

**TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE COMPANY**  
(A **KINDER MORGAN** Company)  
**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**  
**2015 YEARLY OPERATIONAL PLAN**  
**KAMPOOSA BOG DRAINAGE BASIN**

Submitted by:  
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company

Prepared By:  
 Vegetation Control Service, Inc.

**Submitted: June 22, 2015**

## SUMMARY

In compliance with the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources' Rights-of-Way Regulation (333 CMR 11.00), this 2015 Yearly Operational Plan (YOP) is to inform the Town of Stockbridge that a Kinder Morgan Company: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (Tennessee) intends to utilize state recommended herbicides on their gas pipeline rights-of-way (ROW) within the Kamposoa Bog Drainage Basin.

The application of herbicides will be carried out within the specifications of our Integrated Vegetation Management program, outlined in our *Five Year Vegetation Management Plan (2011-2015)*.

This YOP identifies target vegetation; the affected right-of-way and town; the herbicides, rates and methods of application; alternative control methods; the individuals responsible for supervising the YOP, and the qualified contractors that will perform the application. It explains how sensitive areas and sites where herbicides are either restricted or not permitted are identified, appropriately marked, treated and protected. It addresses procedures for the mixing, handling and loading of herbicide concentrates. Finally, it includes Herbicide Fact Sheets and Manufacturer's Labels, a list of emergency resources and telephone numbers, and a map marked with known Sensitive Areas.

The YOP process provides for a forty-five day public review and comment period, in conjunction with a twenty-one day municipal Rights-of-Way notification period. These review periods give communities an opportunity to provide information that will help identify additional areas that may require specific precautions or protection. Notice will also be published in a general circulation newspaper at least 48 hours before the scheduled application.

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## THE INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPERVISING THE YOP

### REGULATORY AND NOTIFICATION:

Toya Campbell  
EHS - Project Permitting  
**KINDER  MORGAN**  
1001 Louisiana St.  
Houston, TX 77002  
(713) 420-5622

### OPERATIONS:

Joe Eveson  
Operations Supervisor  
**KINDER  MORGAN**  
1615 Suffield Street  
Agawam, MA 01001-0286  
(413) 821-2023

## SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

To manage vegetation on its natural gas pipeline system under an IVM program in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, hereby submits this 2015 Yearly Operational Plan in compliance with 333 CMR 11.00, *Rights of Way Management* regulations, Chapter 132B, *Pesticide Control Act*; all pertinent clauses in *Chapter 85 of the Acts of 2000*; MGL c.131, *Massachusetts Endangered Species Act* and its regulations, 321 CMR 10.00, *Massachusetts Endangered Species Regulations*; 310 CMR 10.00, *Wetlands Protection* regulations of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and all other pertinent commonwealth regulations.

Tennessee must also comply with all applicable federal regulations including, but not limited to *The Endangered Species Act*; *The Migratory Bird Treaty Act*; *The Federal Natural Gas Act*, 15 U.S.C. §§ 717 *et seq.*; the *Federal Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act*, 49 USC §§ 60101 *et seq.*; the *Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act*, 49 CFR, Part 192; all applicable Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) standards, *Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act* (OSHA) regulations, and Department of Environmental Protection (EPA) regulations.

This YOP details Tennessee's plans for 2015 and is a companion document to the *Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company Commonwealth of Massachusetts Five-Year Vegetation Management Plan, 2011-2015* (VMP) which may be viewed at the following location:

<http://www.kenersongroup.com/yop/2015/TennesseeGas/>

This program is an ongoing three to five year treatment cycle to control invasive and woody plant species on Tennessee's three pipeline ROWs in the Kamposoa Bog Drainage Basin (Kamposoa) located in Stockbridge (see Appendix 1). This unique natural resource has been designated an *Area of Critical Environmental Concern*, therefore, in a cooperative effort, Tennessee, the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, the Nature Conservancy, and the Kamposoa Stewardship Committee produced and follow a joint *Resource Management Plan*. Among other concerns, the management plan identifies invasive plants as a significant threat to the preservation of the Bog and suggests implementation strategies to monitor invasive plant populations and to identify appropriate times and strategies to reduce or eradicate them.

