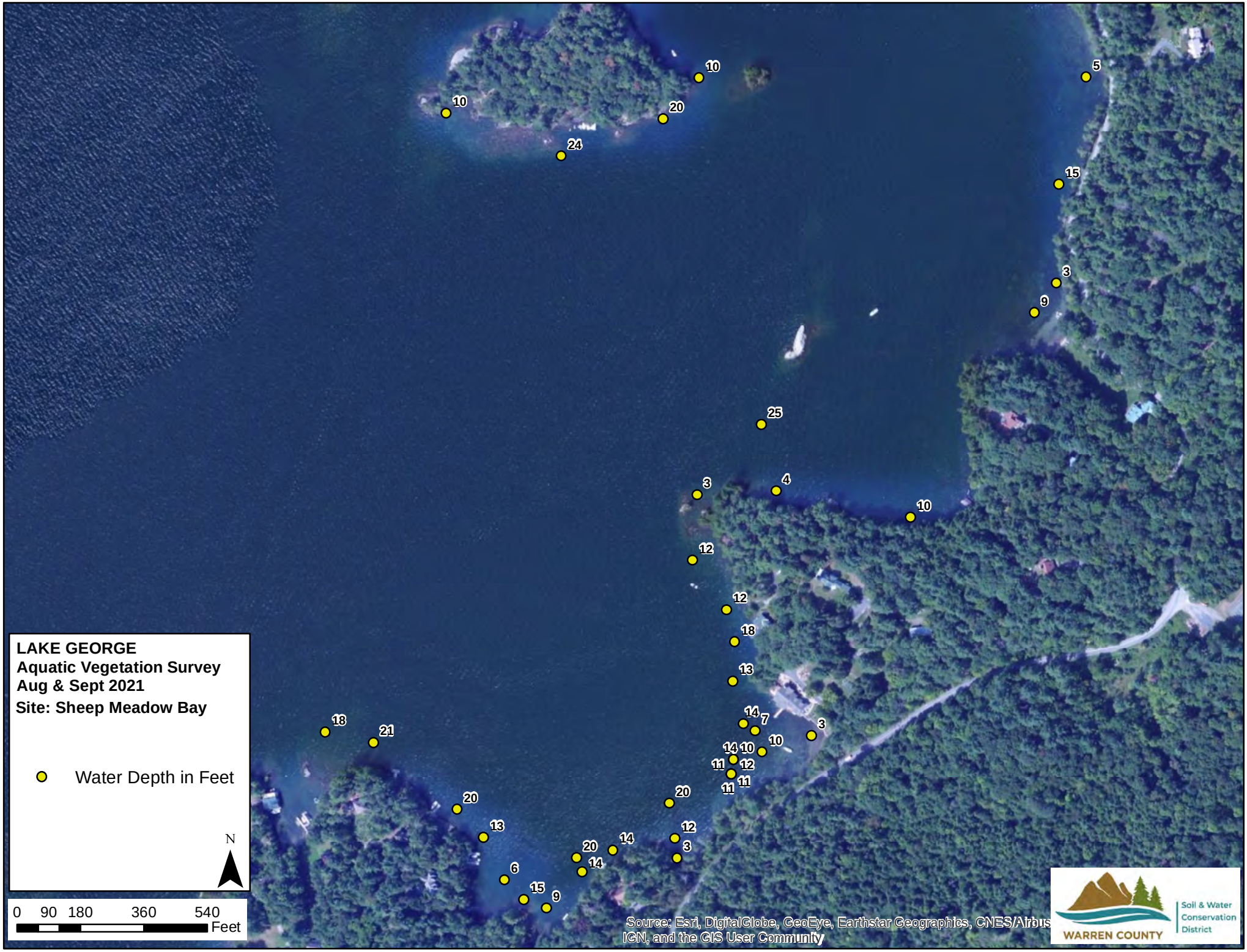
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Water Depth in Feet
N
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Feet
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20
24
5
15
3
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25
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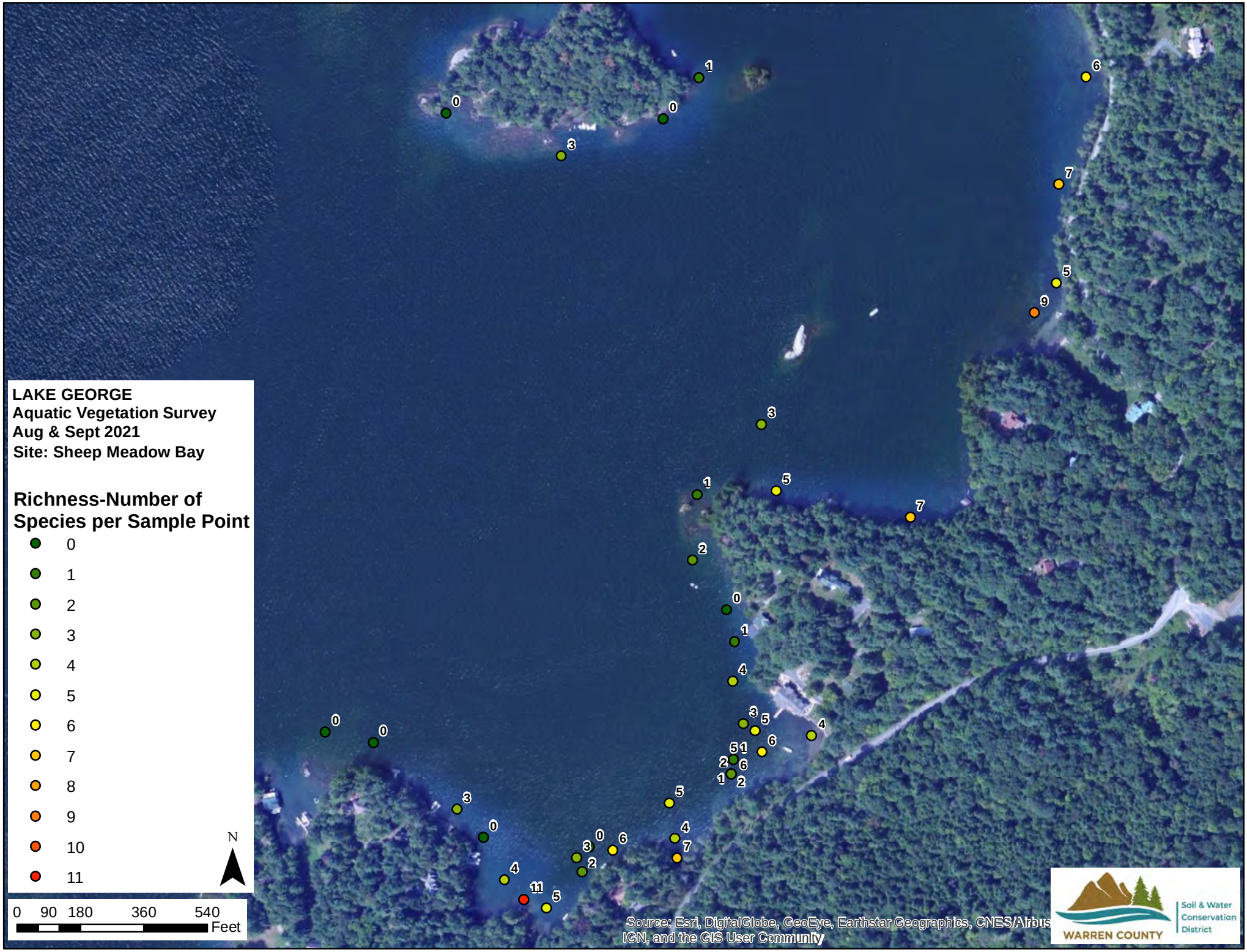
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Richness-Number of Species per Sample Point
0
1
2
3
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6
7
8
9
10
11
N
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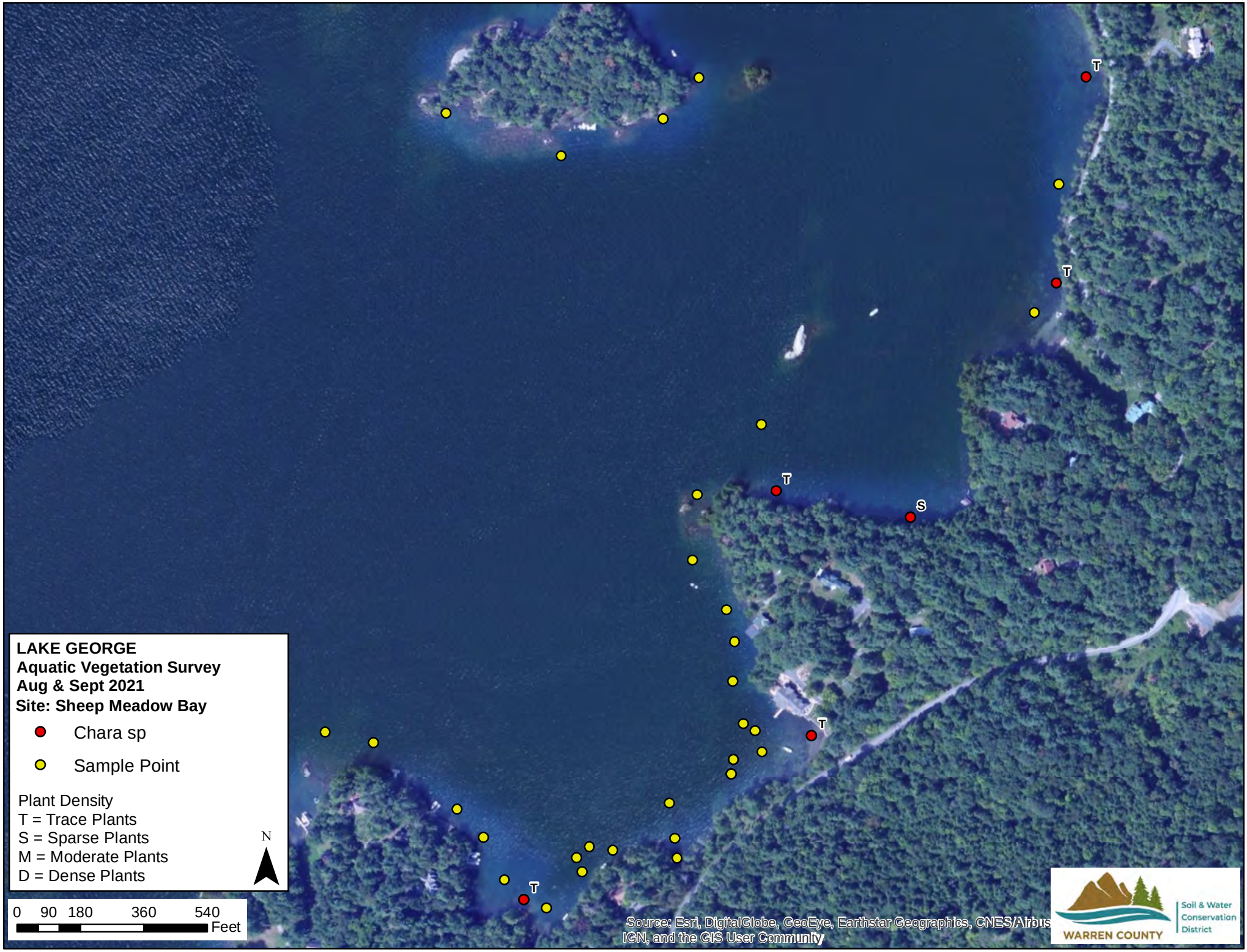
Feet
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water Conservation District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Chara sp
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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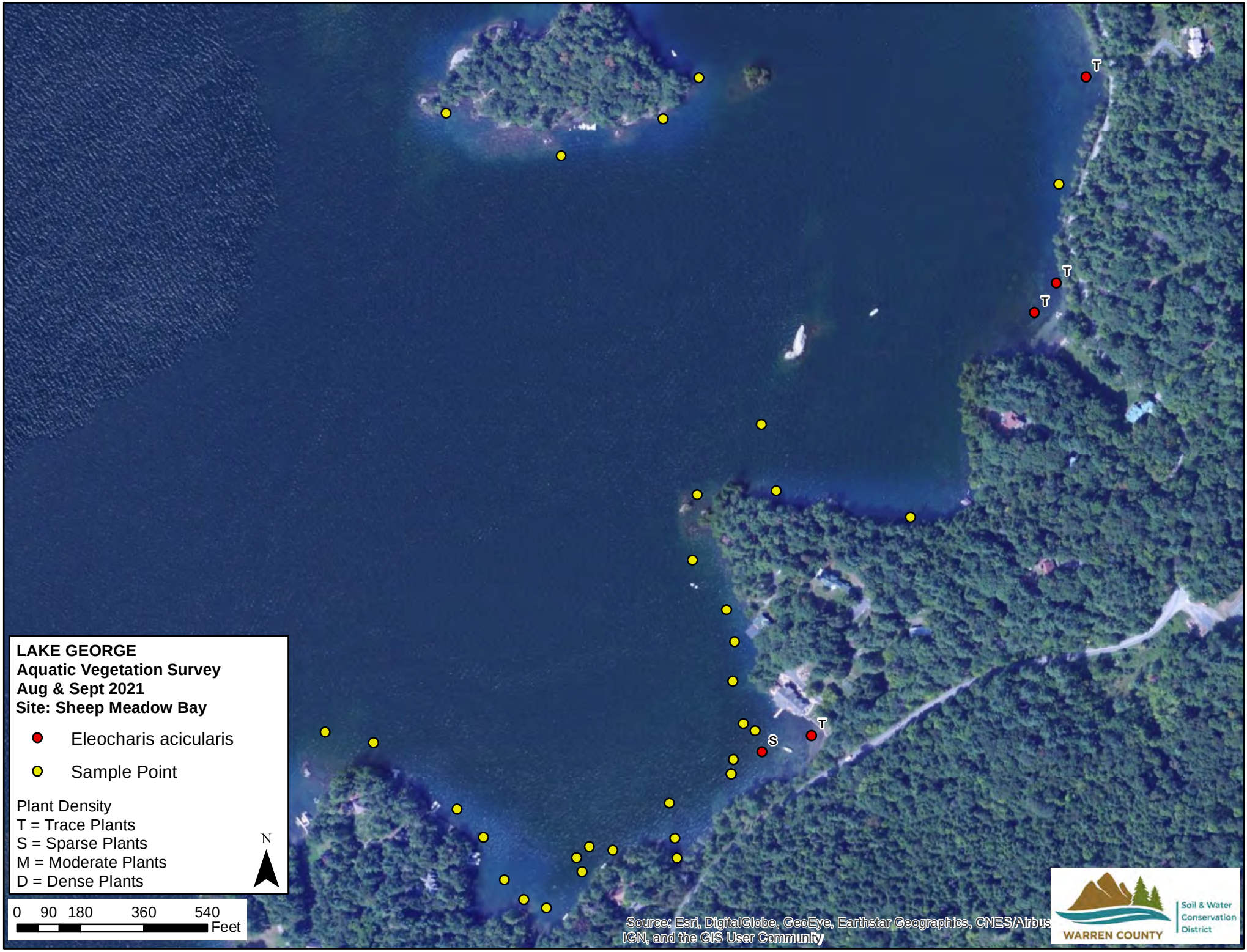
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District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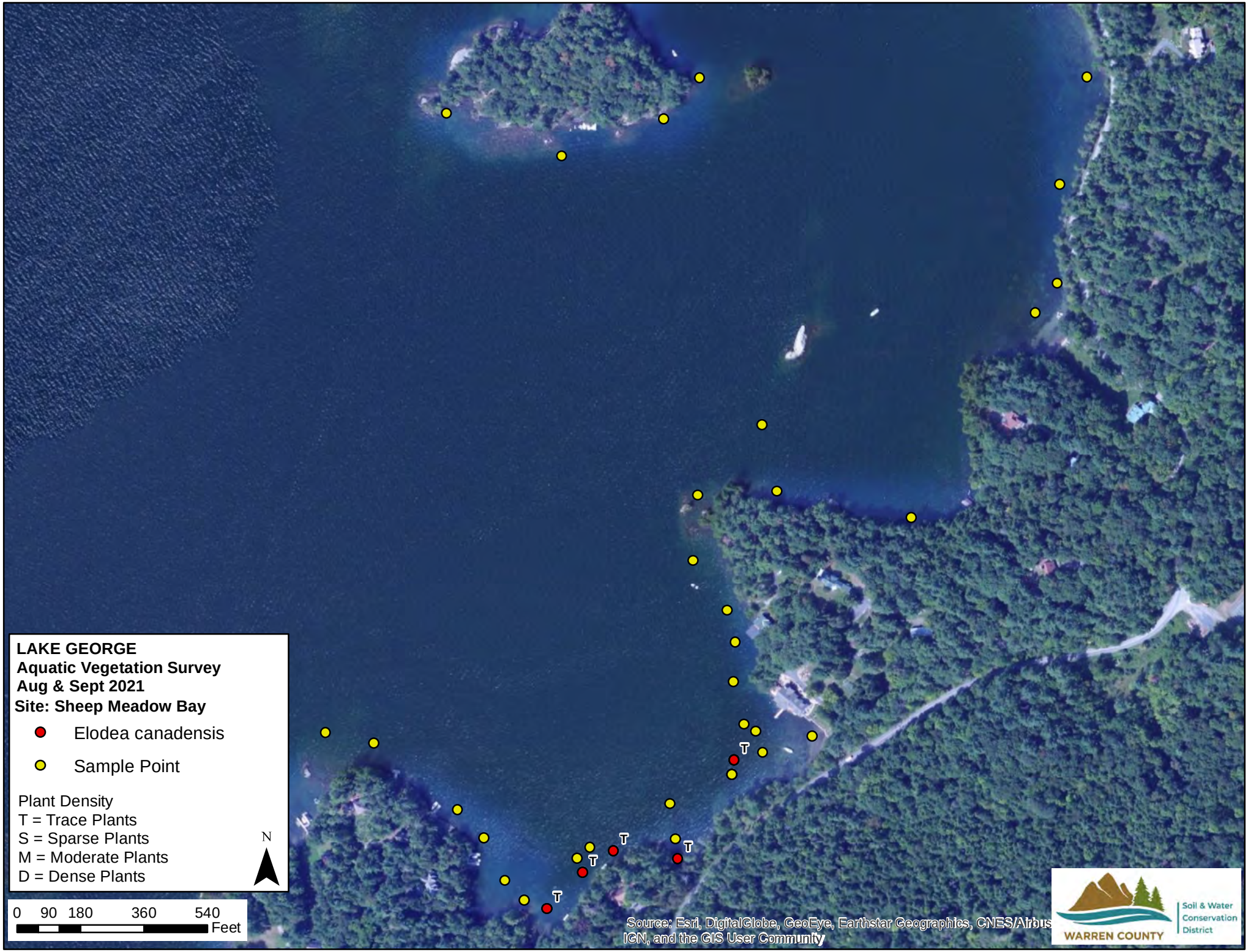
LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Eleocharis acicularis
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
N
0 90 180 360 540
Feet
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Elodea canadensis
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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0 90 180 360 540
Feet
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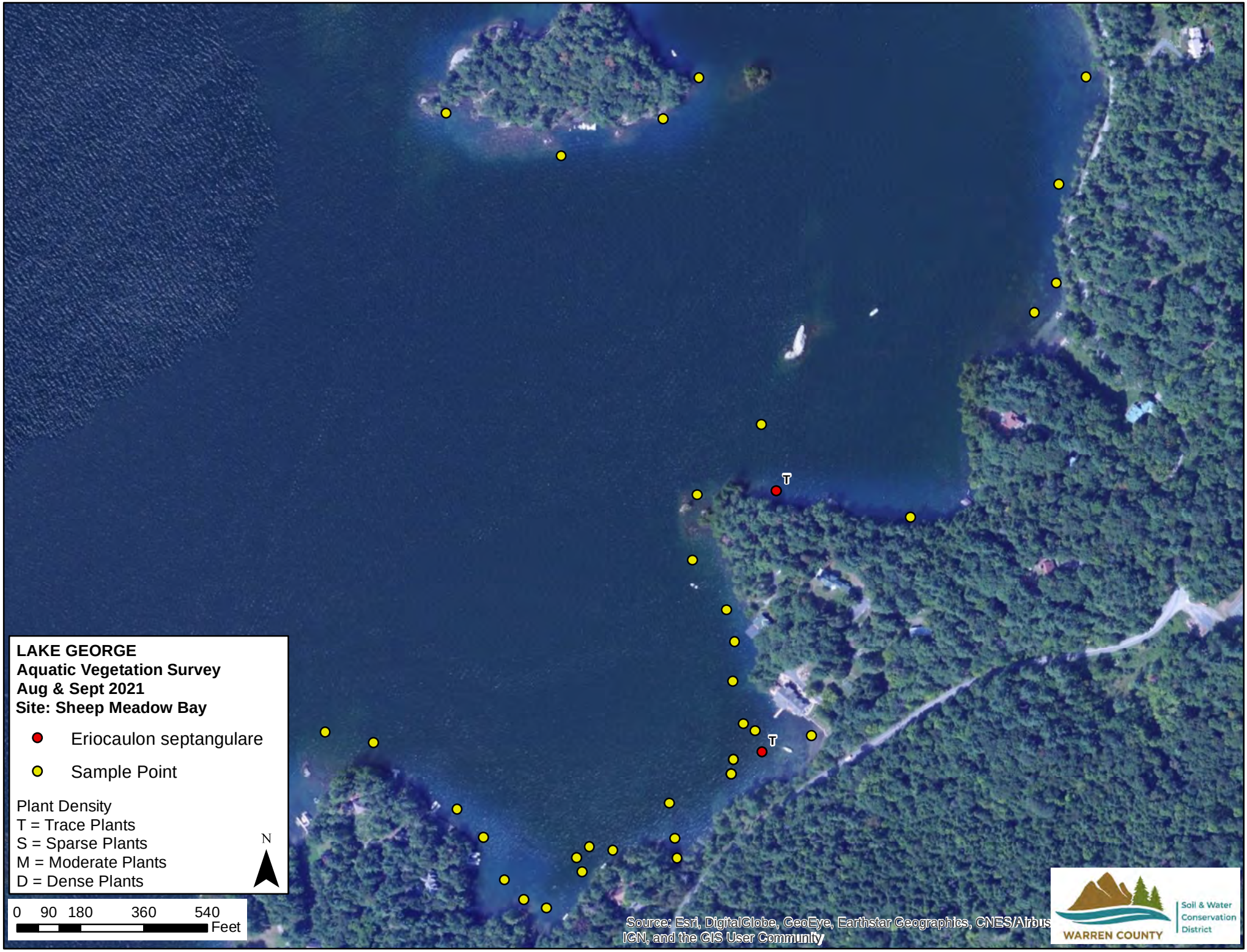
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District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LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Eriocaulon septangulare
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
N
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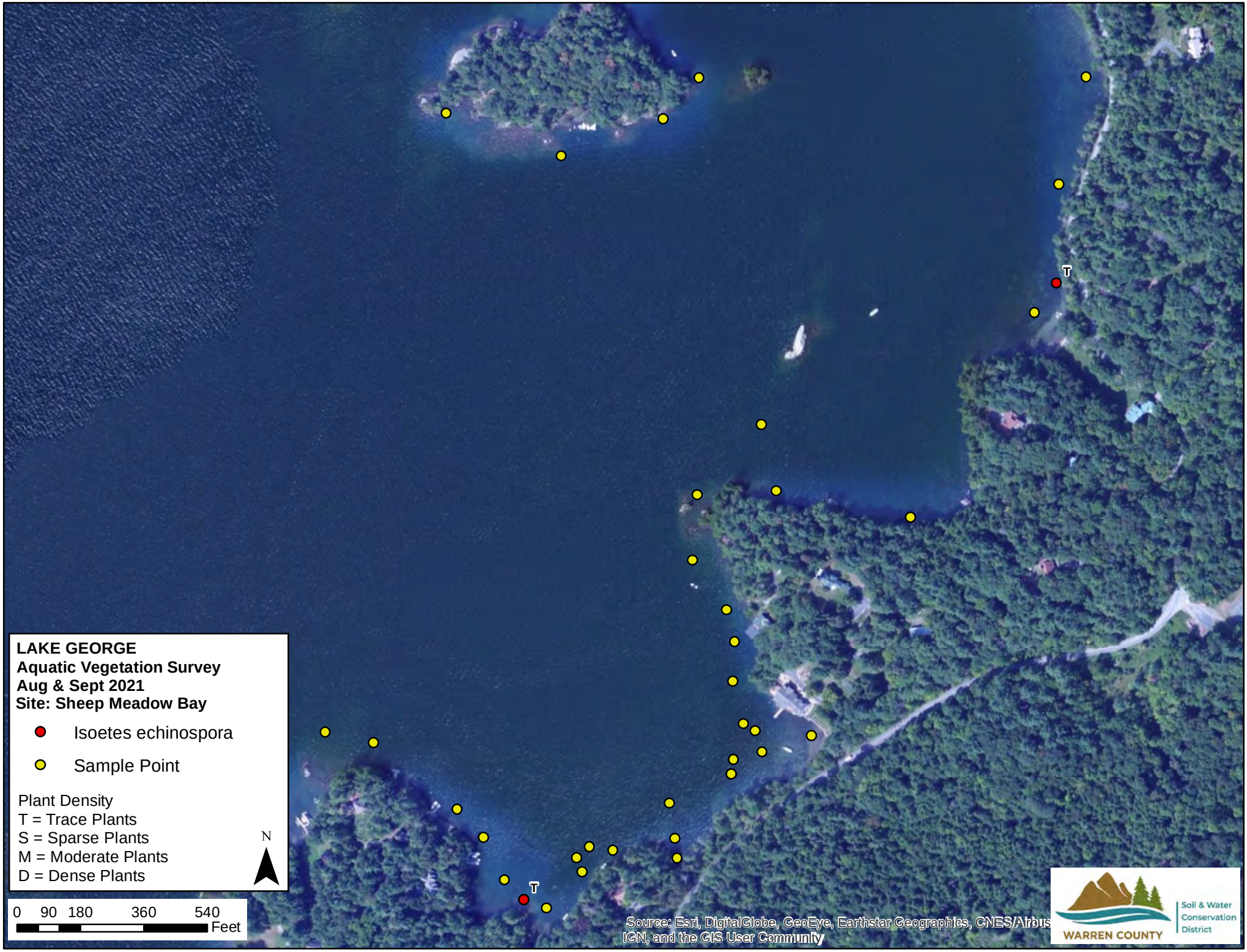
Feet
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Isoetes echinospora
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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0 90 180 360 540
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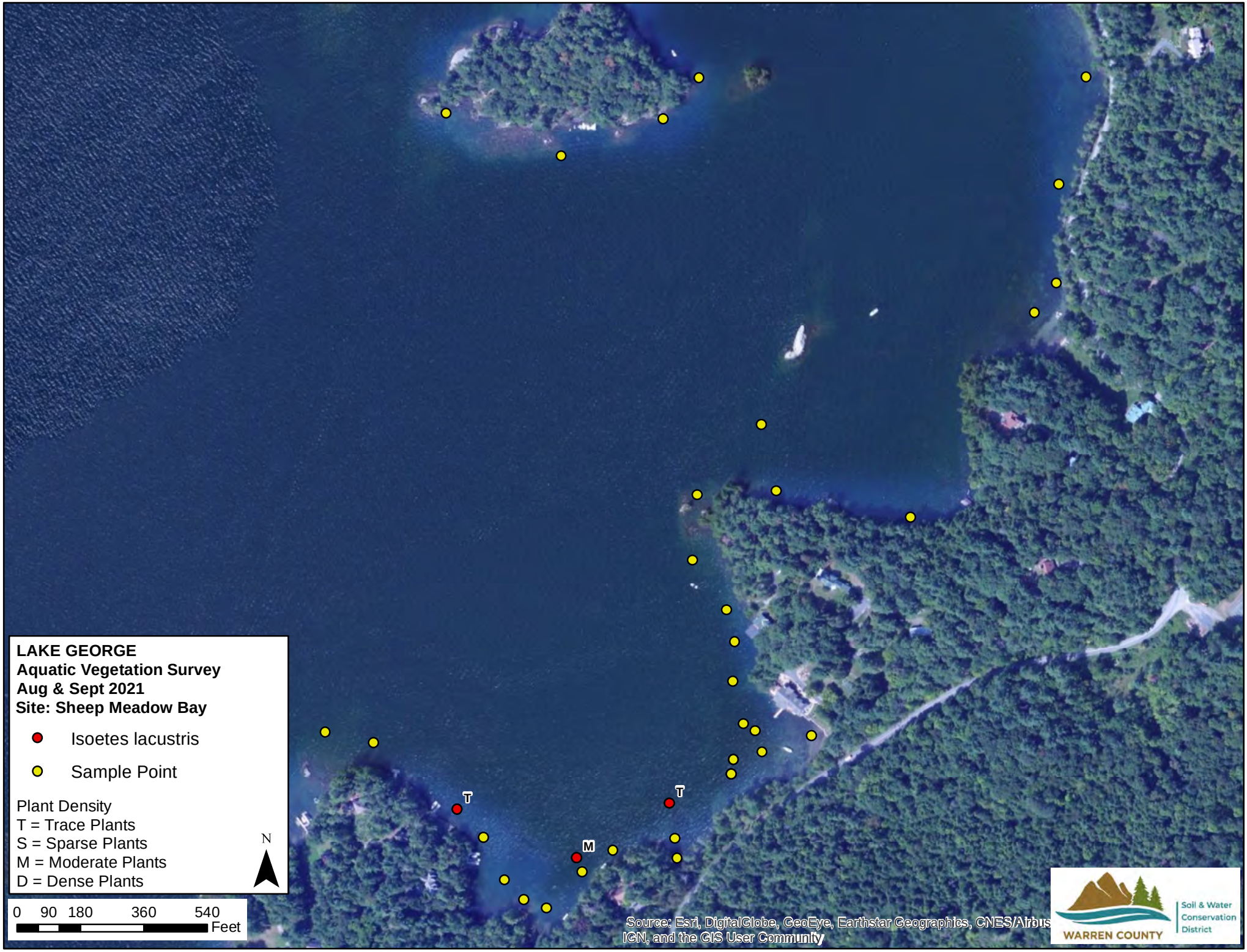
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Isoetes lacustris
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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0 90 180 360 540
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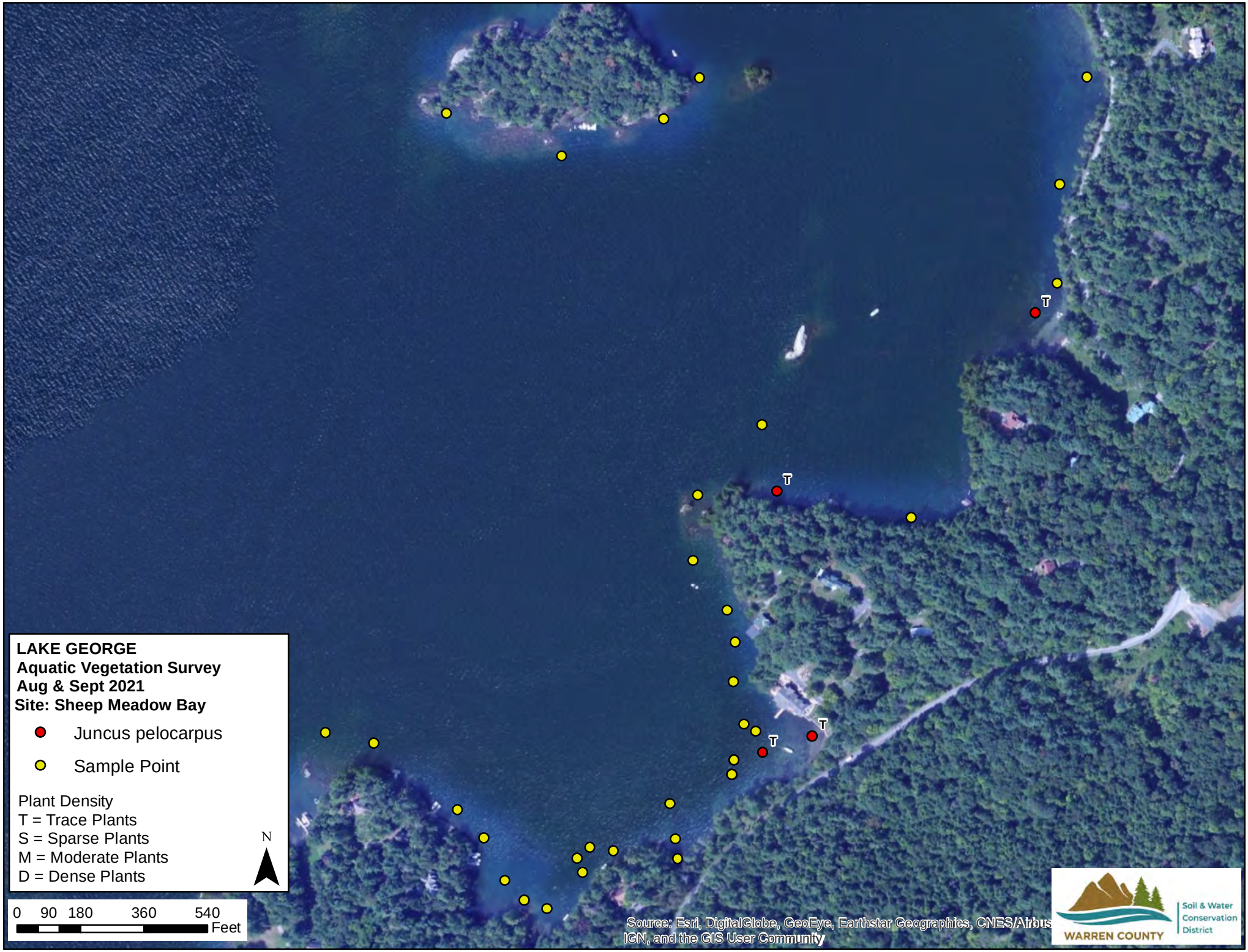
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Juncus pelocarpus
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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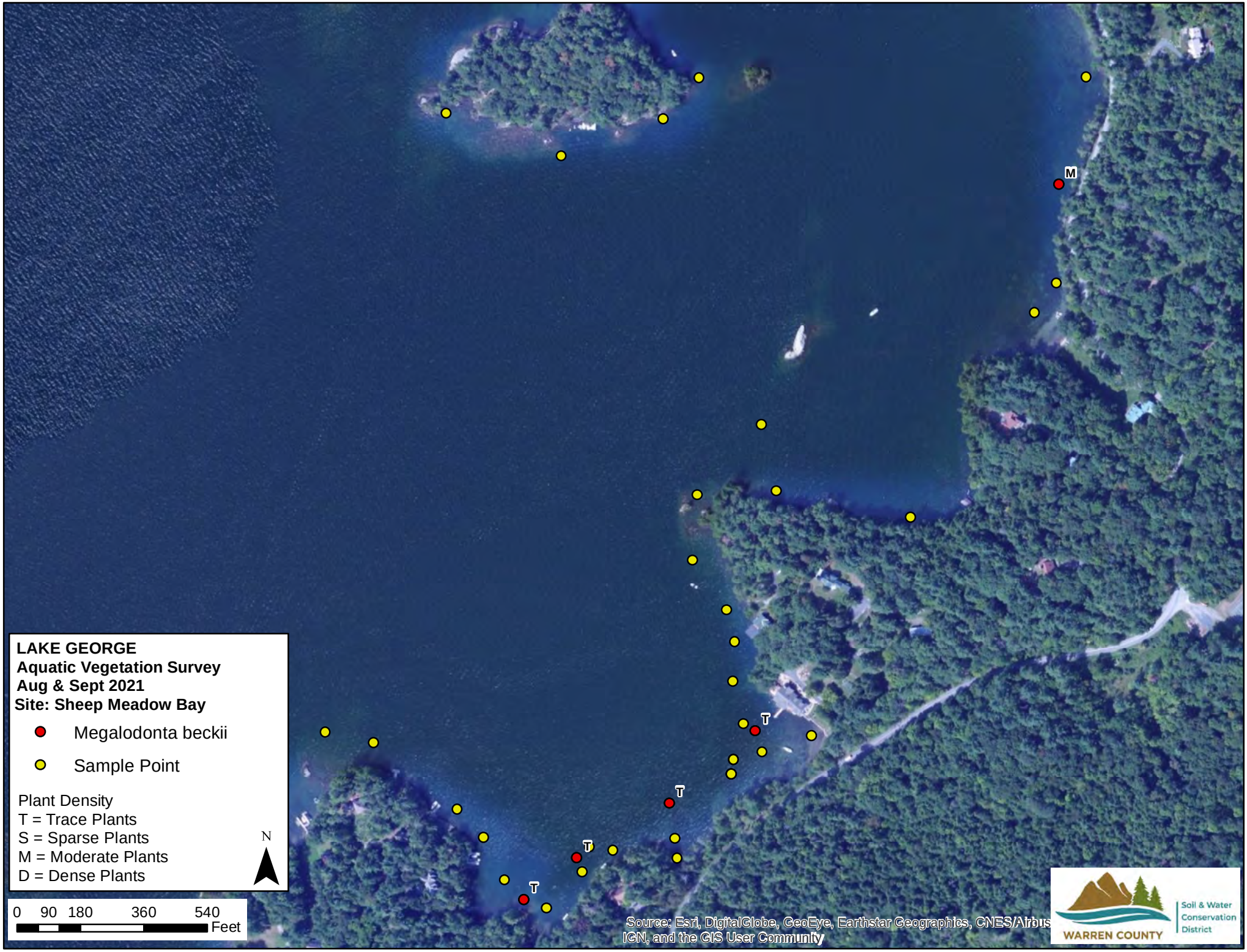
