

Town of Acton, Massachusetts Yearly Operational Plan 2026

Submitted By:

Town of Acton, MA
Department of Public Works
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Acton, MA 01720

Prepared By:

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I. **Introduction**

This Yearly Operational Plan (YOP) details the town of Acton, Massachusetts' vegetation management program for the year 2026. It is consistent both with Acton's five-year Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) for 2026-2030 and with all applicable acts and regulations which apply to public rights-of-way (ROW) vegetation management. This plan includes information on the specific herbicides proposed for use in Acton during 2026 as well as alternative methods for managing target vegetation.

Acton's VMP sets forth the structure of an Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) program which places emphasis on reducing the use of chemical vegetation management methods whenever feasible. IVM best practices encourage the use of a variety of alternatives to chemical treatments, including manual and mechanical vegetation removal, but also acknowledge that chemical management methods may be necessary in certain circumstances. Ultimately, the goal of Acton's VMP is to use IVM to manage target vegetation in a manner that is safe, effective, and environmentally conscious.

II. **Individuals Who Will Perform and Supervise Herbicide Applications**

When herbicide applications are necessary, they will be performed and supervised by certified pesticide applicators as required by 333 CMR 11.00 and as detailed in Acton's VMP.

Supervisor/s:

Ryan Hunt

Acton Tree Warden/Foreman
14 Forest Road
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Corey York

Acton Director of Public Works
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Acton, MA 01720
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Certified Applicators:

Department of Public Works Employees

14 Forest Road
Acton, MA 01720
Contact: Corey York

III. Identification of Target Vegetation

Target vegetation is defined in 333 CMR as “any plant species which has the potential to interfere with the operation and safety of the right-of-way.” Target vegetation can be broadly categorized into four groups: plant species which pose a safety hazard, compromise infrastructure, are a public nuisance, or are invasive.

Vegetation Posing a Safety Hazard

Vegetation which obstructs visibility or impedes movement along public ways poses a risk to public safety. Such vegetation may obscure sightlines, signs, or vehicular movement, create windfall hazards, block storm drains, or cause winter shading leading to ice buildup. Vegetation posing a safety hazard often includes, but is not limited to, trees or parts of trees, shrubs, and vines growing near public ways.

Public Nuisance Vegetation

Public nuisance vegetation includes vegetation growing along public ways which poses a health hazard due to heavy thorns, dense or impenetrable foliage or stems, or the poisonous or noxious nature of the plant. While poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) is the primary poisonous target species of concern in Acton, other species such as blackberries (*Rubus* spp.), Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), and buckthorns (*Rhamnus* spp.) may also constitute public nuisances if growing too close to public ways.

Vegetation Compromising Infrastructure

While grasses are usually a desirable plant species along road shoulders, they may damage and compromise infrastructure when growing in cracks in pavement, between curbs and the adjacent sidewalk, along guardrails, in bridge joints, in drainage structures or drainways, or in paved medians and traffic islands. Although grasses are the primary type of vegetation responsible for infrastructure damage, woody vegetation may also damage infrastructure.

Invasive Vegetation

Invasive species are frequently strong competitors with no natural predators and are capable of rapid colonization and virtual elimination of native biodiversity, particularly in areas impacted by human habitation such as along roadways or in vacant lots. This can result in changes in wildlife, altered hydrologic function, and overall change in natural functions of an area. Many invasive plants also constitute a public nuisance; for example, multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) can injure pedestrians and cyclists due to their arching branches and large, prolific thorns. Vegetation listed on the *Massachusetts Prohibited Plant List* provided by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture Resources (MDAR) are included in this category.

Predicting the location of all target vegetation ahead of the growing season each year is neither practical nor possible. To limit herbicide use and minimize wasted resources, Acton will

monitor public ways for the growth of target vegetation as needed or as requested by the public and will use the appropriate combination of management techniques as prescribed by IVM and laid out in the VMP.

IV. Identification, Delineation, and Treatment of Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas regulated by 333 CMR 11.04 are defined as “...any areas within Rights-of-Way, including No Spray and Limited-Spray Areas, in which public health, environmental or agricultural concerns warrant special protection to further minimize risks of unreasonable adverse effects.” Protection of these areas is accomplished by identifying specific sensitive areas and establishing treatment restrictions within these areas based on the sensitivity of the site and the requirement to minimize unreasonable adverse impacts within that area. The sensitive areas protected under 333 CMR 11.00 are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Sensitive Area Restrictions