Since 2002, Tennessee has minimized the negative impact associated with mechanical mowing and clearing activities within Kamposoa by using selective herbicide applications within an IVM program that protects the basin's fragile ecosystem from invasive species. As defined in the VMP, this IVM program supports protecting Kamposoa by combining selective mechanical, chemical and natural controls.

This YOP provides guidance for both Tennessee and contract personnel and serves as a communication link for state and municipal officials, property owners, abutters and the public-at-large. This objective will be accomplished through the VMP, YOP, appropriate notification documentation and procedures, and with professionalism and courtesy on the part of Tennessee and contract field personnel.

## **SECTION 2. LOCATION OF INTENDED TREATMENTS**

The Kampoosa Bog Drainage Basin is a 1,400 acre "Area of Critical Environmental Concern" situated on either side of the Massachusetts Turnpike in Stockbridge (see Appendix 1). Tennessee's three pipelines (24", 30" and 36") enter the designated area at Mahkennac Road. From this point easternly (downstream) they cross Rattlesnake Mountain Road and the Massachusetts Turnpike. The pipelines and the drainage basin end along Route 7. The 2015 treatment area is between Rattlesnake Mountain Road and Route 7.

## **SECTION 3: REGULATIONS AND NOTIFICATION**

To aid municipal officials, property owners, abutters and the public-at-large, this section is a short discussion of Massachusetts Chapter 132B and 333 CMR 11.00 (both of which may be found in the VMP), along with the additional voluntary notification that Tennessee will perform before implementing the 2015 IVM program.

The establishment of Chapter 132B created a clear and uniform set of standards for the entire Commonwealth of Massachusetts *in order to protect the public from the negative impacts that arise from fragmented, decentralized, sets of standards*. In this effort, the Commonwealth, through the Department of Agricultural Resources (DAR) retains the sole right to regulate the use of pesticides, including herbicides, throughout Massachusetts. DAR takes this responsibility extremely seriously and the regulations promulgated from Chapter 132B are stricter than Federal EPA standards.

333 CMR 11.00 is the most comprehensive rights of way regulation in New England. It requires an Integrated Pest Management (in this case IVM) approach to ROW vegetation management, the establishment of standards and procedures to prevent unreasonable risks to humans or the environment, and a multi-layered system of public and municipal notification that requests input about environmentally and culturally sensitive areas. All of this is outlined in Tennessee's VMP, annual YOPs, *The Environmental Monitor* notice, 21 day notification, public water supplier notification and 48 hour newspaper notice.

Tennessee also voluntarily notifies landowners (including houses and businesses that are within 300 feet of the ROWs) before treatments begin. Tennessee will mail out a notification letter to landowners with instructions to call the listed offices for additional information, questions or concerns, including the identification of private wells. Treatment contractors will also leave door hangers or talk personally with landowners which allows the contractor to answer site specific questions, identify private wells and help explain the program.

## **SECTION 4: TARGET VEGETATION**

The primary target vegetation at Kampoosa is invasive plant species. Kampoosa is our flagship invasive plant control project. This unique natural resource has been designated as an *Area of Critical Environmental Concern*, therefore, in a cooperative effort, Tennessee, the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, the Nature Conservancy, and the Kampoosa Stewardship Committee produced and follow a joint *Resource Management Plan*.

Invasive plant species pose a significant threat to the natural diversity of native plants, animals and insects. They are characterized by their ability to spread extremely rapidly, especially in abandoned fields, disturbed areas, along watercourses and ROW corridors. Typically, invasive plants possess one or more of the following characteristics:

1. Aggressive growth and maturity
2. Spread quickly by seed and/or rhizomes
3. Have little or no natural pests or diseases
4. Tolerates or thrives in many environments
5. Can be difficult to remove or control.

