


TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE COMPANY
(A **KINDER  MORGAN** Company)
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
2020 YEARLY OPERATIONAL PLAN
FOR THE
KAMPOOSA BOG DRAINAGE BASIN
AND
POISON IVY AT THE MILLENNIUM SMS GATE

Submitted by:
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company

Prepared By:
 Vegetation Control Service, Inc.

Submitted: June 30, 2020

SUMMARY

In compliance with the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources' Rights-of-Way Regulation (333 CMR 11.00), this 2020 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 in Stockbridge and at the access gate to the Millennium SMS in Charlton.

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 (2016-2020)*.

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 INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPERVISING THE YOP

OPERATIONS:

Matt Trusz
Operations Supervisor
KINDER  MORGAN
1615 Suffield Street
Agawam, MA 01001-0286
(413) 355-6062

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

To manage vegetation within the Kampoosa Bog Drainage Basin (Kampoosa) on its natural gas pipeline system, and at the access gate to the Millennium SMS under an Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) program in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (Tennessee), hereby submits this 2020 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 2020 and is a companion document to the *Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company Commonwealth of Massachusetts Five-Year Vegetation Management Plan, 2016-2020* (VMP) which may be viewed at the following location:

<http://www.kenersongroup.com/yop/2020/TennesseeGas.pdf>

The treatment plan for the access gate to the Millennium SMS in Charlton is to control poison ivy in order to protect Tennessee personnel from exposure and OSHA incidents. This program is a selective herbicide application to the poison ivy at sites identified by operations personnel as having a high risk of exposure. The only site identified for 2020 is the listed access gate (see Appendix 1).

The primary focus of this YOP is an ongoing three to five-year treatment cycle to control invasive plant species, poisonous plants, and woody plant species on Tennessee's three pipeline ROWs within Kamposoa 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 strategies to monitor, reduce or eradicate invasive plant populations at appropriate intervals.

Since 2002, Tennessee has minimized the impact associated with mechanical mowing and clearing activities within Kamposoa by using selective herbicide applications under an IVM program that protects the basin's fragile ecosystem. As defined in the VMP, this IVM program supports the protection of Kamposoa by combining selective mechanical, chemical, and natural controls.¹

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.

¹Following the recommendations in the current A300 (Part 7), *Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Management – Standard Practices (Integrated Vegetation Management)*.

SECTION 2. LOCATION OF INTENDED TREATMENTS

1. The access gate for the Millennium SMS is located on Route 169 in Charlton (see Appendix 1).
2. Kamposoa 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, moves easterly (downstream), crosses Rattlesnake Mountain Road and the Massachusetts Turnpike then the pipelines and the drainage basin end along Route 7. The 2020 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) and the voluntary notification required by Tennessee as part of the 2020 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 Pesticide Program of the Department of Agricultural Resources (MDAR) retains the sole right to regulate the use of pesticides, including herbicides, throughout Massachusetts. MDAR takes this responsibility extremely seriously and the regulations promulgated from Chapter 132B are stricter than Federal EPA standards.

333 CMR 11.00 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, 48-hour newspaper notice.

Tennessee also voluntarily notifies landowners (includes 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. Landowners may call Tennessee or the contractor to ask questions and identify private wells.

SECTION 4: TARGET VEGETATION

1. The primary target vegetation at the Millennium SMS access gate is poison ivy.
2. The primary target vegetation at Kamposoa is invasive plant species. This unique natural resource has been designated as an *Area of Critical Environmental Concern*, therefore, in a cooperative effort since 2002, Tennessee, the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, the Nature Conservancy, and the Kamposoa Stewardship Committee produced and follow a joint *Resource Management Plan*.

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES

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

Many of these non-native, "exotic" invasive plant species in New England were planted for their showy flowers, vigorous growth, and abundant fruiting to attract wildlife, and/or for erosion control. Due to these characteristics, they have spread well beyond their planted areas overwhelming native species and reducing their diversity. 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 incompatible vegetation that interferes with the pipeline including, but not limited to:

1. **Trees** such as Aspen, Beech, Birch, Cherry, Maples, Oak and Pines
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 are based on site sensitivity, regulatory mandates, target species composition, density and height, site access and topography.

Experienced Massachusetts licensed applicators will perform the 2020 selective herbicide treatment under the direct on-site supervision of a certified applicator and a state approved biologist. 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 2020 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 AT KAMPOOSA

Invasive plants and woody vegetation are the primary plant species being specifically targeted with herbicides within the Drainage Basin. Tennessee has reduced the clearing activities from Mahkennac Road easterly 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 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)*:

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

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. No herbicide mixing will 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 (per 100 gals. water)
Rodeo	Glyphosate	62719-324	3-5%
Escort XP	Metsulfuron-Methyl	432-1549	2-4 oz.
Krenite S	Fosamine Ammonium	42750-247	6-10%
Polaris	Imazapyr ²	228-534	0.125%-.5%
Induce PH, MSO, or equivalent surfactant ¹	n.a.	n.a.	0.125%-1%
Reign, Clasp, or equivalent drift retardant ¹	n.a.	n.a.	6-64 oz.