Sensitive Area	No-Spray Area*	Limited Spray Area	Management Method for Limited Spray Area	Minimum Time Between Treatments	Where Identified
Public Ground Water Supply	400' (Zone I)	(Zone II or IWPA)	Approved herbicides, low pressure, foliar/cut-stump/basal applications	24 months	YOP maps
Public Surface Water Supply (Class A public water source)	100'	100' to boundary of Zone A	Approved herbicides, low pressure, foliar/cut-stump/basal applications	24 months	YOP maps
Public Surface Water Supply (tributaries or associated bodies of water located in Zone A of Class A public surface water source)	100'				YOP maps
Public Surface Water Supply (tributaries or associated bodies of water located outside Zone A of Class A public surface water source)	10'	10' to boundary of Zone A	Approved herbicides, low pressure, foliar/cut-stump/basal applications	24 months	YOP maps
Public Surface Water Supply (Class B drinking water uptake; for 400' upstream of intake)	100'	100' to 200'	Approved herbicides, low pressure, foliar/cut-stump/basal applications	24 months	YOP maps
Private Drinking Water Supply (Private Wells)	50'	50' to 100'	Approved herbicides, low pressure, foliar/cut-stump/basal applications	24 months	YOP list, identify on site
State-Listed Species Habitat**	No treatment outside the 4' paved road exemption without approval of the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife (NHESP)				YOP maps
Wetlands & Water Over Wetlands	10'	10' to 100'	Approved herbicides, low pressure, foliar/cut-stump/basal applications	12 months	YOP maps; identify on site

Mean Annual High-Water Line of River	10'	10' to boundary of riverfront area	Approved herbicides, low pressure, foliar/cut-stump/basal applications	12 months	YOP maps; identify on site
Certified Vernal Pool	10'	10' to boundary of Certified Vernal Pool Habitat	Approved herbicides, low pressure, foliar/cut-stump/basal applications	12 months	YOP maps; identify on site
Inhabited & Agricultural Areas	N/A	0' to 100'	Approved herbicides, low pressure, foliar/cut-stump/basal applications	12 months	Identify on site

*Only non-chemical vegetation management methods may be used within no-spray areas.

** Includes Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife and Priority Habitats for State-Listed Rare Species as shown on the most recent edition of the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas prepared by the NHESP (<https://www.mass.gov/service-details/regulatory-maps-priority-estimated-habitats>).

Sensitive areas can be broadly divided into areas which are readily identifiable in the field and areas which are not readily identifiable in the field. Sensitive areas which are readily identifiable in the field include, but are not limited to, surface water, wetlands, rivers, and agricultural areas. Sensitive areas which are not readily identifiable in the field may include public groundwater supplies, private water supplies, and state-listed species habitat, among others. While the process of marking and treating these two types of sensitive area are the same, sensitive areas which are not readily identifiable in the field must be located using maps and information collected in this YOP and pre-treatment notification processes prior to the time of treatment.

Individuals tasked with identifying and treating sensitive areas in the field will consult the appropriate sources and use the appropriate methods from the following list:

- Town maps, records, and institutional knowledge
- Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) maps available through MassGIS (<https://www.mass.gov/orgs/massgis-bureau-of-geographic-information>)
- Water Department, MDAR, and Acton Board of Health information and identified private wells along the ROWs
- Correspondence, meetings, and input from the chief elected board, board of health, conservation commission, public water suppliers, and the public within the forty-five day YOP and twenty-one day municipal ROW notification letter review and comment periods and the forty-eight hour newspaper notification (under 333 CMR 11.06 and 11.07 and Chapter 85 of the Acts of 2000)
- An individual who verifies, identifies, and, where appropriate, marks sensitive areas and any additional areas that may require special precautions
- USGS topographical maps

- When necessary, confidential information from the Natural Heritage Endangered Species Program of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife (NHESP)
- A copy of the YOP and VMP

Sensitive areas will be identified for required protections in the following manner:

- 1) Appropriate reference materials and sources will be consulted to determine the precise locations of sensitive areas.
- 2) Boundaries of sensitive areas will be marked on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps, computer-aided drafting (CAD) drawings, or geographic information system (GIS) outputs.
- 3) Treatment crews will be provided with the above maps identifying sensitive areas prior to commencement of herbicide application operations.
- 4) The appropriate Trees and Grounds Division staff will be deployed in advance of the herbicide application operation to locate and flag sensitive area boundaries including both limited-spray and no-spray areas.
- 5) No-spray and limited-spray areas will be identified with red or orange paint on the curb or roadway at the start and finish of the area or with orange flags marked in the same manner.

Herbicide treatments within a sensitive area must be applied at the minimum labeled rate for the site, pest, and application method and must be applied selectively by low pressure using foliar techniques or basal or cut-stump applications. Other application methods must be approved by MDAR prior to treatment. Herbicides selected for use in sensitive areas must come from the Sensitive Area Materials List. Full restrictions on herbicide use in sensitive areas can be found in 333 CMR 11.04.

(<https://www.mass.gov/service-details/rights-of-way-sensitive-area-materials-list>).

v. Proposed Methods of Vegetation Management

Vegetation management methods during 2021 will include manual, mechanical, and chemical techniques as prescribed by IVM best practices. Chemical management methods will be used when non-chemical methods are impractical or impossible, or when sufficient control of target vegetation cannot be attained by non-chemical means. However, one of the primary objectives of the IVM program is to minimize herbicide use whenever possible while working toward a long-term, low-maintenance vegetation management program.

