Town of Weston

2025 Yearly Operational Plan

Submitted by:
Town of Weston
Department of Public Works

Prepared by:
Vegetation Control Service, Inc.

February 10, 2025

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 treatment methods, herbicides and herbicides mixtures and rates for the year.

A five-year Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) is available for review at the Weston Department of Public Works (DPW).

Upon receipt of this YOP, the MDAR publishes a notice in the Environmental Monitor. The town must also provide a copy of the proposed YOP and Environmental Monitor notice to the Board of Health, Conservation Commission, and Chief Elected Official. 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 treatment(s) by a separate notice. This Notice is made to the Department of Agricultural Resources, Chief Elected Official, Board of Health, the Conservation Commission, and the Municipal Public Water Supplier (DPW).

A newspaper notice will also be made at least 48 hours in advance of the start of the treatment program.

Any comments on this YOP should be made to the person designated herein as the person supervising the YOP:

Jason Lavoie, P.E.
Town Engineer
Town of Weston Department of Public Works
190 Boston Post Road By-Pass
Weston, MA 02493

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

APPENDICES

1. INTRODUCTION

In compliance with Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Rights-of-Way Vegetation Management Regulations (333 CMR 11.00) the Town of Weston Department of Public Works Yearly Operational Plan (YOP) details our vegetation management program for 2025. This YOP is consistent with the terms and procedures set forth in Weston's *2022-2026 Five-year Vegetation Management Plan* (VMP); with the Massachusetts Pesticide Control Act (Chapter 132B); with all pertinent clauses in Chapter 85 of the Acts of 2000; and with all acts and regulations that apply to "public way" (right-of-way) vegetation management.

Vegetation growing along and within the towns right of way (ROW) layout is of a growing concern in Weston. Especially concerning is the Poison Ivy growing along these public pathways. In roadside areas, the concern is the patches of Japanese Knotweed causing a public nuisance and sight line safety issues. This vegetation can be effectively controlled with the use of herbicides. Although the DPW is concentrating on sidewalks in 2025, other locations, including roadsides, within the public ROWs may be treated as needed.

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 Weston's VMP.

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 incompatible vegetation while minimizing potential impact to the environment.

2. INDIVIDUALS PERFORMING AND SUPERVISING THE HERBICIDE TREATMENT

Weston DPW and/or appropriately licensed applicators will perform the herbicide applications. Please note that all application crews will include an individual with a Category 40 pesticide license issued by the MDAR.

Supervisor:

Jason Lavoie, P.E.
Town Engineer
Town of Weston
Department of Public Works
190 Boston Post Road By-Pass
Weston, MA 02493

Herbicide Applicators:

Vegetation Control Service
2342 Main Street
Athol, MA 01331

3. LOCATION OF INTENDED HERBICIDE TREATMENT(S)

The focus in 2025 is on sidewalks. With that said other treatment areas can include, but are not limited to, cracks in asphalt, along guiderails, along curbing, within and around paved traffic islands, between sidewalks and the adjacent curbing, and wherever vegetation is causing a public hazard in the city's public ways as defined in the VMP.

Known sensitive areas are included in the map(s) of Weston included in Appendix 1. Appendix 1 also includes a sidewalk listing as well as a street listing to cover potential treatment locations for public nuisance and other 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 to areas that require treatment, the town will, therefore, conduct patrols and treat those areas in which vegetation poses a public nuisance and/or poses a safety risk to pedestrian or vehicular safety.

4. IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET VEGETATION

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

Achieving a long-term, low maintenance vegetation management program requires the ability to identify incompatible plant species and to understand why they are targets. Incompatible vegetation along public ways poses a public nuisance and/or a safety risk to pedestrians or vehicles and interferes with the safe movement of goods and services.

Vegetation Posing a Risk to Safety

Vegetation that obstructs visibility or impedes movement along public ways 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 and public nuisance vegetation as listed below. For example, any vegetation such as grape vines or tree branches that might obscure street signs.