Some examples of invasive plants commonly found on ROWs include, but are not limited to:

1. Japanese Knotweed (Bamboo), *polygonum cuspidatum*
2. Multiflora Rose, *rosa multiflora*
3. Oriental Bittersweet, *celastrus orbiculata*
4. Phragmites, *phragmites australis*
5. Purple Loosestrife, *lythrum salicaria*
6. Autumn Olive, *elaagnus umbellate*.

Many of the non-native, "exotic" invasive plant species in New England were planted for their showy flowers, vigorous growth and fruiting abundance in an effort to attract wildlife, and/or for erosion control. Due to their aforementioned behavior, however, they have spread well beyond their planted areas overwhelming native species and reducing their diverse richness. Many natural habitats are being impacted by multiple invasive species, which accelerates the decline of natural plant and wildlife communities.

Recognizing this serious threat to the natural landscape ecology, Tennessee has developed an IVM strategy to control invasive plants utilizing both mechanical and/or chemical techniques.

Tennessee will also target vegetation that interferes with the pipeline including, but not limited to:

1. **Trees** such as Aspen, Beech, Birch, Cherry, Maple, Oak and Pine
2. **Shrubs** such as Dogwood, High Bush Blueberry, Speckled Alder, Sumac, Viburnum and Witch Hazel
3. **Woody vines and other vegetation** such as Virginia Creeper, wild grapes and blackberries
4. **Poisonous plant species** such as Poison Ivy, Poison Sumac, Poison Oak and Giant Hogweed.

## **SECTION 5: VEGETATION MANAGEMENT METHODS**

The following is a short descriptive listing of Tennessee's intended vegetation management methods detailing the individual techniques available. The goal is to achieve a long term, low maintenance IVM program (A more detailed description is included in the VMP). The treatment methods used at Kamposoa are based on site sensitivity, regulatory mandates, target species composition, density and height, site access and topography.

Experienced Massachusetts licensed applicators will perform the 2015 selective herbicide treatment at Kamposoa under the direct on site supervision of a certified applicator. The methods and herbicides utilized will provide the most appropriate technique(s) for the vegetation species, density and site. Selective low-volume foliage (backpack, low-volume, low-pressure equipment) is the primary application method for the 2015 treatment cycle. Cut surface treatments (hand held squirt bottles) may also be used, as necessary, on woody vegetation over twelve feet high.

## **SECTION 6: ALTERNATIVE CONTROL TECHNIQUES**

Invasive plants and woody vegetation are the primary plant species being specifically targeted with herbicides within the Drainage Basin. During this five year VMP, Tennessee will reduce the clearing activities from Mahkennac Road easternly to Route 7 and there will be no regular mowing of these wetlands. Complying with all applicable regulatory restrictions, Tennessee does, however, retain the right to clear or mow any portion of the ROW due to necessary pipeline maintenance events, including but not limited to: anomaly repairs, cathodic surveys or emergency repairs.

## **SECTION 7: PROPOSED HERBICIDES, CARRIERS, ADJUVANTS AND RATES**

Beyond regulatory requirements, Tennessee only approves the use of herbicides from the *Herbicides Recommended for Use in Sensitive Areas List (Sensitive Area Materials List)*:

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/agr/pesticides/rights-of-way-sensitive-area-materials-list.html>

Licensed and/or certified applicators will only apply these herbicides in compliance with all labeled directions.

All herbicides will be handled, mixed and applied strictly according to Manufacturer's Label instructions and in compliance with all applicable federal and commonwealth laws and regulations. All herbicide mixing will not be done within 100 feet of Kamposoa and extreme care shall be exercised during all mixing, handling and loading to prevent careless spills or splashes.

For more information on the herbicides listed below, Commonwealth of Massachusetts Herbicide Fact Sheets and Manufacturer's Labels are included in Appendices 2 and 3, respectively.

