City of Attleboro

2023 Yearly Operational Plan

Submitted by:
City of Attleboro Parks & Forestry Department

Prepared by:
City of Attleboro Parks & Forestry Department

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1. SUMMARY

A yearly operational plan (YOP) must be submitted to the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources (MDAR) every year herbicides are intended for use to maintain public ways (rights-of-way). The YOP provides a detailed program for vegetation management including the methods used to identify target vegetation and sensitive areas, planned treatments methods, herbicides and herbicide mixtures and rates for the year.

A Five-Year Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) is available for review at https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2019/02/19/City-of-Attleboro-VMP-2019-2023.pdf, the office of the Department of Parks & Forestry, Health Department, Conservation Commission, and Mayor's Office.

Upon receipt of this YOP, MDAR publishes a notice in the Environmental Monitor. The City must also provide a copy of the proposed YOP and Environmental Monitor notice to the Board of Health, Conservation Commission and Mayor. The department allows a 45-day comment period on the proposed YOP beginning with the publication of the notice and receipt of the YOP and Environmental Monitor notice. A one-page notice is also sent to all public water suppliers.

Public notification of herbicide application is made at least 21 days prior to the treatments by a separate notice. This Notice is made to the Department of Agricultural Resources, Chief Elected Official, Health Department, Conservation Commission and the Municipal Public Water Supplier.

A Newspaper Notice will also be published at least 48 hours in advance of the treatment(s).

Any comments on this YOP should be made to the person designated herein as the person supervising the YOP or the person performing the treatment.

2. INTRODUCTION

In compliance with Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Rights-of-Way Management Regulations (33 CMR 11.00) the City of Attleboro's Yearly Operational Plan (YOP) details our vegetation management program for 2020. This YOP is consistent with the terms and procedures set forth in Attleboro's 2019-2023 Five-Year Vegetation Management Plan (VMP); with the Massachusetts Pesticide Control Act (Chapter 132B0; with all the pertinent clauses in Chapter 85 of the Acts of 2000; and with all the acts and regulations that apply to public-way (right-of-way) vegetation management.

Vegetation growing along curbing, within and around paved traffic islands, in cracks in the asphalt, under guiderails along roadways and in areas that cannot be mowed is a concern in the City of Attleboro. These areas, along with poison ivy, Japanese knotweed, oriental bittersweet, bamboo, and other public nuisance vegetation, can be effectively controlled with the use of herbicide applications.

Herbicide applications will be done under the supervision of a certified applicator in compliance with 333 CMR 11.00 as detailed in the public way Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) program and protocols described in the City of Attleboro's VMP.

In order of preference, an Integrated Vegetation Management program on public ways is a combination of cultural, physical, mechanical, and chemical management techniques that control undesirable vegetation in an ecologically sound manner. As with all IVM programs, this program is designed to maximize control of undesirable vegetation while minimizing any potential impact to the environment.

3. INDIVIDUAL SUVERVISING YOP

This Yearly Operational Plan, approved by the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources pursuant to Rights-of-Way Management Regulations (333 CMR 11.00), has been adopted by the following roadway vegetation management program in the City of Attleboro. The undersigned hereby acknowledges that the conditions of the Yearly Operational Plan will be adopted and complied with.

Municipality:	City of Attleboro
Name:	Mr. Derek M. Corsi
Office:	Department of Parks & Forestry
Address:	199 County St. Attleboro, MA 02703
Telephone/ Fax:	Ph: (774) 203-1866 Fax: (508) 226-4875
Email:	park@cityofattleboro.us
Signature:	_____
Date:	_____
Wetland Determination:	Issued by Attleboro Conservation Commission

Y.O.P SUPERVISED BY:

Name and Title:	Mr. Derek M. Corsi Parks & Forestry Superintendent
Department:	Department of Parks & Forestry
Address:	199 County St. Attleboro, MA 02703
Telephone:	(774) 203-1866
Signature:	_____

4. MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT PERFORMING HERBICIDE TREATMENT

Either City staff that are licensed herbicide applicators or a licensed herbicide applicator under contract to the City of Attleboro Department of Public Works will perform the herbicide treatment. Applicators are certified by the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources in the applicator category:

CITY OF ATTLEBORO CERTIFIED APPLICATORS

Certified Applicator(s):	Derek M. Corsi
License Number:	CC-0050752 Category 40
Company or Department:	City of Attleboro Parks & Forestry Dept.
Address:	199 County St. Attleboro, MA 02703
Telephone Number:	(774) 203-1866
Email:	park@cityofattleboro.us

Certified Applicator(s):	Austin Vazquez
License Number:	AL-0051428
Company or Department:	City of Attleboro Parks & Forestry Dept.
Address:	199 County St. Attleboro, MA 02703
Telephone Number:	(774) 203-1866
Email:	Avazquez1195@gmail.com

CERTIFIED APPLICATOR UNDER CONTRACT WITH PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Certified Applicator(s):	TBD
License Number:	TBD
Company or Department:	Simply Safer Premium Lawn Care Inc.
Address:	P.O. Box 1018 Wrentham, MA 02903
Telephone Number:	(508) 384-4444
Email:	kris_carrier@saferlawns.com

5. LOCATION OF INTENDED HERBICIDE TREATMENTS

For 2023, the treatment areas include, but are not limited to, cracks in asphalt, along guardrails, along curbing, within and around paved traffic islands, between sidewalks and the adjacent curbing, anywhere invasive or hazardous vegetation is identified along the City of Attleboro's legal rights-of-way.

Known *Sensitive Areas* are included in the City of Attleboro map included in Appendix 1. An Attleboro street listing is also included in Appendix 1 to cover potential treatment locations for public nuisance and vegetation posing a risk to public safety. Predicting the location of all target vegetation along public ways in advance of the active growing season is not possible or practical. In an effort to limit the application of herbicides only to areas that require treatment, the town will, therefore, conduct patrols and treat only those areas in which vegetation poses a public nuisance and/ or poses a safety risk to pedestrian or vehicular safety.

6. IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET VEGETATION

Target Vegetation:

Vegetation that poses a public nuisance and/ or poses a risk to pedestrian or vehicle safety.

It is important to identify which plant species are target vegetation and understand why they are targets in order to understand the necessity for the control of vegetation along public ways. Target vegetation will be defined as vegetation along public ways that poses a public nuisance, which includes vegetation classified as "invasive". It also includes vegetation that poses a safety risk to pedestrian or vehicular safety by interfering with the safe movement of goods and services through the public right-of-way,

1. *Vegetation Posing a Risk to Safety*

Vegetation that obstructs visibility or impedes movement along public ways and poses a risk to public safety. M.G.L. Chapter 87, Section 5 authorizes tree wardens to control "all public shade trees, shrubs, and growths" along public ways. This includes woody plant species, grass and herbaceous species of vegetation that might obscure street signs or vehicular view corridors such as bamboo, vines or tree branches.

2. *Nuisance Grass and Herbaceous Growth*

In most instances, grass is a desirable plant species. Along the shoulders of roads, grass growth is generally encouraged and maintained through mechanical mowing. However, in some instances, grasses and other herbaceous plants are targets in areas where they cause a safety risk. These areas include, but are not limited to, cracks in asphalt, along guiderails, within paved traffic islands, medians, on and between sidewalks and the adjacent curbing. Herbaceous and other broadleaf vegetation can also impair the stability of grassy areas by out-competing the desirable grass species.

3. *Public Nuisance Vegetation*

Public nuisance vegetation includes, but is not limited to plant species growing along public ways that pose a health, safety or environmental hazard. Native plant species with thorns or dense branching habits as well as poisonous vegetation are major targets. Poison ivy, although not the only poisonous vegetation, consist of the majority of poisonous plant communities along public ways that require control.

- *Invasive Vegetation*

  Invasive vegetation is classified as non-native species that have spread into native or minimally managed plant systems. Invasive plants usually have very few local diseases or pests to help control their spread. These invasive species spread quickly and thrive in disturbed conditions outcompeting native species. Specific target species include Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), autumn olive (*Eleagnus umbellata*), and tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*).