Manual Control Methods

Manual management methods are those which can be performed by workers using hand-held tools. Examples of such tools include chain saws, handsaws, and pruning shears. Manual vegetation management methods are selective, generally impact only target vegetation, and can often be used in areas where other methods cannot be due to terrain or site sensitivity. However, they also can be more expensive, less time-efficient, and less safe than other methods. Manual vegetation management methods to be used by Acton in 2021 include hand cutting, selective pruning, and burning.

1. Hand Cutting

Hand cutting involves the use of chain saws, hand saws, and brush saws to remove or reduce target vegetation. Target species which are being removed will be cut as close to the ground as possible, ideally leaving a stump no more than three inches in height. Hand cutting will be used to remove hazard trees, to remove or reduce vegetation greater than twelve feet in height, and in environmentally sensitive areas where herbicide use is prohibited by regulation. It will also be used on sites where terrain renders mowing impractical or impossible.

2. Selective Pruning

Selective pruning involves the trimming of the limbs of tall vegetation which may constitute a safety hazard. Necessary equipment for selective pruning includes aerial lifts mounted on trucks or tractors as well as hand cutting implements such as chain saws, hand saws, and brush saws. Where terrain or obstructions prevent access to the target vegetation by aerial lift, climbing crews will perform selective pruning. Selective pruning can be done year-round and may provide a viable alternative to complete vegetation removal.

3. Burning

Burning will be used on a selective basis to remove grass and weeds growing in curb lines and pavement cracks. This method requires a hand-held, propane-fired torch and a backpack water pump as well as two operators – one to burn the target vegetation using the torch and a second to wet the area down afterwards with the water pump to prevent accidental ignition of non-target vegetation. This method will only be used in limited areas where the risk of grass fire is minimal, and it cannot be used under dry or windy conditions. If monitoring finds that this method is required, a permit will be approved by the Acton Fire Department before commencement of any burning treatment.

Maintenance

While not a direct method of vegetation management, maintenance of infrastructure forms a key component of Acton's vegetation management strategy. Prevention of undesirable vegetation growth is often easier, safer, and more cost effective than removing established vegetation. To this end, roads will be cleaned using a street sweeper on an as-needed basis after

storms and construction projects. Ditches will be cleaned when needed, cracks in pavement will be sealed, and other ROW defects will be repaired to prevent the establishment of undesirable plant species.

Mechanical Management Methods

Mechanical vegetation management methods are accomplished using machines. These methods can be efficient and cost-effective and are particularly useful in areas with dense or previously unmaintained vegetation. However, mechanical methods can be nonselective, disturb sensitive areas such as wetlands, establish a seedbed for and dispersal of target vegetation by agitating the ground, and leave behind petroleum products, both from normal operations and from leaks or spills. Mechanical methods are also limited by steep terrain and physical obstacles, such as stone walls or ditches. Mechanical vegetation management methods to be used by Acton during 2021 include mowing and stump grinding.

1. Mowing

Mowing consists of the mechanical cutting of target vegetation using push mowers, riding mowers, rear deck mowers, flail-type side arm mowers, brush mowers, edgers, and line trimmers. This method will be used wherever terrain and target vegetation stem size allows for safe and efficient mower use. Choice of equipment will be based on terrain, target vegetation stem size, and equipment availability. Mowing is the primary method of vegetation control along road shoulders and in grassy islands as well as areas in which herbicide use is prohibited.

2. Stump Grinding

Stumps generated from hand cutting which exceed six inches in diameter at ground level will be ground to a depth of four inches below grade using a stump grinder. Grinding stumps removes tripping hazards, reduces stump suckering, and eliminates the risk of protruding stumps damaging mowing equipment.

Chemical Management Methods

Chemical methods of vegetation management involve the application of chemical herbicides to target vegetation. Chemical vegetation management methods which Acton will use in 2021 include foliar treatments and cut stump surface treatments.

1. Foliar Treatments

Foliar treatments involve the application of herbicides diluted in water to target vegetation leaves, blades, needles, and/or stems. Herbicides used will be diluted to the lowest possible percent that will provide effective control of the target species and will be used in accordance with the product label. Foliar treatments may be done after leaves are fully developed in the spring and until leaf drop begins in the fall. Application equipment for this treatment method may include backpack sprayers, hand-held pump sprayers, and sprayers mounted on

motorized equipment such as trucks, tractors, or ATVs. Hand-held and backpack sprayers will be used for foliar treatments on areas where target vegetation density is low and spot treatment of target vegetation can be effective, or on areas where vehicle-mounted sprayers cannot be operated safely and effectively. Vehicle-mounted sprayers will be used on areas where target vegetation density is high and where obstructions, terrain, and site sensitivity do not exclude the necessary vehicular equipment.