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Megalodonta beckii
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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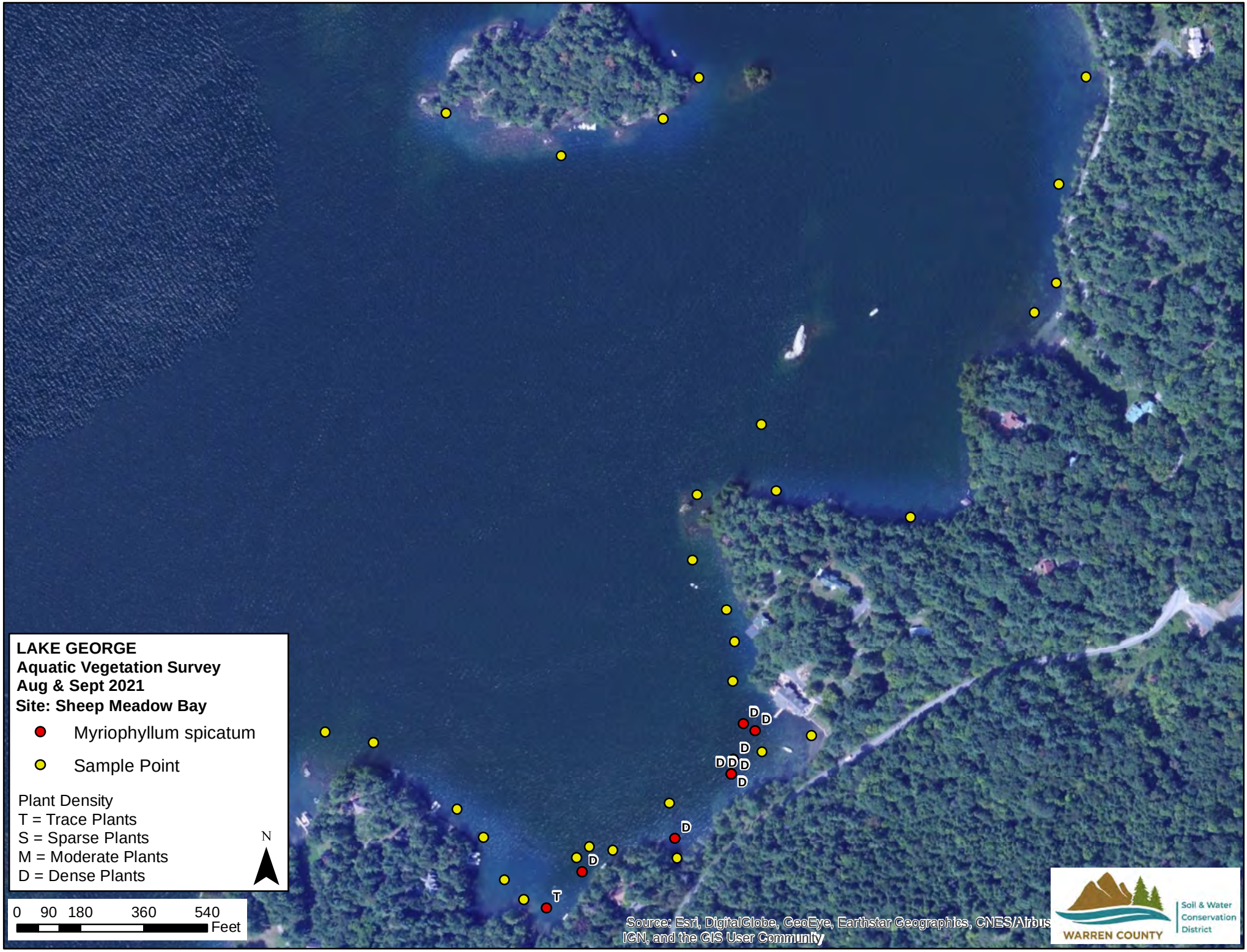
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Myriophyllum spicatum
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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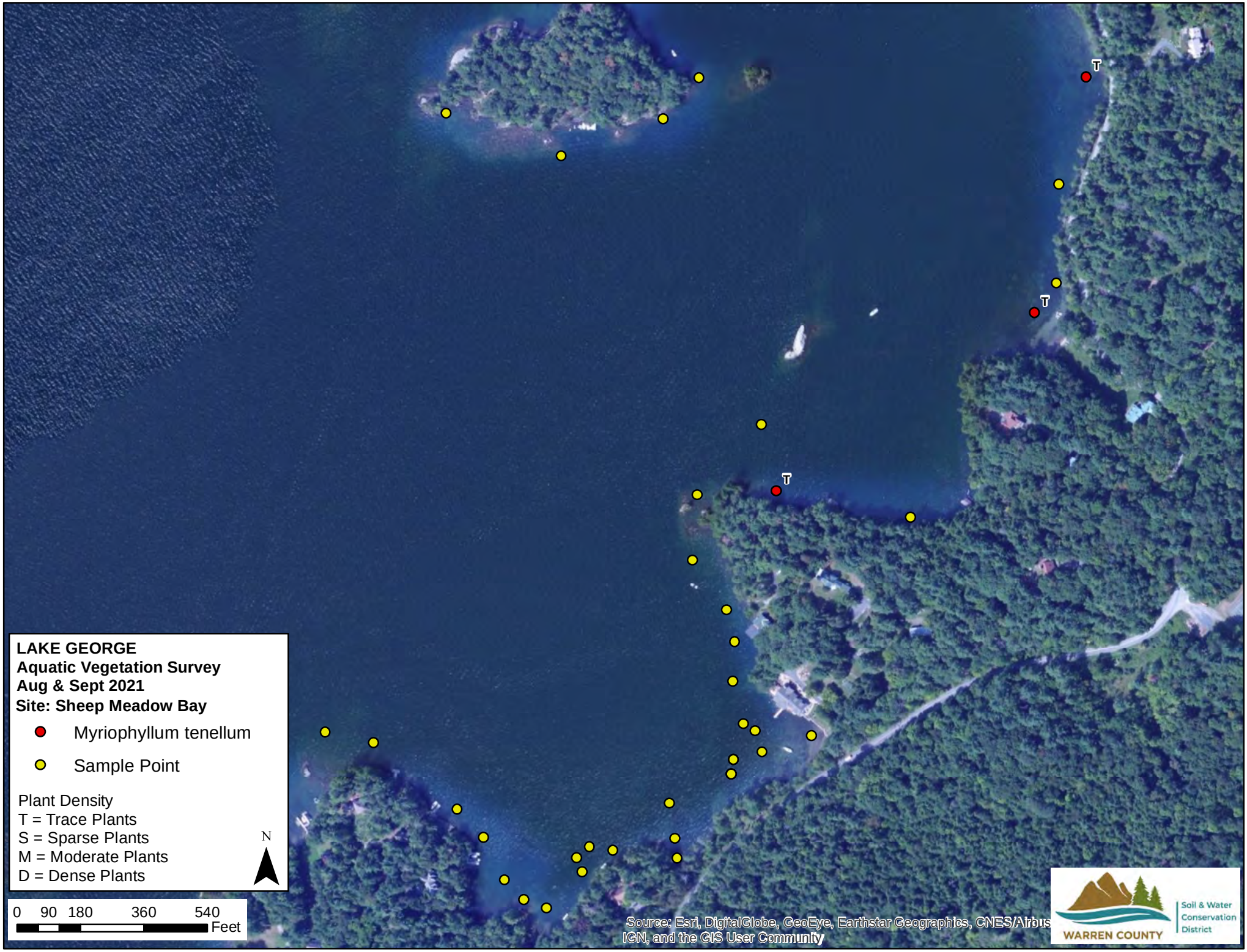
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District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LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Myriophyllum tenellum
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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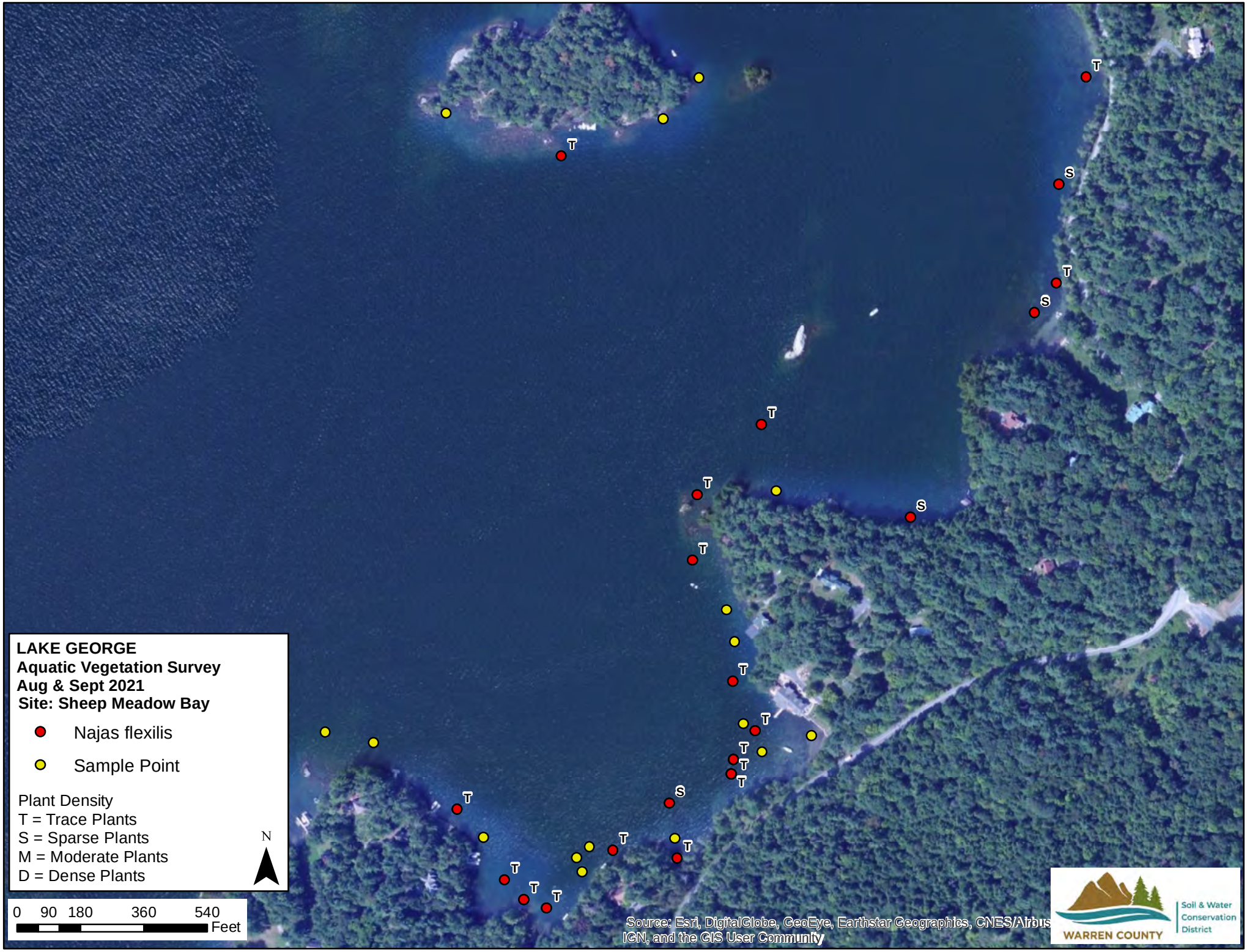
0 90 180 360 540
Feet
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Najas flexilis
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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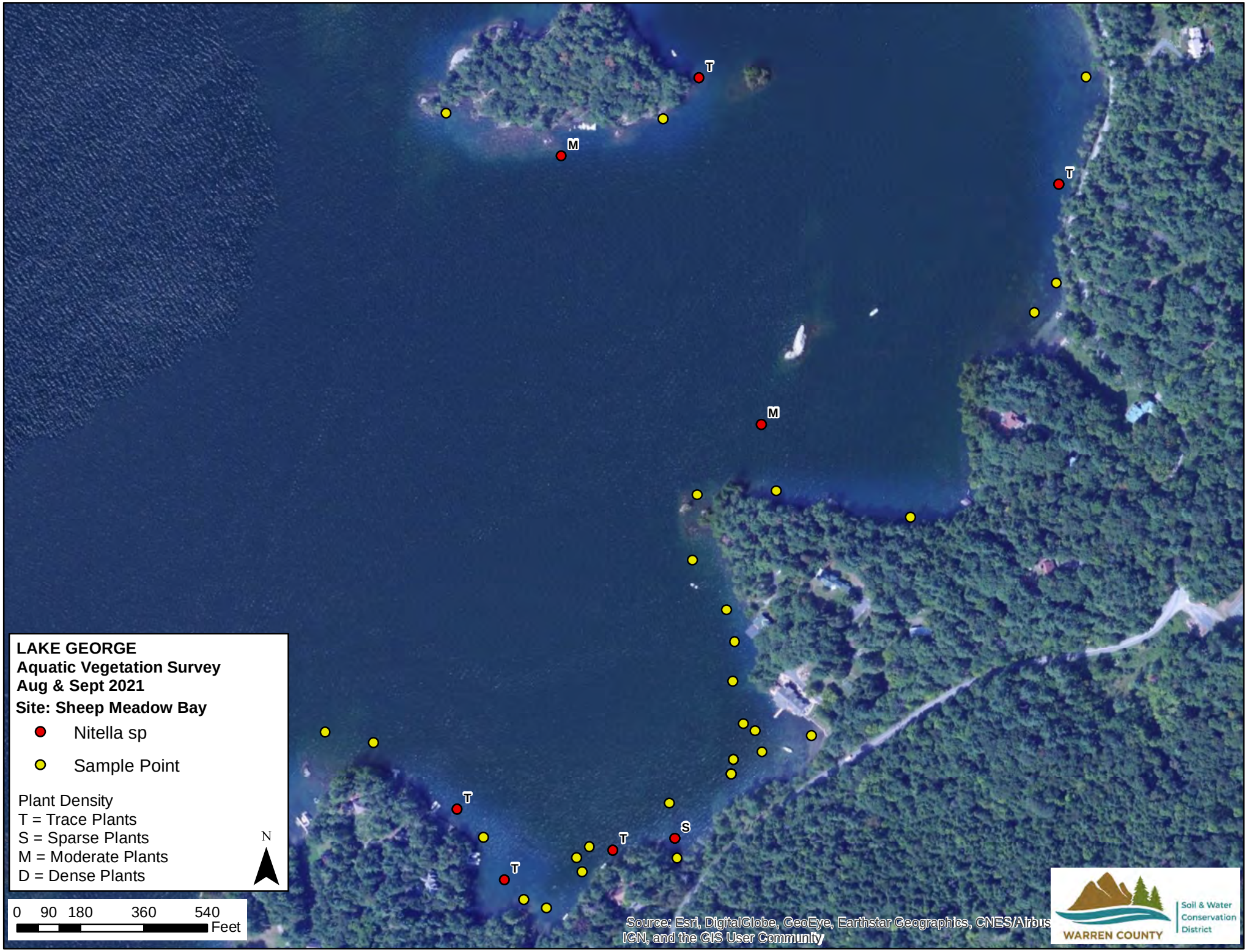
0 90 180 360 540
Feet
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Nitella sp
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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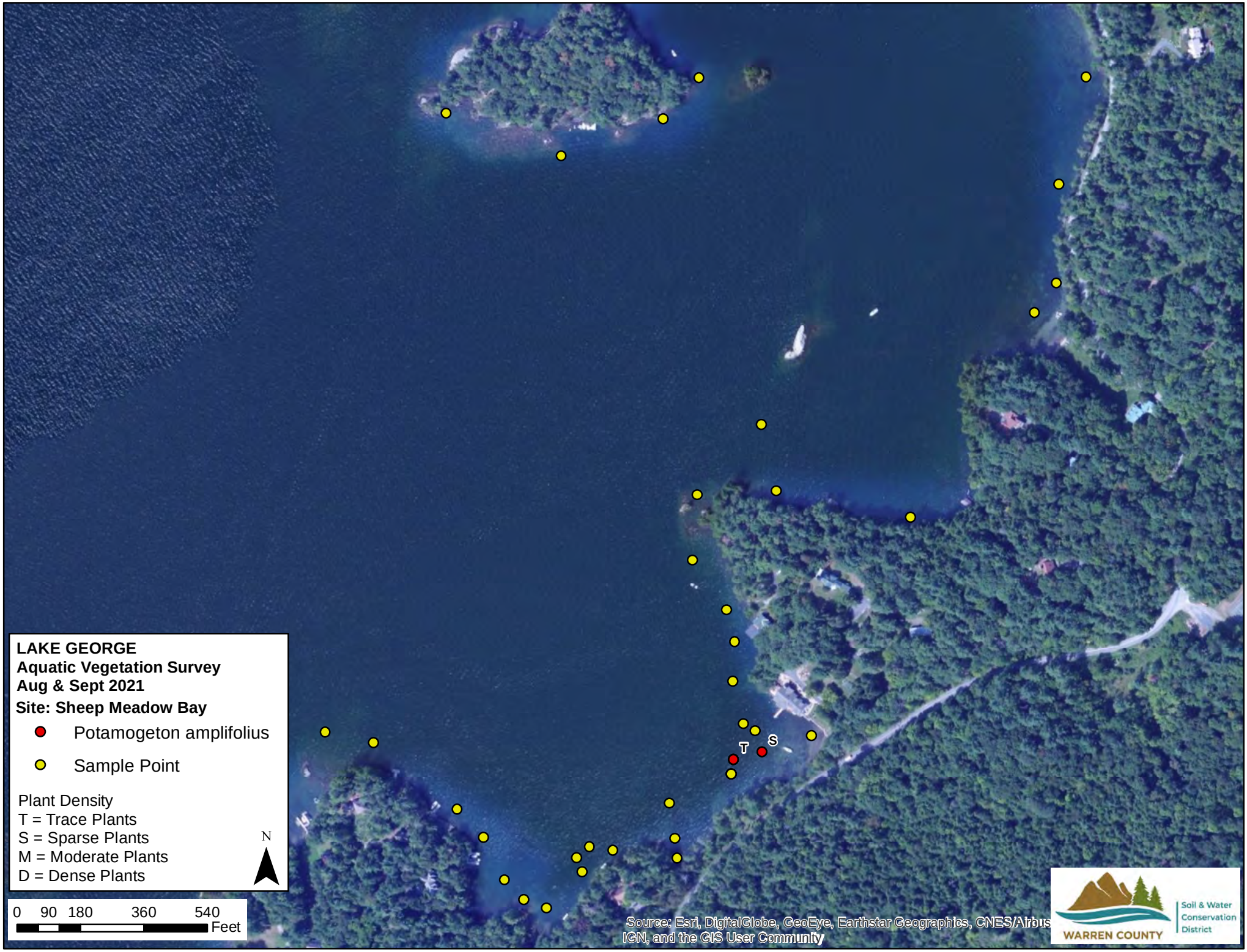
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Potamogeton amplifolius
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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0 90 180 360 540
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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
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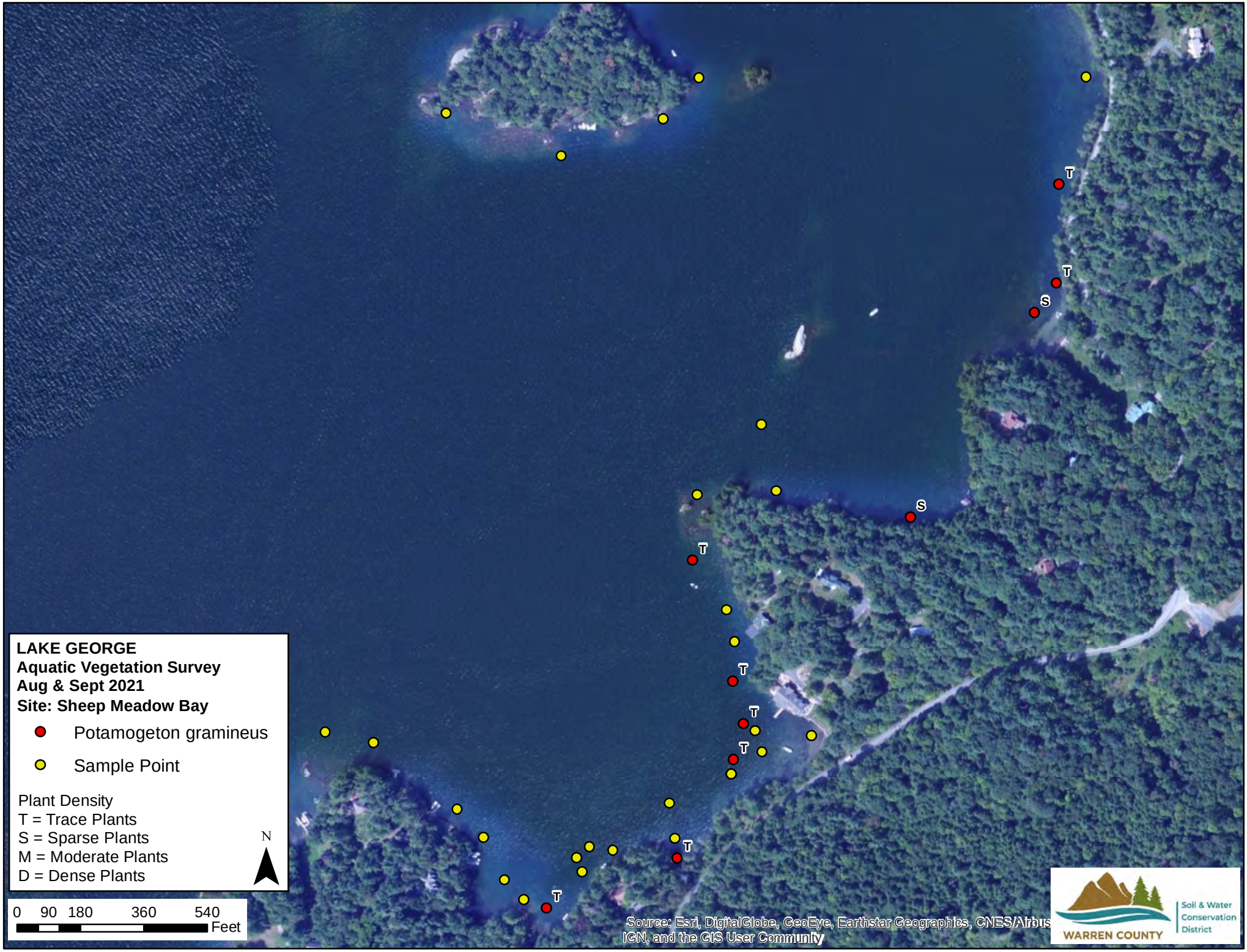
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Potamogeton gramineus
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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0 90 180 360 540
Feet
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
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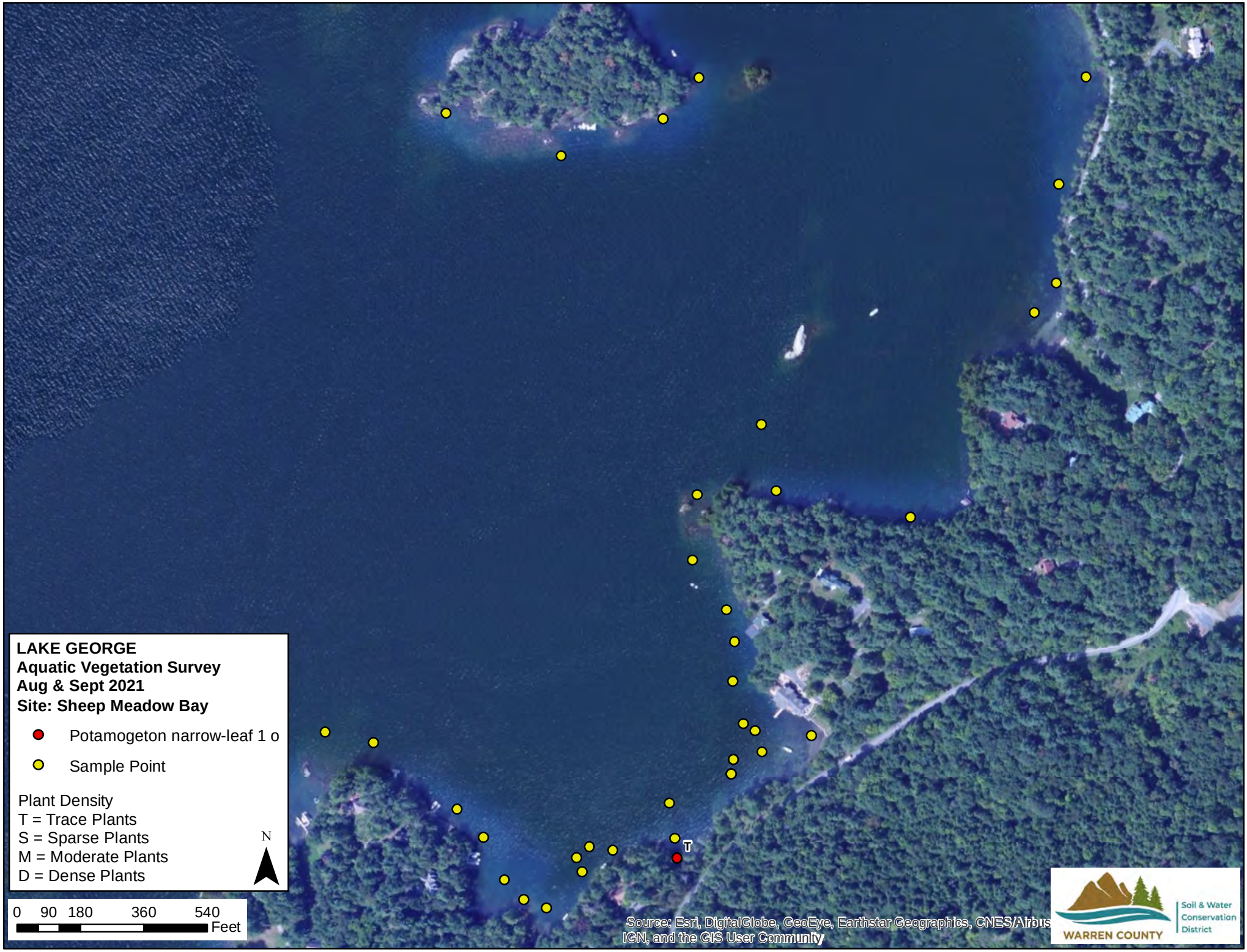
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Potamogeton narrow-leaf 1 o
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
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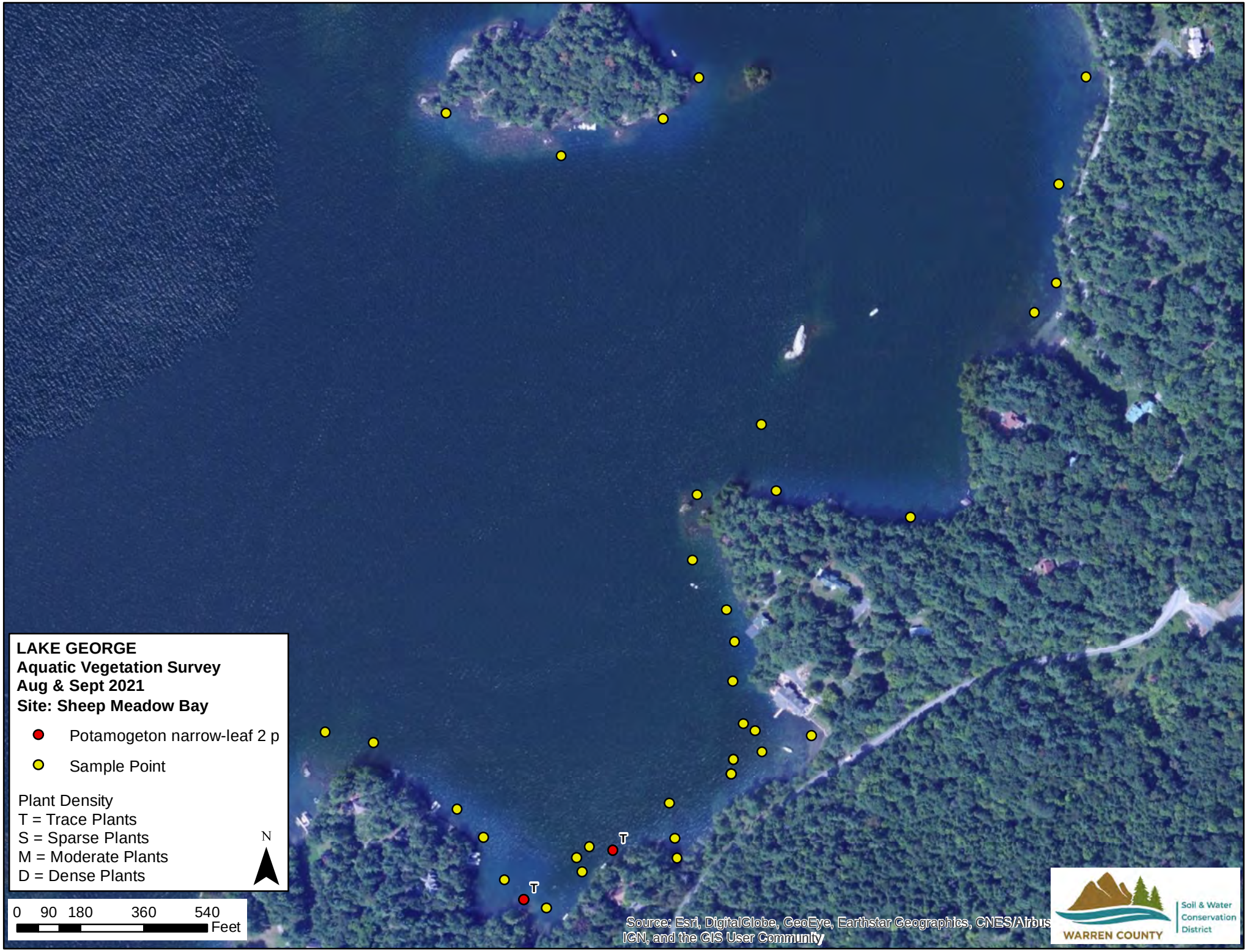
LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Potamogeton narrow-leaf 2 p
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
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Soil & Water
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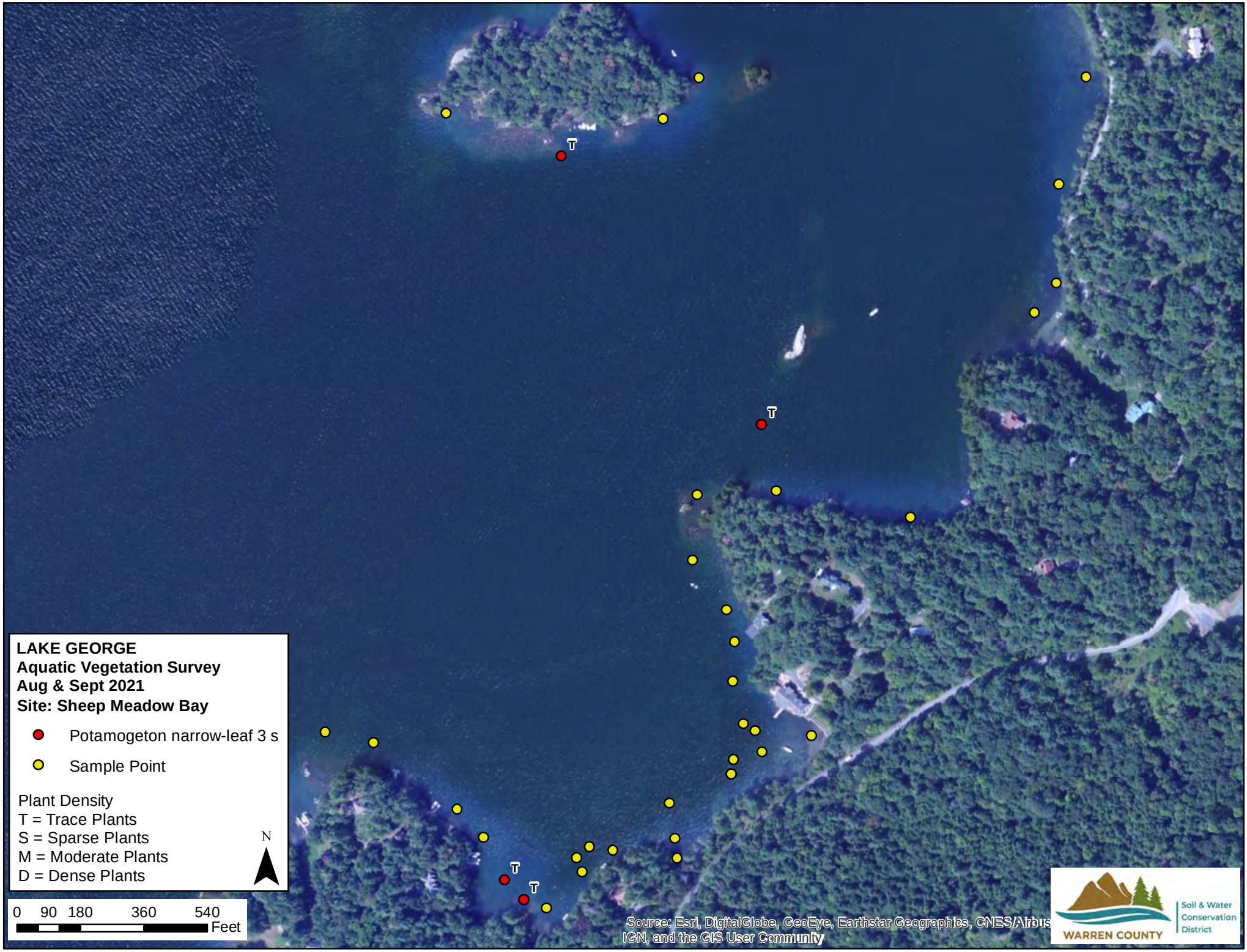
LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Potamogeton narrow-leaf 3 s