7. DEFINITION, IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF SENSITIVE AREAS

Sensitive areas are defined and regulated by 333 CMR 11.04 as areas within ROWs in which public health and environmental concerns warrant special protection to minimize the risks of unreasonable adverse effects of herbicides. Protecting these areas is accomplished by defining specific sensitive areas and establishing treatment restrictions within the borders based on the sensitivity of each individual site. Using these methods will minimize any unreasonable adverse impacts within that particular area. These areas include public groundwater resources, associated surface water bodies, wetlands, and agricultural areas just to name a few.

A complete list of sensitive areas regulated by 333 CMR 11.00 include the following:

Water Supplies:

- Zone I's
- Zone II's
- IWPA's (Interim Wellhead Protection Areas)
- Class A Surface Water Resources
- Tributaries to a Class A Surface Water Source
- Class B Drinking Water Intakes
- Private Wells

Surface Waters:

- Wetlands
- Water Over Wetlands
- The Mean Annual High Water Line of a River
- The Outer Boundary of a Riverfront Area
- Certified Vernal Polls

Cultural Sites:

- Agricultural Areas
- Inhabited Areas

Wildlife Areas:

- Certified Vernal Pool Habitat
- Priority Habitat

These sensitive areas consist of no-spray areas in which any herbicide use is prohibited, and larger, limited spray areas where herbicide use is permitted under certain conditions. Treatment in the limited spray areas require the use of herbicides from the Sensitive Area Materials List and following the application restrictions in 333 CMR 11.04, including applications at no more than the minimum labeled herbicide application rate for the control of the target species.

Sensitive Area Materials List can be found at:

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

TABLE 1: CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR SENSITIVE AREAS (333 CMR 11, 04)

Sensitive Area	Limited Spray or No-Spray Areas (feet)	Control Method	Time Limits Between Treatment(s)
Public Ground Water Supplies	400'	Mechanical Only	None
Primary Recharge Area	Designated buffer zone or 1/2 mile radius	Mechanical, Approved Herbicides*	24 months
Public Surface Water Supplies (Class A & Class B)	100'	Mechanical Only	None
	100'-400'	Approved Herbicides	24 months
Tributary to Class A Water Source, within 400' upstream of water source	100'	Mechanical Only	None
	100'-400'	Approved Herbicides	24 months
Tributary to Class A Water Source, greater than 400' upstream of water source	10'	Mechanical Only	None
	10'-200'	Approved Herbicides	24 months
Class B Drinking Water Intake, within 400' upstream of intake	100'	Mechanical Only	None
	100'-200'	Approved Herbicides	24 months
Private Drinking Water Supplies	50'	Mechanical Only	None
	50'-100'	Approved Herbicides	24 months
Surface Waters	10'	Mechanical Only	None
	10'-100'	Approved Herbicides	12 months
Rivers	10' from mean annual high water line	Mechanical Only	None
	10'-200'	Approved Herbicides	12 months
Wetlands	10' from wetland	Mechanical Only	None
	100' or with approved Wetlands Determination 10'-100' [per 310 CMR 0.05(3)(a) & 310 CMR 0.03(6)(b)]	Low-pressure Foliar, CST, Basal, Approved Herbicides	24 months

Sensitive Area	Limited Spray or No-Spray Areas (feet)	Control Method	Time Limits Between Treatment(s)
Inhabited Areas	100'	Approved Herbicides	12 months
Agricultural Area (Crops, Fruits, Pastures)	100'	Approved Herbicides	12 months
Certified Vernal Pools	10'	Mechanical Only when water is present	None
Certified Vernal Pool Habitat	10'-outer boundary of habitat	No treatment without approval	
Priority Habitat	No treatment outside the 4 foot paved road exemption without approval of the Natural Heritage Endangered Species Program (NHESP)		

Table Compiled by Jeffrey M. Taylor, Vegetation Control Service, Inc.

Identification Methods

Sensitive areas are described by two terms in 333 CMR 11.04 to help guide their complex identification in the field. Sensitive areas can either be deemed "Readily identifiable in the field" and "Not readily identifiable in the field".