**Table 1: Herbicides included in Tank Mixes for Low Volume Foliar Applications**

Herbicides & Adjuvants	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration Number(s)	Mix Concentration (Carrier: Water)	Estimated Application Rate Per Acre
Rodeo	Glyphosate	62719-324	3-5%	16-128 oz.
Escort XP or Patriot	Metsulfuron-Methyl	352-439 or 228-391	2-4 oz./100 gals.	0.125-0.8 oz.
Arsenal Powerline or Polaris <sup>1</sup>	Imazapyr	241-431 or 228-534	0.125%-0.5%	2-8 oz.
Induce, Clean Cut, Aqua Fac or equivalent surfactant <sup>2</sup>	n.a. <sup>3</sup>	n.a.	0.125%-1%	1-16 oz.
Point Blank, Stay Put Plus or equivalent anti-drift adjuvant	n.a.	n.a.	6-64 oz.	1-2 oz.
Carrier: Water	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Carrier: Water

**Table 2: Herbicides included in Tank Mix for Cut Surface Treatment (CST) Applications**

Herbicides & Adjuvants	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration Number(s)	Mix Concentration (Carrier: Water)	Estimated Application Rate Per Acre
Rodeo	Glyphosate	62719-324	40%-50%	Per density of target stems
Arsenal Powerline or Polaris	Imazapyr	241-431 or 228-534	3%-5% (mixed with Rodeo)	Per density of target stems
Carrier: Water or Non-Freezing Liquid	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Carrier: Water

**Note: Anti-drift Adjuvants** are added to the mix or solution in foliage applications to reduce potential exposures to non-target organisms, reduce the break-up of sprays into fine droplets and increase selectivity and herbicide deposition onto target plants.

## SECTION 8: THE COMPANY THAT WILL PERFORM THE HERBICIDE TREATMENT

Vegetation Control Service, Inc.  
2342 Main Street  
Athol, MA 01331  
(978) 249-5348

<sup>1</sup>Imazapyr will not be applied on the same right-of-way in two consecutive years.

<sup>2</sup>Equivalent surfactants, drift retardants and basal oils will only be used in case those listed are no longer available or more effective alternatives become available.

<sup>3</sup> n.a.—not applicable

## **SECTION 9: DEFINITIONS, IDENTIFICATION & TREATMENT OF SENSITIVE AREAS**

Per 333 CMR 11.02, Sensitive Areas are "any areas within rights-of-way...in which public health, environmental or agricultural concerns warrant special protection to further minimize risks of unreasonable adverse effects.

Sensitive Areas consist of no-spray areas in which herbicide use is prohibited, limited spray areas where herbicide use is permitted under certain conditions, and areas that require special treatment recommendations. Protecting these sensitive sites is accomplished by establishing treatment prescriptions based on the sensitivity of each site and the requirement to minimize any unreasonable adverse impacts within that area (See Table 3).

Only herbicides from the *Sensitive Area Materials List*—pursuant to 333 CMR 11.04 (1)(d)— will be applied in limited spray areas according to the application restrictions in 333 CMR 11.04 or in the case of the Priority Habitat of state-listed species, approval of the YOP by the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program of the Massachusetts Department of Fisheries and Wildlife (NHESP).

Above and beyond the regulation, Tennessee’s policy is to use herbicides on the *Sensitive Areas Materials List* on their entire ROW system in Massachusetts, which besides the general environmental benefits of this policy, further protects limited spray Sensitive Areas.

### ***IDENTIFICATION OF SENSITIVE AREAS***

Sensitive Areas can be divided into two categories that help the individuals assigned to the task of identifying and treating them in the field: “readily identifiable in the field” and “not readily identifiable in the field.” Readily identifiable in the field areas will be treated, identified and when appropriate, marked according to all applicable restrictions listed in 333 CMR 11.00. Not readily identifiable in the field areas will likewise be treated and marked when appropriate, but they are identified by the use of data marked on maps and collected in the YOP and notification processes.