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
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Soil & Water
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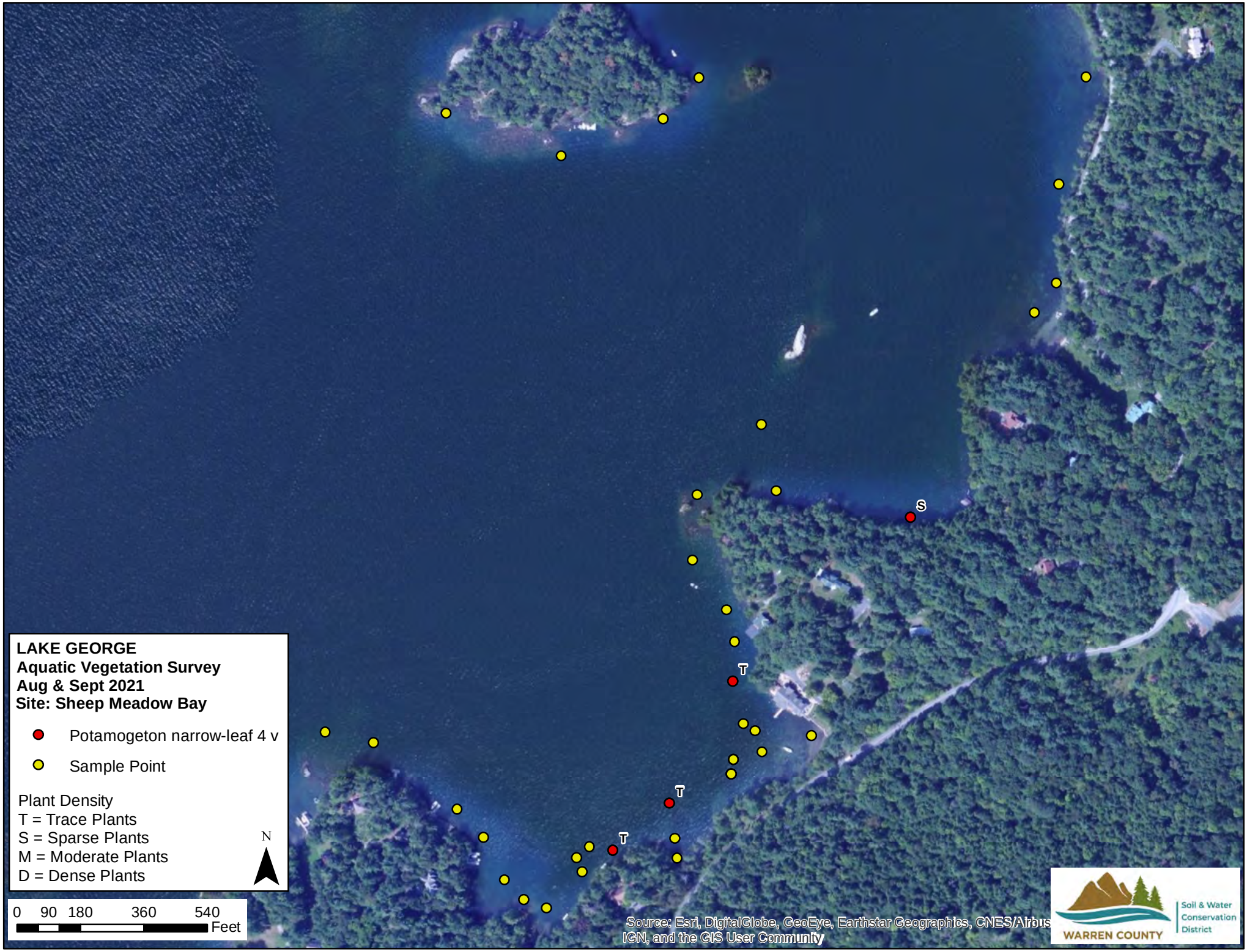
LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Potamogeton narrow-leaf 4 v
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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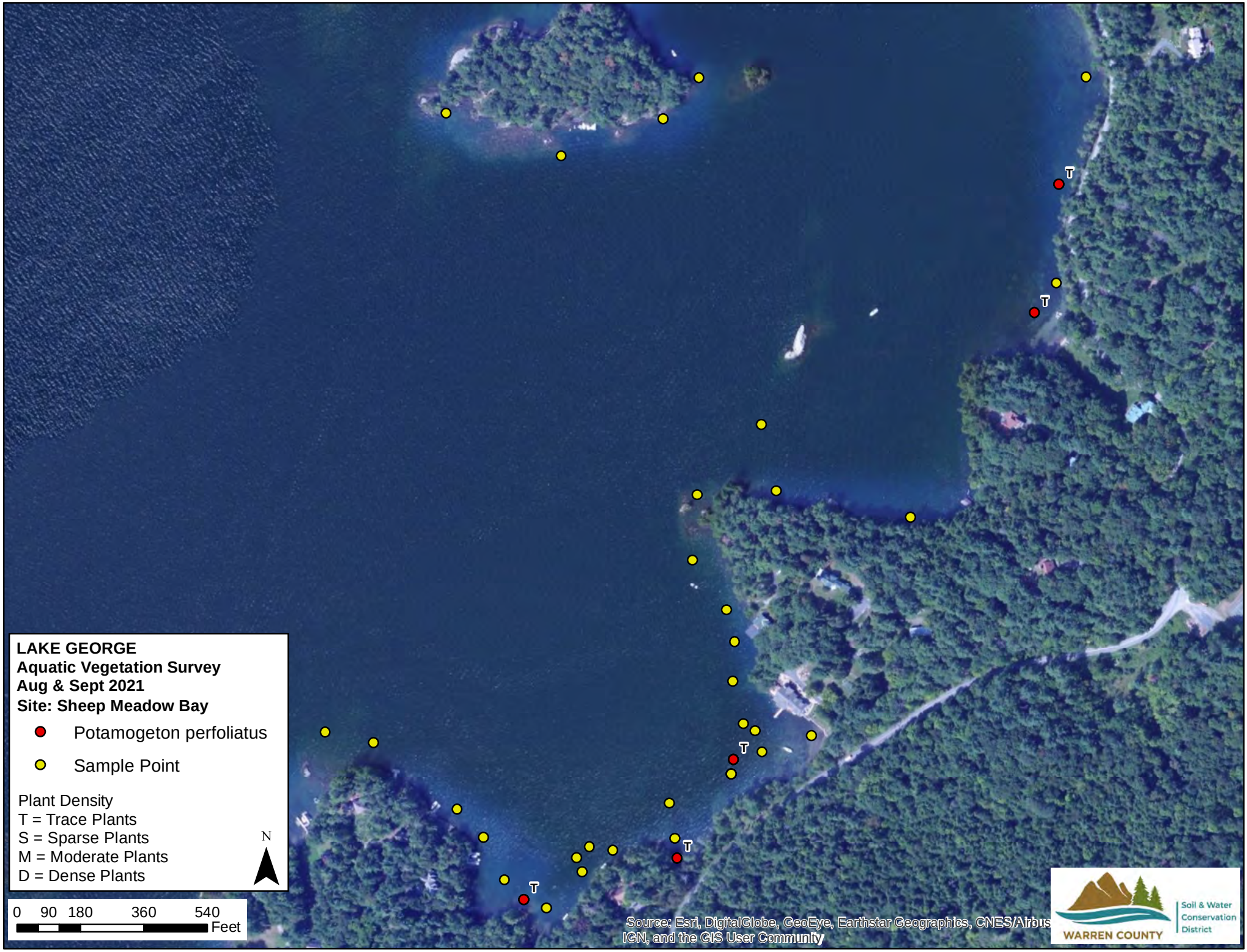
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Potamogeton perfoliatus
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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0 90 180 360 540
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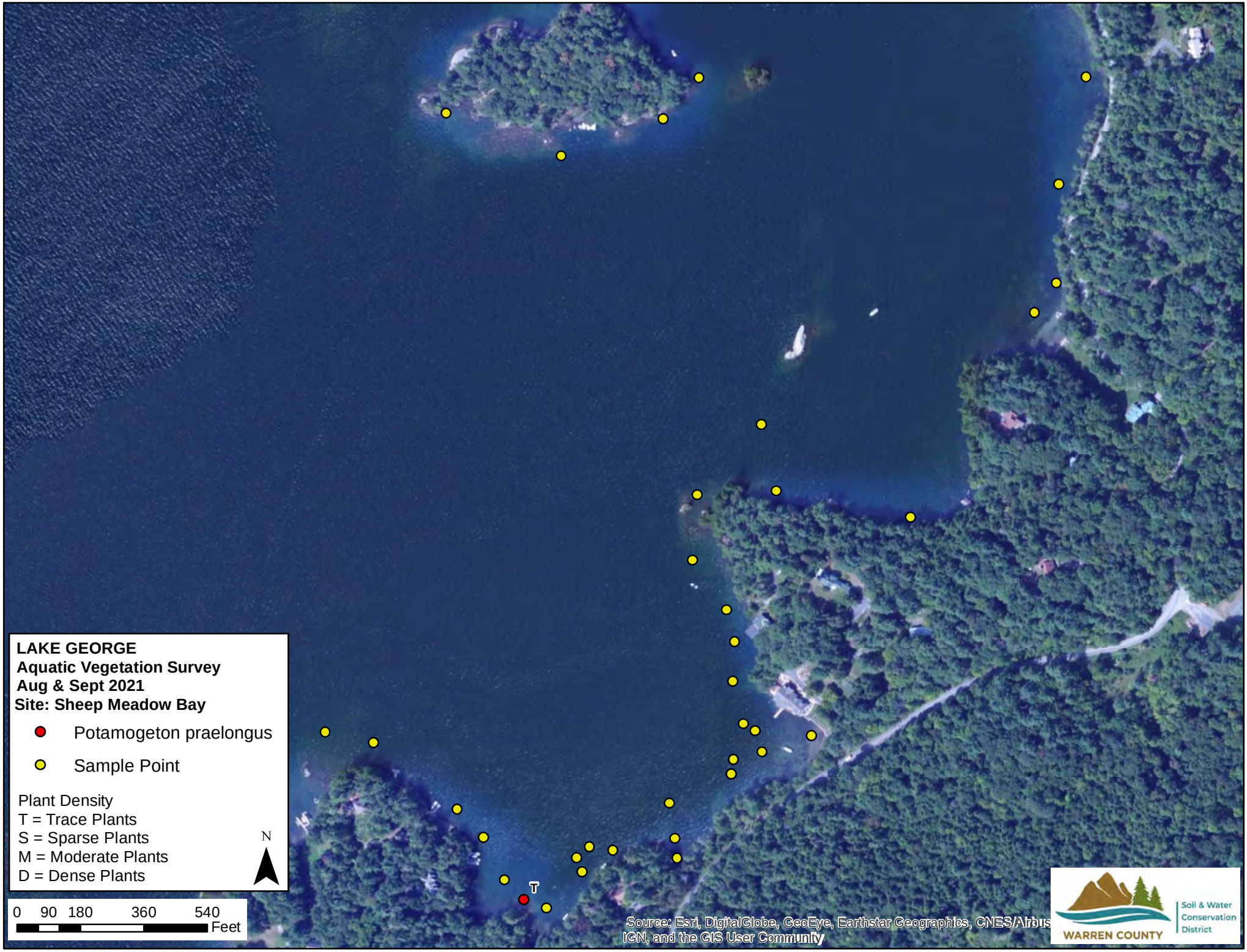
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Potamogeton praelongus
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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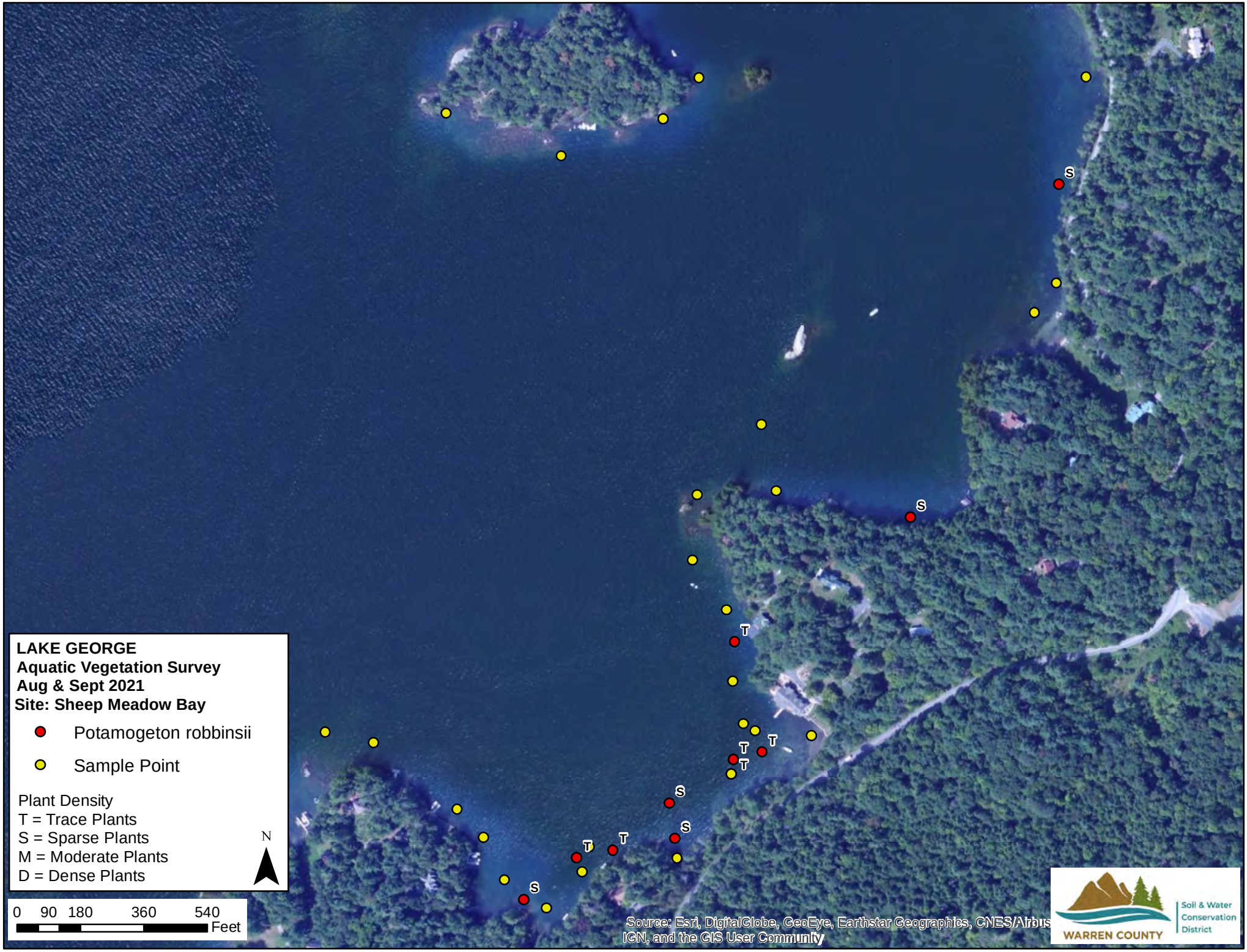
0 90 180 360 540
Feet
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Potamogeton robbinsii
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
N
0 90 180 360 540
Feet
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
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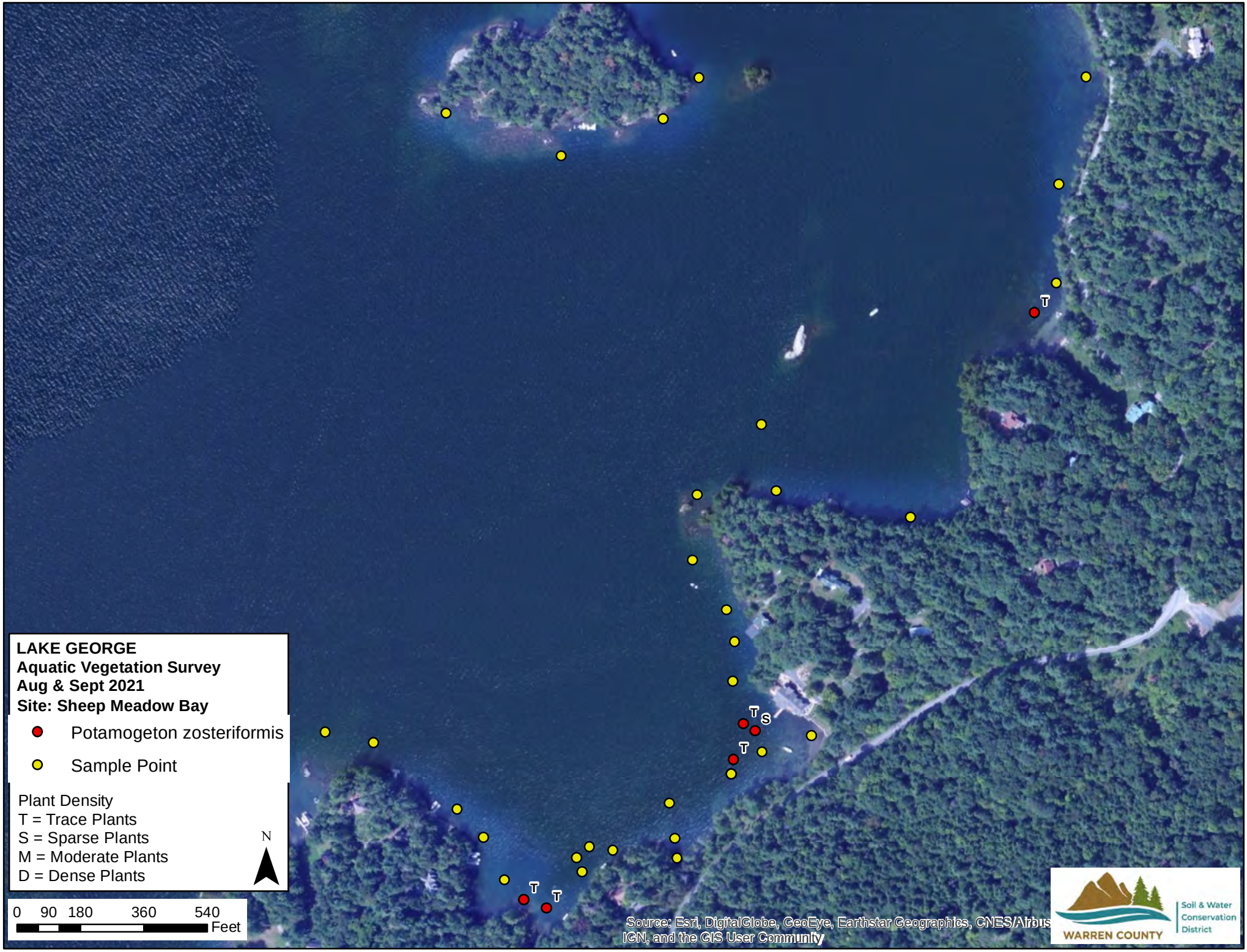
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Potamogeton zosteriformis
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
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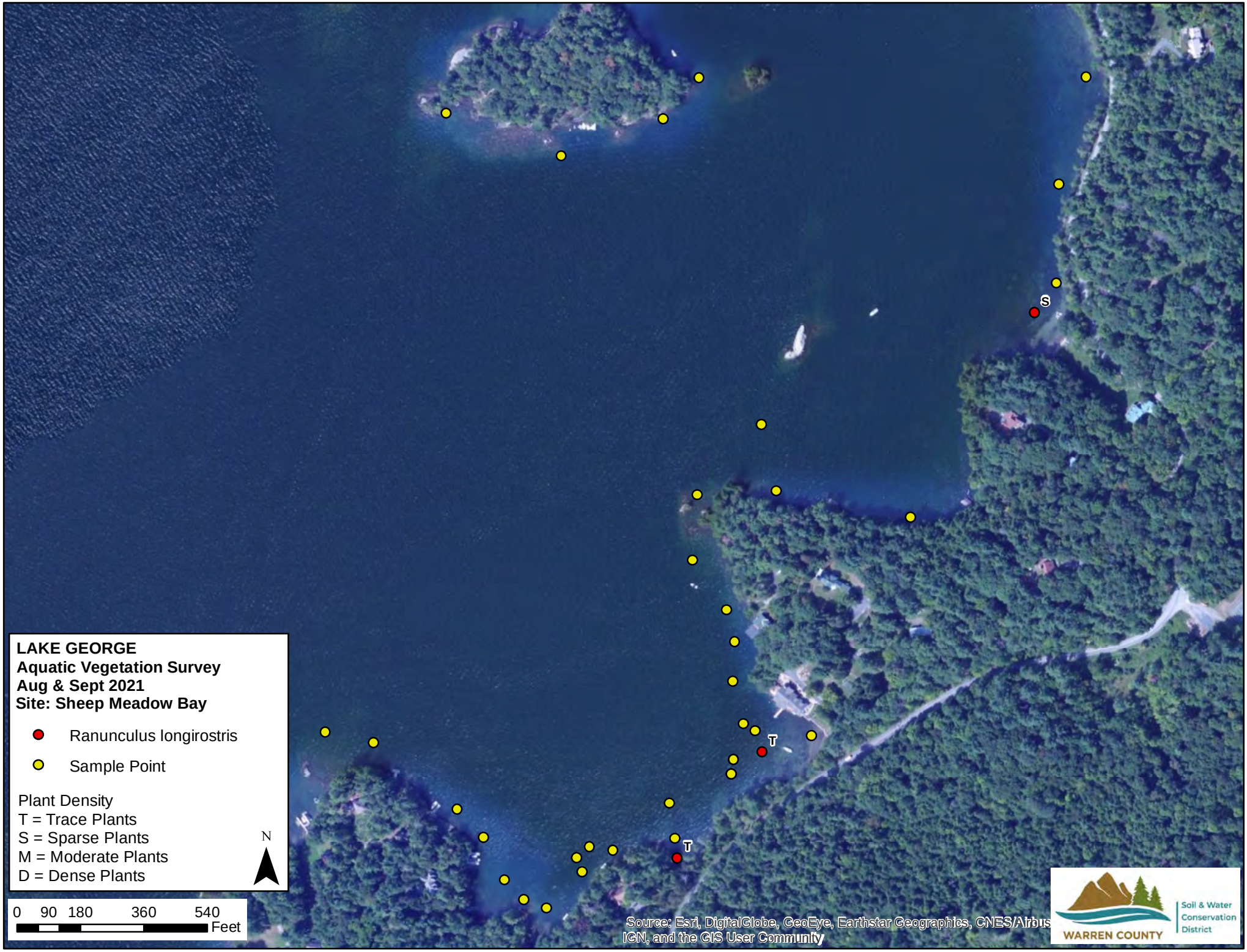
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Ranunculus longirostris
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
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0 90 180 360 540
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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
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Conservation
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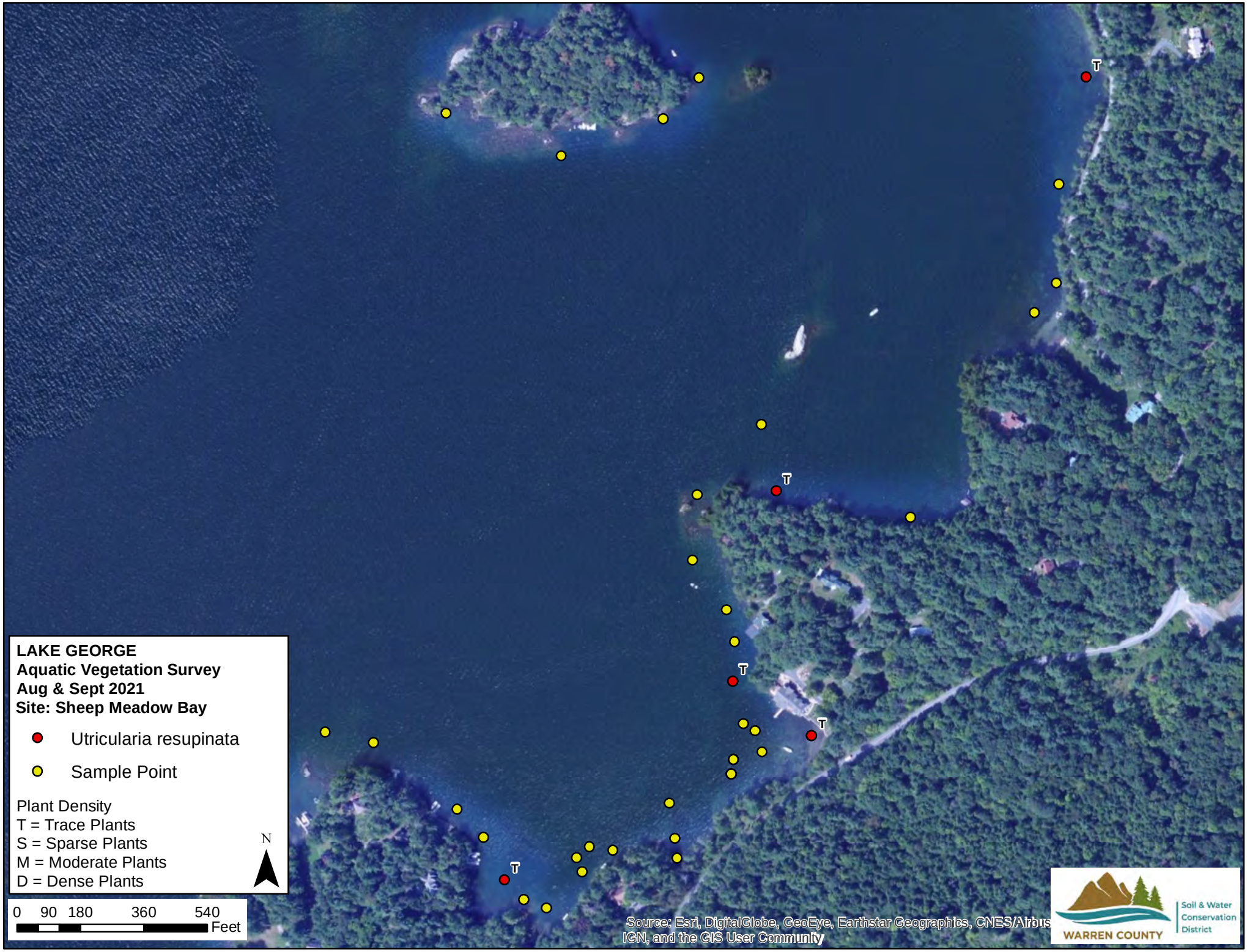
LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Utricularia resupinata
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
N
0 90 180 360 540
Feet
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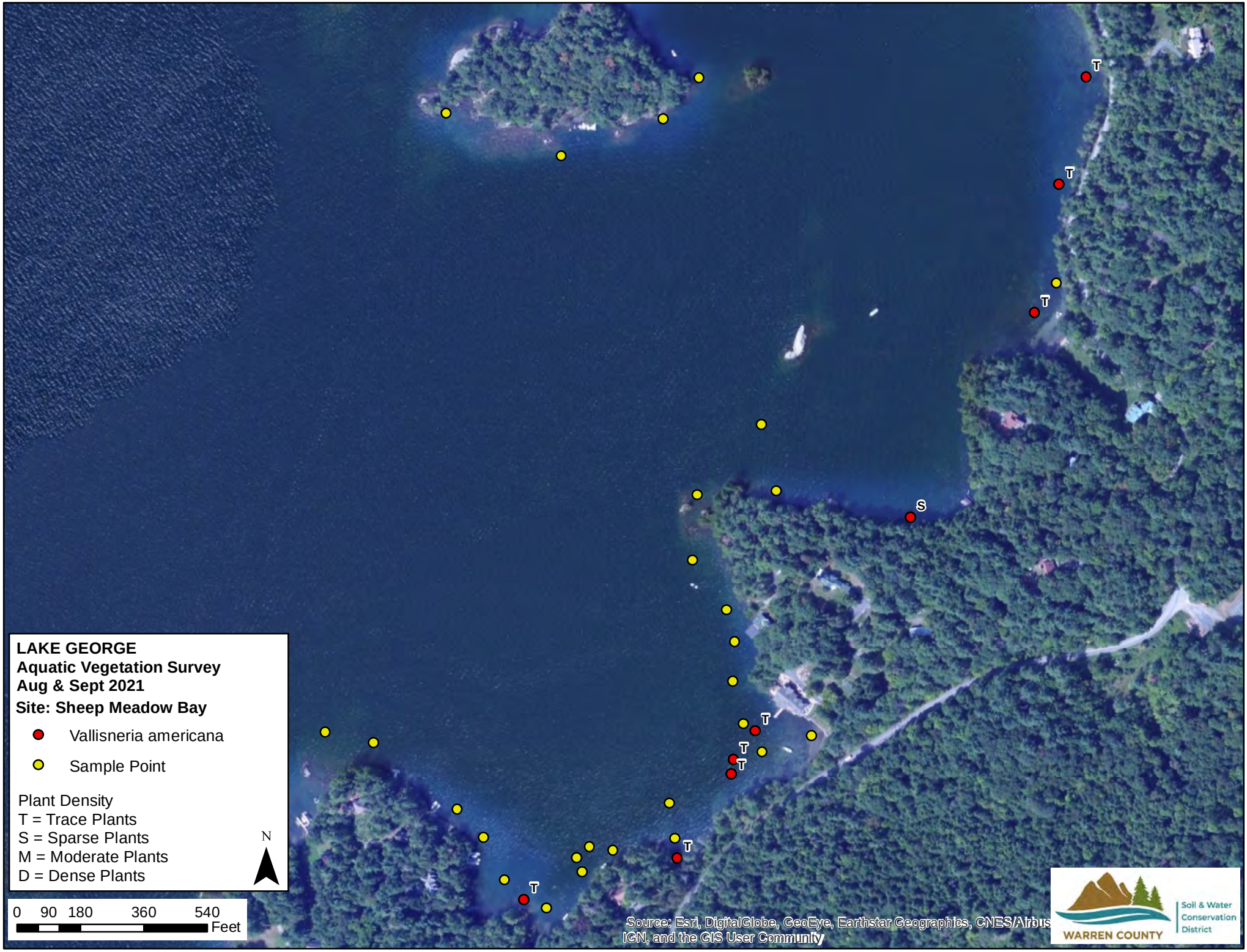
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Vallisneria americana
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
N
0 90 180 360 540
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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
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Soil & Water
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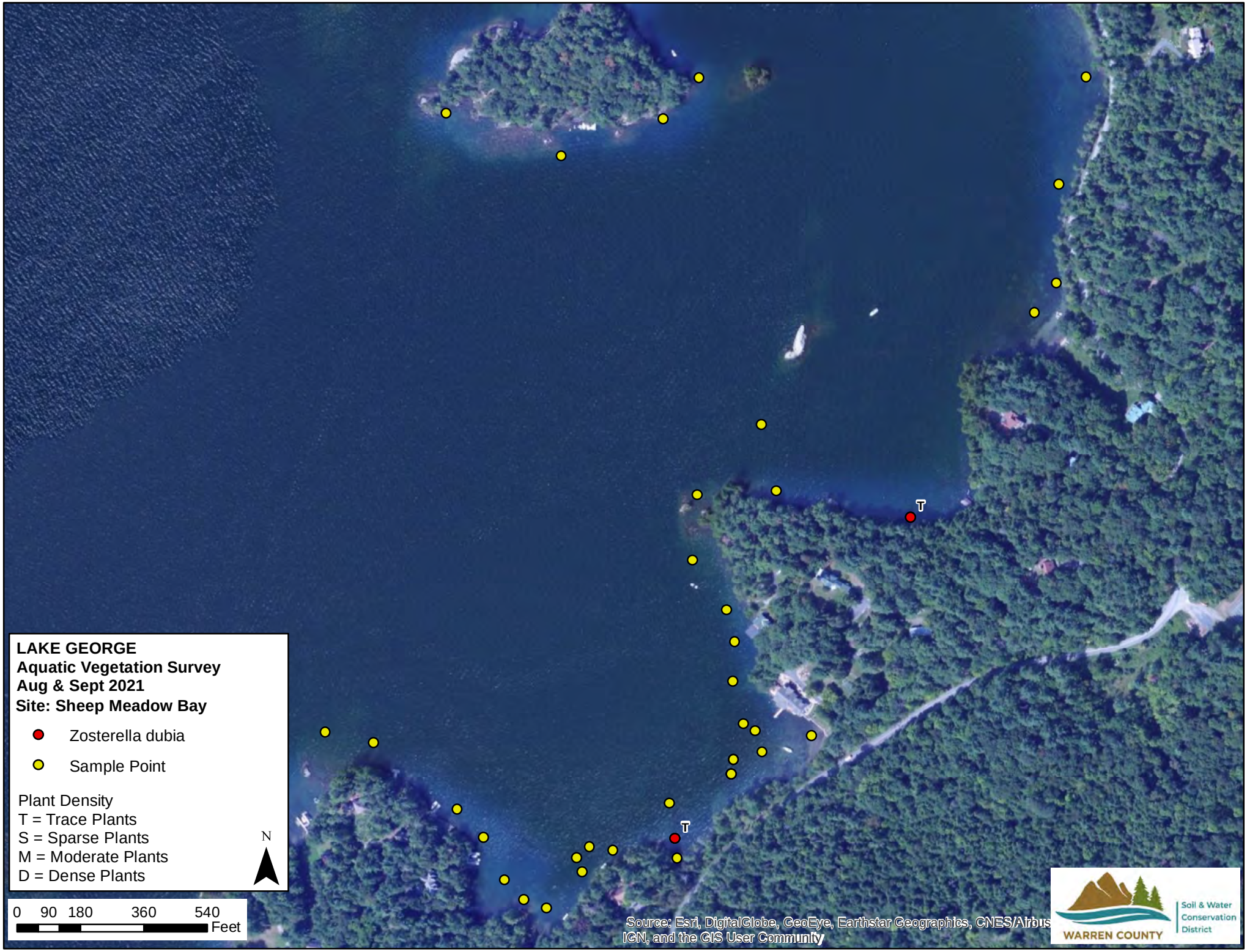
District


LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Zosterella dubia
Sample Point
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
N
0 90 180 360 540
Feet
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T
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District

LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Sample Point
Treatment Area
N
0 90 180 360 540
Feet
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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
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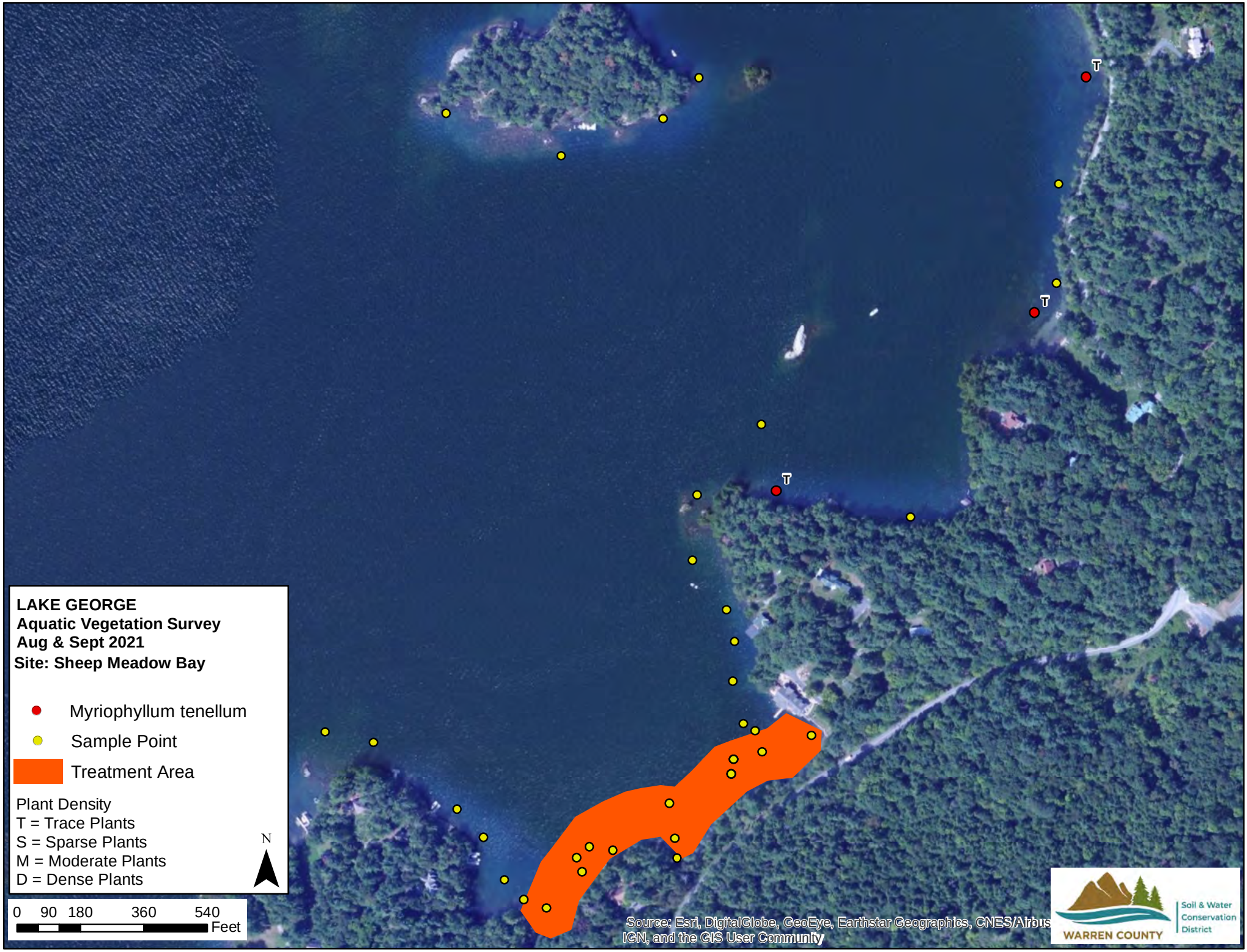
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LAKE GEORGE
Aquatic Vegetation Survey
Aug & Sept 2021
Site: Sheep Meadow Bay
Myriophyllum tenellum
Sample Point
Treatment Area
Plant Density
T = Trace Plants
S = Sparse Plants
M = Moderate Plants
D = Dense Plants
N
0 90 180 360 540
Feet
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
IGN, and the GIS User Community
WARREN COUNTY
Soil & Water
Conservation
District