Readily Identifiable in the Field- Areas will be treated, identified, and marked where appropriate according to all applicable restrictions listed in 333 CMR 11.00.

Not Readily Identifiable in the Field- Areas will be marked and treated appropriately, but are identified by the use of data marked on maps and collected in the YOP and notification processes before the time of treatment.

The individuals assigned the task of identifying and treating sensitive areas in the field will use the appropriate sources and methods from the following list.

- Town maps, records and institutional knowledge:
- Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection water supply maps available through MassGIS (http://www.mass.gov/mgis/);
- Water Department, MDAR, and Attleboro Board of Health information and identified private wells along the ROWs;
- Correspondence, meetings and input—from the chief elected official, Board of Health, Conservation Commission, public water suppliers and the public—within the forty-five day YOP and twenty-one day municipal right-of-way notification letter review and comment periods and the 48 hour newspaper notification (under 333 CMR 11.06 & 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;
- Information from MassGIS;

- When necessary, confidential information from NHESP;
- A copy of the YOP and VMP.

Sensitive areas are located on the maps using a combination of the base USGS topographic maps and the most current data available through MassGIS such as public water supplies and certified vernal pools, along with municipal and private data for items such as private wells. At the time of treatment, additional sensitive area information that is collected through the review and notification processes (333 CMR 11.06-11.07) will be added to the information utilized by the applicators.

The City of Attleboro Conservation Department will complete a Wetlands Determination allowing herbicide treatments within 10 feet of wetlands as appropriate. Sensitive areas will be identified and marked in the field by trained and experienced individuals.

Sensitive areas will be identified and marked along the ROW prior to any herbicide application. This will be utilized using the attached map (Appendix 2) and the assistance of the Conservation Commission Agent. Field makings will include flagging and/ or roadway marking (via paint) of start and stop areas.

Priority Habitat of State-Listed Species

According to 321 CMR 10.14(8) Massachusetts Endangered Species Act Regulations, Part II, exempts road maintenance from the permit process under the following condition:

- [321 CMR 10.14(8)] the maintenance, repair or replacement, but not widening, of existing paved roads, shoulder repair that does not exceed four feet from an existing travel lane, paved driveways, and paved parking areas, but not including parking areas on barrier beaches, coastal beaches, coastal dunes, or salt marshes, as defined by the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (M.G.L. c. 131, § 40 and 310 CMR 10.00), and not including actions that are likely to result in changes in storm water drainage….

If the City of Attleboro needs to treat areas along paved roadways outside of the 4-foot limit or spot treat poison ivy in known Priority Habitats, a copy of the YOP will be sent for approval to the NHESP of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.

8. PROPOSED HERBICIDE TREATMENT METHODS

Attleboro's VMP describes a number of proposed treatment methods, but for 2023 the herbicides program will consist of the following:

Chemical (Herbicide Applications) Methods

1. **Foliar Treatments:** the application of herbicides diluted in water, to the leaves, stems, needles or blades of target vegetation. The equipment consists of backpack and vehicle mounted sprayers; both use low pressure at the nozzle per 333 CMR 11.02. Foliar applications take place when leaves are fully developed in the spring until early fall and the beginning of leaf abscission—i.e., when leaves begin dropping.

    a. **Hand-held and backpack sprayers:** hand pump or motorized backpack sprayers or squirt bottles. This technique is excellent for spot treatments, such as localized poison ivy infestations. It is not as effective as other methods on high-density target vegetation.

    Poison Ivy - Must be growing within 10 feet of the roadway. Spot treatment will be made using low volume sprayers.

    Grasses – Spot treatment of grass growing along guardrails or in cracks where mowing or cutting is not practical.

    Low Growth – Terrain prevents mowing or hand cutting.
    -- Used on rapid growing species. (I.e. Japanese knotweed, bamboo)

2. **Pre-emergence Treatments:** the use of pre-emergence herbicides using the same equipment described in the foliar treatments above. Pre-emergence applications are used where season long vegetation control requires "vegetation-free conditions" such as along curbing, sidewalks, under guiderails/guardrails and on paved traffic islands. This method is used from the early spring to early fall.