Public Nuisance and Noxious Vegetation

Public nuisance vegetation includes but is not limited to plant species growing along public ways that pose a health, safety or environmental hazard. Noxious vegetation (weeds)[1], which includes poisonous and invasive plants, pose a risk to safety and health because of heavy thorns, dense foliage and/or impenetrable stems; examples include, but are not limited to, Multi-flora Rose, Common and Glossy Buckthorn, Japanese Knotweed, Blackberries, Barberry and Autumn Olive. Although not the only poisonous target species of concern, Poison Ivy comprises the overwhelming majority of poisonous plant communities along public ways that require control.

Nuisance Grass and Herbaceous Growth

In most instances, grass is a desirable plant species. Along the shoulders of roads, grass growth is often 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 outcompeting the desirable grass species.

5. DEFINITION, IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF SENSITIVE AREAS

The general definition of sensitive areas regulated by 333 CMR 11.04 is as follows:

> …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.

Protecting these sensitive sites is accomplished by following the definition in 333 CMR 11.04 and establishing the mandated no-spray and treatment restrictions within their borders according to Table 1 below. In brief, these sensitive areas consist of no-spray zones in which herbicide use is prohibited, and limited spray areas where herbicide use is permitted under

[1] "NOXIOUS WEED. —The term ''noxious weed'' means any plant or plant product that can directly or indirectly injure or cause damage to crops (including nursery stock or plant products), livestock, poultry, or other interests of agriculture, irrigation, navigation, the natural resources of the United States, the public health, or the environment." (PUBLIC LAW 106–224—JUNE 20, 2000, TITLE IV—PLANT PROTECTION ACT).

certain conditions. Please note that Weston completed the Wetlands Determination under 333 CMR 11.03(14)(f) allowing appropriate herbicide treatments to within 10 feet of wetlands.

Treatment in limited spray areas require the use of herbicides from the *Sensitive Area Materials List* available at: Rights of Way Sensitive Area Materials List and following the application restrictions in 333 CMR 11.04 which includes applying minimum herbicide application rate for the control of target species.

TABLE 1: CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR SENSITIVE AREAS

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

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 ½-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'	Mechanical Only	None
	100' or with approved Wetlands Determination 10'-100' [per 310 CMR 10.05(3)(a) & 310 CMR 10.03(6)(b)]	Low-pressure Foliar, CST, Basal, Approved Herbicides	24 months
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)		

*Massachusetts Approved herbicides for sensitive sites

Identification Methods

As appropriate, sensitive areas will be identified and marked in the field by trained and experienced individuals.

Two simple descriptions guide the identification of the sensitive areas defined in 333 CMR 11.04: *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 marked and treated when appropriate, but they 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 mapping layers available through MassGIS (MassGIS (Bureau of Geographic Information))
- Water Department, MDAR and Weston Board of Health maps and lists of identified private wells along the ROW
- 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)
- A point person who verifies, identifies and where appropriate marks sensitive areas
- and any additional areas that may require special precautions.
- USGS topographical maps
- Information from Mass GIS
- When necessary, confidential information from NHESP
- A copy of the YOP and VMP.

Sensitive areas will be identified and marked in the field by trained and experienced individuals.

6. PROPOSED HERBICIDE TREATMENT METHODS

In 2025 the herbicide program will consist of the following:

Chemical (Herbicide Applications) Methods

1. **Foliar Treatments:** the selective application of herbicides diluted in water, to the foliage of target vegetation. Two types of equipment for foliar treatments are used: backpack and vehicle mounted; 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 back-pack 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.

    b. **Vehicle mounted sprayers** use truck, tractor and/or ATV mounted equipment that deliver the herbicide solution through nozzles attached to a hose or boom-mounted apparatus. This technique is used along roadways that have good access and where obstructions, terrain or site sensitivity do not exclude the equipment.

2. **Pre-emergent Treatments:** the use of pre-emergent herbicides using the same equipment described in the foliar treatments above. Pre-emergent 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 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, handheld 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.

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.

