

Yearly Operational Plan

2020

Pioneer Valley Railroad

**90 North Elm Street
Westfield, MA 01085**

Prepared by:

**Wood Environment & Infrastructure, Inc.
271 Mill Road
Chelmsford, MA 01824**

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INTRODUCTION

Federal and State laws require railroads to manage vegetation within their rights-of-way (ROW) to help ensure the safe passage of people and material goods.

The Code of Federal Regulations mandates that the safety of the railroad be guaranteed by regular inspection and maintenance. Vegetation must be controlled so that it does not become a fire hazard, interfere with visibility, or impede direct visual inspections of the track structure. Vegetation must be managed to allow for proper drainage of the track and ballast structure, to prevent tree and branch damage to cargo, to provide safe footing and working conditions for trackside personnel, and to avoid hindering control and braking of trains.

The purpose of 333 CMR 11.00, Rights of Way Management, is to promote the implementation of Integrated Pest Management techniques and to establish standards, requirements, and procedures necessary to minimize the risk of unreasonable adverse effects on human health and the environment associated with the use of herbicides to maintain vegetation control along rights-of-way. These regulations establish procedures that guarantee ample opportunity for public and municipal agency review and input on rights-of-way management plans.

A Yearly Operational Plan (YOP) must be submitted to the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources (DAR) every year herbicides are proposed for use to maintain rights-of-way. The YOP provides a detailed description of the vegetation management program for the year and is a companion document to the Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) approved by DAR. The VMP is the long-term management plan for the railroad that describes the intended program for vegetation control over a five-year period.

Upon receipt of this YOP, DAR will publish a notice in the Environmental Monitor. The applicant will provide a copy of the YOP and Environmental Monitor notice to the Board of Health, Conservation Commission, and the chief elected municipal official for each city or town in which the herbicide treatment is proposed. DAR allows a 45-day comment period on the proposed YOP beginning with publication of the notice in the Environmental Monitor and receipt of the YOP and Environmental Monitor notice by each municipality.

Any comments on this YOP should be directed to: Wood Environment & Infrastructure, Inc.

Attn: Stephen Herzog
271 Mill Road
Chelmsford MA 01824

or by email to stephen.herzog@woodplc.com.

Municipalities where vegetation control treatments will be made in 2020:

Westfield
West Springfield
Holyoke

I. THE COMPANY WHICH WILL PERFORM HERBICIDE TREATMENT

This company or contractor will perform the herbicide treatment. Applicators are certified by the Department of Agricultural Resources in the applicator category Right-of-Way Pest Control.

Company Name	RWC, Inc.
Address	P.O. Box 876 248 Lockhouse Road Westfield, MA 01086
Telephone #	(413) 562-5681
Contact Person(s)	Brian Chateauvert
Email	bchateauvert@rwcinc.biz

II. INDIVIDUAL SUPERVISING THE YOP AND REPRESENTING APPLICANT

Individual supervising execution of the YOP and representing the railroad:

Name & Title	Stephen Herzog, Project Manager
Address	Wood Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. 271 Mill Road Chelmsford MA 01824
Telephone #	(508) 517-6470

Railroad contact:

Name & Title	Matt Lane, Operations Supervisor
Address	Pioneer Valley Railroad 90 North Elm Street Westfield MA 01085
Telephone #	(413) 454-9315

III. HERBICIDES PROPOSED INCLUDING APPLICATION RATES, CARRIERS, ADJUVANTS, AND APPLICATION TECHNIQUES

Weed Control Herbicide Program for the Roadbed

The post-emergent herbicide program to be implemented in 2020 is designed to keep the rail area, ballast section and shoulder, yards, switches, signals, and highway grade crossings free of weeds, as described in the VMP. Areas scheduled for weed control treatments will first be inspected for density of target vegetation to determine appropriate control methods. The following post-emergent herbicides are proposed for use in 2020. Herbicide Fact Sheets for the herbicides proposed are contained in Appendix A.