2. Cut Stump Surface Treatments

Cut stump surface treatments consist of the manual or mechanical cutting of target vegetation followed by the application of an herbicide diluted in water, basal oil, or a non-freezing agent to the cut stump. Herbicide application will ideally be made to freshly cut stumps and will be done in accordance with the product label. Application methods include squirt bottles, hand pump sprayers, paintbrushes, or sponges. This method reduces the visual impact of vegetation management treatments, prevents the need to re-treat sprouting stumps, and can reduce potential adverse effects to non-target vegetation due to the selective nature of the application. Cut stump surface treatments can be used year-round provided snow depths do not preclude cutting of target vegetation to three inches or less above grade. However, cut stump treatment during periods of high sap flow and/or in moderate to heavy rain is not as effective and will be avoided unless necessary.

VI. Proposed Herbicides, Carriers, Adjuvants, and Rates

The following Commonwealth of Massachusetts recommended herbicides listed below will be used throughout the town, except where site sensitivity precludes the use of chemical herbicides (see Section IV – Identification, Delineation, and Treatment of Sensitive Areas). Herbicide labels and material safety data sheets for the following products can be found in Appendices B and C.

Table 2. Tank Mix #1 for Woody Plant and Broadleaf Weed Control in ROW

Herbicides & Adjuvants	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration Number (s)	Mix Concentration (per 100 gals. water)
Garlon 4 Ultra	triclopyr	62719-527	1 gal.
Carrier: Water	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 3. Tank Mix #2 for Poison Ivy, Knotweed, Oriental Bittersweet, and Nuisance Weeds in ROW

Herbicides & Adjuvants	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration Number (s)	Mix Concentration (per 100 gals. water)
Remuda Full Strength	glyphosate	228-366-54705	2%
Carrier: Water	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 4. Tank Mixes for Cut Stump Surface Treatment Applications

Herbicides & Adjuvants	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration Number (s)	Mix Concentration (per 100 gals. water)
Tordon RTU	picloram	62719-31	n/a (ready to use)
Pathway	picloram	62719-31	n/a (ready to use)

VII. Herbicide Handling, Mixing, and Loading Procedures

All herbicides will be handled, mixed, and applied according to the herbicide label instructions and in full compliance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. Mixing and loading of herbicides will be conducted only at the facility where the herbicides are stored and extreme caution will be exercised when handling, mixing, loading, and applying herbicides to prevent careless spills or splashes. Should spills occur, appropriate clean-up methods will be deployed, and the appropriate authorities will be contacted. In the event of a spill or related incident, contact information for important resources can be found in Section VIII of this YOP or Section X of Acton's VMP. Herbicide mixtures will be calculated to be fully expended during the herbicide treatment, but should any mixture be left over, it will be stored or disposed of according to the manufacturer's instructions and in full compliance with state and federal laws and regulations.

VIII. Remedial Plan to Address Spills and Related Accidents

While education and attention will be directed toward spill and accident prevention, in the event of a spill, immediate action will be taken to contain the spill and protect the spill area. Until completely remediated, the spill area will be protected by the placement of barriers and by the delineation of the spill area by crew members. If a fire is involved, care will be taken to avoid breathing fumes from burning chemicals.

Minor spills will be remedied by soaking up the spill with adsorption clay or other adsorptive material and placing it in leak-proof containers which will then be removed from the site and disposed of properly. Dry herbicides will be swept or shoveled up and placed in leak-proof containers for removal and disposal. When applicable, contaminated soil will also be placed in leak-proof containers, removed from the site, and disposed of properly. When warranted, activated charcoal will be incorporated into the soil at the spill site as per label instructions to inactivate any remaining herbicide residue. Reportable spills will be reported to the MDAR Pesticide Division. Chemical spills which require action include, but are not limited to herbicides, bar and chain oil, motor and hydraulic oil/fluids, diesel fuel, gasoline, and Title 3 hazmat materials.

Major spills will be handled similarly to minor spills, except in cases where the spill cannot be contained or removed by the crew. In this case, the DEP Emergency Response Section and the MDAR Division of Crop & Pest Services must be contacted. The DEP will be contacted when there is a spill of a reportable quantity, regardless of major or minor spill status, and in

accordance with 310 CMR 40.0000, Massachusetts Contingency Plan. Emergency first responders, including, but not limited to fire and police, should be immediately notified of a major spill or any size incident deemed a potential risk to public health, safety, and the environment.