7. PROPOSED HERBICIDES, CARRIERS, ADJUVANTS AND RATES

Weston will only use the Commonwealth of Massachusetts recommended herbicides listed below from the *Sensitive Area Materials List*. Complete information on these products is included in Appendix 2, Fact Sheets and Appendix 3, Labels

Table 2: Tank Mix #1 for Curbing, Cracks, Guiderail, Traffic Island Treatments (General Foliar Weed Control)

Herbicides & Adjuvants	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration Number(s)	Mix Concentration (per 100 gals. water)
Rodeo	Glyphosate	62719-324	2-5%
Esplanade 200SC	Indaziflam	432-1516, or 101563-144	10 oz.
Induce, Clean Cut, or equivalent surfactant[2]	not applicable	n.a.	0.125%-1%
Point Blank, 41A, Clasp, or equivalent drift retardant[1]	n.a.	n.a.	4-16 oz.
Carrier: Water	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 3: Tank Mix #2 for Poison Ivy, Noxious and Invasive Species and Post Emergent General Weed Control

Herbicides & Adjuvants	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration Number(s)	Mix Concentration (per 100 gals. water)
Rodeo	Glyphosate	62719-324	2-5%
Escort XP	Metsulfuron-Methyl	432-1549 or 101563-167	1.25-4 oz.
Garlon 4 Ultra (optional)	Triclopyr	62719-527	0.25-0.5%
Milestone (for Knotweed)	Aminopyralid	62719-519	0.05-0.5%
Induce, Clean Cut, MSO or equivalent surfactant[1]	not applicable	n.a.	0.125%-1%
Point Blank, 41A, Clasp or equivalent drift retardant[1]	n.a.	n.a.	4-16 oz.
Carrier: Water	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: Not all herbicides will be used in the mix to treat noxious and invasive plant species and will be dependent on the species needing to be treated.

Table 4: Tank Mix #3 for Poison Ivy

Herbicides & Adjuvants	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration Number(s)	Mix Concentration (per 100 gals. water)
Garlon 4 Ultra	Triclopyr	62719-527	2-4%
Induce, Clean Cut, MSO, or equivalent surfactant[1]	n.a.	n.a.	0.125%-1%
Point Blank, Clasp, or equivalent drift retardan[1]t	n.a.	n.a.	4-16 oz.

[2] Equivalent surfactants, drift retardants and basal oils will used in case those listed are no longer available or more effective alternatives become available.

Table 5. Tank Mixes #4 for Low Volume Foliage 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, or 101563-167	2-4 oz.
Polaris	Imazapyr[3]	228-534	0.125%-.5%
Induce, Clean Cut, MSO, or equivalent surfactant[1]	n.a.	n.a.	0.125%-1%
Point Blank, Clasp, or equivalent drift retardant[1]	n.a.	n.a.	6-64 oz.

Table 6. 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 Whing Fluid	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 7. Tank Mix #6 for Low-Volume Basal Applications or Cut Surface Treatment (CST) Applications

Herbicides & Adjuvants	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration Number(s)	Mix Concentration
Garlon 4 Ultra	Triclopyr	62719-527	20%-30%
Polaris	Imazapyr[2]	228-534	2-5% (Mixed with Garlon 4 Ultra)
Carrier: Aqua Mix Oil or equivalent	n.a.	n.a.	70%-80%

8. HANDLING, MIXING AND LOADING HERBICIDE CONCENTRATES

All herbicides will be handled, mixed, and applied according to the directions in 333 CMR 11.00, which includes following *Label Instructions* and in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. All herbicide mixing should be done at the DPW garage or contractor's facilities, and extreme care shall be exercised during all mixing, handling, and loading in order to prevent careless spills or splashes. No herbicide concentrates will be mixed, handled or loaded on a ROW or within one hundred feet of a sensitive area.

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

[3]Imazapyr will not be applied on the same location in two consecutive years.