Location	Herbicide(s)	Carriers or Adjuvants	Application Technique	Application Rate
Sensitive area buffer zone	Aquaneat	Drift Control/ Spreader Sticker	Foliar	2 qts/acre
	Opensight		Foliar	3.3 oz/acre
	Esplanade 200SC		Foliar	4 oz/acre
	Oust XP or Polaris AC Complete		Foliar	4 oz/acre or 2 pints/acre
				8-16 oz./acre
Non-sensitive area buffer zone	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

Brush Control

Herbicides to manage brush will not be used on the railroad in 2020.

IV. HERBICIDE APPLICATION TECHNIQUES, ALTERNATIVE CONTROL PROCEDURES, AND INTENDED SCHEDULE.

Herbicide application within the entirety of the Pioneer Valley Railroad's right-of-way will be performed using low pressure application from a specialized hi-rail truck equipped with a spray boom. This method is suitable for application within the buffer zone, or restricted application zone, or sensitive areas, as defined in 333 CMR 11.04. The spray vehicle is equipped with spray nozzles and controls to allow for treatment of the entire roadbed, or to selectively treat individual sections of the ballast and ballast shoulders. Within sensitive areas where spraying is not permitted, a container will be used to catch any accidental dripping of herbicide. This is a trough apparatus mounted just behind and above the boom and will be hydraulically lowered to sit underneath the spray nozzles while the vehicle is traveling through areas where herbicide spraying is prohibited.

In order to assist in rapid identification of sensitive areas in the field, a pilot vehicle will proceed ahead of the applicator vehicle. The weed spray operation will be accompanied by a technician carrying maps of the rights-of-way and all sensitive areas to assist in accurate identification of these areas in the field.

ALTERNATIVE CONTROL PROCEDURES

No alternative vegetation control methods are satisfactorily effective within the track areas of the right-of-way. Vegetation control is not proposed in ballast areas where herbicide use is prohibited. Hand-operated tools may be used to manage areas of prohibited herbicide use where vegetation poses a danger to safety.

Touch-up techniques control any target vegetation within the ballast that may have been missed or not treated during the initial phase. Control of vines and other vegetation that might creep onto the ballast from roots growing outside the original treatment boundaries can be managed as a selective, foliage, or spot spray. No more than 10% of the initially identified target vegetation on the right-of-way in any municipality may be treated during a touch-up application and the total amount of herbicide applied in any one year shall not exceed the limits specified by the label or YOP [per 11.03(8)(c)].

SCHEDULE

The Pioneer Valley Railroad intends to commence initial application of herbicides on or after May 18, 2020. Application in an area may be delayed by rain or windy conditions. Application will conclude on or before July 30, 2020. No brush spraying is proposed on the railroad for 2020.

V. IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET VEGETATION

Whenever and wherever possible an integrated approach to vegetation management will be implemented by encouraging plant communities that hinder the growth of target vegetation. Prior to an herbicide application, a review will be made noting location, density, and type of vegetation present. This information will be used to develop an herbicide application program that will be effective against target vegetation and minimize the amount of herbicide used.

In accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, 49 Part 213 - Track Safety Standards, all vegetation growing in the ballast and ballast shoulder; in yards; and around switches, signals, signs, and highway grade crossings is considered target vegetation and must be controlled so that it does not:

- a) become a fire hazard to track-carrying structures;
- b) obstruct visibility of railroad signs and signals;
- c) interfere with railroad employees performing normal trackside duties;
- d) prevent proper functioning of signal and communication lines; and
- e) prevent railroad employees from visually inspecting moving equipment from their normal duty stations.

All herbaceous vegetation growing in the roadbed and ballast shoulders will be treated for control.