In the event of a spill, further information on safety precautions and clean-up procedures may be gathered from the following sources:

- Herbicide label(s) – See Appendix B
- Herbicide material safety data sheet(s) (MSDS) – See Appendix C
- Herbicide manufacturers

Table 6. Herbicide Manufacturer Phone Numbers

Manufacturer	Telephone Number	Special Instructions
Corteva	(800) 992-5994	
Dupont	(800) 441-3637	
Bayer	(866) 992-2937	
NuFarm	(877) 325-1840	Medical emergencies
Monterey Lawn and Garden	(559) 499-2100	

- State agencies

Table 7. State Agency Phone Numbers

State Agency	Telephone Number	Special Instructions
MDAR Division of Crop and Pest Services, Pesticide Program	(617) 626-1776	
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Emergency Response Section	(888) 304-1133	For emergencies involving reportable quantities of hazardous materials. Required info: city/town, street address, site name, material
Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Climate and Environmental Health	(617) 624-5757	
Massachusetts Department of Transportation, District 3	(857) 368-3000	Open Monday through Friday, 9:00am-5:00pm

- Emergency services

Table 8. Emergency Services Phone Numbers

Emergency Service	Telephone Number	Special Instructions
Acton Fire Department	911 (978) 929-7722	
Acton Police Department	911 (978) 929-7711	
ChemTrec	(800) 262-8200	
Massachusetts Poison Control Center	(800) 222-1222	24-hour hotline for medical emergencies involving suspected or known pesticide poisoning symptoms

- National Resources

Table 9. National Resources Phone Numbers

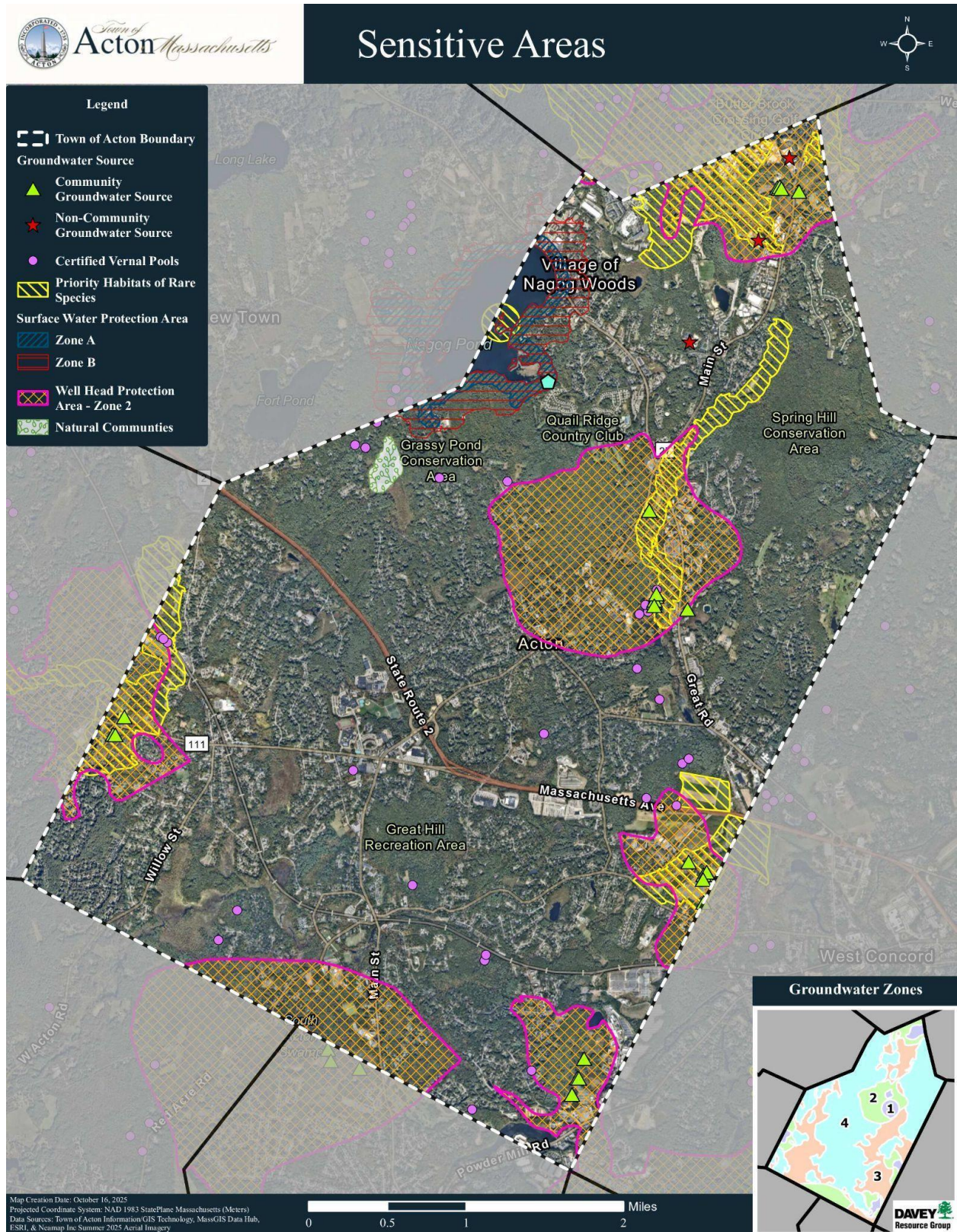
National Resource	Telephone Number	Special Instructions
National Pesticide Information Center	(800) 858-7378	Open 11:00am–3:00pm EST Online at www.npic.orst.edu
National Animal Poison Control Center	(888) 426-4435	24-hour hotline for suspected or known pesticide poisoning symptoms in animals