9. ALTERNATE CONTROL TECHNIQUES

Decisions on the appropriate control techniques are made following the IVM Protocol in the VMP which for convenience is repeated below:

***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.

Maintenance: Roads will be cleaned using a street sweeper. Cracking asphalt and sidewalks and other right-of-way defects will be repaired, and ditches cleaned. Where appropriate, the use of ground covers will be encouraged to assist in the prevention of undesirable target vegetation growth.

Direct 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 an environmentally responsible and efficient manner:

A. Mechanical Controls

1. Hand Cutting
2. Mowing
3. Selective Pruning

B. Chemical Controls

1. Foliar Treatments
2. Pre-emergent Treatments
3. Cut Stump Treatments
4. Basal Treatments

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 DPW for at least 3 years.

10. TREATMENT RECORDS

The Category 40 applicator must complete daily vegetation management reports that include:

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

11. 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 4: *Herbicide Spill Check List* 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 leakproof 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 Bureau.

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	
ENVU (Bayer Environmental)	(800) 424-9300	
Corteva Agriscience	(800) 992-5994	
Nufarm	(877) 325-1840	Medical Emergencies

Table 9. 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	Main Office: (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
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 10. Emergency Services

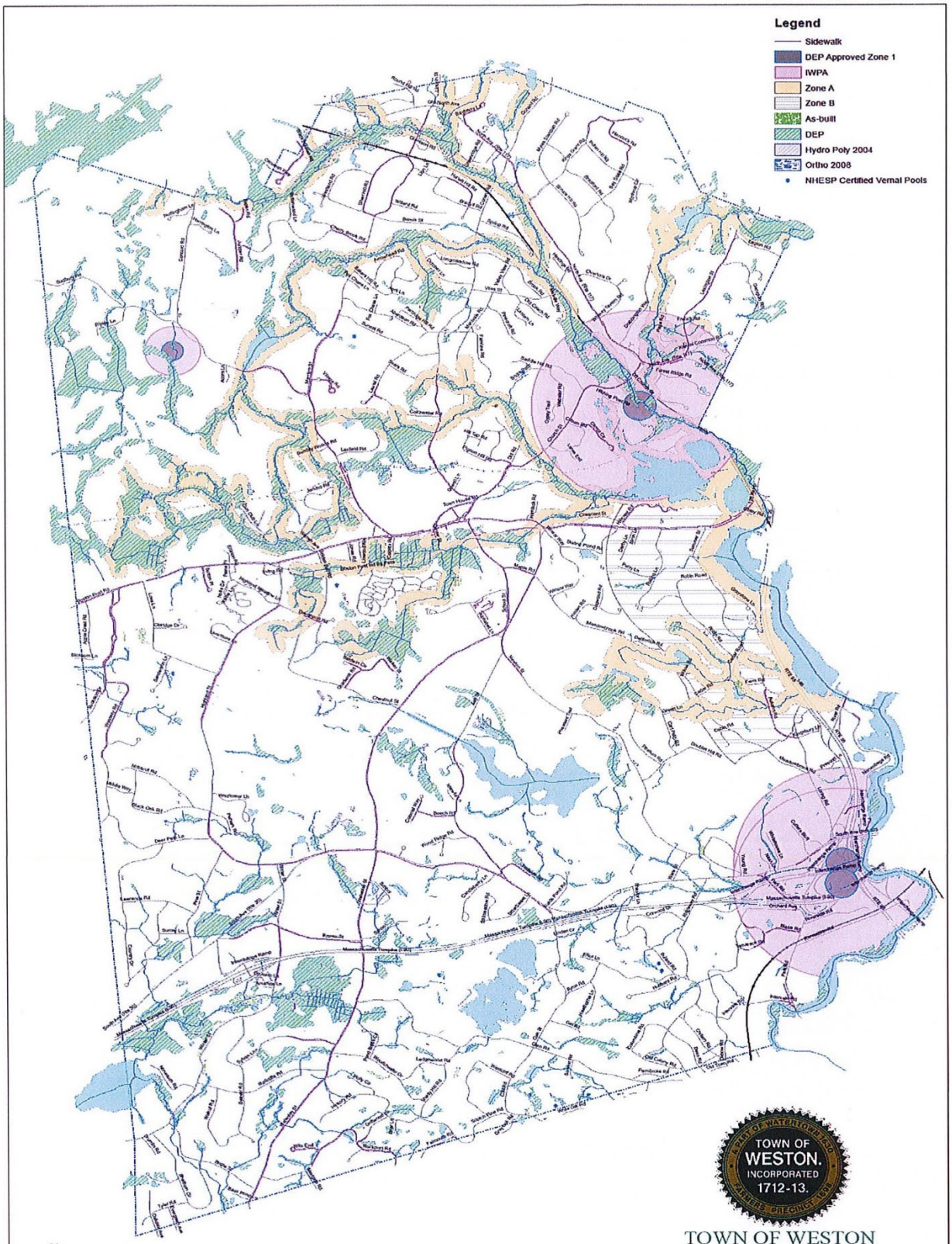
EMERGENCY SERVICE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
Weston Fire/ Police Department	911	
Massachusetts State Police, Weston Barracks	(781) 431-5050	
ChemTrec	(800) 262-8200	
Clean Harbors	(800) 645-8265	
Pesticide Hotline	(800) 858-7378	PST: 8:00 am-12:00 pm, web: www.NPIC.orst.edu