Woody vegetation growing in areas adjacent to the shoulder will be managed to promote the growth of low-growing shrubs. Targeted woody vegetation will be that which has the potential to block visibility or invade the roadbed and/or overhead communication lines. Target vegetation will include but not be limited to the following species:

Ailanthus	Eastern Red Cedar
American Basswood	Elm
American Beech	Flowering Dogwood
American Hornbeam	Hawthorn
Apple	Hickory
Ash	Honey Locust
Aspen	Maple
Birch	Northern Catalpa
Black Locust	Oak
Black Tupelo	Pine
Black Walnut	Poplar
Buckthorn	Sassafras
Butternut	Shadbush
Cherry	Spruce
Eastern Hop Hornbeam	Sumac

VI. FLAGGING METHODS TO DESIGNATE SENSITIVE AREAS ON THE ROW

Sensitive areas, no-spray areas, limited-spray areas, and non-sensitive areas not readily identifiable in the field are marked at their boundaries with permanent color-coded markers as described at the end of this section. Sensitive areas considered to be readily identifiable in the field will not be marked. The railroad has determined that the following areas are readily identifiable in the field: inhabited areas; agricultural areas; and areas of intermittent standing or flowing water, such as drainage ditches, in which herbicide application is prohibited in the event that standing or flowing water is present at the time of application (not including intermittent tributaries to a Class A surface water source, whether in a natural or artificial channel, which are mapped as restricted).

Sensitive Areas, as defined in 333 CMR 11.04, are 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. Sensitive areas are described below.

No-Spray areas are those areas in which any herbicide spraying is prohibited. These include the following areas when they are within a right-of-way and within:

- (a) any Zone I area around a public water supply wellhead;
- (b) 100 feet of any Class A Surface Water Source;
- (c) 100 feet of any tributary or associated surface water body where the tributary or associated surface water body runs within 400 feet of a Class A surface water source;
- (d) ten feet of any tributary or associated surface water body where the tributary or associated surface water body is at a distance greater than 400 feet from a Class A surface water source;
- (e) a lateral distance of 100 feet for 400 feet upstream, on both sides of the river, of a Class B Drinking Water Intake;
- (f) 50 feet of any identified Private Well;
- (g) ten feet of any Wetlands or Water Over Wetlands;
- (h) ten feet of the mean annual high-water line of any river; and
- (i) ten feet of any Certified Vernal Pool.

Limited-Spray areas are those in which spraying is restricted to either one annual application (one-year limited spray), or one application in 24 months (2-year limited spray), of an herbicide through low pressure foliar techniques. These limited spray areas consist of the following areas when they are within a right-of-way and within:

- (a) any Zone II or Interim Wellhead Protection Area;
- (b) between 100 and 400 feet from any Class A Surface Water Source;
- (c) between ten and 200 feet of any tributary or associated surface water body where the tributary or associated surface water body runs outside the Zone A for the Class A surface water source;
- (d) a lateral distance of between 100 and 200 feet for 400 feet upstream, on both sides of the river, of a Class B Drinking Water Intake;
- (e) a distance of between 50 and 100 feet of any identified Private Well;
- (f) a distance of between 10 and 100 feet of any Wetlands or Water Over Wetlands;

- (g) a distance of between ten feet from the mean annual high-water line of any river and the outer boundary of the Riverfront Area;
- (h) a distance of between ten feet from any Certified Vernal Pool and the outer boundary of any Certified Vernal Pool Habitat; and
- (i) a distance of 100 feet of any Agricultural or Inhabited Area.

Non-sensitive areas are upland and/or track without proximate sensitive areas, and do not require specific precautions or herbicide restrictions.

Sensitive areas, no-spray areas, limited-spray areas, and non-sensitive areas will be marked at their boundaries with permanent color-coded markers by one or any combination of the following:

- color-coded signs attached to posts
- color-coded signs attached to the railroad ties
- color-coded painted rail sections and/or ties

Sensitive and non-sensitive areas will be designated by the following color-codes:

- White: non-sensitive areas
- Blue: sensitive area in which a minimum of 12 months shall elapse between herbicide applications
- Purple: sensitive areas in which a minimum of 24 months shall elapse between herbicide applications
- Yellow: no spray zone

VII. PROCEDURES AND LOCATIONS FOR HANDLING, MIXING, AND LOADING OF HERBICIDE CONCENTRATES

The herbicide application crew will wear protective clothing and personal safety equipment when mixing, handling, loading, or applying herbicide, including standard work clothing or coveralls, work gloves, and work boots. Latex or nitrile rubber gloves, as well as eye goggles, are recommended to be worn during mixing of herbicide concentrate because some herbicide concentrates may cause mild eye or skin irritations.