3. **Cut Stump Treatment (CST):** the mechanical cutting of target species followed by an herbicide treatment to the phloem and cambium tissue of the stumps. CST treatments prevent re-sprouts, thereby reducing the need to re-treat the same vegetation. The CST mixture is diluted in water, basal oil or a non-freezing agent and is ideally made to freshly cut stumps. Application equipment includes low-volume, backpack sprayers, hand held squirt bottles, paintbrushes, or sponge applicators. This method is used where maximum control is desirable, to reduce the visual impact of vegetation management treatments, and/or to reduce the potential of adverse impacts to desirable vegetation because of its selectivity. CST may be used at any time of the year provided snow depths do not prevent cutting the stumps below three inches in height. It is best to avoid during the season of high sap flow, or in moderate to heavy rains. It is not practical in moderate to heavy stem densities.

Tall Growth – Species greater than 12 feet in height that are capable of re-sprouting.

- Sites not appropriate to foliar treatments.

4. **Low Volume Basal Treatment:** the selective application of an herbicide, diluted in specially formulated oil, to wet the entire lower twelve to eighteen inches of the target plant stems. Using a hand pump backpack, the oil enables the herbicide solution to penetrate the bark tissue and translocate within the plant. Low volume basal treatments are extremely selective and used when vegetation density is low and in areas where extreme selectivity is necessary. For public way treatments, it is primarily an option for invasive species control. It can be used any time of year except when snow is too deep, in extremely wet weather and/or during spring sap flow.

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

9. PROPOSED HERBICIDES, CARRIERS, ADJUVANTS AND RATES

Except for the application of plant growth regulators in non-*Sensitive Areas*. Commonwealth of Massachusetts recommended herbicides listed below for use in *Sensitive Areas*- pursuant to 333 CMR 11.04 (I) (d) will be used throughout the city. Complete information on these products is included in Appendix 2, Facts Sheets and Appendix 3, Labels.

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

TABLE 2: TANK MIX #1 FOR CURBING, CRACKS, GUARDRAIL, TRAFFIC ISLAND TREATMENTS, LOW VOLUME FOLIAGE APPLICATIONS

Herbicides & Adjuvants	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration Number(s)	Mix Concentration (per 1 gal. Water)
Rodeo	Glyphosate	62719-324	2-5%
Polaris	Imazapyr	288-534	.05-0.1%
Brandt Magnify Surfactant or equivalent	n/a	n/a	.3-1.25 Fl. Oz.
Direct Drift Retardant or equivalent drift retardant	n/a	n/a	.04 Fl. Oz.
Carrier: Water	n/a	n/a	n/a

TABLE 3: TANK MIX #2 FOR CURBING, CRACKS, GUARDRAIL, TRAFFIC ISLAND TREATMENTS, LOW VOLUME FOLIAGE APPLICATIONS

Herbicides & Adjuvants	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration Number(s)	Mix Concentration (per 1 gal. Water)
Round Up Pro	Glyphosate	524-475	2%
Carrier: Water	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 4: Tank Mix #3 for Poison Ivy, Noxious and Invasive Species, and Cut Stem Treatment (CST) Applications

Herbicides & Adjuvants	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration Number(s)	Mix Concentration (per 1 gal. Water)
Rodeo	Glyphosate	62719-324	2-5%
Garlon 4 Ultra	Triclopyr	62719-524	2-5%
Methylated Seed Oil	n/a	n/a	.5-1 Fl. Oz.
Direct Drift Retardant or equivalent drift retardant	n/a	n/a	.04 Fl. Oz.
Tracking Dye	n/a	n/a	1-5 Tbsp.
Carrier: Water	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 5: Tank Mix #4 for Stone Dust and Asphalt Walking Paths in Parks

Herbicides & Adjuvants	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration Number(s)	Mix Concentration (per 1 gal. Water)
Rodeo	Glyphosate	62719-324	.5-10%
Carrier: Water	n/a	n/a	n/a

