

# Summary Pointers

- Minimize unnecessary disturbance of vegetation and soils.
- Clean equipment to remove invasive plants.
- Coordinate activities with Invasive Plant/ Species Committees.
- Inspect gravel pits and quarries to ensure they are weed free.
- Transport invasive plant material to a designated disposal site.
- Reclaim and re-vegetate areas that are not required for operations where appropriate.
- When reseeding, request the Certificate of Seed Analysis and confirm it is an invasive species free mix.
- Manage invasive plants during operations to minimize off site impacts.
- Use only invasive plant free fill materials.
- Identify local problem plants.
- Effectively manage source and waste materials.



By applying these practices, staff and contractors can help limit the introduction and spread of invasive plants, and reduce future maintenance and control costs.



Orange Hawkweed



Scentless Chamomile



Common Burdock



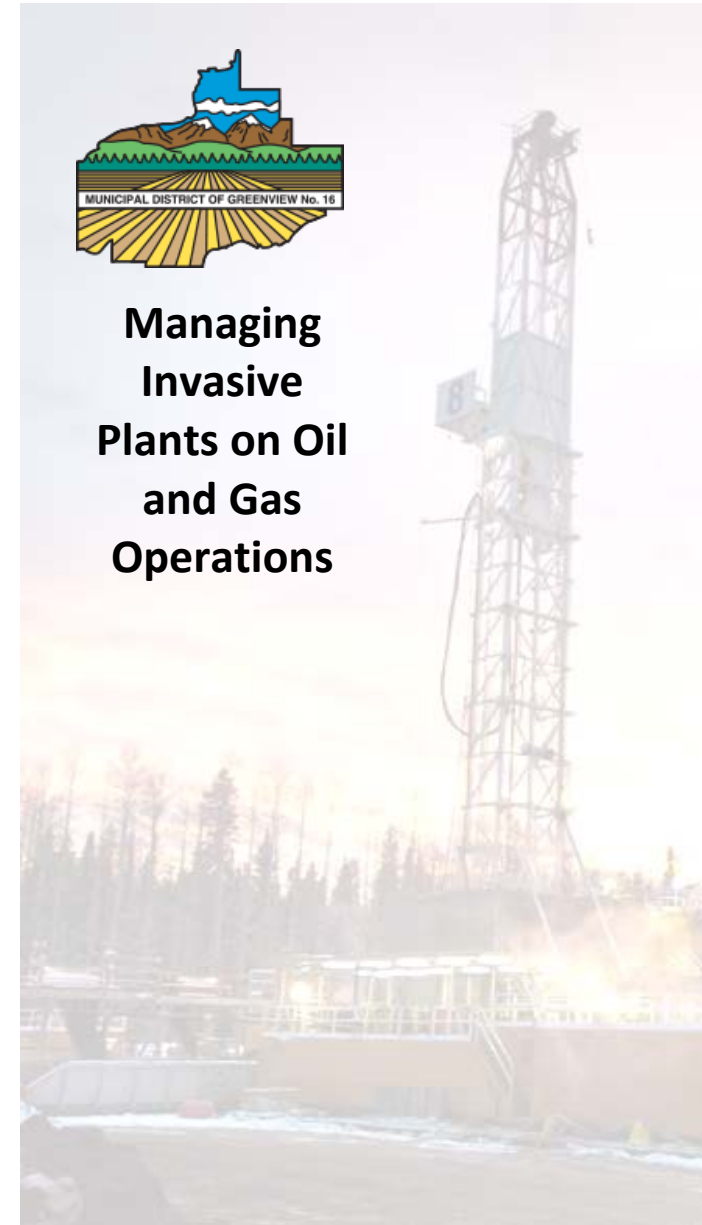
Common Tansy



Oxeye Daisy



## Managing Invasive Plants on Oil and Gas Operations



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# Weed Management

- Control of invasive species during construction, production and reclamation using an integrated approach is most beneficial. Landscape, soils, and desirable vegetation, open water, water table locations, and land use must be considered.
- Encourage contractors and employees to report noxious or prohibited noxious weed infestations to the designated company representative.
- Review and make sure weed education material is available on jobsite and pre-construction meetings.
- Staff and contractors in the industry have the ability to reduce or stop the spreading of weeds by implementing control systems.
- The economic impacts of invasive weeds can reduce production for agriculture purposes and raise management costs for transportation, forestry and utility operations, mining activities and oil and gas operations.



- Oil and Gas Operations should have an environmental protection program which includes the prevention, mitigation and management of invasive plants throughout the project.
- Survey infested areas often to ensure up to date and monitor treatments to ensure efficacy.
- Avoid parking, turning around or storing equipment in infested areas. Inspect clean vehicles before entering a weed free area or leaving an infested area. Soil should be removed from equipment and rig matting before it is transported to a new site, including the transport truck. When in the field, equipment can be cleaned using an air compressor, leaf blower or a broom. Wash vehicles and equipment daily when traveling for field operations.
- Minimize risk of erosion and the establishment of invasive plants to natural areas. The direct cost to operations and the environment will be reduced over the duration of the lease site (roads, pipelines, etc.).



- Aquatic Invasive Species: The following practices should be used when working around any water body;
  - Clean, drain and dry any equipment that has been in contact with infested water,
  - Record and report aquatic invasive species,
  - Coordinate when planning activities.



- Certificate of Seed Analysis: Undesirable plants can be introduced through contaminants in seed mixtures. Before you buy seed, check the certificate of seed analysis to ensure that invasive plants and weed seeds are not accidentally introduced.
- Cultural Methods:
  - The prompt seeding and re-vegetation of areas with disturbed soils with certified weed-free seed
  - Encourage the cleaning of equipment and vehicles before entering or leaving each area
  - Minimize soil disturbance, if possible
  - Use certified weed-free mulch/straw for erosion control
  - Designate a company representative who is responsible for weed management.