Table 2. Tank Mix #5 for Cut Surface Treatment (CST) Applications

Herbicides & Adjuvants	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration Number(s)	Mix Concentration (per 100 gals.)
Rodeo	Glyphosate	62719-324	40% to 50%
Polaris	Imazapyr ²	228-534	3%-5% (mixed with Rodeo)
Carriers: Water or Windshield Washer Fluid	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

²Imazapyr will not be applied on the same location in two consecutive years.

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 herbicide 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 for 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 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 either trained and experienced Tennessee and/or vegetation management contractor personnel, and/or by individuals trained in the identification of Sensitive Areas including a NHESP approved biologist(s) 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 are 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

TABLE I: CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR SENSITIVE AREAS

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)*+	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'	Mechanical Only when water is present	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

+Per the *DFA Decision Concerning the Wetlands Impact Study* for utilities per 333 CMR 11.04(4)(c)(2).

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 except within ten feet of standing and flowing water; 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 this known Sensitive Areas.

To identify Priority Habitats, Tennessee personnel, NHESP approved review biologist/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

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; Table 10: *Herbicide Spill Check List* below shall be available on-site to the applicator. Until completely clean, the spill area will be protected by placing barriers, flagging or crew members 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 and placed in leak proof containers, removed from the site, and disposed of properly. Dry herbicides, such as granular, 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. Any spill will be reported to the MDAR Pesticide Program.

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
- SDS (Safety Data Sheet)
- Product Label
- Product Fact Sheets (when applicable)
- Appropriate Adsorbent Material
- Shovel
- 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 8. Herbicide Manufacturers

MANUFACTURER	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
Albaugh Inc.	(800) 247-8013	
BASF Corporation	(800) 832-4357	
Bayer Environmental Science	(800) 334-7577	
Corteva Agriscience	(800) 992-5994	
Nufarm	(877) 325-1840	Medical Emergencies

Table 9. State Agencies

STATE AGENCY	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
Massachusetts Pesticide Program	(617) 626-1784	A.S.A.P. (within 48 hours)
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Emergency Response Section	Main Office: (888) 304-1133 (after hours number) Western Region: (413) 784-1100 (Hours: 8:45-5:00 pm) Central Region: (508)-792-7650 (Hours: 8:45-5:00 pm)	For emergencies involving reportable quantities of hazardous materials; required info: City/town, street address, site name (if applicable), material
MA Department of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health's Environmental Toxicology Program	(617) 339-8351	
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: http://www.NPIC.orst.edu

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

OPERATIONS
Matt Trusz Operations Supervisor KINDER  MORGAN 1615 Suffield Street Agawam, MA 01001-0286 (413) 355-6062

Table 10: HERBICIDE SPILL CHECK LIST

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 Millbury 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 MDAR:		
	Massachusetts MDAR, Pesticide Bureau	(617) 626-1700	
	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Emergency Response Section	Main Office: (888) 304-1133 (after hours number)	
		Western Region: 413-784-1100 (Hours: 8:45-5:00 pm)	
	Central Region: (508)-792-7650 (Hours: 8:45-5:00 pm)		
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	
	Tennessee Gas Representative: Matt Trusz	413-355-6062	
	Product manufacturer(s)		
	1. Albaugh Inc.	1. (800) 247-8013	
	2. BASF Inc	2. (800) 832-4357	
	3. Bayer Environmental Science	3. (800) 334-7577	
4. Corteva Agriscience	4. (800) 992-5994		
5. Nufarm	5. (877) 325-1840		
	Chemtrec	(800) 424-9300	
	additional emergency personnel:		
	Remain at the scene to provide information and assistance to responding emergency clean-up crews		
7	Refer to the various sources of information relative to handling and cleanup of spilled product		
8	If possible, complete the process of "soaking up" with appropriate absorbent materials		
9	Sweep or shovel contaminated products and soil into leak proof containers for proper disposal at approved location		
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:

MILLENNIUM SMS TREATMENT AREA MAP

KAMPOOSA BOG DRAINAGE AREA TREATMENT AREA MAP






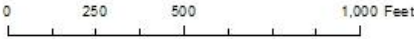
Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Millennium SMS Access Gate Poison Ivy 2020 1:5,000

Charlton

Legend

-  Public Water Supply
-  Tennessee Gas Pipelines
-  Millennium SMS Gate Poison Ivy





Legend

-  Public Water Supply
-  Tennessee Gas Pipelines
-  Roads
-  Treatment Area
-  Interim Wellhead Protection Area

Kamposoa Bog Drainage Basin 2020

17+/- acres, 50-75 feet wide ROW, divided with woods between

1:10,000



APPENDIX 2:

HERBICIDE FACT SHEETS

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

APPENDIX 3:

HERBICIDE LABELS

ESCORT XP:

<https://www.environmentalscience.bayer.us/vegetation-management/industrial-vegetation-management/products/escort-xp>

KRENITE S:

<https://www.environmentalscience.bayer.us/vegetation-management/industrial-vegetation-management/products/krenite-s>

POLARIS:

<https://nufarm.com/uscrop/product/nufarm-polaris/>

RODEO:

<https://www.corteva.us/products-and-solutions/land-management/rodeo.html>