Lake George New York is classified as an oligotrophic or meso/oligotrophic lake with a mean depth of approximately 70 ft deep; the lower nutrient, low production lake has a limited littoral zone by percentage of area, unlike many of the smaller Adirondack waterbodies. The Eastern shoreline and in fact a majority of the lake George shoreline is dominated by steep rocky substrates, it is not uncommon to be in 30 feet of water less than 25 feet from the high water mark.

In Blairs Bay Glenburnie, the areas which are directly adjacent to the proposed treatment site were heavily sampled for aquatic macrophytes from the depths of 0-25 feet; the areas within the 0.3 miles of the proposed treatment site which were conducive to aquatic plant growth due to either or both bottom sediments type and depth were also sampled. The areas favorable to aquatic vegetation at this location were dominated Myriophyllum spicatum (EWM). The reason for extended spacing between marked sample locations was as we travelled both to the north and south of the proposed treatment area , water shallow enough (< 30 ft) for aquatic plants had benthic conditions consisting of mostly bedrock or large cobble/ boulder piles, very little soft sediment. Areas consistent with aquatic plant growth by depth and sediment type visible from the surface (<15ft) were sampled. Shallow areas which had bottom sediments consisting of mostly sand with low organic content were also sampled repeatedly for low growing macrophytes such as Eriocaulon, Eleocharis, Juncus, Myriophyllum alterniflorum and M. tenellum. M. alterniflorim was found on the delta of Sucker Brook in Blair's Bay, a swimover of the area did locate a hand full of plants found is 2 –4 feet of water at this location. M. alterniflorim is listed as a threatened species in New York, but it is found in many shallow sandy areas in Lake George. Isoetes lacustris is also listed as a rare macrophyte by the State of New York , but commonly found below 20 feet deep in Lake George.