- Town and Local Contacts

Table 10. Town and Local Contacts Phone Numbers

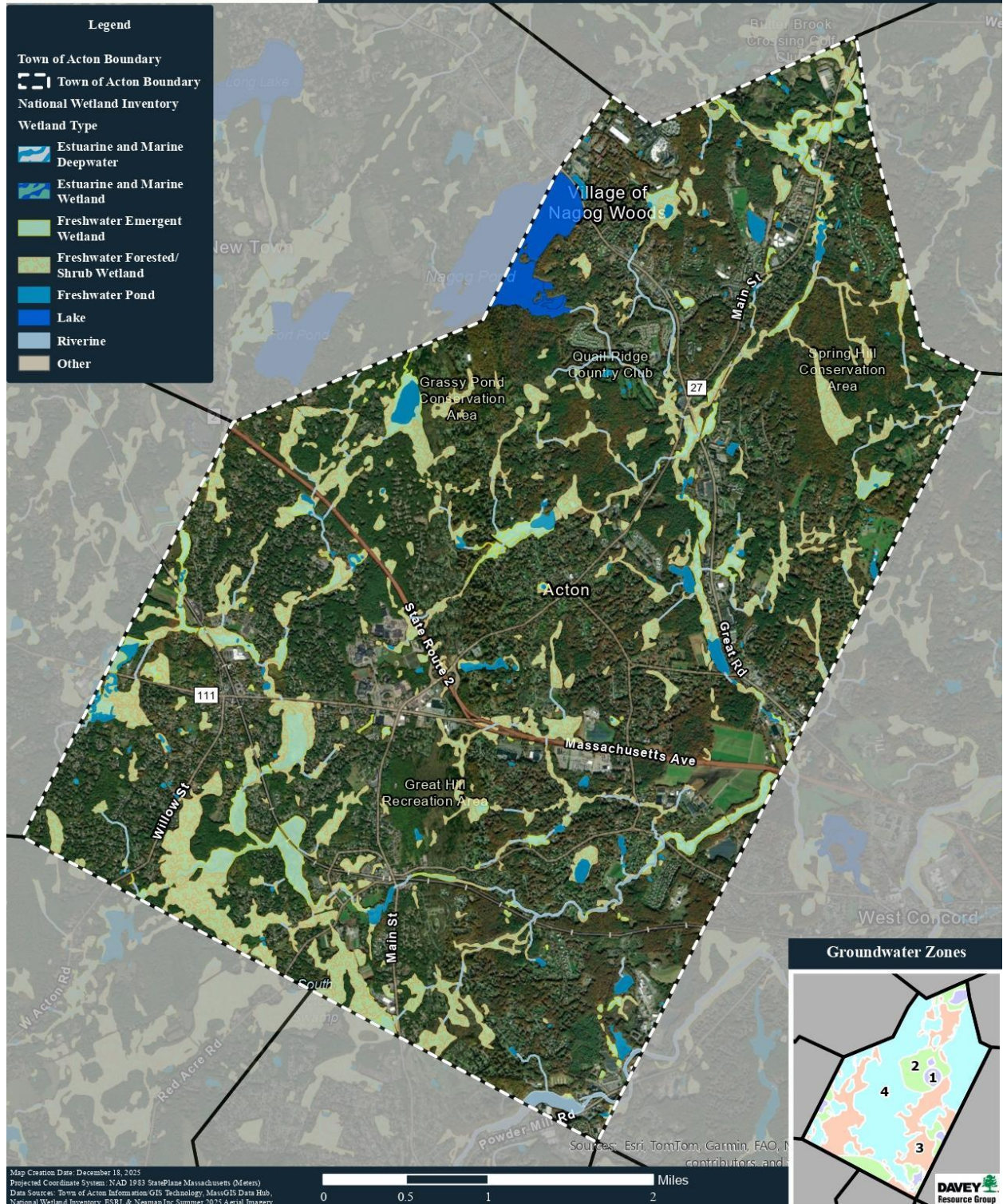
Local Contact	Telephone Number	Special Instructions
Town of Acton Trees and Grounds Division	(978) 929-7743	
Town of Acton Health Department	(978) 929-6632	
Town of Acton Conservation Department	(978) 929-6634	
Acton Water District	(978) 263-9107	24 hour dispatch
Concord Water Department	(978) 318-3250	For spills affecting Lake Nagog and associated waterways
Acton Department of Public Works	(978) 929-7740	