As appropriate, therefore, Sensitive Areas will be identified and marked in the field by trained and experienced Tennessee and/or vegetation management contractor personnel, and/or by individuals trained in the identification of Sensitive Areas using the complete list of resources detailed in the VMP that includes:

1. Tennessee’s pipeline alignment sheets, maps, records and institutional knowledge.
2. Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection water supply GIS mapping layers.
3. Information from municipalities and abutters on private wells.
4. Municipality and abutter correspondence, meetings and input, including information from the notification process.
5. USGS topographical maps.
6. Confidential information from NHESP.

**CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR SENSITIVE AREAS**

Mandated Sensitive Areas will be treated following the restrictions and appropriate recommendations in all applicable commonwealth and federal regulations. Tennessee also reserves the right to designate additional areas as sensitive that require special treatment considerations including, but not limited to landowner agreements, original agreements from the construction permitting process, visual or environmental impact considerations, and other considerations that arise during the treatment cycles.

**TABLE 3: CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR SENSITIVE AREAS UNDER 333 CMR 11.04**

Sensitive Area	No-Spray and Limited Spray Areas (feet)	Control Method	Restriction Code
Public Ground Water Supplies	400'	Mechanical Only	None
Primary Recharge Area	Designated buffer zone or 1/2 mile radius	Mechanical, Recommended Herbicides*	24 months
Public Surface Water Supplies (Class A & Class B)	100'	Mechanical Only	None
	100'-400'	Recommended Herbicides	24 months
Tributary to Class A Water Source, within 400' upstream of water source	100'	Mechanical Only	None
	100'-400'	Recommended Herbicides	24 months
Tributary to Class A Water Source, greater than 400' upstream of water source	10'	Mechanical Only	None
	10'-200'	Recommended Herbicides	24 months
Class B Drinking Water Intake, within 400' upstream of intake	100'	Mechanical Only	None
	100'-200'	Recommended Herbicides	24 months
Private Drinking Water Supplies	50'	Mechanical Only	None
	50'-100'	Recommended Herbicides	24 months
Surface Waters	10'	Mechanical Only	None
	10'-100'	Recommended Herbicides	12 months
Rivers	10' from mean annual high water line	Mechanical Only	None
	10'-200'	Recommended Herbicides	12 months
Wetlands	100' (treatment in wetlands permitted up to 10' of standing water)* <sup>+</sup>	Low-pressure Foliar, CST, Basal Recommended Herbicides	12 months
Inhabited Areas	100'	Recommended Herbicides	12 months
Agricultural Area (Crops, Fruits, Pastures)	100'	Recommended Herbicides	12 months
Certified Vernal Pools	10'	When water is present, Mechanical Only	None
Certified Vernal Pool Habitat	10'-outer boundary of habitat	No treatment without written approval per 321 CMR 10.14(12)	
Priority Habitat	No treatment without written approval per 321 CMR 10.14(12)		

Restrictions "24 Months": A minimum of twenty-four months shall elapse between applications

"12 Months": A minimum of twelve months shall elapse between applications

\*Massachusetts recommended herbicides for sensitive sites

<sup>+</sup>Per "DFA Decision Concerning the Wetlands Impact Study"

## ***Wetlands***

Pursuant to 333 CMR 11.04 (4) (c) (2), based upon the results of two ROW Wetland impact studies, the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture in consultation with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and the VMP Advisory Panel, made a determination that herbicides, when used under the guidance of an IVM program and other conditions as set forth in the determination, have less impact on wetlands than mechanical only techniques. Therefore in accordance with the conditions of the Department's determination, Tennessee will selectively apply herbicides to Kamposoa. Herbicides will not be sprayed within ten feet of standing or flowing water, and conifers will be cut.

## ***Public and Private Water Supplies***

Appropriate sources and references will be consulted to determine the location of public and private water supplies. Tennessee's permanent records and YOP maps will include all known public and private water supplies at the time of printing. The information used by contractors will be updated as necessary during the treatment cycle.

Under 333 CMR 11.01(3), Tennessee requests that during the notification processes and during the treatment cycle, that public and municipal agencies share information on unidentified or new public and private water supplies.

