



Yearly Operational Plan

2026

MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY RAPID TRANSIT LINES

**21 Arlington Ave
Charlestown, MA
02129**

Prepared by:

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ABSTRACT:

This Yearly Operational Plan (YOP) describes the vegetation management operations for the MBTA Rapid Transit Lines rights-of-way scheduled for vegetation maintenance during the 2026 calendar year in compliance with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Rights-of-Way Management Regulations 333 CMR 11.00.

This YOP is a companion document to the 2024 – 2028 Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) which has been approved by the Department of Agricultural Resources (May 2024).



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I. INTRODUCTION

Both Federal and State laws require railroads to manage vegetation to help ensure the safe passage of people, material, and goods.

The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities (DPU) mandates the safety of the railroad must be guaranteed by regular inspection and maintenance. Vegetation must be controlled so that it does not become a fire hazard, does not interfere with visibility, or impede direct visual inspections of the track structure. Vegetation must also be managed to allow for proper drainage of the track and ballast structure, to prevent tree and branch damage to equipment, and to provide safe footing and working conditions for trackside personnel. Vegetation growing alongside the rails can prevent effective and adequate braking, especially in emergency situations.

The purpose of 333 CMR 11.00, Rights of Way Management, is to promote the implementation of Integrated Vegetation (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 for maintaining rights-of-way. These regulations also ensure that there are ample opportunities for public and municipal agency review and input on rights-of-way maintenance plans.

A Yearly Operational Plan (YOP) must be submitted to the Department of Agricultural Resources annually for any year herbicides are intended for use in maintaining rights-of-way. The YOP outlines a detailed program for vegetation management for the upcoming year and serves as a companion document to the Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) approved by the Department. The VMP is the long-term management plan for the railroad, describing the intended program for vegetation control over a five-year period. This YOP is submitted via certified mail to all communities which previously received a Request for Determination during the VMP permit process. The chemical application zones have been reviewed by each community. Any changes or updates to the chemical application zones may be requested at any time during the public comment period of the YOP. Communities also have an opportunity to inform MDAR of any new private wells. Based on received comments and information provided during the public comment period, MBTA will review information and update chemical application zone maps to ensure the most updated maps are used for the YOP.

Upon receipt of this YOP, the Department publishes a notice in the Environmental Monitor. The applicant has provided access to the YOP and Environmental Monitor notice to the Board of Health, Conservation Commission, and the chief elected municipal official for the city or town in which the herbicide treatment is proposed.



The Department 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.

Public notification of herbicide applications to the right-of-way is made by registered mail at least 21 days in advance of the treatment. Notice is made to the Department of Agricultural Resources; the Mayor, City Manager or chairman of the Board of Selectman; the Board of Health; and the Conservation Commission of the municipality where the right-of-way lies.

The general maintenance activities this YOP details are critical to the safety of employees, passengers, and communities that the Rapid Transit rail passes and serves. To maintain and improve safety for all involved, the YOP is intended to:

- Manage vegetation to maintain clear line-of-sight by trimming or removing (only portions necessary) vegetation along signs and signals, grade crossings, inside curves and other critical assets.
- Trim or remove vegetation from encroaching on ROW assets.
- Trim or remove target overstory trees and woody vegetation that encroach over the ROW.
- Maintain communication lines, pole lines, fiber optic cables, positive train control system and other assets free of vegetation.

The YOP permitted maintenance activities under the approved VMP:

- Preemergent Chemical application of railbed will be conducted in spring (March -June).
- Post emergent Chemical application of railbed will be conducted (May-November).
- Chemical application for brush control in areas adjacent to the railbed will be conducted in summer and fall (June-November).
- Chemical application for stem treatment will be applied selectively throughout the year as needed.
- On-track and off-track mechanical controls including the use of hand tools will be conducted selectively throughout the year.
- Target vegetation such as large canopy trees will be trimmed or removed throughout the year as needed and conducted with the support of third-party contractors and overseen by a professional arborist.
- Drainage ditch clearing will be conducted throughout the year as needed.

The chemical application schedule will be dependent on MDAR approval after public comment period is completed. The vegetation chemical controls detailed in this YOP will be implemented with the approval letter issued by MDAR and will follow the requirements of 333 CMR 11. All other vegetation maintenance activities will be conducted throughout the year as needed and within the parameters of the VMP.