Table 11. Town of Weston contacts in case of a spill or accident:

Jason Lavoie, P.E.
Town Engineer
Department Public Works
Town of Weston
190 Boston Post Road By-Pass, Weston, MA 02493
(781) 786-5100

Weston Fire/ Police Department	911
Weston Conservation Administrator – Jordan McCarron	(781) 786-5068
Weston Board of Health	(781) 786-5030

APPENDIX 1:
MAP AND STREET AND SIDEWALK LISTINGS



TOWN OF WESTON

Massachusetts

Sidewalk Vegetation Clearing

W:\Projects\Conservation\Vegetation Clearing.mxd

WESTON ROADS				
Aberdeen Rd	Claridge Dr	Hastings Rd	North Ave (Rte. 117)	Skating Pond Rd
Acorn Ln	Cliff Rd	Hawthorne Ln	Norumbega Rd	South Ave (Rte. 30)
Alphabet Ln	Coburn Rd	Hemlock Rd	Nottingham Ln	Spring Rd
Amanda Ln	Colchester Rd	Hickory Rd	Oak St	Spruce Hill Rd
Apple Crest Rd	Colonial Way	Hidden Rd	Oakdale Ave	Stillmeadow Rd
April Ln	Colpitts Rd	Highland St	October Ln	Sudbury Rd
Arrowhead Rd	Columbine Rd	Hill Top Rd	Off Church St	Summer St
Ash St	Conant Rd	Hillcrest Rd	Old Coach Rd	Summit Rd
Aspen Rd	Conant Rd	Hitching Post Rd	Old Colony Rd	Sunday Woods Rd
Autumn Rd	Concord Rd	Holly Cir	Old North Ave	Sunset Rd
Bakers Hill Rd	Corwood Dr	Hubbard Rd	Old Rd	Surrey Ln
Baldwin Cir	Country Dr	Idlewile Ln	Old Town Rd	Sutton Pl
Bass Pond Ln	Crescent St	Indian Hill Rd	Orchard Ave	Sylvan Ln
Bay State Rd	Cutters Bluff	Intervale Rd	Overlook Dr	Tamarack Rd
Bayberry Ln	Davenport Rd	Irving Rd	Oxbow Rd	Town House Rd
Beaver Rd	Dean Rd	Jericho Rd	Page Rd	Trailside Rd
Beech Rd	Deer Path Ln	Jones Rd	Paine Pl	Tyler Rd
Bemis St	Dellbrook Rd	Juniper Rd	Park Rd	Valley View Rd
Birch Ln	Derby Ln	Kendal Common Rd	Partridge Hill Rd	Viles St
BitterSweet Ln	Dickson Ln	Kettle Ln	Pelham Rd	Village Rd
Black Burnian Rd	Dogwood Rd	Kings Grant Rd	Pembroke Rd	Walker St
Black Oak Rd	Doublet Hill Rd	Kingsbury Ln	Perry Ln	Walnut Rd
Blake Rd	Drabbington Way	Lanes End	Pheasant Trail	Ware St
Blossom Ln	Driftwood Ln	Lantern Ln	Pigeon Hill Rd	Warren Ave
Bogle St	Drumlin Rd	Laurel Rd	Pine St	Webster Rd
Boston Post Rd	Eliot Ln	Lawrence Rd	Pinecroft Rd	Wellesley St
Boston Post Rd Bypass	Elliston Rd	Laxfield Rd	Pond Brook Cir	Westcliff Rd
Bradford Rd	Evergreen Ave	Ledgewood Rd	Possum Rd	Westerly Rd