Mixing and use of herbicide shall be consistent with the labeling instructions included on the packaging. The herbicide mix will be prepared from herbicide concentrate and water. In compliance with the regulations, the handling, mixing and/or loading of this material will not occur within 100 feet of any sensitive area. Wherever and whenever possible, the herbicide applicator will prepare the herbicide mix on non-porous surfaces, such as pavement or concrete.

Sources of Water and Safeguards to Prevent Contamination

Water used for herbicide mix will be obtained from hydrants and freshwater sources. During the herbicide mix preparations and during herbicide application, strict adherence to the following safeguards will be maintained:

1. Water will be obtained using hoses equipped with anti-siphon devices to eliminate backflow as described below.
 - a) Hoses used to extract water from water bodies will be equipped with two such devices: one will be found directly behind the mouth of the hose and another will be at the coupling which joins the hose to the mix tank.
 - b) Hoses used to extract water from the hydrant will utilize the same setup as described above, except that a third anti-siphon device will be found within the coupling joining the hose to the hydrant.
2. The herbicide concentrate will not be added to the tank until the water has been obtained and the application apparatus is at least 100 feet outside a sensitive area.

Disposal of Herbicidal Wastes

Disposal of all herbicidal wastes will be the responsibility of the licensed applicator. It is the applicator's responsibility to ensure that such disposal is carried out in an environmentally sensitive manner, in compliance with all Federal and State regulations and guidelines.

VIII. EMERGENCY CONTACTS

In the event of a spill or emergency, information on safety precautions and cleanup procedures may be obtained from the following sources:

Herbicide Label

Herbicide Fact Sheet

Herbicide Safety Data Sheet

Chemtrec (chemical emergency response specialist) (800) 424-9300

Massachusetts Pesticide Bureau (617) 626-1782

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (617) 292-5500

EPA Pesticide Hotline (800) 858-7378

Massachusetts Poison Control Center (800) 682-9211

Local Community Chief of Police and/or Fire Chief

Holyoke	(413) 536-0111
West Springfield	(413) 732-7421
Westfield	(413) 562-5411

APPENDICES

- A. Herbicides approved by the Department, herbicide labels, and SDS
- B. Maps of the ROW and Sensitive areas not readily identifiable in the field

APPENDIX A

Below is the list of herbicides intended for potential use in 2020 under this YOP. For a list of the products and rates of application please refer to Section III of this YOP.

PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER	ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S)	EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER
Aquaneat	Nufarm	Glyphosate	228-365
Opensight	Dow	Aminopyralid and Metsulfuron-methyl	62719-597
Esplanade 200SC	Bayer Environmental Science	Indaziflam	432-1516
Oust XP	Bayer Environmental Science	Sulfometuron Methyl	432-1552
Polaris AC Complete	Nufarm	Isopropylamine salt of imazapyr	228-570

LABELS & SDS SHEETS:

Product labels and Safety Data Sheets are available on the internet through the web site of Crop Data Management Systems, Inc.

1. Open: <http://www.cdms.net/LabelsMsds/LMDefault.aspx>
2. In the "Brand Name" Search bar, enter the Product Name and press Search
3. Reference the EPA Registration Number to locate the correct product.

HERBICIDE FACT SHEETS:

Massachusetts DAR Herbicide Fact Sheets are available on the internet.

1. <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/rights-of-way-sensitive-area-materials-list>
2. Under the Sensitive Area Materials List choose the Active Ingredient(s) present in the product you are querying or scroll down for the product name.

PDF or paper copies of any of these documents may also be obtained by contacting Wood Environment & Infrastructure, Inc., Attn. Stephen Herzog, (978) 392-5335, or by email at stephen.herzog@woodplc.com.

APPENDIX B

MAPS

Maps of sensitive areas along the right-of-way are available upon request in either paper copy or PDF sent by email. Please contact Wood Environment & Infrastructure, Inc., Attn. Stephen Herzog, (978) 392-5335, or email stephen.herzog@woodplc.com.