10. HANDLING, MIXING AND LOADING HERBICIDE CONCENTRATES

All herbicides will be handled, mixed and applied strictly according to *Label Instructions* and in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. All herbicide mixing should take place at the Parks & Forestry garage or contractors facilities. Extreme care shall be exercised during all mixing, handling and loading to prevent careless spills or splashes. No herbicide concentrates will be mixed, handled or loaded on a ROW within one hundred feet of a *Sensitive Area.*

Although it is expected that all the herbicide mixture will be used, any remaining will be stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

11. ALTERNATIVE CONTROL TECHNIQUES

Vegetation management in the City of Attleboro is mainly a mechanical treatment program, as described in the cities VMP. Decisions on the appropriate control techniques are made following the IVM Protocol and Summary of Control Table in the VMP. The alternate control agreement processes is likewise described in the VMP.

IVM PROTOCOL

Monitoring: All public ways will be surveyed prior to any scheduled treatment program. Monitoring will be conducted by foot or by vehicle. Monitoring of areas may also result from public requests. Monitoring is a year round protocol.

Maintenance: Roads will be cleaned using a street sweeper. Cracks in asphalt and sidewalks and other defects will be repaired, and diches will be cleaned.

Direct Vegetation Control Methods: The decision to use one or a combination of IVM techniques will take into consideration the cultural uses of the landscape. The direct IVM management tactics selected will control nuisance vegetation in the most environmentally responsible and efficient manner:

A. Mechanical Controls
    a. Hand Cutting
    b. Mowing
    c. Selective Pruning
B. Chemical Controls
    a. Foliar Applications
    b. Pre-Emergence Applications
    c. Cut Stump Treatments
    d. Basal Applications

Record Keeping: A log of surveyed areas will be kept for future planning and reference purposes. Areas maintained either through physical repair, mechanical or chemical control will be recorded by the Department of Parks and Forestry for at least 3 years.

12. TREATMENT RECORDS

The certified applicator must complete daily vegetation management reports that include:

A. Date, name and address of certified applicator(s)
B. Applicator License Number
C. Identification of site or work area
D. List of crew members
E. Type of equipment and hours used
F. Method of application and description of target vegetation
G. Amount, concentration, product name of herbicide(s), adjuvants, and dilutants (EPA registration numbers must be on file)
H. Weather conditions
I. Notation of any unusual conditions or incidents, including public inquiries
J. Recording and/ or verification of sensitive areas on ROW maps.

13. REMEDIAL PLAN TO ADDRESS SPILLS AND RELATED ACCIDENTS

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). The following is, therefore, a guide to the items that will be available to the applicator on site in the event of a chemical spill or emergency.

Although education and attention will constantly be directed at accident and spill prevention, in the event of a spill, immediate action will be taken to contain the spill and protect the spill area (Appendix 5: *Herbicide Spill Check List* shall be available on-site to the applicator). Until clean, the spill area will be protected by placing barriers, flagging or crewmembers at strategic locations, as appropriate. If a fire is involved, care will be taken to avoid breathing fumes from any burning chemicals.

Minor spills will be remedied by soaking up the spill with adsorption clay or other adsorptive material such as “Speedy Dry”. The adsorptive material will then be placed into leak proof containers, removed from the site and disposed of properly. Dry herbicides will be swept up or shoveled up directly into leak proof containers for proper disposal. When applicable, all contaminated soil will be placed in leak proof containers, removed from the site and disposed of properly. When applicable, activated charcoal will be incorporated into the soil at the spill location at a rate of several pounds per thousand square feet to inactivate any herbicide residue. Reportable spills will be reported to the DAR Pesticide Division.

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection 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.