Appendix A: Maps





Wetland & Streams



Appendix B: Public Street List

Street Name	Street Name	Street Name	Street Name
Abel Jones Place	Betsy Ross Circle	Chadwick Street	Duggan Road
Acorn Park Drive	Beverly Road	Chaffin Way	Dunham Lane
Adams Street	Billings Street	Charter Road	Durkee Road
Adeline Way	Birch Ridge Road	Chase Path	Duston Lane
Agawam Road	Bittersweet Lane	Cherokee Road	Eastern Road
Albertine Drive	Black Horse Drive	Cherry Ridge Road	Edgar Drive
Alcott Street	Blue Heron Way	Chestnut Street	Eliot Circle
Alexandra Way	Blueberry Path	Church Street	Ellsworth Village Road
Algonquin Road	Brabrook Road	Cindy Lane	Elm Court
Amanda Lane	Bramble Way	Clover Hill Road	Elm Street
Anders Way	Breezy Point Road	Coburn Drive	Emerson Drive
Andrew Drive	Brewster lane	Colonial Path	Esker Way
Anthem Way	Briar Hill Road	Community Lane	Esterbrook Road
Apple Valley Drive	Bridges Drive	Conant Street	Ethan Allen Drive
Arborwood Road	Bridle Path	Concetta Circle	Evergreen Road
Arlington Street	Brimstone lane	Concord Place	Evergreen Way
Ashley Circle	Broadview Street	Concord Road	Fairway Road
Ashwood Road	Bromfield Road	Connor Drive	Farley Lane
Aspen Lane	Brook Street	Conquest Way	Farmers Row
Assabet Crossing	Brookside Circle	Constitution Dr	Farmstead Way
Assabet River Trail	Brown Bear Crossing	Coolidge Drive	Faulkner Hill Road
Audubon Drive	Bruce Freeman Rail Trail	Coughlin Street	Fernwood Road
Autumn Lane	Brucewood Road	Country Club Road	Fife And Drum Road
Avalon Drive	Bulette Road	Countryside Road	Fischer Path
Ayer Road	Bumble Bee Way	Cowdrey Lane	Flagg Road
Azalea Road	Butternut Hollow	Craig Road	Flannery Way
Badger Circle	Caitlan Drive	Crestwood Lane	Fletcher Court
Balsam Drive	Candida Lane	Cricket Way	Flint Road
Bankside Hollow	Canterbury Hill Road	Cross Street	Flintlock Drive
Barker Road	Captain Brown'S Lane	Dakota Drive	Forest Road
Barts Way	Captain Forbush Lane	Davis Road	Fort Pond Road
Baxter Road	Captain Handley Road	Deacon Hunt Drive	Foster Street
Bayberry Road	Carlisle Road	Deer Grass Lane	Fox Hill Road
Beacon Court	Carlton Drive	Devon Drive	Francine Road
Beechnut Street	Carriage Drive	Discovery Way	Franklin Place
Bellantoni Drive	Castle Drive	Doris Road	Fraser Drive
Bellows Farm Road	Cedar Terrace	Downey Road	Freedom Farm Road
Berry Lane	Centennial Lane	Driftwood Road	Freedom Pond
Beth Circle	Central Street	Drummer Road	Frost Drive

Street Name	Street Name	Street Name	Street Name
Gabriel Lane	Horseshoe Drive	Liberty Street	Monroe Drive
Genevieve Lane	Hosmer Street	Lilac Court	Monument Place
Gerald Circle	Houghton Lane	Lillian Road	Mossy Lane
Giaconda Ave	Huckleberry Lane	Lincoln Drive	Musket Drive
Grace Path	Huron Road	Lisa Lane	Myrtle Drive
Granite Road	Hutchinson Way	Littlefield Road	Nadine Road
Grasshopper Lane	Independence Road	Long Ridge Road	Nagog Hill Road
Great Elm Way	Iris Court	Longfellow Park	Nagog Park
Great Road	Isaac Davis Road	Longmeadow Way	Nara Ridge
Green Needle Way	Isabella Way	Loosestick Way	Nash Road
Greenside Lane	Jackson Drive	Lothrop Road	Nashoba Road
Greenwood Lane	Jaime's Way	Macgregor Way	Newtown Road
Gregory Lane	Jasmine Circle	Macleod Lane	Nonset Path
Greybitch Lane	Jay Lane	Maddy Lane	North Street
Grist Mill Road	Jefferson Drive	Madison Lane	Northbriar Road
Guswood Road	Jennifer Path	Magnolia Drive	Notre Dame Road
Haley Lane	Jesse Drive	Maillet Drive	Nylander Way
Half Moon Hill	John Francis Lane	Main Street	Oakwood Road
Hammond Street	John Swift Road	Mallard Road	Old Beaverbrook
Harris Street	Joseph Reed Lane	Maple Street	Old Cart Path
Hartland Way	Juniper Ridge Road	Marian Road	Old Colony Lane
Harvard Court	Kate Drive	Marshall Path	Old High Street
Hatch Road	Kayla Lane	Martha Lane	Old Meadow Lane
Hawthorne Street	Keefe Road	Martin Street	Old Oregon Trail
Haynes Court	Keizer Path	Massachusetts Avenue	Old Stone Brook
Hayward Road	Kelley Road	Mckinley Drive	Old Village Road
Hazelnut Street	Kennedy Lane	Mead Terrace	Olde Barn Way
Heald Road	Kingman Road	Meadow Brook Road	Olde Lantern Road
Heather Hill Road	Kinsley Lane	Meadows Edge	Olde Surrey Drive
Hemlock Lane	Kinsley Road	Meetinghouse Road	Oneida Road
Henley Road	Knowlton Drive	Merriam Lane	Orchard Drive
Hennessey Drive	Knox Trail	Meyer Hill Drive	Overlook Drive
Heritage Road	Ladyslipper Lane	Micmac Lane	Oxbow Drive
Heron View Road	Larch Road	Milberry Lane	Palmer Lane
Hickory Hill Trail	Laurel Court	Milldam Road	Parker Street
High Street	Laurentide Circle	Minot Avenue	Parkland Lane
Highland Road	Lawsbrook Road	Minuteman Road	Parmley Drive
Hillcrest Drive	Ledge Rock Way	Mohawk Drive	Partridge Hollow
Homestead Street	Lexington Drive	Mohegan Road	Partridge Pond Road