Bradyll Rd	Fairview Rd	Legion Rd	Prescott Ln	Westgate Rd
Briar Ln	Falmouth Rd	Lexington St	Radcliffe Rd	Westland Rd
Bridle Path	Farm Rd	Lincoln St	Recreation Rd	White Oak Rd
Brook Rd	Fields Pond Rd	Linden Cir	Ridgeway Rd	Whitehouse Ln
Brown St	Forest Ridge Rd	Linwood Ave	Ripley Ln	Whitney Tavern Rd
Buckskin Dr	Fox Chase Ln	Lion Ln	River Rd	Wildflower Ln
Bullard Rd	French Rd	Livermore Ln	Riverside Rd	Willard Rd
Buttonwood Ln	Gail Rd	Longmeadow Rd	Robin Road	Willow Rd
Byron Rd	Georgian Rd	Loring Rd	Rockport Rd	Winsor Way
Cabin Rd	Glen Rd	Love Ln	Rolling Ln	Winter St
Candleberry Ln	Golden Ball Rd	Maple Rd	Round Hill Rd	Winthrop Cir
Carroll Cir	Gowell Ln	Meadowbrook Rd	Saddle Hill Rd	Wits End
Cart Path Rd	Granison Rd	Melville Way	Sanderson Ln	Wood Ridge Rd
Cedar Rd	Graystone Ln	Merriam St	School St	Woodchester Dr
Cedar Road	Green Ln	Middle Way	Scotch Pine Rd	Young Rd
Center St	Greenridge Rd	Montvale Rd	Sears Rd	

WESTON ROADS				
Cerulean Way	Greylock Rd	Myles Standish Rd	Shady Hill Rd	
Chadwick Rd	Gun Club Ln	Nash Ln	Shaylor Ln	
Cherry Brook Rd	Gypsy Trail	Newton St	Sherburn Cir	
Chestnut St	Hallett Hill Rd	Nobscot Rd	Sibley Rd	
Chiltern Rd	Hancock Rd	Nolte Cir	Silver Hill Rd	
Church St	Harrington Ln	Nonesuch Rd		

SIDEWALKS		
STREET NAME	**LIMITS**	**LENGTH (FEET)**
BOSTON POST ROAD (1)	NORTH SIDE - BOSTON POST ROAD BY-PASS TO BOSTON POST ROAD BY-PASS	5817
	SOUTH SIDE - COLPITTS ROAD TO SCHOOL STREET	1373
TOWN HOUSE ROAD	SOUTH SIDE - BOSTON POST ROAD TO CHURCH STREET	1217
CHURCH STREET (2)	NORTH SIDE - BOSTON POST ROAD TO PIGEON HILL ROAD	1639
	SOUTH SIDE - BOSTON POST ROAD TO #343 BOSTON POST ROAD	320
	SOUTH SIDE - #43 CHURCH STREET TO RAILROAD CROSSING	4052
	NORTH SIDE - RAILROAD CROSSING TO NORTH AVENUE (ROUTE 117)	288
LEXINGTON STREET (3)	EAST SIDE - NORTH AVENUE (ROUTE 117) TO LEGION ROAD	3292
NORTH AVENUE (ROUTE 117)	NORTH SIDE - LEXINGTON STREET TO WHITNEY TAVERN ROAD	2346
	SOUTH SIDE - #160 NORTH AVENUE TO VILES STREET	1778
	NORTH SIDE - VILES STREET TO OLD NORTH ROAD	3983
MERRIAM STREET (4)	WEST SIDE - NORTH AVENUE TO WESTLAND ROAD	2977
	WEST SIDE - #88 MERRIAM STREET TO CONCORD ROAD	2531