Types of Chemical Spills That Require Action

Chemicals include, but are not limited to the following:

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

Required Spill Response Equipment

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

- YOP with emergency contact list
- VMP
- Safety data sheet (SDS)
- Product label
- Product fact sheets (when applicable)
- Speedy dry
- Shovel
- Activated charcoal
- Broom
- Flagging
- Leak proof container
- Heavy-duty plastic bags

Personal Contact

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

- Wash affected area with plenty of soap and water
- Change clothing which has absorbed hazardous chemicals
- If necessary, contact a physician
- If necessary, contact the proper emergency services
- If necessary, follow the procedures for Major or Minor Spills as outlined in Appendix 5
- Avoid breathing the fumes of hazardous chemicals

Reference Tables (information subject to change as necessary)

TABLE 6: HERBICIDE MANUFACTURERS

MANUFACTURER	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Albaugh Inc.	(800) 247-8013
BASF Corporation	(800) 526-1072
Bayer Environmental Science	(800) 331-2867
Corteva Agriscience (Formerly Dow Agro Sciences & E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company)	(800) 992-5994
Monsanto (Now Bayer Environmental Science)	(314) 694-1000
Nufarm	(800) 345-3330
PBI/Gordon Industrial	(816) 421-4070

Table 7: State Agencies

State Agency	Telephone Number	Special Instructions
Massachusetts Pesticide Bureau	(617) 626-1784	A.S.A.P. (within 48 hours)
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Emergency Response Section	Lakeville Office: (508) 946-2700 (888) 304-1133 (after hours number)	For emergencies involving reportable quantities of hazardous materials; required info: City/town, street address, site name (if applicable), material
Massachusetts Dept. of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health, Environmental Toxicology Program	(617) 339-8351	
Massachusetts Poison Information Centers	(800) 682-9211	For medical emergencies involving suspected or known pesticide poisoning symptoms

Table 8: Emergency Services

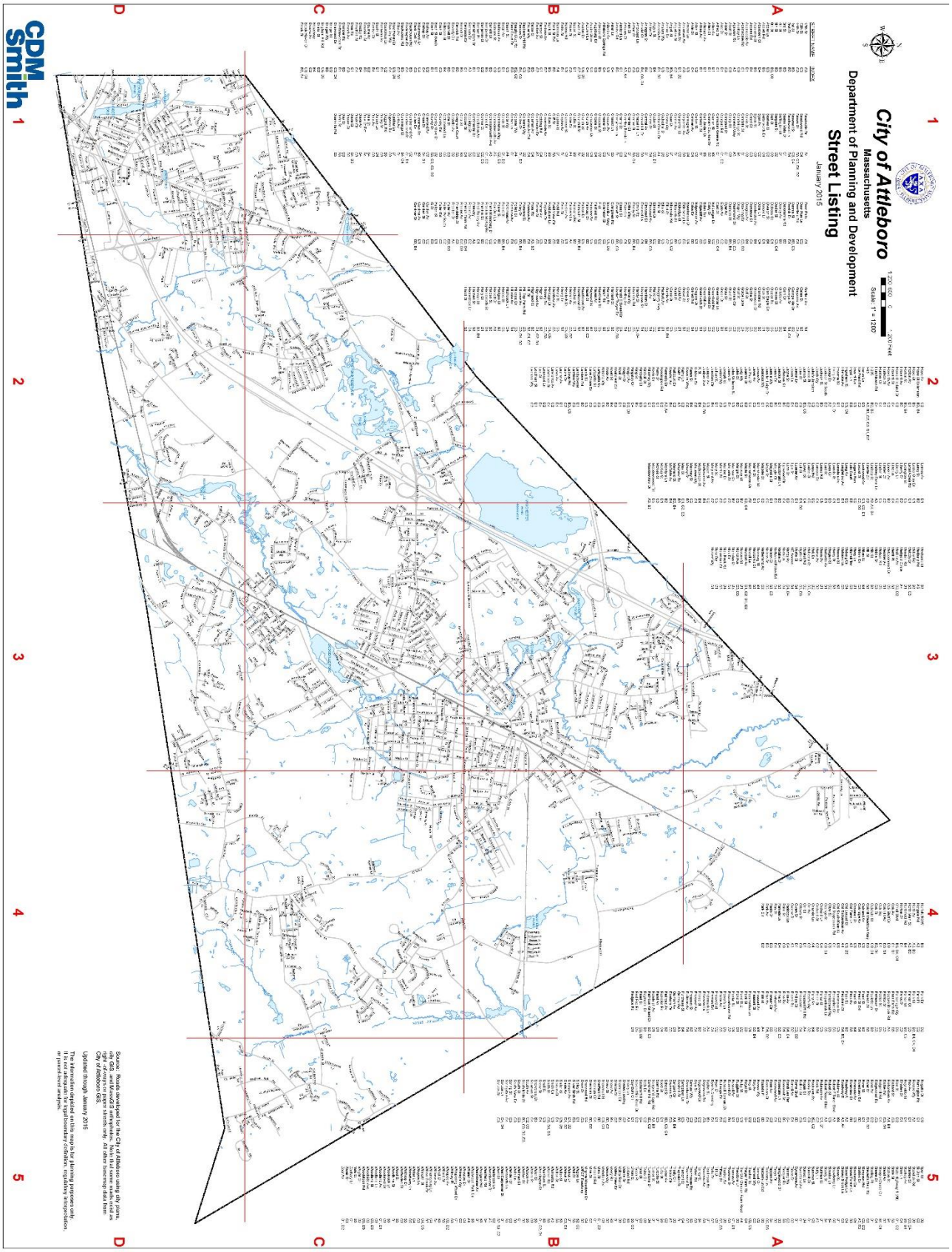
Emergency Service	Telephone Number	Special Instructions
Attleboro Fire/ Police Department	911	
Massachusetts State Police, Foxboro Barracks	(508) 543-8550	
ChemTrec	(800) 262-8200	
Pesticide Hotline	(800) 858-7378	EST: 11:00 am-3:00 am, web: www.NPIC.orst.edu

