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Idaho State Department of Agriculture Remediation and Disposal Instructions

Prior to remediation or disposal, processes will be reviewed with the producer by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA). All remediation and disposal of hemp must be verified, inspected, and sampled by ISDA.

For complete information regarding rule requirements, please see [IDAPA 02.01.07 – Rules Governing Hemp](#)

If regulatory sample results submitted to a lab exceed the 0.3 percent THC threshold, the producer may request the lab to re-test the retention sample(s) provided with the initial sample. If the results confirm the hemp lot sample(s) exceed the 0.3 percent THC threshold, or the producer elects not to have the retention samples re-tested, producers must contact ISDA within five (5) calendar days of receiving notification from ISDA. Notification of the non-compliance hemp lot(s) will be provided in the copy of the inspection.

Once the notification has been received, the licensee must notify ISDA of the licensee's decision to either destroy or remediate the entire non-compliant hemp lot(s) in accordance with the Idaho State Hemp Plan. Licensee must submit a remediation or disposal inspection request to ISDA the same way the initial sampling and inspection was requested. ISDA will obtain regulatory samples from either the separated or shredded hemp lot(s) and submit the sample(s) to the same lab the initial samples were submitted. All remediation and disposal of hemp must be verified and inspected by ISDA. All remediated hemp will be resampled and retested according to IDAPA 02.01.07.500.04 and 02.01.07.700. This includes all accompanying fees such as the inspection, and submission of the samples to the lab. ISDA reserves the right to be present during the remediation or disposal process.

Any hemp that fails the re-test after remediation is outside the THC threshold (0.3%) must be destroyed and is not eligible for additional remediation efforts.

For complete information regarding remediation and disposal, please see the [Idaho State Hemp Plan](#)

Remediation:

There are two options to remediate out of compliance hemp: remediate by separation or remediate by shredding.

Remediation by Separation:

Remediation by separation consists of the following:

1. Separation and removal of the flowers from stalks, leaves and seeds.
 - a. The flowers including buds, trichomes, "trim," and "keif," will be removed from the lot and destroyed.

- i. Separation methods may include, but are not limited to, the removal, by hand, of non-compliant flowers and floral materials and the mechanical removal of non-compliant flowers and floral materials.



2. Until such time as the non-compliant and floral materials are disposed of, the stalks, leaves and seeds will be separated from the non-compliant floral materials and clearly labeled and marked as “hemp for remediation purposes.” This includes hemp being remediated within a field.
3. Seed removed from non-compliant hemp during remediation will not be used for propagative purposes.

Remediation by Shredding:

Remediation by shredding consists of the following:



1. The entire lot, as reported to ISDA and FSA, shall be shredded to create a homogenous uniform biomass.
 - a. Methods for remediation by shredding may include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Shredding of hemp plants through shredders.
 - ii. Shredding of hemp plants through mechanical equipment.






2. Remediated biomass must be separate from compliant hemp stored in the area and clearly labeled as “hemp for remediation purposes.”
3. All remediated hemp must be stored, labeled, and marked apart from each other.

Disposal:

1. Acceptable disposal methods must result in chemically or physically rendering the hemp non-viable. Disposal methods to render the hemp crop non-viable may include but are not limited to:
 - a. Plowing, mulching/composting, discing, mowing, chopping, or burning.

Photo Example	Ag Production Activity	Compliant Outcome	Photo Example
	<p>Plowing Under</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curved plow blades rotate subsoil to surface and bury crop below 	<p>Plowing Under</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Green Manure” • Amends soil directly from crop 	
	<p>Mulching / Composting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fields crops cut and blended with manure or other biomass material 	<p>Mulching / Composting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Green Manure” • Mulch mixed with manure or other biomass 	
	<p>Discing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leveling of field using tow-behind disk implement 	<p>Discing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Green Manure” • Amends soil directly from crop while leveling 	
	<p>Bush Mower / Chopper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lawn mower used to shred and mix thick vegetation 	<p>Bush Mower / Chopper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Green Manure” • Shredded biomass decomposes into soil 	

	<p>Deep Burial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fields are trenched, surface soil is buried at depth of at least 12 inches. 	<p>Deep Burial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Field biomass buried in trenches and covered with soil. 	
	<p>Burning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting fire to specific production fields or biomatter piled on the field 	<p>Burning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fields are cleared of all plant material 	