Landowners are encouraged to post signs on the edge of the ROW to help identify private water supplies (the no-spray treatment area is fifty feet from a private well that is within 100' of the ROW).

## ***Massachusetts Endangered Species Act***

To comply with 321 CMR 10.14, *Massachusetts Endangered Species Act Regulations, Part II Exemptions* and 333 CMR 11.04(3)(a-c), Tennessee will submit this YOP to the NHESP. Under the approval process, details about state-listed species that might be affected by our activities and management recommendations are shared with Tennessee under strict confidentiality agreements. Using this data and best management practices, Tennessee and contract personnel will follow the appropriate vegetation management treatment methods within these Sensitive Areas.

To identify Priority Habitats, Tennessee personnel, NHESP approved review botanists and vegetation management crews must use proper identification procedures. Contractors are, therefore, required to train their personnel to recognize the location of state-listed species.

## **SECTION 10: REMEDIAL SPILL AND EMERGENCY PLAN**

Education and attention will constantly be directed at accident and spill prevention. However, in the event of an unfortunate incident, this section is offered as a general procedural guide for responding to chemical spills or related accidents (related accidents include but are not limited to fire, poisoning and vehicle accidents). Tennessee contracts with independent, professional, certified herbicide applicators that are responsible for the containment, clean up and reporting of chemical spills or accidents. However, this section is a guide to the items that *shall be* available to the treatment crew in the event of a chemical spill or emergency:

### ***Types of Chemical Spills that Require Action***

Chemicals include, but are not limited to the following:

- Herbicides
- Diesel Fuel
- Bar and Chain Oil
- Gasoline
- Motor and Hydraulic Oil/Fluids
- Title 3 Hazmat Materials

### ***Required Spill Response Equipment***

As a minimum, the treatment crew should have available on the job site:

- YOP with Emergency Contact List
- Shovel
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Broom
- Product Label
- Flagging
- Product Fact Sheets (when applicable)
- Leak Proof Container
- Appropriate Absorbent Material
- Heavy-duty Plastic Bags

### ***Personal Contact***

In the event of **Personal Contact** with hazardous chemicals:

1. Wash affected area with plenty of soap and water
2. Change clothing which has absorbed hazardous chemicals
3. If necessary, contact a physician
4. If necessary, contact the proper emergency services
5. If necessary, follow the procedures for Major or Minor Spills as outlined below
6. Avoid breathing the fumes of hazardous chemicals.

*Reference Tables (information subject to change as necessary)*

**Table 4: Herbicide Manufacturers**

MANUFACTURER	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
BASF Corporation	(800) 832-4357	
Bayer Environmental Science	(800) 334-7577	
Dow Agro Sciences	(800) 992-5994	
E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company	(800) 441-3637	Medical Emergencies
Nufarm	(877) 325-1840	Medical Emergencies

**Table 5: State Agencies**

STATE AGENCY	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
Massachusetts Pesticide Bureau	(617) 626-1700	A.S.A.P. (within 48 hours)
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Emergency Response Section	Main Office: (888) 304-1133 ----- Western Region: (413) 784-1100	For emergencies involving reportable quantities of hazardous materials; required info: City/town, street address, site name (if applicable), material
Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health Assessment Toxicology Program	(617) 624-5757	
Massachusetts Poison Information Centers	(800) 682-9211	For medical emergencies involving suspected or known pesticide poisoning symptoms

**Table 6: Emergency Services**

EMERGENCY SERVICE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
Stockbridge Fire/Police Department	911	
ChemTrec	(800) 424-9300	
Clean Harbors	(800) OIL-TANK	
Pesticide Hotline	(800) 858-7378	PST: 6:30 am-4:30 pm, web: <a href="http://www.NPIC.orst.edu">http://www.NPIC.orst.edu</a>