Table 8: City of Attleboro Contacts in the Case of a Spill or Accident

Derek Corsi
Superintendent
Department of Parks & Forestry
City of Attleboro
199 County St. Attleboro, MA 02703
(774) 203-1865

Attleboro Fire/ Police Department	911
Attleboro Conservation Agent: Nicholas Wyllie	(508) 223-2222 Ext. 3145
Attleboro Health Dept.	(508) 223-2222 Ext. 3241

APPENDIX 1:
MAP & STREET LISTINGS


City of Attleboro
Massachusetts
Department of Planning and Development
Street Listing
January 2015
Scale: 1" = 1200'
CDM Smith

APPENDIX 2:

HERBICIDE FACT SHEETS

LOCATED AT:

http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/agr/pesticides/rights-of-way-vegetation-management.html

APPENDIX 3:

HERBICIDE LABELS

Rodeo:

https://www.domyown.com/msds/Rodeo%20Herbicide%20Label.pdf

Garlon 4 Ultra:

http://www.cdms.net/LDat/ld7IN006.pdf

Polaris:

https://www.siteone.com/pdf/sdsPDF?resourceId=13982

Round Up Pro:

https://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/ppls/000524-00475-20161018.pdf

APPENDIX 4:

HERBICIDE SPILL CHECK LIST

APPENDIX 4: HERBICIDE SPILL CHECKLIST

REPORTABLE SPILLS (Spills of reportable quantity of material): FOLLOW STEPS 1-11
NON-REPORTABLE SPILLS: FOLLOW STEPS 1-4, 7-11 as appropriate & contact the Attleboro DPW representative.

Order	ACTION		Done (√)
1	Use any and all PPE as directed by product label or SDS		
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 DAR:		
	Massachusetts DAR, Pesticide Bureau	(617) 626-1700	
	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Emergency Response Section	Main Office: (888) 304-1133 (after hours number)	
		Southeast Region: (508) 946-2700	
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:		
	local fire, police, rescue	911	
	Attleboro Parks & Forestry Rep: **Derek Corsi**	(774) 203-1866	
	Attleboro Conservation Agent **Nicholas Wyllie**	(508) 223- 2222 EXT. 3145	
	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 cleanup of spilled product		
9	If possible, complete the process of “soaking up” with appropriate absorbent materials		
10	Sweep or shovel contaminated products and soil into leak proof containers for proper disposal at approved location		
11	Spread activated charcoal over spill area to inactivate any residual herbicide		