CONCORD ROAD	EAST SIDE - #269 CONCORD ROAD TO BOSTON POST ROAD	6075
CONANT ROAD [5]	EAST SIDE - CHURCH STREET TO #155 CONANT ROAD	3873
SCHOOL STREET	EAST SIDE - BOSTON POST ROAD TO WELLESLEY STREET	2368
	WEST SIDE - ALPHABET LANE TO WELLESLEY STREET	1118
MAPLE ROAD	NORTH SIDE - SCHOOL STREET TO WELLESLEY STREET	710
ALPHABET LANE *	NORTH SIDE - SCHOOL STREET TO ROUNDABOUT	925
	WEST SIDE - ROUNDABOUT TO SENIOR CENTER	2108
WELLESLEY STREET [6]	EAST SIDE - #18 WELLESLEY STREET TO NEWTON STREET	1862
	WEST SIDE - NEWTON STREET TO ROUTE 30 (SOUTH AVENUE)	6774
	EAST SIDE - ROUTE 30 (SOUTH AVENUE) TO BROWN STREET	2348
	WEST SIDE - BROWN STREET TO WELLESLEY TOWN-LINE	6868
NEWTON STREET	EAST SIDE - WELLESLEY STREET TO #208 NEWTON STREET	1592
ASH STREET	EAST SIDE - RESERVOIR TO ROUTE 30 (SOUTH AVENUE)	3868
HIGHLAND STREET	EAST SIDE - CHESTNUT STREET TO LOVE LANE	2496
	WEST SIDE - LOVE LANE TO THE LOOKOUT	1341
	WEST SIDE - BLACK OAK ROAD TO SOUTH AVENUE (ROUTE 30)	2799
SOUTH AVENUE (ROUTE 30)	NORTH SIDE - HIGHLAND STREET TO WELLESLEY STREET	1708
	SOUTH SIDE - WELLESLEY STREET TO OAK STREET	4460
BROWN STREET	SOUTH SIDE - WELLESLEY STREET TO 150 BROWN STREET (DRIVEWAY)	2950
WINTER STREET	WEST SIDE - BROWN STREET TO DICKSON LANE	1120

Appendix 2:
Herbicide Fact Sheets
Located at:

Aminopyryalid
Aminopyralid 2016 Factsheet

Glyphosate:
Glyphosate 2022 Factsheet

Imazapyr:
Imazapyr 2011 Factsheet

Indaziflam:
Indaziflam 2022 Factsheet

Metsulfuron-methyl:
Metsulfuron Methyl 2011 Factsheet

Triclopyr:
Triclopyr 2011 Factsheet

Appendix 3:
Herbicide Labels

Escort XP:
Escort XP (cdms.net) (Bayer)
Escort XP (cdms.net) (ENVU)

Esplanade 200SC:
Esplanade 200SC (cdms.net)) (Bayer)
Esplanade 200C (cdms.net) (ENVU

Garlon 4 Ultra:
Garlon 4 Ultra (cdms.net)

Milestone:
Milestone (cdms.net)

Polaris:
Polaris (cdms.net)

Rodeo:
Rodeo (cdms.net)

APPENDIX 4:
HERBICIDE SPILL CHECK LIST

APPENDIX 4:
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 Weston 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)	
		Northeast Region: (978) 694-3200	
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	
	Weston DPW Representative: **Jason Lavoie**	(781) 786-5100	
	Weston Conservation Administrator – Jordan McCarron	(781) 786-5069	
	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		