Sheep Meadow Bay, conditions at this site were very similar to those found at Glenburnie. The near shore areas with both favorable bottom substrate and depths were dominated by EWM, with pockets of native macrophytes. Areas of the wave break zone with depths of 1 to 4 feet deep mostly consisted of bottom sediments of sand with little organic materials; areas within the 0.3 mile radius of the proposed treatment areas were lacking in aquatic macrophytes due to benthic bedrock or steep drop offs which are not conducive to holding soft organic sediment needed for plant growth. Areas of 20 ft in depth and greater were found to have Isoetes lacustris a macrophyte found on the New York State list of Rare, Threatened or Endangered plants; though it is commonly found in Lake George throughout this depth range. Areas of 25 ft in depth or more were sampled for the presents of Nitella which is generally found in Lake George at the 25— 35 foot depth range.

SŌLITUDE
LAKE MANAGEMENT

Sheep Meadow Bay Sampling Plan

Sample sites
The location and coordinates of the sample sites are shown on the attached map.

Collection schedule
After application, samples will be collected at each site on the following schedule:
1-3 hours
10-12 hours
24 hours
3 days
7 days
Samples at each site will continue to be collected every 7-14 days until lab analysis confirms that the ProcellaCOR EC concentration is below 1 ppb in all of the samples collected during a single sampling event. If results from all samples collected 3 days after application are below 1ppb, sampling will not be conducted 7 days after application.

Should samples SM3-SM6 return results >1ppb, additional sample sites will be added ~300 ft further into the lake from the associated site at the next sampling date.

Sampling protocol
The following manufacturer sampling protocol will be followed: For ProcellaCOR FasTEST use the clear glass vial to collect the sample. Submerge the bottle upside down until elbow deep. Cap the clear glass vial underwater. The contents of the clear vial should be transferred to the amber glass vial until completely filled to preserve the sample. Place the amber vial in bubble wrap sleeve to protect the glass vial during shipping, and overnight all samples to SePRO's SRTC lab in Whitakers, NC. If samples are collected on a Friday, store samples in a refrigerated area, and ship samples on Monday.

Cross-contamination prevention
Each sample collected contains two bottles - one unpreserved bottle for collection and one preserved bottle for transfer and shipping. Once used, collection bottles are moved to a "spent bottle" container and not reused for other sample sites.
Sample site SM4 is only reachable by boat. There is no method to prevent contamination of the boat hull when moving to the site, and given the low herbicide concentration range, the possibility of boat contamination leading to a sample result of >1ppb can't be dismissed. SM1 - SM3 & SM5-SM6 samples will be collected from docks on the shoreline to avoid possible contamination by boat. Landowner authorization will be obtained for those sites where samples will be collected from private docks.

Competitively Sensitive & Proprietary Materials – The information contained herein is the intellectual property of SŌLitude Lake Management. Recipient may not disclose to any outside party any proprietary information, processes, or pricing contained in this document or any of its attachments without the prior written consent of SŌLitude Lake Management. This document is provided to the recipient in good faith and it shall be the responsibility of the recipient to keep the information contained herein confidential.

SHEEP MEADOW BAY
2022 HERBICIDE SAMPLING PLAN MAP

SOLITUDE LAKE MANAGEMENT
888.480.5253
solitudelakemanagement.com

EWM Treatment Area: 3.6 acres, 13.4 ft AD

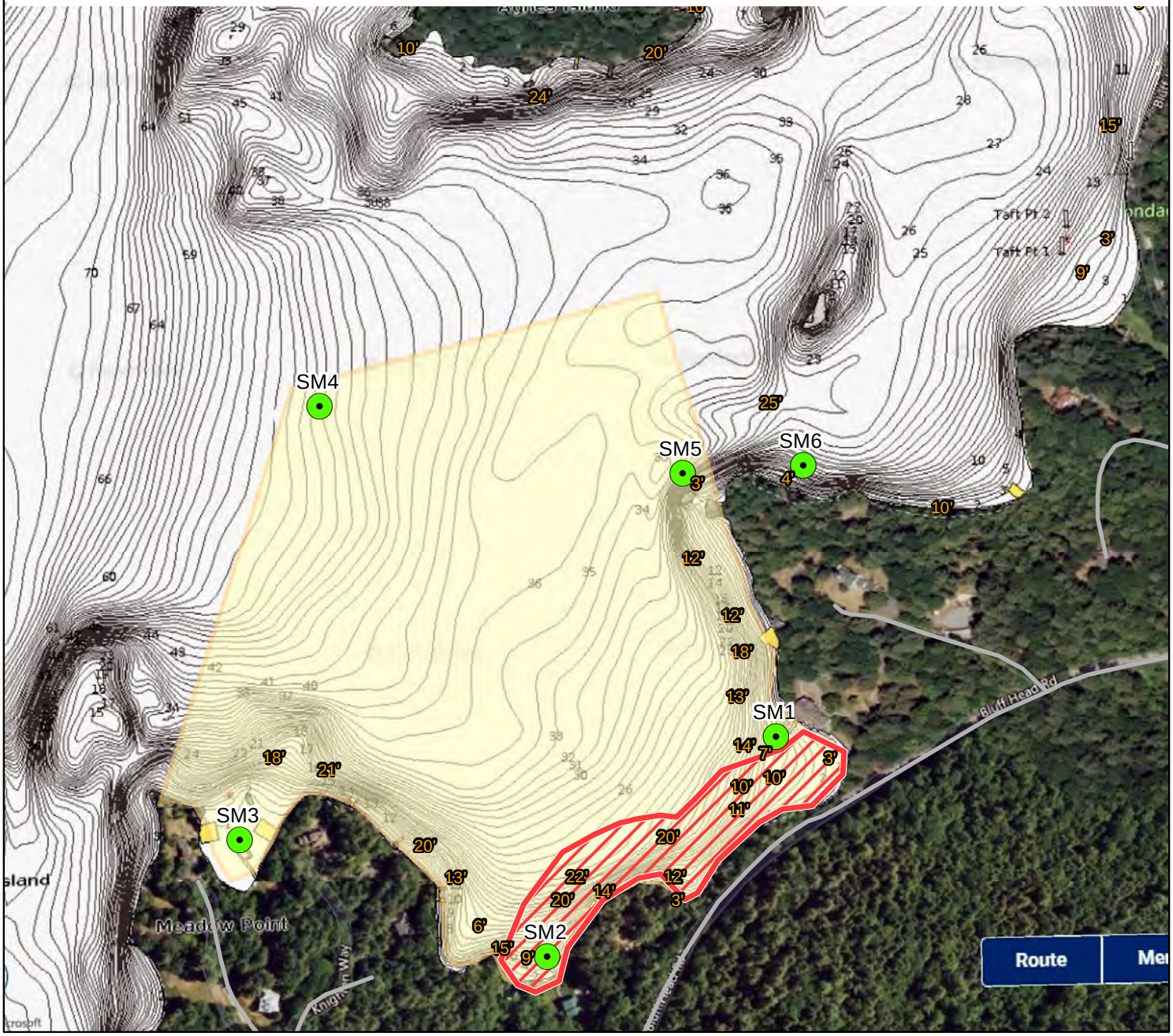
Herbicide Dilution Zone: 40 acres

14' Water depth in feet at point (source: WCSWCD)

14 Bathymetry contour in feet (source: Navionics)

Herbicide Residue Sampling Stations

Station	Latitude	Longitude
SM1	43.65235°	-73.49663°
SM2	43.65088°	-73.49881°
SM3	43.65171°	-73.50167°
SM4	43.65465°	-73.50085°
SM5	43.65415°	-73.49746°
SM6	43.654191°	-73.496331°



Sheep Meadow Bay
Lake George
Warren County, New York
43.651930°, -73.497042°

SHEEP MEADOW BAY
LAKE GEORGE

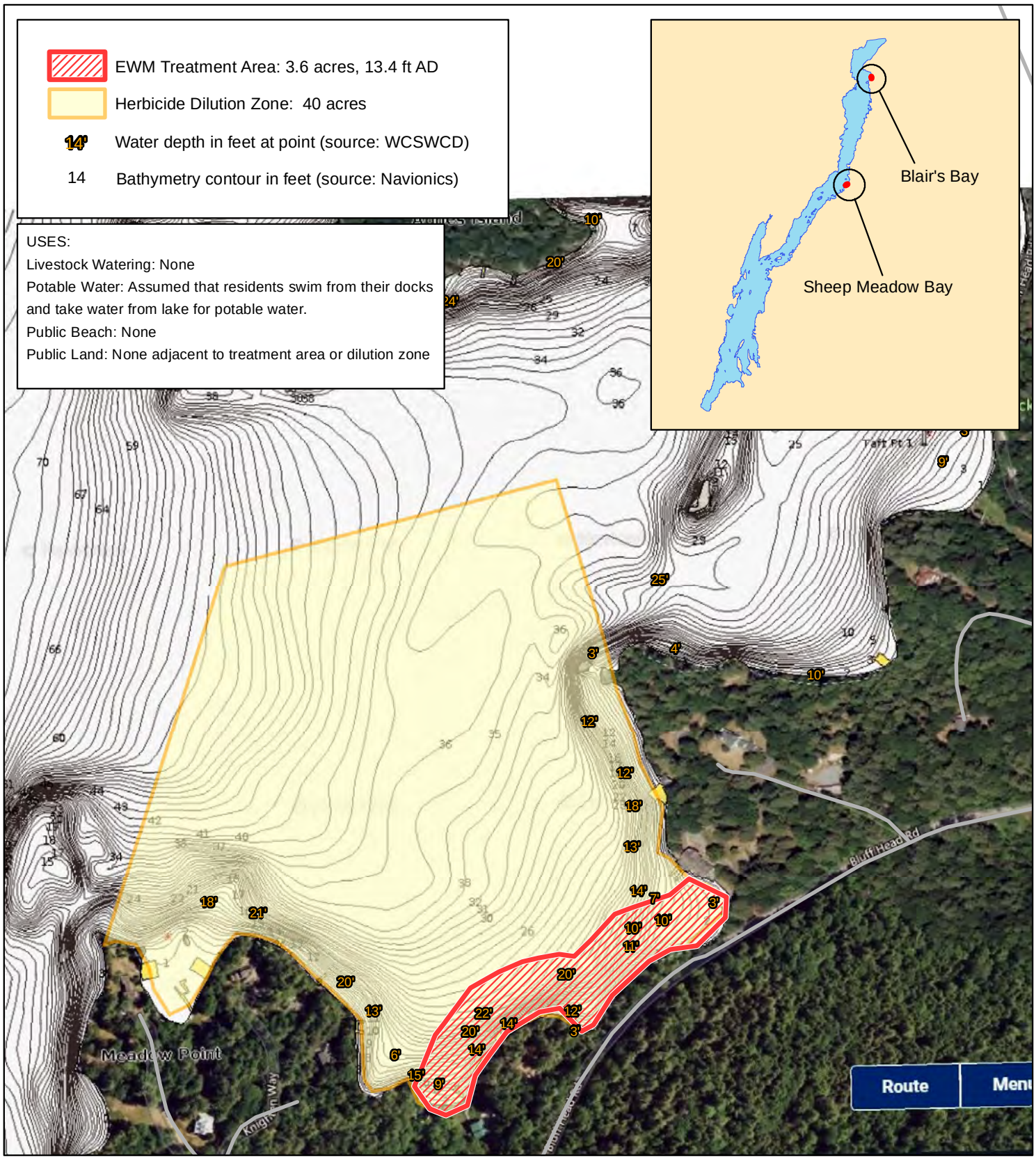
0 260 520 Feet

N

Date: 2/2/2022
File: George_SM-HerbSmplPlan_2022
Prepared by: KM
Office: Washington, NJ

SHEEP MEADOW BAY
2022 EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL CONTROL PLAN

SOLITUDE LAKE MANAGEMENT
888.480.5253
solitudelakemanagement.com



Sheep Meadow Bay
Lake George
Warren County, New York
43.651930°, -73.497042°

SHEEP MEADOW BAY
LAKE GEORGE

0 250 500 Feet

N

Date: 2/1/2022
File: George_SheepMeadow_TA_2022
Prepared by: KM
Office: Washington, NJ

FIFRA 24(C)

SPECIAL LOCAL NEED (SLN) LABEL

SePRO Corporation 11550 N. Meridian St., Suite 600, Carmel, IN 46032 USA www.sepro.com

This is a Restricted Use Pesticide in New York State
For Distribution and Use Only in The State of New York

ACCEPTED
FOR REGISTRATION
February 22, 2019
New York State Department
of Environmental Conservation
Division of Materials Management
Pesticide Product Registration

ProcellaCOR® EC

Classified for
"RESTRICTED USE"
in New York State
under 6NYCRR Part 326

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.

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EPA Reg. No. 67690-80
EPA SLN No. NY-190001

This Special Local Need label expires on, and must not be distributed or used after, 31 December 2022.

ATTENTION

- 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.
- **In the state of New York, ProcellaCOR EC is registered under FIFRA Section 24(c) as a Special Local Need (SLN) registration. For the state of New York, this 24(c) supplemental labeling provides directions for use, including use precautions and limitations applicable to the use of ProcellaCOR EC and supersedes the Directions for Use on the product/package label.**
- **See product label for Precautionary Statements, Environmental Hazards, First Aid, Storage and Disposal, Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies.**
- This FIFRA Section 24(c) labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Notice to All Pesticide Applicators in the State of New York**:** Before application under any project program, notification of and approval by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation is required, either by an aquatic permit issued pursuant to ECL Section 15.0313(4) or issuance of purchase permits for such use.
- This supplemental labeling must accompany every container of ProcellaCOR EC (EPA Reg. No. 67690-80) sold or distributed in New York State.
- ProcellaCOR EC (EPA Reg. No. 67690-80) is a Restricted Use Pesticide in New York State and may be sold, offered for sale, distributed, possessed or used only by a certified applicator or purchase permit holder.
- All restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Clarification of Use Restrictions

- A Prescription Dose Unit (PDU) is equal to 3.17 fluid ounces.
- For in-water applications, the maximum single application rate is 25 PDU (79.25 fluid ounces) per acre foot of water with a limit of three applications per year.
- For aquatic foliar applications, do not exceed 10 PDU (31.7 fluid ounces) per acre for a single application, and do not apply more than 20 PDU (63.4 fluid ounces) total per acre per year.

Use Precautions

- **Agricultural crop, greenhouse, nursery, and hydroponic irrigation; livestock watering**: Do not use treated water until the active ingredient has dissipated. Treated water must be analyzed and determined to be less than 1 ppb active ingredient or determined by Department approved model to have degraded/diluted to below 1 ppb unless an activated carbon or similar filtration process is utilized prior to the water use.

- **Aerial applications**: Do not use for aerial application in New York State unless allowed by site specific FIFRA Section 24(c) permit.

- **In-water applications**: In-water application to target species includes submersed, emersed, or floating plants as listed in Table 3 of the ProcellaCOR EC container Label.

- **For New York State annual reports and record keeping requirements:** All applicators must keep records of ProcellaCOR EC use in Conventional U.S. standard units of measure. For this product, the standard units of measure would be **fluid ounces; quarts; or gallons.** Please refer to list below for PDU conversions (1 PDU = 3.17 fl. oz.)

  Net Contents:
  22 PDU = 69.74 fl. oz. (2.18 quarts)
  40 PDU = 126.8 fl. oz. (3.96 quarts)
  100 PDU = 317 fl. oz. (2.48 gallons)

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NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. | Adirondack Park Agency

RECEIVED
MAR - 3 2016
LAKE GEORGE PARK COMMISSION

February 26, 2016

Dave Wick, Executive Director
NYS Lake George Park Commissioin
PO Box 749
Lake George, NY 12845

Dear Mr. Wick:

Re: APA Project File 2016-21 Application for the use of GP 2015G-2

Agency staff has reviewed your application for the use of benthic barriers and hand harvesting to control the spread of aquatic invasive species in Lake George. Enclosed are a copy of the General Permit 2015G-2 for the Management of Aquatic Invasive Species Using Benthic Barriers and Hand Harvesting Techniques ("General Permit") and the signed Certification for the Management of Aquatic Invasive Species Using Benthic Barriers and Hand Harvesting Techniques ("Certification") authorizing your use of the General Permit.

As part of our review, Agency staff identified the potential presence of archeological resources on the bed of Lake George through the use of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation's ("OPRHP") Cultural Resource Information System ("CRIS"), as shown on the attached maps. Please note Condition 14 of the General Permit which states, in part, as follows:

> *"...prior to the installation of any benthic barrier, the permittee shall survey the proposed treatment area to determine if any water supply intakes, discharges, or other manmade features, including archeological resources, exist. If present, only hand harvesting activities are authorized around the feature unless the owner of the intake/discharge/other feature provides written consent for the use of benthic barriers."*

Consequently, if you or your organization as the permittee will only use hand-harvesting as the practice to control aquatic invasive species, then you may proceed with the use of the General Permit without further consultation with OPRHP. However, if you also intend to use benthic barriers as part of your management plan for the lake, you must consult with OPRHP prior to undertaking such activity authorized under the General Permit due to the potential impact benthic barrier placement may have on sensitive historic or archaeological resources.

Please submit a Project Review Cover Form with a project description and copies of the maps referred to above to OPRHP for their review at the following address:

New York State Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island State Park
P.O. Box 189 Waterford, NY 12188-0189
Phone: (518) 237-8643

Please provide the results of your consultation with OPRHP by providing either an OPRHP letter of no effect regarding your plan to use benthic barriers, or OPRHP's recommendations for avoiding or mitigating potential impacts to the identified resources.

If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me

Sincerely,

Richard E. Weber, III
Deputy Director, Regulatory Programs

REW:mlr

Enclosures: GP2015G-2 General Permit and Certification

cc: Dan Bagrow, OPHRP

THIS IS A TWO SIDED DOCUMENT

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Adirondack Park Agency PO Box 99 1133 NYS Route 86 Ray Brook, NY 12977 Tel: (518) 891-4050 Fax (518)891-3938 www.apa.ny.gov	**APA General Permit 2015G-2**	Permit Number: P2016-21
	Application and Certification for the Management of Aquatic Invasive Species Using Benthic Barriers and Hand Harvesting Techniques	

Instructions: Please answer all of the questions in each section and submit the application and required attachments in person or by mail to the Deputy Director, Regulatory Programs (DDRP), Adirondack Park Agency ("Agency") at the above address.

Section A - Applicability

1. This application is to be used by qualified individuals and entities for proposals to control aquatic invasive species within a waterbody through the use of hand harvesting techniques and benthic barriers. Qualified individuals and entities include the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), Lake George Park Commission (LGPC), Hudson River Black River Regulating District (HRBRRD), Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program (APIPP), Adirondack Watershed Institute, (AWI), qualified lake associations, local municipalities, certified lake managers, and, subject to the approval of the DDRP, other qualified organizations and experienced lake managers. A qualified lake association is defined as: (i) a Not-For-Profit Corporation; (ii) recognized by the local municipality; (iii) that can demonstrate that it represents the majority of lakeshore owners. The general permit authorizes qualified individuals and entities to conduct the work.

Section B - Project Information

Name of Entity Responsible for Project (Project Sponsor), mailing address, telephone and fax numbers, and email address:

NYS Lake George Park Commission
PO Box 749 Lake George, NY 12845

Name of Certified Lake Manager, Aquatic Consultant, or other Qualified Individual responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Project or Program, mailing address, telephone and fax numbers, and email address:

Qualified Party: NYS LGPC

Project Location (Name of Waterbody/Town/County/Tax Parcel Number(s)):

Lake George:

Warren County: Village of Lake George, Town(s) of Lake George, Bolton, Queesnbury, Hague

Essex County: Town of Ticoderoga

Required Attachments:

The application will not be processed without all required attachments unless otherwise agreed to in advance by the DDRP.

Attachment A:

Provide:

Attached a. a list of all aquatic invasive species present in the lake and proposed to be controlled and the estimated date each species was first discovered within the waterbody;

Attached b. a map of the waterbody (including bathymetry, if known), showing in general terms, areas where each aquatic invasive species identified above is present, and areas where surveys resulted in the non-detection of each target species. The map must be accompanied by a table or narrative which is referenced in the map and which provides qualitative assessment of the extent of infestation by each target species;

c. the list of qualifications for the individual(s) responsible for overseeing the control activity and the name(s) and qualifications of individuals overseeing the plant survey (satisfactory technical experience or training in the identification and management of aquatic invasive species is required);

d. a brief narrative which describes the proposed treatment, including type of control (hand harvesting and/or benthic barrier installations), and details regarding material composting (if applicable);

e. if the proposed activity is to be undertaken on Forest Preserve lands, provide a copy of approval issued by the NYSDEC (e.g. VSA or TRP) for the project;

f. proof of landowner authorization (this may be satisfied by landowner signature of the application, along with a copy of the current deed of record for lands not under the management of NYSDEC or NYSOGS). Note: If the project site is under jurisdiction of NYSOGS, provide a letter from NYSOGS stating that they have no objection to the management activities proposed in this general permit. NYSOGS officials can be contacted at (518)-474-2195; and

g. if the applicant is a proposed lake association, demonstration that the association is: (i) a not-for-profit corporation; (ii) recognized by the local municipality; and (iii) represents a majority of the lakeshore owners.