**Table 7: Tennessee's Contacts in the Event of a Spill or Accident**

REGULATORY AND NOTIFICATION	OPERATIONS
Toya Campbell EHS - Project Permitting 1001 Louisiana St. Houston, TX 77002 (713) 420-5622	Joe Eveson Operations Supervisor 1615 Suffield Street Agawam, MA 01001-0286 (413) 821-2023

**Herbicide Spill Procedure**

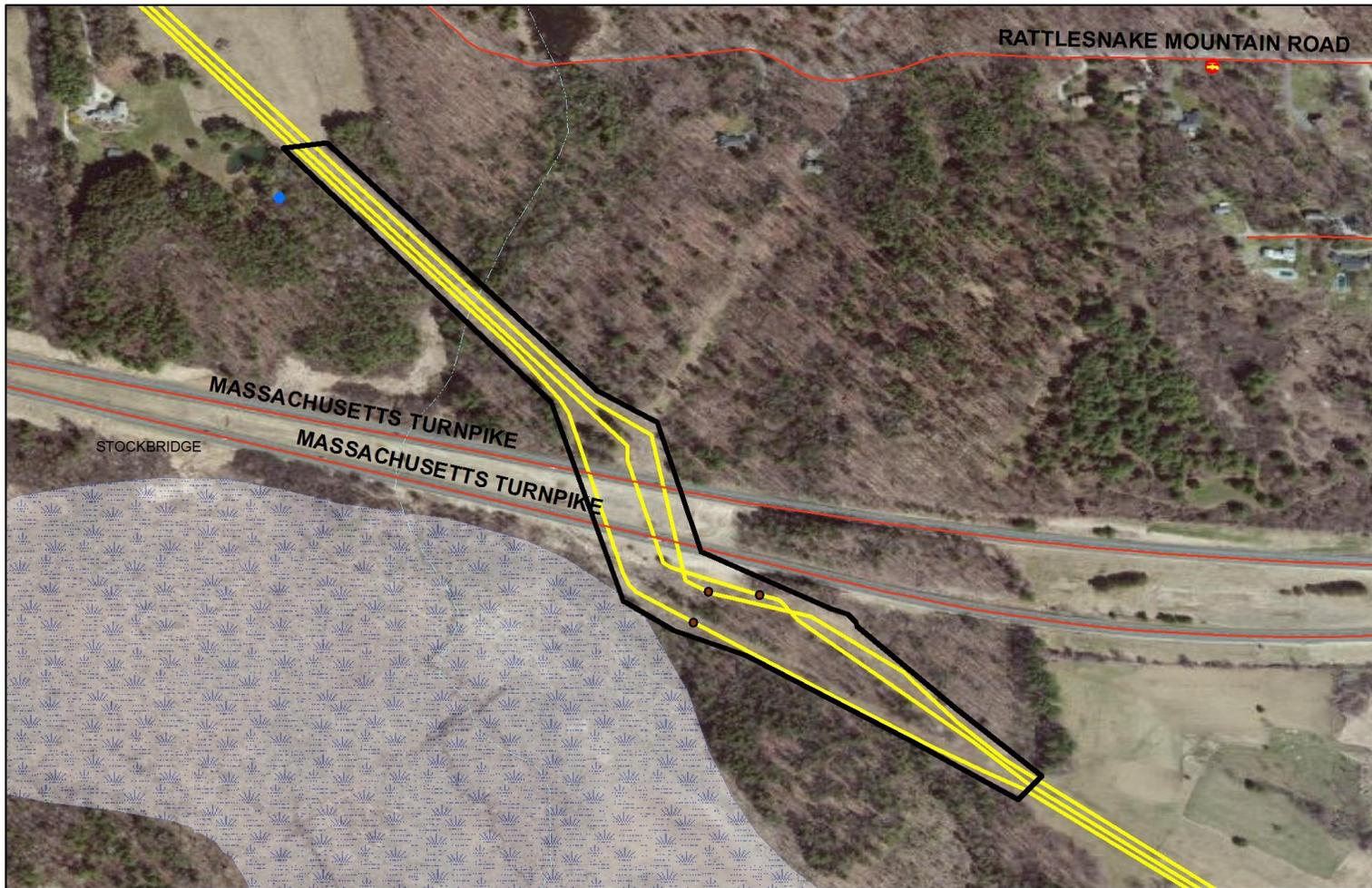
**REPORTABLE SPILLS (Spills of reportable quantity of material): FOLLOW STEPS 1-11, as appropriate**

