

**RESOLUTION OF THE
WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE OF THE
FORT APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION**

(Adopting Pesticides Best Management Practices)

WHEREAS, in addition to all powers vested in the White Mountain Apache Tribe by virtue of its inherent sovereignty or by existing law, the White Mountain Apache Tribal Council has the authority pursuant to Article IV, Section 1 of the Tribe's Constitution to, *inter alia*, protect and preserve the wildlife, plant life, forest, natural resources and water rights of the Tribe, to manage all Tribal lands, timber, and other Tribal activities, to enact ordinances providing for the removal or exclusion from the Reservation of any non-member of the Tribe whose presence may be injurious to the people or property of the Reservation, and to exercise such other powers as may be delegated to the Council by members of the Tribe, or which are vested in the Tribe through its inherent sovereignty or by federal law pursuant to the it is the policy of the White Mountain Apache Tribe to protect human health, the environment, and the Tribe's priceless natural resources, including its water above and below ground; and

WHEREAS, Best Management Practices, as defined in the Tribe's Groundwater Pesticide Management Plan are technical guidelines for managing and protecting natural resources; and

WHEREAS, the Tribe's Hydrology and Water Resources Program ("HWRP") applied for and received funding from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency to develop a Pesticides Best Management Practices (PBMPs); and

WHEREAS, HWRP did prepare a PBMP, as attached and incorporated by this reference, that provides practices for the protection of the Tribe's surface for incorporation into the Tribe's Groundwater Pesticide Management Plan; and


WHEREAS, the Tribal Council has reviewed the PBMP as proposed by the Tribe's HWRP and finds that the PBMP is in the best interests of the Tribe.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe that it hereby approves and adopts the Pesticide Best Management Practices, as attached and incorporated by this reference, for incorporation within the Tribe's Groundwater Pesticide Management Plan.

The foregoing resolution was on MAY 11, 2005 duly adopted by a vote of EIGHT for and ZERO against by the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe, pursuant to authority vested in it by Article IV, Section 1 (a), (b), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), (t) and (u) of the Constitution of the Tribe,

Resolution No. 05-2005-138

ratified by the Tribe September 30, 1993, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 12, 1993, pursuant to Section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984).


Chairman of the Tribal Council


Secretary of the Tribal Council



WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE
Hydrology and Water Resources Program

Best Management Practice (BMP)
for Pesticides

The Pesticide Best Management Practices are guidelines for protection of the Tribe's surface and groundwater and the health and safety of tribal members from contamination of our resources. These are steps for pesticide applicators to follow on safety and proper pesticide application.

1. **All pesticide applicators must be certified**
The applicator must be certified.
2. **Know the application site**
Evaluate the area to see if there is a pest problem and select the appropriate control method. Also identify sensitive areas to prevent contamination of wells and groundwater.
3. **The label is a legal document. Read the label!**
Pesticide labels tell you important information about where to apply, the rate of application, personal and environmental safety, and how to properly store and dispose the pesticide.
4. **Choose the least hazardous pesticide that will control the pest.**
Based on your experience or advice from your advisor or IPM consultant, select different types of pesticide formulation (liquid, dry, and fumigant) that are the least hazardous for specific purposes.
5. **Never mix and load pesticides near wellheads, streams, or other bodies of water.**
Mixing and loading should be done as far as possible from water sources (for example, the Groundwater Pesticides Management Plan states 1000 ft for surface water, 100 ft for groundwater or other sources of water and sensitive species protection zone) from water sources. When pesticides are being mixed and loaded, pesticides can travel to groundwater or surface water by leakage, spills, and other discharges. Mixing and loading of pesticides should be done at the site of application. Keep children and unauthorized people away from mixing and loading site.
Note: Always have the pesticide label and MSDS sheet available.
6. **Measure pesticides correctly for the recommended application rate.**

Use only the amount of the pesticide directed by the label. Do not assume that using more or less pesticide than the label recommends will do a better job. Pour liquids, powders, or dust slowly to avoid splash, spills, or drift. Use pesticide label or Materials Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the application rate.

Note: Always have the pesticide label and MSDS sheet.