Attachment B:

Provide an inventory and scaled map of current aquatic plant communities ("aquatic plant survey") associated with the lake. The applicant is advised to contact the Agency prior to undertaking any aquatic plant survey. The aquatic plant survey shall be completed by a certified lake manager or experienced lake manager subject to approval by the Agency and shall consist of a detailed lake wide survey which is conducted during the height of the growing season. The survey shall include, at a minimum, a list of all aquatic plants observed including, percent cover, relative abundance and location in the lake. The survey is required to evaluate the need for and method of control and will provide a baseline of the existing aquatic plant communities in the lake and effectiveness of the hand harvesting and/or benthic barrier control efforts. The map should clearly show the date and name and title of the person who prepared the map.

Unless another protocol is approved by the Agency, the following survey methodology shall be employed. Note: any existing aquatic plant monitoring plan which has been previously approved by the Agency and/or has been part of a lake wide aquatic plant management effort may be acceptable (upon discretion of the DDRP) for purposes of this general permit:

Point Intercept Rake Toss Relative Abundance Method-

a. Method: One Rake Toss per Site.
b. Number of Sampling Sites (the following are the minimum number of sampling sites unless otherwise agreed to by Agency staff):

   Lakes less than 50 hectares(124 acres):
   Sample a minimum of 5 sites/hectare of treatment area and a minimum of 1 site/hectare outside the treatment area, for a minimum of 15 sample sites. Sample sites located outside of treatment area shall be evenly distributed throughout the littoral area and shall be representative of the aquatic plant community composition of the waterbody. If protected aquatic plant species are known to be in the area additional sample sites may be required to insure the protection of the species;

   Lakes 50 hectares (124 acres) or greater:
   Sample a minimum of 5 sites/hectare of treatment area and a minimum of 1 site/hectare equally distributed in the area within one mile of the treatment zone(s), for a minimum of 100 sites. Sample sites located outside of treatment area shall be evenly distributed throughout the littoral area and shall be representative of the aquatic plant community composition of the waterbody. If protected aquatic plant species are known to be in the area additional sample sites may be required to insure the protection of the species.

c. Site Identification: GPS coordinates, UTM NAD83 preferred.
d. Site Mapping: Sites labeled on USGS topographic maps or representative bathymetric base map.
e. Plant Identification: Target and exotic plants identified to species level. All other plants identified to genus level.
f. Plant Abundance: Quantified by Cornell/US Army Corps Abundance Scale:
   Z = no plants
   T = trace plants = fingerful on rake
   S = sparse plants = handful on rake
   M = medium plants = rakeful of plants
   D = dense plants = difficult to bring into boat
g. Bookkeeping: Plant IDs, plant abundance listing (see above) and site identification in table format (preferably spreadsheet).
h. Archiving (optional): Digital photographs of all plants collected during the plant surveys.

Section C - General Conditions

All activities undertaken pursuant to General Permit 2015G-2 and this Application and Certification must be in compliance with the following conditions which are set forth in General Permit 2015G-2:

1. The general permit authorizes the NYSDEC, LGPC, HRBRRD, APIPP, AWI, qualified lake associations, local municipalities, certified lake managers, and, subject to the approval of the DDRP, other qualified organizations and experienced lake managers to undertake specified regulated activities in wetlands involving the management of aquatic invasive species.

2. The general permit authorizes the management of aquatic invasive species including Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), curlyleaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*), water chestnut (*Trapa natans*), yellow floating heart (*Nymphoides peltata*), European frog-bit (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*), fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*), hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), Brazilian elodea (*Egeria densa*), parrot-feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*), broadleaf watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*), zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*), quagga mussel (*Dreissena rostriformis bugensis*), Asian clam (*Corbicula fluminea*), and those other aquatic invasive species identified by the DDRP.

3. The regulated activities in wetlands authorized by the general permit shall be undertaken and completed only as described in the submitted and approved application and certification and in compliance with the terms and conditions of the general permit and with the application and certification. In the case of conflict, the general permit controls.

4. The aquatic invasive species management activities described in the application and certification and required attachments may not be undertaken unless and until the application and certification is signed by the DDRP, and the signed application and certification is returned to the permittee.

5. Failure to comply with the general permit is a violation and may subject the permittee and its agents to civil penalties and other legal proceedings, including suspension or revocation of the permit.

6. Nothing contained in the general permit shall be construed to satisfy any legal obligations of the permittee to obtain any governmental approval or permit for any entity other than the Agency, whether federal, state, regional or local.

7. The Agency may conduct on-site investigations, examinations and evaluations as it deems necessary to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the general permit and the application and certification. Such activities shall take place at reasonable times and upon advance notice where possible.

8. At the written request of the Agency, the permittee shall report in writing the status of the project, including details of compliance with any terms and conditions of this permit.

9. The permittee shall be required to provide 15 days advance mail notice to all shoreland property owners located adjacent to or within 500 feet of sites where benthic barriers will be used. The notice shall describe the proposed management activity, date(s) and duration of the control activity, and the name of the individual, including daytime telephone number, responsible for supervising the control effort.

10. The permittee shall require that any agent, contractor, certified lake manager, or other person responsible for the overall supervision of this project read and understand the permit and approved plans and all terms and conditions prior to undertaking the project. Copies of the signed general permit, application and certification, and approved plans shall be kept at the project site during all control activities.

11. Additional special conditions, if any, may be added to the application and certification as determined by the DDRP, and shall be enforceable under the general permit.

12. For Forest Preserve lands, all biomass material should be removed from the area and properly disposed of at a site off of Forest Preserve. If removing harvest materials off site proves to be difficult due to volume and or distance, permission from the Agency may be requested to scatter these materials. Harvest materials may be scattered on adjacent upland Forest Preserve areas at a minimum distance of 50 horizontal feet from the shoreline and in a manner that the biomass material is not clumped or piled which will eliminate or impede growth of native vegetation.

13. Unless authorized by the DDRP, benthic barrier installations greater than one acre in size within the treatment
area shall not be treated with benthic barriers more than two times within any consecutive three year period.

14. Prior to the installation of benthic barriers, the permittee shall survey each proposed treatment area for the presence of NYS rare, threatened or endangered species. Unless authorized by the DDRP, if any site contains rare, threatened or endangered or exploitably vulnerable species, benthic barriers shall not be used and management shall be limited to hand harvesting around the protected species. Also, prior to the installation of any benthic barrier, the permittee shall survey the proposed treatment area to determine if any water supply intakes, discharges, or other manmade features, including archeological resources, exist. If present, only hand harvesting activities are authorized around the feature unless the owner of the intake/discharge/other feature provides written consent for the use of benthic barriers.

15. Installation of benthic barriers at any single treatment area shall not exceed 3 acres without prior approval from the DDRP. Multiple 3 acre installations may be made within a waterbody provided that no more than 10 percent of the littoral area is matted at any one time. If multiple locations are to be treated in the same waterbody a minimum of 200 linear feet of untreated area shall remain between treatment areas. Following removal of benthic barriers, the site shall be monitored for invasive plant species for a minimum of 3 years and, if found, aggressively hand-harvested in order to prevent recolonization.

16. Benthic barriers deployed through the winter months shall be removed by May 31 of the year following installation. The permittee shall be responsible for inventorying and retrieving all benthic barriers, including those which were displaced by wave, wind, ice movement, or other forces.

17. All benthic barriers placed on Forest Preserve shall be removed by October 1st of the year in which they were originally installed unless otherwise authorized by the DDRP and NYSDEC.

18. The general permit does not grant the permittee any right to trespass upon the lands of, or interfere with the riparian rights of others in order to perform the permitted work, nor does it authorize the impairment of any rights, title, or interest in real or personal property held or vested in a person not a party to the permit.

19. An electronic (pdf or similar) annual report shall be submitted to the Agency by February 28th each year following each field season and shall include at a minimum the following:
    a. A map, or series of maps, showing all treatment locations. The map(s) shall be annotated to a table or other written report which provides the following:
        i. a site location for all treatment locations undertaken during the year;
        ii. target species, date(s) and methods of treatment (including dates of installation and removal for all benthic barriers);
        iii. estimated total area treated by hand harvesting (if available) and estimated total area treated with benthic barriers;
        iv. assessment of the volume of material removed by hand harvesting including total dive hours or other quantification of the amount of effort expended during the season to control the targeted species, and, in addition, provide a qualitative assessment of the treatment activities including any problems and/or difficulties associated with the treatment; and
        v. location of all rare, threatened, endangered, or exploitably vulnerable species.
    b. A second map for benthic barriers with overlays showing all areas treated within the prior four years. If available, a second map for hand harvesting with overlays showing all areas treated within the prior four years. The map must clearly delineate each treatment effort by year and must differentiate between hand harvesting and benthic barrier installations.
    c. Provide detailed information which demonstrates compliance with the notification requirement in condition 9 above and any special conditions .
    d. Provide updates regarding the primary point of contact for the permittee .

Section D – Special Conditions

Section E - CERTIFICATION

By signing this permit application, the applicant agrees to strictly comply with the terms and conditions of General Permit 2015G-2 (also set forth above), and with any Special Conditions set forth in this Application and Certification.

X_____
Signature of Applicant

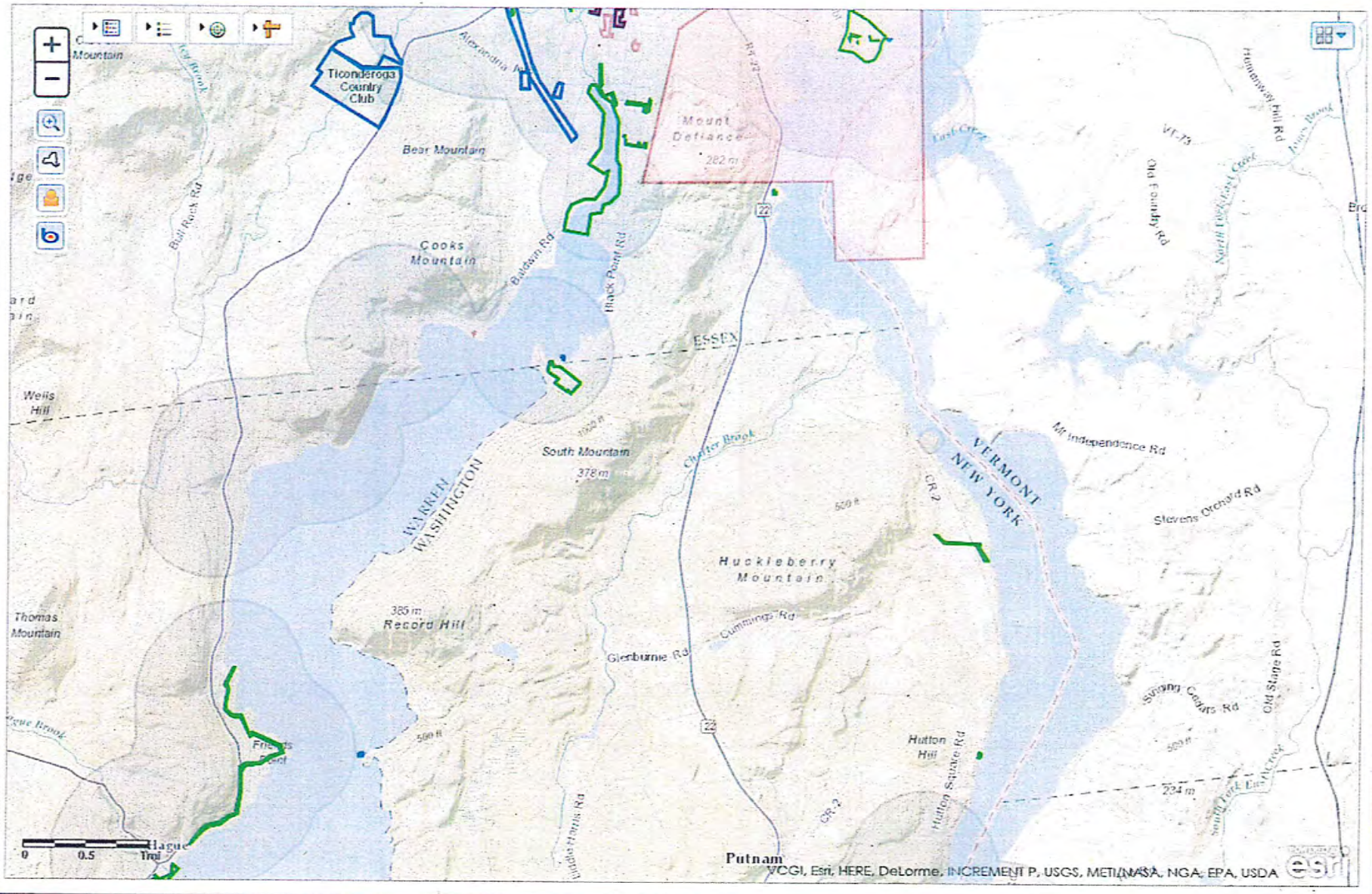
X_____
Signature of Project Site Landowner(s)

X_____
Signature of NYSDEC Regional Natural Resource Supervisor

X_____ Date: 2/9/16
Signature of APA Environmental Program Specialist or Associate A.P. Project Analyst
(Required before regulated activity can be started)

X_____ Date: 2/25/16
Signature of APA Deputy Director, Regulatory Programs
(Required before regulated activity can be started)

November 2015



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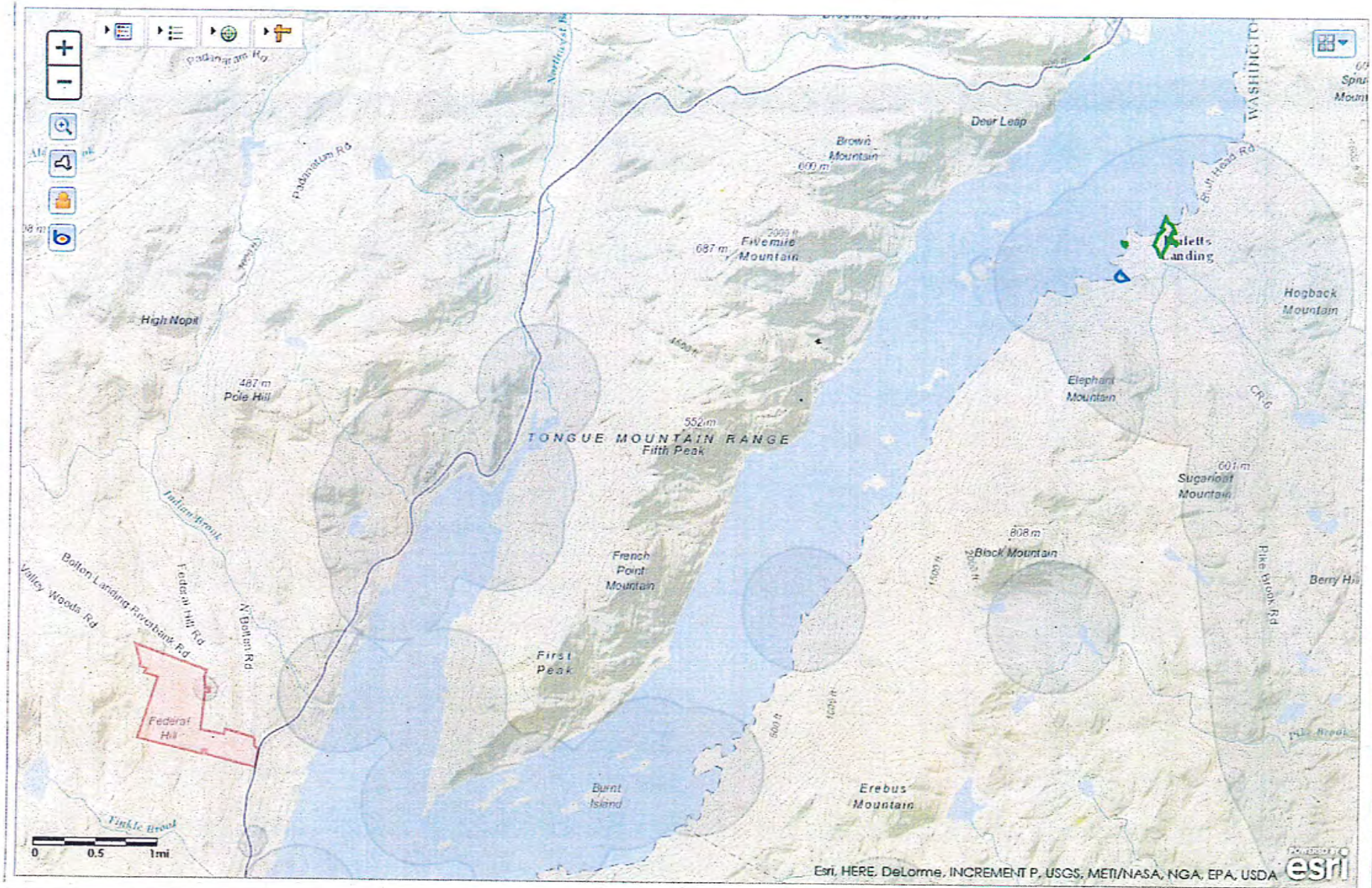

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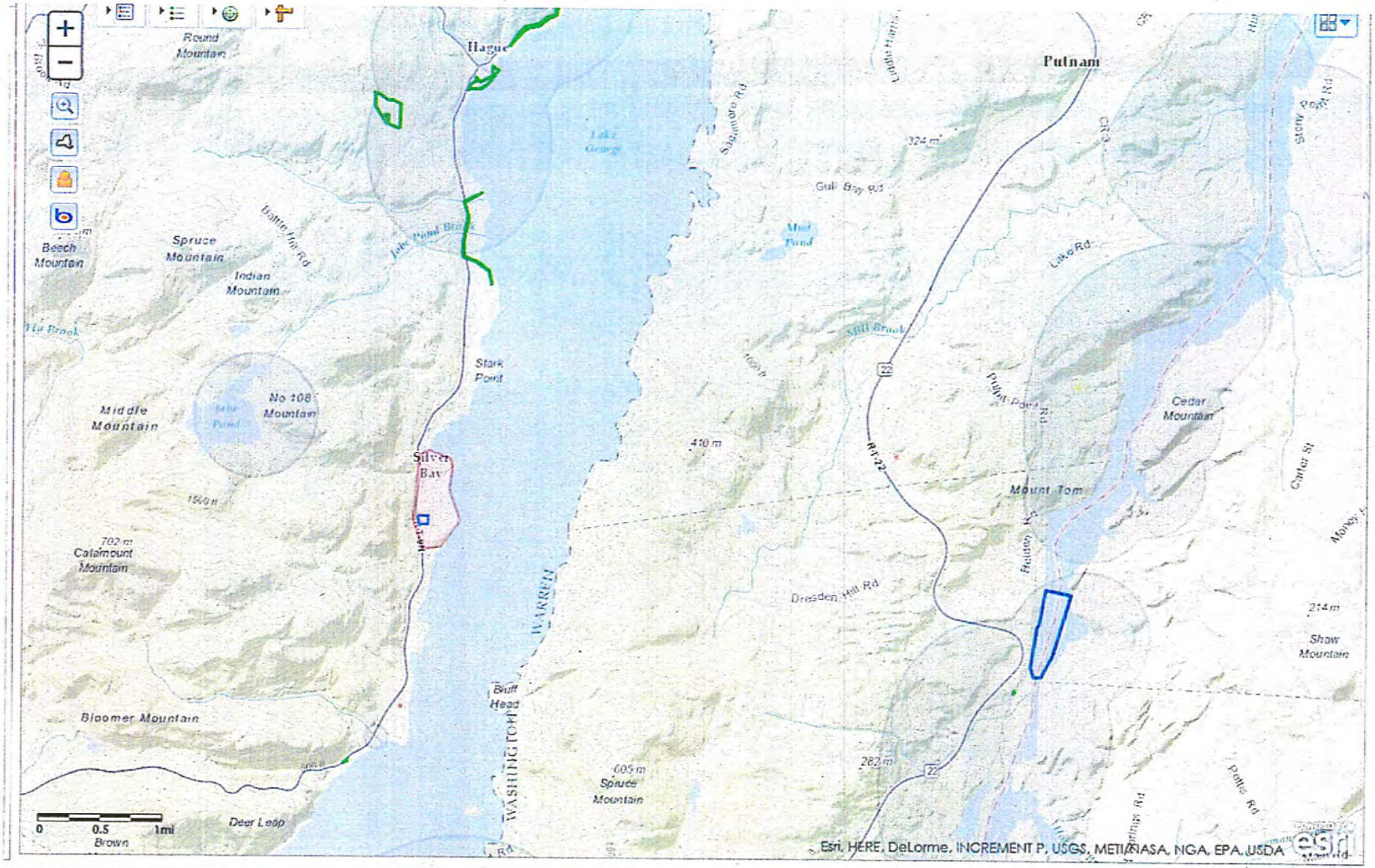

