

*Errata Attachment*

*April 2015*

for

**Management of Non-Native Argentine Ants  
January 2015 Environmental Assessment  
CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK**

The environmental assessment was available for public review and comment for approximately seven weeks from January 15, 2015 through February 22, 2015. The availability of the EA for public review was also announced in local and regional press and the park's website.

Interested parties were encouraged to contact the park by telephone, mail or email and request copies of the document. Five comments were received, all generally supportive of the proposal.

None of the responses provided any new environmental information nor surfaced any issues or concerns not already considered in preparation of the EA.

*The following is an itemization of minor corrections to the Environmental Assessment -*

<b>Location</b>	<b>Change</b>
Page 14	Delete reference to Appendix B. No other pesticides will be substituted for thiamethoxam
Page 15	Delete reference to herbicides. No herbicides are used in this project.
Page 23	Clarification that EPA provided new plant data that suggests there could be some effects of thiamethoxam on plants (MRIDs 49108701 and 49105801). For this project, the target application rate of the bait is no more than 1 cm <sup>3</sup> of bait per ft <sup>3</sup> per treatment. The specific gravity of thiamethoxam is 1.127 g/cm <sup>3</sup> , so at concentrations of 0.0006%, it is expected that no more than 0.008 g of thiamethoxam will be deployed on one ft <sup>3</sup> of treatment area each year. Based on the lowered concentration of toxicant and the dispersement density, our assessment is negligible impact to plants as a result of thiamethoxam treatments.
Page 24, Table 4	Clarification that likelihood of effects and exposure to amphibians is low because these animals are typically located in or near open water and bait treatments are restricted around open water; such that bait is not placed closer than 5 m from open water.

- Page 30     Correct the information on the longevity of thiamethoxam to reflect that the breakdown of thiamethoxam can be expected to take up to 60 days. The breakdown will be much more rapid if exposed to sunlight. One of its degradation products is clothianidin. This breakdown product, also a neonicotinoid insecticide, can persist for more than a year if not exposed to sunlight. Aquatic organisms would be particularly sensitive. The low concentration of toxicant, use during the dry season, and demonstrated ability to eradicate Argentine ants with two years of treatment will ensure there is not a build-up of concentration of the breakdown product.
- Page 31     Effects to non-target invertebrates is clarified. Observed decreases by non-target invertebrates to baits was likely due to the same reason that the Argentine ant visits decrease over time; i.e. the non-targets were killed by the bait, similar to the Argentine ants.
- Page 33     Water Quality – Clarification that the polyacrylamide bead does degrade into smaller pieces, non-visible pieces. Most of the thiamethoxam is still contained within those smaller pieces while some thiamethoxam on the surface of the pieces does come in contact with the soil.