The Permittee shall comply with and implement all of the following mandatory mitigation measures:

* Not involve the likely release of a polluting substance or sediments into surface water bodies or ground water.
* Not affect a species at risk, migratory bird, fish, and/or their habitat.
* Not affect any known cultural/historic resources.
* Not involve any other federal authorities.
* Not involve the development of works for the purpose of draining agricultural land.
* Assess the quality and quantity of forage in the pasture (usually in April or early May) and then determine the sustainable livestock stocking rate based on available forage and water supplies. In all cases, livestock must not be permitted on pasture areas before mid-May.
* Ensure all livestock are certified healthy, to prevent introduction of disease to existing herds.
* Care must be taken to ensure wildlife are not injured or killed or their habitat destroyed.
* All solid waste generated must be collected and disposed of through an approved facility.

The Permittee shall comply with and implement the following mitigation measures that are applicable to the Permit Area and the activities authorized by the permit:

**Soil**

* Brown and Dark Brown soils zones should not permit entry earlier than May 15, to prevent overgrazing.
* Grey and Black soils zones should not permit entry earlier than May 15 or later in years of late snow melt, to prevent overgrazing.
* Optimize use of available forage throughout the pasture area by development of several strategically located water sources, installation of temporary fencing, regular moving of salt and mineral feeding stations.
* Rotate cattle regularly through several paddocks when grass is showing signs of being well grazed.
* Assess range conditions monthly or more frequently depending on stocking rates etc.
* Remove livestock from pasture area when the forage is reduced by about 50%.
* Select a tame grass-legume mix suited to soil type, climate and land characteristics.
* Sheep can be grazed in controlled areas to help control certain weeds such as leafy spurge.
* Fertilize time pasture by granular spreader using a high nitrogen formula in early spring or mid summer.
* Ensure equipment is clean to prevent the introduction of weed species.
* Ensure all cattle are removed from pastures by October 15 to ensure time for re-growth for the following season.

**Surface Water**

* Any truck transporting manure to or from the pasture area should be washed in areas with water disposal facilities that feed into sewage systems.
* Manure should not be stored within 300m of a watercourse.
* Weekly monitoring of livestock health should be carried out, and sick animals treated immediately.
* Immediately remove dead livestock from or adjacent to water sources.
* Harden access to natural water courses at locations which have easy access and where impact to water quality and riparian vegetation is minimal.
* Restrict direct access of livestock to water sources.
* Ensure that any pesticides/herbicides are handled according to the manufacturer’s directions and that cleanup material is readily available to contain spills.

**Air Quality**

* Equipment to be maintained in proper working order.
* Pasture is not to be burned unless properly authorized, and appropriate fire prevention equipment is in place.

**Human Health and Safety**

* Manure should not be spread within 800m of a residence.
* Livestock transport routes should be planned to avoid high traffic areas and potential vehicle collisions.
* All workers/pasture riders are to be appropriately trained and follow occupational health and safety guidelines.
* Perimeter fences, particularly those adjacent to roads and highways should be constructed of four strands of barbed wire.
* Monitor fencing regularly to ensure fences are in good condition to prevent livestock from straying onto public roads and highways.