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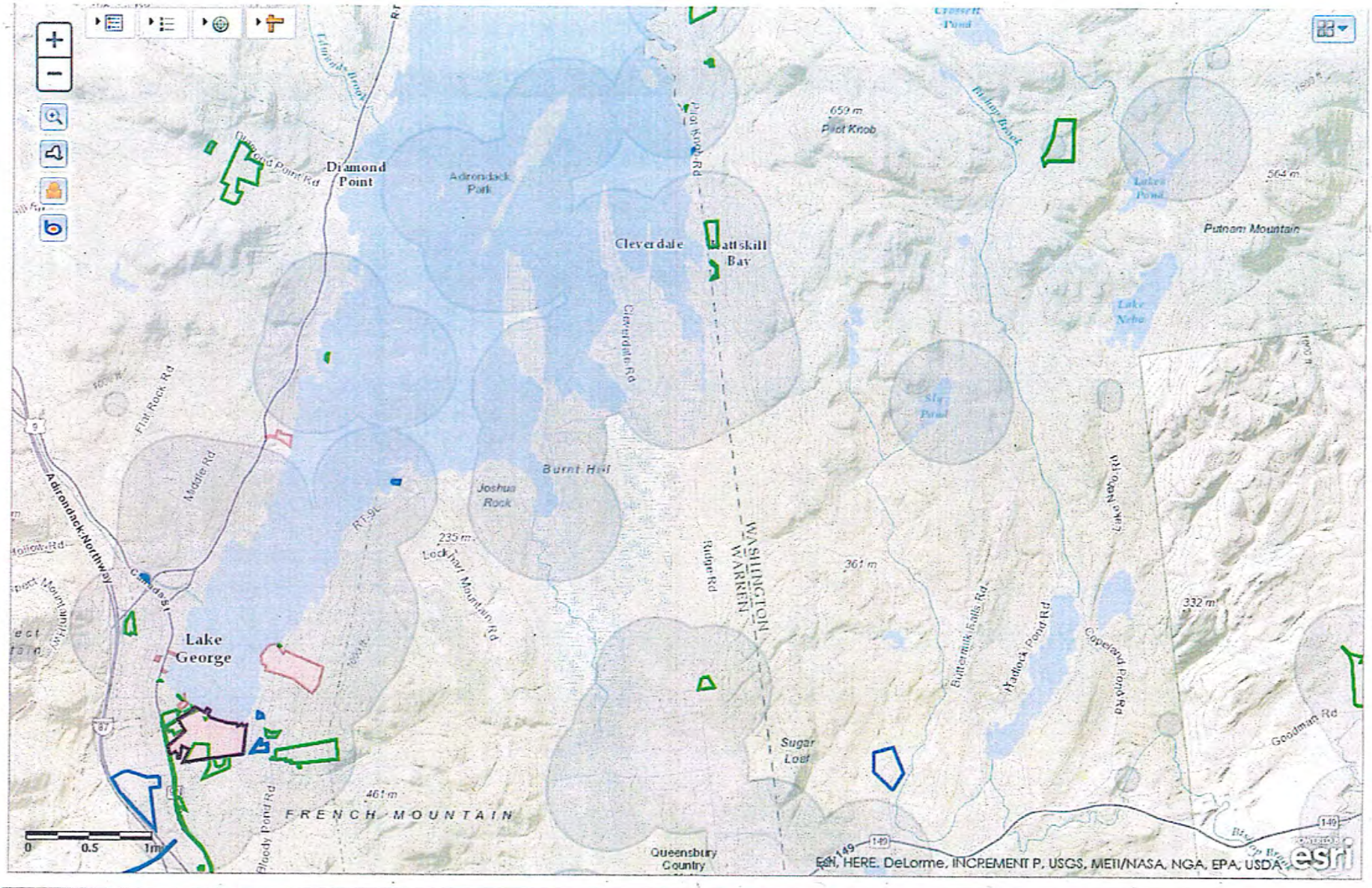

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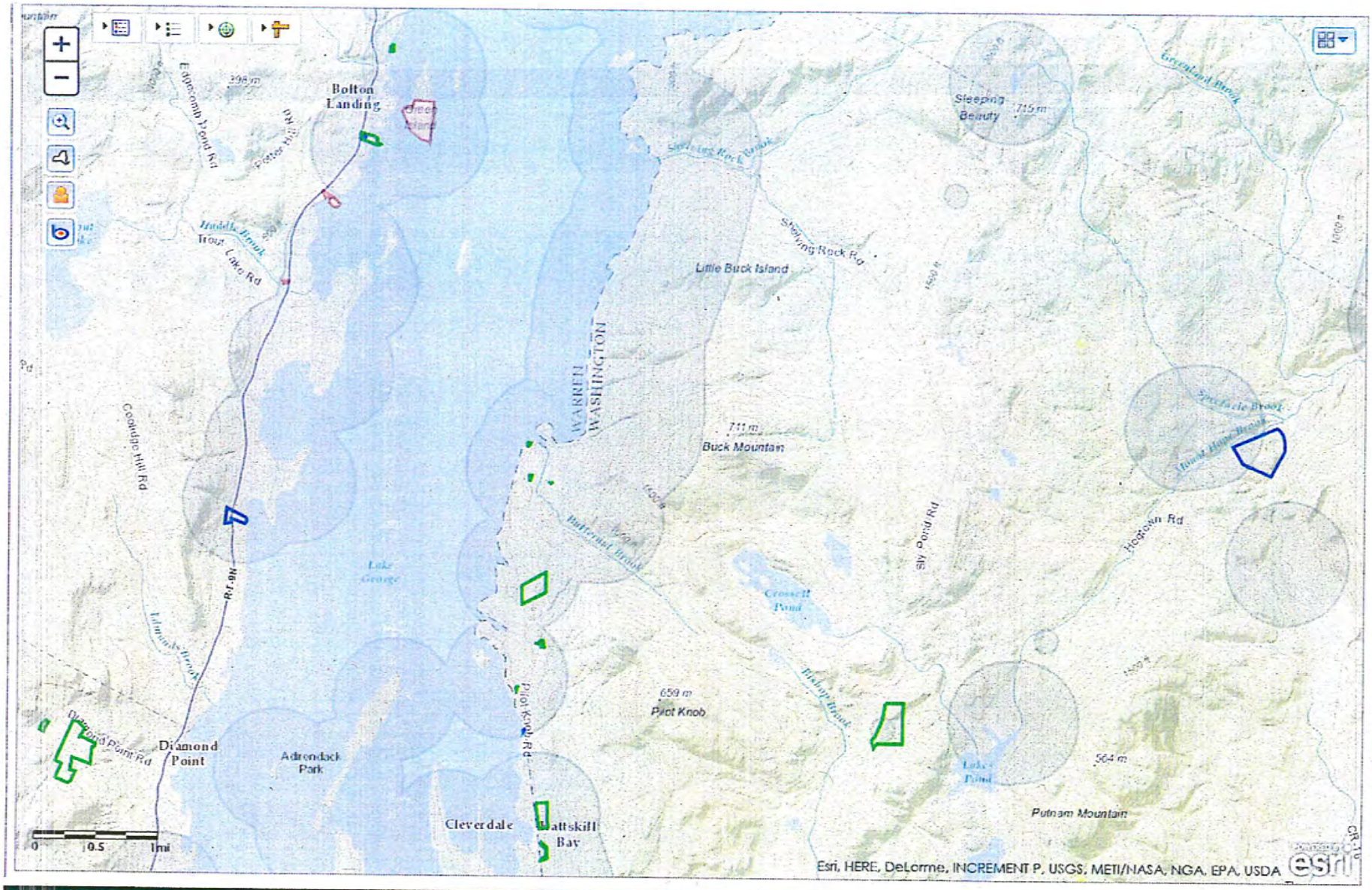

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Version 1.0.18, September 25, 2015

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. | Adirondack Park Agency

LOCAL GOVERNMENT NOTICE FORM
for Project/Variance Application to the Adirondack Park Agency

The Adirondack Park Agency will not deem an application complete until the appropriate municipal official in the Town/Village where a project is located has completed, signed and returned this form to the Agency.

If the Town/Village where the project site is located has zoning or other regulations which apply to the proposal, the Adirondack Park Agency will be unable to issue a permit if: (a) the Town/Village has either refused to grant a necessary permit or variance, or (b) the proposal is a prohibited use in that jurisdiction.

To be completed by the Applicant: APA Project Number (if available): A2021-14

Applicant Name: Lake George Park Commission Landowner Name: New York Office of General Services

Project site location: Town/Village: Hague Tax Map Number: TBD

Project type/description: Herbicide application in portions of both Blairs Bay and Sheep Meadow Bay, 4 acres and 3.8 acres respectively.

If the project involves a subdivision, please provide the appropriate local official a copy of the proposed plat as part of the project description with the plan title and date recorded in the space provided above.

To be completed by the Town/Village:

Does the Town/Village have land use controls? ..... ☑ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please complete 1-9 below. If No, please skip to #9 below.

1) If the Town/Village has zoning, provide Zoning District Name(s): N/A

2) How is the "use" defined under the local code? N/A

Is the "use" allowed in the zoning district(s)? ..... ☑ Yes ☐ No

3) Is the project prohibited by any local law or ordinance? ..... ☐ Yes ☑ No

4) Does this project require a municipal permit? ..... ☐ Yes ☑ No

a) If Yes, is the required permit a building permit only? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

b) If No, identify the type of permit required: _____

5) Does this project require a municipal variance? ..... ☐ Yes ☑ No

If Yes, identify the type of variance required (e.g., area, setback, etc.) _____

6) Does the project require any other municipal approval? ..... ☐ Yes ☑ No

If Yes, identify the approval required: _____

7) Has the municipality received an application for this project? ..... ☐ Yes ☑ No

If Yes, has the municipality issued any decision on this project? ..... ☐ Yes ☐ No

8) Provide explanation for any decisions on this project or inconsistencies the project may have with local laws or any comments you wish to provide to the Agency about the project: IN WATER PROJECT

9) Please provide a daytime contact telephone number with the best days/times to be reached, and/or an email address for the official signing this form, should Agency staff have further questions regarding municipal review of this project: (518) 543-6161 best times T, W, Th

e-mail: zoning@hague.gov

Signature of Zoning Official or Planning Board Chair (or Supervisor/Mayor if no such official exists)

MATTHEW MAGEE

Name and Title (Print)

12/30/21

Date

Please return this completed & signed form to the address or fax number below.

P.O. Box 99 • 1133 NYS Route 86 • Ray Brook, NY 12977 • Tel: 518 891-4050 • Fax: 518 891-3938 • www.apa.ny.gov

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.
ProcellaCOR, Prescription Dose Unit, and PDU are trademarks of SePRO Corporation

SePRO

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.

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

LETTER OF NOTIFICATION

Date: _____

Re: Proposed Invasive Plant Management Program – Blairs Bay & Sheep Meadow Bay in Lake George

The Lake George Park Commission is applying to the NYSDEC and the APA to use an aquatic herbicide in the spring of 2022 to control the invasive plant Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM) in two areas of the lake: Blairs Bay (4 acres) and Sheep Meadow Bay (3.6 acres). See maps below:

Blairs Bay Sheep Meadow Bay

The herbicide, ProcellaCOR EC, will control eurasian watermilfoil for multiple seasons in the treatment areas, but will not impact most native plants. ProcellaCOR EC will be applied at less than 10 parts per billion (a rate roughly equivalent to less than an ounce in a typical swimming pool), a rate which is significantly lower than most other aquatic herbicides. The treatment will be conducted by the firm SOLitude Lake Management, NYSDEC Pesticide Business Registration No.17886. NYSDEC and APA permit applications have been submitted for approval for the treatment.

It is anticipated that the treatment will take place on one day between May 17 and June 30, 2022 pending permit approvals and the appropriate stage of target plant growth. Notification of the actual date of the treatment will be submitted to the Lake George Park Commission, the Towns of Putnam and Dresden, the APA and the NYSDEC at least 7 days prior to application and will be posted along the shoreline on the day of the application. The roads along the affected lakeshores will be posted at the time of the treatment indicating applicable water use restrictions. A restriction on all water uses

in the treatment zone during the application will be in effect (approximately 3 hours per site). Following application, livestock watering and irrigation will be restricted until the concentration of the herbicide measures < 1 ppb. **There are no restrictions on swimming, fishing or potable/domestic water use once the application is complete.**

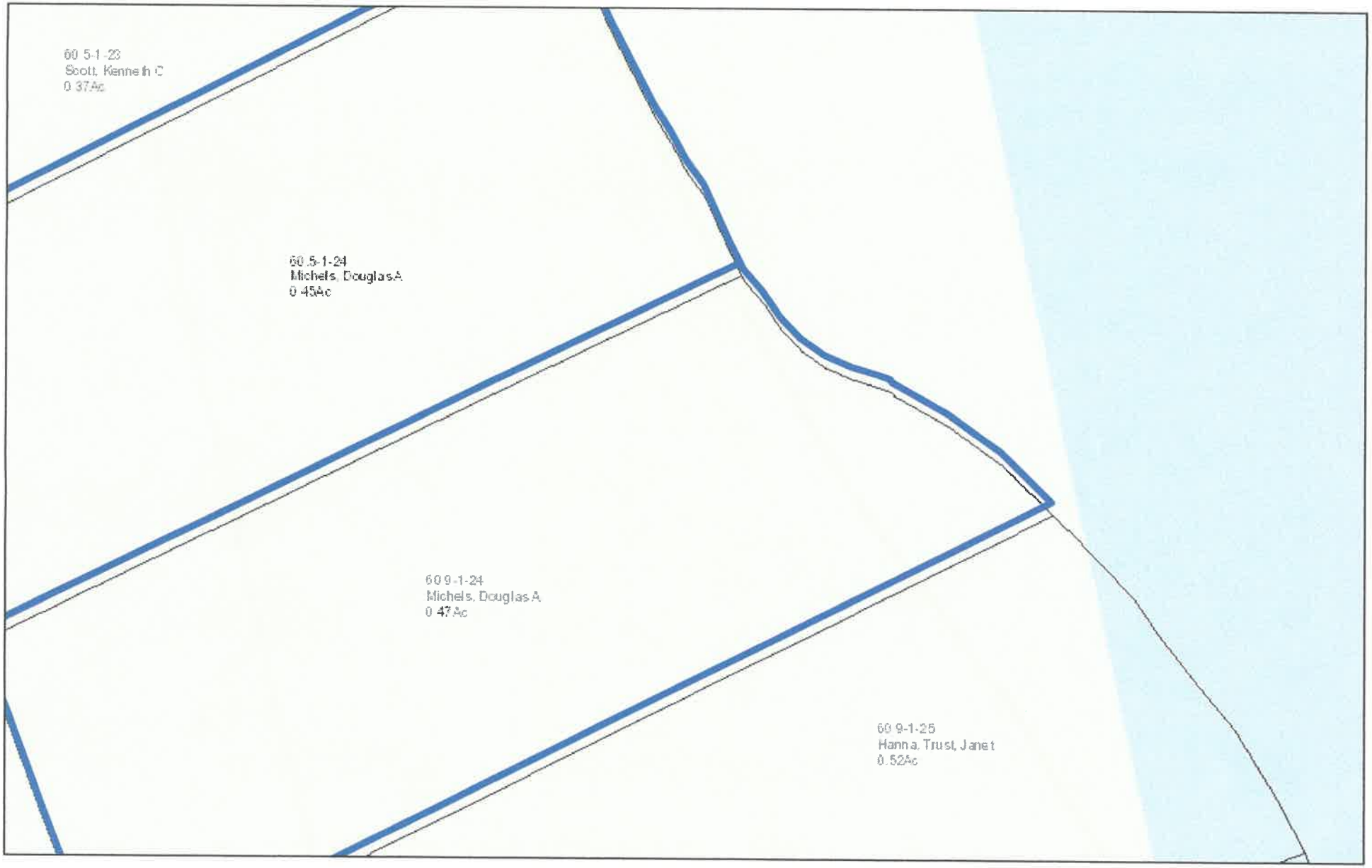
Water samples will be collected at 12 and 24 hours, and 3 and 7 days to determine the concentration of herbicide in the water and identify when the livestock watering and irrigation restrictions can be removed. The herbicide is typically undetectable in the water after 2-3 days, but the water use restriction is anticipated to take ~10 days to complete sampling, and receive approval from NYSDEC to remove restrictions.

The product label is available for review on Solitude Lake Management's website http://www.solitudelakemanagement.com/product-labels-new-york. In the event that you as a riparian owner or vested riparian user have any questions or objections to the proposed aquatic plant management program or water use restrictions, please contact the following agency within 21 days of receipt of this notice. Your objection must be in writing. Lack of comment will be considered consent to the treatment and water use restrictions.

Brian Primeau
Bureau of Pesticides Management
NYSDEC, Region 5
232 Golf Course Road
Warrensburg, NY 12885-0220

If you wish further information about the proposed management program or need a printed copy of the product label, please contact the Lake George Park Commission at (518) 668-9347 or Glenn Sullivan of SOLitude Lake Management at 908-310-8775 between 9:00 am and 4:00 pm, Mon - Fri.

gsullivan@solitudelake.com



December 16, 2021

Parcels

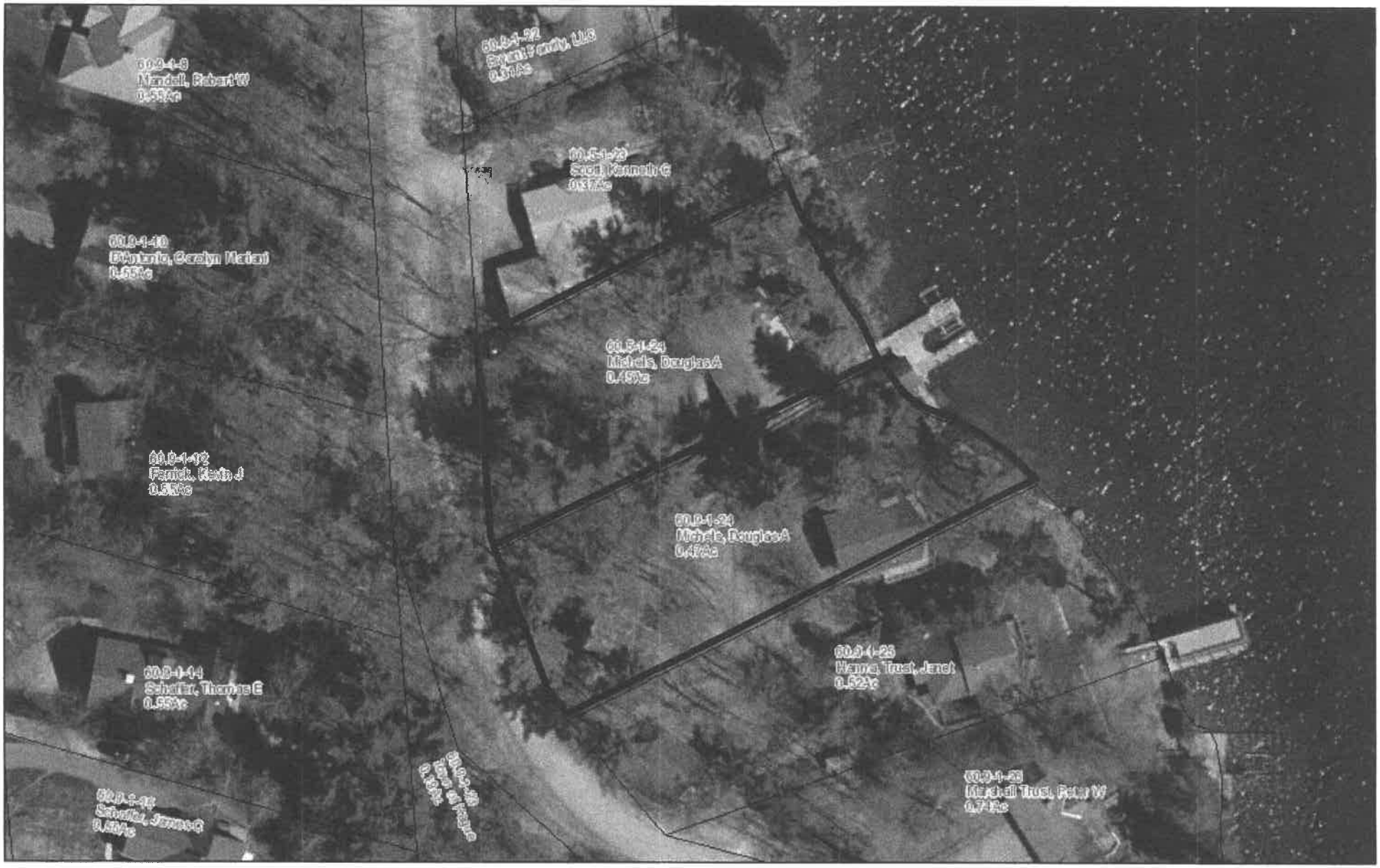
Town Boundaries

1:564

0 0 0.01 0.01 mi

0 0.01 0.01 0.02 km

Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA



December 16, 2021

Parcels

Town Boundaries

1:1,128

0 0.01 0.01 0.02 mi

0 0.01 0.02 0.04 km

NYS ITS GIS Program Office, Westchester County GIS

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. | Office of General Services

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

JEANETTE M. MOY
Acting Commissioner

November 24, 2021

Leigh Walrath
Associate Adirondack Park Project Analyst, Freshwater
NYS Adirondack Park Agency
PO Box 99
1133 NYS Route 86
Ray Brook, NY 12977

Dear Mr. Walrath:

Re: APA Pre-Application File 2021-14
Eurasian Watermilfoil
Lake George Park Commission
Glenburnie Bay/Blairs Bay and Sheep Meadow Bay
Town of Hague

The Office of General Services, on behalf of the People of the State of New York, has jurisdictional authority over the bed of Lake George.

This office has no objection to Lake George Park Commission proposal to controlling Eurasian Watermilfoil at the two above referenced locations.

Thank you for your interest in the Lands Underwater Program which is administered by the Office of General Services. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact this office at (518) 474-2195.

Sincerely,

Ralph Hill

Ralph Hill, L.S.
Real Estate Officer 1
State Asset & Land Management

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. | Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

December 20, 2021

Glenn Sullivan
Project Manager
Solitude Lake Management
28 Vassar Road
Great Meadows, NJ 07838

Re: APA
Sheep Meadow Bay Aquatic Herbicide Application
Town of Hague, Warren County, NY
21PR08621
A2021-14

Dear Glenn Sullivan:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). We have reviewed the project in accordance with the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (Section 14.09 of the New York Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law). These comments are those of the OPRHP and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8) and its implementing regulations (6 NYCRR Part 617).

Based upon this review, it is the opinion of OPRHP that no properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, listed in or eligible for the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places will be impacted by this project.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

R. Daniel Mackay

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Division for Historic Preservation