**NON-REPORTABLE SPILLS: FOLLOW STEPS 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 & 10 and contact the Tennessee representative.**

**Table 8: Herbicide Spill Check List**

Order	ACTION	Done (√)
1	Use any and all PPE as directed by product label or MSDS.	
2	Cordon-off spill area to unauthorized people and traffic to reduce the spread and exposure of the spill.	
3	Identify source of spill and apply corrective action, if possible stop or limit any additional amounts of spilled product..	
4	Contain spill and confine the spread by damming or diking with soil, clay or other absorbent materials.	
5	Report spills of "reportable quantity" to the Mass. DEP and MDAR:	
	MDAR, Pesticide Bureau	(617) 626-1700
	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Hazardous Waste	Main Office: (888) 304-1133
		Western Region: (413) 784-1100
6	If the spill cannot be contained or cleaned-up properly, or if there is a threat of contamination to any bodies of water, immediately contact any of the following applicable emergency response personnel:	
	Fire, Police, Rescue	911
	Joe Eveson, Operations Manager	(413)821-2023
	Product manufacturer(s)	
	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
	Chemtrec	(800) 424-9300
	additional emergency personnel	
7	Remain at the scene to provide information and assistance to responding emergency clean-up crews.	
8	Refer to the various sources of information relative to handling and clean up spilled product.	
9	If possible, complete the process of "soaking up" with appropriate absorbent materials.	
10	As appropriate, sweep or shovel contaminated products and soil into leak proof containers for proper disposal at approved location.	
11	As appropriate, spread activated charcoal over spill area to inactivate any residual herbicide.	

APPENDIX 1:  
MAP



Legend					
	Pipeline		Community Groundwater Source		Intermittent River/Stream
	Treatment Area		Surface Water Intake		Reservoirs
	Meters		Non-Community Groundwater Source		Wetlands
	Valves		Emergency Surface Water		Waterbodies
	Mile Posts		Potential Vernal Pools		Certified Vernal Pools
	Roads				

## Kampoosa Bog Drainage Basin 2015

17+/- acres, 50-75 foot wide ROW, divide with woods between



1:6,000

Source: "Office of Geographic & Environ. Info, Comm. of Mass., Executive Office of Energy and Environ. Affairs"  
 Public Water Supply data provided by MA DEP Drinking Water Program



APPENDIX 2:  
HERBICIDE FACT SHEETS:

[HTTP://WWW.MASS.GOV/EEA/AGENCIES/AGR/PESTICIDES/RIGHTS-OF-WAY-VEGETATION-MANAGEMENT.HTML](http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/agr/pesticides/rights-of-way-vegetation-management.html)

APPENDIX 3:  
HERBICIDE LABELS

ARSENAL POWERLINE:

[HTTP://WWW.CDMS.NET/LDAT/LD86K002.PDF](http://www.cdms.net/LDAT/LD86K002.PDF)

ESCORT XP:

[HTTP://WWW.CDMS.NET/LDAT/LD5QT029.PDF](http://www.cdms.net/LDAT/LD5QT029.PDF)

PATRIOT:

[HTTP://WWW.CDMS.NET/LDAT/LD6KH004.PDF](http://www.cdms.net/LDAT/LD6KH004.PDF)

POLARIS

[HTTP://WWW.CDMS.NET/LDAT/LD8KR002.PDF](http://www.cdms.net/LDAT/LD8KR002.PDF)

RODEO:

[HTTP://WWW.CDMS.NET/LDAT/LD4TN009.PDF](http://www.cdms.net/LDAT/LD4TN009.PDF)