Street Name	Street Name	Street Name	Street Name
Patrick Henry Circle	Robbins Street	Stacy's Way	West Road
Patriots Road	Robert Road	Stella Court	Westford Lane
Paul Revere Road	Robinwood Road	Stoneymeade Way	Westside Drive
Pearl Street	Roosevelt Drive	Stow Street	Wetherbee Street
Perkins Lane	Rose Court	Strawberry Hill	Wheeler Lane
Phalen Street	Route 2	Sudbury Road	Wheelwright Lane
Pheasant Hill	Russell Road	Sullivan Lane	Whispering Lane
Phlox Lane	Ryder Path	Summer Place	Whittier Drive
Pinecone Strand	Sachem Way	Summer Street	Willis Holden Drive
Pine Ridge Farm Lane	Saint James Circle	Sutton Place	Willow Street
Pine Ridge Road	Samantha Way	Sweeney Farm Lane	Wilson Lane
Pine Street	Samuel Parlin Drive	Sweetbriar Way	Windemere Drive
Pinewood Road	Sandalwood Road	Sylvia Street	Windingwood Lane
Piper Lane	Sandas Trail	Tamarack Drive	Windsor Ave
Piper Road	Sandy Drive	Taylor Road	Wingate Lane
Pond Ridge Drive	Sarah Indian Way	Tenney Circle	Winter Street
Pond View Drive	Sarah Jane Court	Thomas Road	Winterberry Path
Pond View Way	Sarah Lane	Thoreau Road	Wood Lane
Pope Road	Sawmill Road	Thunder Way	Woodbury Lane
Post Office Square	School Street	Ticonderoga Road	Woodchester Drive
Powder Horn Lane	Seminole Road	Tinsdale Drive	Woodfield Road
Powder Mill	Seneca Court	Torrington Lane	Wright Terrace
Prescott Road	Seneca Road	Towne House Lane	Wyndcliff Drive
Preston Way	Settlement Way	Townsend Road	
Proctor Street	Shady Lane	Trask Road	
Prospect Street	Shiraz Lane	Triangle Farm Lane	
Puritan Road	Sibel Lane	Trillium Circle	
Putnam Road	Silver Hill Road	Tumbling Hawk	
Putter Drive	Simon Hapgood Lane	Tupelo Way	
Quaboag Road	Simon Willard Road	Tuttle Road	
Quail Ridge Drive	Sioux Street	Valley Road	
Quail Run	Skyline Drive	Vanderbilt Road	
Quarry Road	Smart Road	Wachusett Drive	
Railroad Street	South Street	Walnut Road	
Redwood Road	Spencer Road	Wampanoag Drive	
Reeve Street	Split Rock	Wampus Avenue	
Revolutionary Road	Spring Hill Road	Washington Drive	
Rex Lane	Spruce Street	Waterside Clearing	
River Street	Squirrel Hill Road	Wayside Lane	

Appendix C: Herbicide Labels

Tordon RTU:

<https://www.beyondpesticides.org/assets/media/documents/dow/indepth/labels/tordon%20rtu.pdf>

Pathway:

https://www.arborchem.com/images/label-sds/label_Dow_Pathway.pdf

Garlon 4 Ultra:

https://natseed.com/pdf/Garlon%204%20Specialty%20Herbicide_Label.pdf

Remuda Full Strength:

<https://www.domyown.com/msds/MONTEREYREMUDAFULLSTRENGTHLABEL.pdf>

Appendix D: Herbicide Safety Data Sheets

Tordon RTU:

<https://assets.greenbook.net/M27907.pdf>

Pathway:

https://www.arborchem.com/images/label-sds/sds_Dow_Pathway.pdf

Garlon 4 Ultra:

<https://assets.greenbook.net/M86132.pdf>

Remuda Full Strength:

https://www.doyourownpestcontrol.com/SPEC/MSDS/Remuda%20Full%20Strength_SDS_2015-05.pdf