7. Backsiphoning prevention

Backsiphoning occurs when one end of the fill hose falls into the tank (below the level of the solution) and then water pressure drops. When filling the spray tank from any water sources make sure that the hose stays above the spray solution in the tank. Anti-backsiphoning device should be used or air breaks in the water system

8. Calibrate all application equipment

Inspect equipment before every use. Clean and maintain equipment frequently and check if they are in proper working conditions. Calibrating your equipment properly can result in accurate rates of pesticide application. Improper application can lead to too much or too little pesticide applied (poor pest control). Other improper applications that might exist is inaccurate tank volume, pressure gauges, or worn nozzles.

9. Apply pesticides under appropriate weather conditions.

Do not apply pesticides in rainy (resulting in runoff or leaching) and windy conditions (drift). Stop all applications when weather conditions are severely bad or delay application until conditions improve.

10. Storing and disposing of pesticide containers.

Read the pesticide label for proper storing and disposing. All pesticides should be stored in their original container and stored in a safe place (away from children, unauthorized people, animals, and water sources). Containers should be triple rinsed after each use, punctured and disposed of container in accordance of the label directions. Rinsate can be used at the site or used to makeup water in the next tank (make sure to follow label and rates are not exceeded).

11. Have an emergency response plan

Anyone who handles, applies, stores, and disposing of pesticides should have emergency response plan in case of an accident should happen. This plan should always be posted or accessible.

TRANSPORTING PESTICIDES

1. Inspect the vehicle, making sure no objects protrude that could puncture paper pesticide containers, during loading, unloading, and storing.
2. Never transport pesticides inside of the vehicle. A spill could occur or the

- fumes could be hazardous.
3. Secure all pesticide containers during transport.
 4. Do not transport pesticides with feed, livestock, or foods (cross contamination could occur).

DISPOSAL

1. Once you have finished applying the pesticide or pesticide mixtures and the sprayer is empty, triple rinse the container(s) and dispose of the rinsate correctly. Rinsate is the water that has been added to the container to rinse it out after it is empty. Pour enough clean water into the container to fill it at least 10 percent (1/10th) full by volume; agitate (vigorously shake) the water for thirty seconds, then apply the rinsate on the treated area. Repeat this process three times. **WARNING: NEVER POUR PESTICIDES DOWN THE DRAIN OR INTO THE TOILET.**
2. To dispose of containers follow the pesticide label. Triple rinse empty containers thoroughly as described in 1, puncture the containers and render the container unusable; crush it if possible. Read the label to see if container can be disposed of at a sanitation landfill (also check with your local landfill personnel).

DECONTAMINATION

1. The Read the Label for best methods of decontamination of a spill. Chemical decontaminations are available from chemical suppliers and the supplier can give specific directions regarding the best procedure to follow.
2. Personal protective equipment (PPE) should be evaluated regularly and replaced when necessary.
 - A. Protective clothing should be laundered daily or after each use.
 - B. Rubber gloves, aprons, boots and headgear should be washed daily inside and out with soap and water and rinsated thoroughly.
 - C. Respirators should be washed with soap and water daily or after each use; filter pads should be discarded after a maximum of 8 hours of use or sooner if odor or taste is detected.

ENVIRONMENTAL

1. Undesirable Effects
 - a. Residues- Deposit that has dried, part of insecticide that remain for period of time following application or spill.
 - b. Drift- will occur during windy conditions

- c. Damage to non-target organisms
 - i. Injury or death to non-target plants
 - ii. Honey bees (because of agriculture applications, Arizona is concerned about the bees)

- d. Pesticide application- due to excess frequency of application

- e. Soil contamination
 - i. Identify soil type
 - ii. Use pesticide less likely to leach into the soil

- f. Water contamination
 - i. Select pesticide less likely to leach into the water
 - ii. Avoid spills and back siphoning
 - iii. All pesticides are banned from 1000 ft of surface water, wells and groundwater is 100 ft; also, pesticides are banned 100 ft from recharge areas and sensitive species protection zones (Groundwater Pesticides Management Plan- pg. 16).
 - iv. Never apply pesticides near streams, springs, wells, other water resources
 - v. Never apply pesticides before or during a rainfall
 - vi. Do not apply pesticides under gusty (>30 mph) wind conditions.