Any comments on this YOP should be directed to:

CW Layton Consultants
78 South Main Street
New Salem, MA 01355
(978) 544-7892



II. MUNICIPALITIES WHERE TREATMENT DESCRIBED IN THIS YOP WILL BE MADE

Boston
Braintree
Brookline
Cambridge
Malden
Medford
Milton
Newton
Quincy
Revere
Somerville



III. THE COMPANY WHICH WILL PERFORM ANY HERBICIDE TREATMENT

These companies or contractors will perform the herbicide treatment. Applicators are certified by the Department of Agricultural Resources in the applicator category Right-of-Way Vegetation Control.

Northern Tree Service
1290 Park Street
Palmer, MA
Tim Lamotte
800-232-6132

OTHERS TO BE DETERMINED

IV. INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTING APPLICANT AND SUPERVISING THE YOP

Arzu Kurkoglu Hemann PE, Deputy Director - MOW

MBTA Maintenance of Way
21 Arlington Ave
Charlestown, MA 02129

Office (857) 292-6147

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

Weed Control Herbicide Program for the Roadbed

The pre and post-emergent herbicide program primarily targets the ballast section, shoulder, yards, switches, signals, and highway grade crossings to maintain weed-free conditions. Areas designated for weed control treatments undergo inspections to assess the density of target vegetation and determine the appropriate control methods. Herbicide Fact Sheets for the proposed herbicides can be found in Appendix A.

Brush Control Program for Areas Adjacent to the Roadbed

The brush control program aims to prevent the re-growth of trees and other woody vegetation in areas adjacent to the railbed. Areas designated for brush control treatments are limited to target vegetation that obstructs visibility or interferes with railroad signs, signals, or communication wires. Herbicide Fact Sheets for the proposed herbicides can be found in Appendix A.

Materials to Be Used

The herbicide label provides additional guidance as to specific rates and should always be consulted when beginning a new treatment. All materials used on the MBTA Rapid Transit System are from MDAR's Sensitive Area Materials List and are used in accordance with MDAR, DEP and EPA regulations. (see page 16)



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Materials to be used:

HERBICIDES	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS	APPLICATION TECHNIQUE	APPLICATION RATE
SENSITIVE SITES ONLY			
KRENITE S		FOLIAR	1.5 GAL/ACRE
ARSENAL POWERLINE	Imazapyr 2 pts/acre Every other year	FOLIAR	.5 - 1.5%/BY VOLUME
ARSENAL			1-1.5%/BY VOLUME
POLARIS			.5-.75%/BY VOLUME
POLARIS AC			
AQUANEAT	Glyphosate Use lowest labeled rate	FOLIAR	5 - 10% BY VOLUME
RODEO			5 - 10% BY VOLUME
ROUND UP PRO			5 - 10% BY VOLUME
RANGER PRO			5 - 10% BY VOLUME
OUST XP	Use Lowest Labeled Rate	FOLIAR & PREEMERGENT	2 2/3 - 3OZ / ACRE
OUST EXTRA			
SPYDER SELECTIVE			
ESCORT XP	Use Lowest Labeled Rate	FOLIAR	1 OZ / ACRE
PATRIOT SELECTIVE			
ESPLANADE 200 SC		PREEMERGENT	5 - 7 FL OZ / ACRE
MILESTONE		FOLIAR	5 - 7 FL OZ / ACRE
OPENSIGHT		FOLIAR	2.5 - 3.3 OZ / ACRE
BUFFER ZONE			
GARLON 4 & GARLON 4 ULTRA The lowest of the following rates: 1. Between 10 feet and 50 feet of the resource: Lowest labeled rate* or 0.5 pints per acre 2. Between 50 feet and the boundary of the limited spray zone: Lowest labeled rate* or 3 pints per acre		FOLIAR BASAL	5%/BY VOLUME 20-30%/BY VOLUME
CARRIERS AND ADJUVANTS			
	Clean-cut	FOLIAR	16 OZ/ACRE
	Lo-Drift		4-8 OZ/ACRE
	LI-700	FOLIAR	1-4 PTS/ACRE
	Nu Film	FOLIAR	4 oz-1 PT/ACRE
	BASAL OIL	BASAL	9 PTS/ACRE



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Materials to be used continued:

HERBICIDES	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS	APPLICATION TECHNIQUE	APPLICATION RATE
NON-SENSITIVE SITES			
KRENITE S		FOLIAR	1.5 GAL/ACRE
ARSENAL POWERLINE	Imazapyr		.5 - 1.5%/BY VOLUME
ARSENAL	Limit 2 Pts		BIENNIAL
POLARIS	/acre Every	FOLIAR	1-1.5%/BY VOLUME
POLARIS AC	other year		BIENNIAL
AQUANEAT	Glyphosate	FOLIAR	.5-.75%/BY VOLUME
RODEO	Use lowest		BIENNIAL
ROUND UP PRO	labeled rate		5 - 10% BY VOLUME
RANGER PRO			5 - 10% BY VOLUME
OUST XP	Use Lowest	FOLIAR & PREEMERGENT	
OUST EXTRA	Labeled Rate		2 2/3 - 3OZ / ACRE
SPYDER SELECTIVE			
ESCORT XP	Use Lowest	FOLIAR	1 OZ / ACRE
PATRIOT SELECTIVE	Labeled Rate		
ESPLANADE 200 SC		PREEMERGENT	5 - 7 FL OZ / ACRE
MILESTONE		FOLIAR	5 - 7 FL OZ / ACRE
OPENSIGHT		FOLIAR	2.5 - 3.3 OZ / ACRE
GARLON 4 & GARLON 4 ULTRA		FOLIAR	5%/BY VOLUME
		BASAL	20-30%/BY VOLUME
CARRIERS AND ADJUVANTS			
	Clean-cut	FOLIAR	16 OZ/ACRE
	Lo-Drift		4-8 OZ/ACRE
	LI-700	FOLIAR	1-4 PTS/ACRE
	Nu Film	FOLIAR	4 oz-1 PT/ACRE
	BASAL OIL	BASAL	9 PTS/ACRE



VI. HERBICIDE APPLICATION TECHNIQUES AND ALTERNATIVE CONTROL PROCEDURES AND SCHEDULE

Herbicide applications within the Railroad right-of-way will be performed using low pressure application techniques that at no time exceed 60 psi. The equipment to be used will consist of hand operated backpack sprayers, motorized backpack sprayers, Hy-Rail truck mounted boom sprayers, and hand operated sprayers off a truck mounted sprayer, all operating at low pressure. Track conditions at the time of treatment dictate the application method and the area of the right-of-way will determine the herbicide mix, whether it is track and ballast or brush treatment on the edge. The chemical label is the final authority on the application rate that is best suited for the application method chosen.

FOLIAR: Selective application of the herbicide to the foliage and or stem by low-pressure mechanical spray devices and will not be used on vegetation over 12 feet in height, as required per regulations[333 CMR 11.03 (5)].

STEM OR BASAL SPRAYING: Selective application of the herbicide in a petroleum or crop oil base carrier to the lower portion of the main stem (i.e. saplings, vines). The equipment for basal spraying is often a manual-pump apparatus.

CUT SURFACE: Application of herbicide to the stump immediately after a cutting procedure which may include mowing. Traditionally, the herbicide is manually applied directly to the cut stump surface.

Whichever application method is used the crews will have a front person, and or co-pilot in the truck, equipped with detailed mapping applications that will identify the location of sensitive areas ahead of time. Sensitive areas are marked with a color-coded sign on the rail tie or a signpost at the side of the rail bed, or a painted rail tie, reflecting maps provided to conservation committees during the RDA process. These are highly visible.

Alternative Control Procedures

There are no feasible alternative vegetation control methods within the track areas of the right-of-way, thus herbicides must be used. However, areas where chemical vegetation control is prohibited, it will not be treated with herbicides. As a result, these areas will be maintained mechanically to ensure safety and compliance with regulatory requirements.

MBTA contracts the services of third-party contractors to manage and control large overstory tree canopies and woody vegetation that requires specialized hi-rail equipment. An arborist works closely with the contractor and MBTA personnel to identify at risk and hazardous trees for removal following the ANSI A300 methodology. Dead or dying, extensively decayed, or unstable trees are hazardous and shall be cut and



removed following the Best Management Practices (Appendix A). Cutting is used for trees having a diameter greater than six inches or in restrictive locations where other mechanical methods are not viable. All trees and brush identified as interfering with safe operations, personnel performing their duties, and public safety shall be trimmed and/or removed.

Manual, mechanical, and chemical control are all accepted methodologies, and can be used for vine control depending on the severity of growth and threat to the operation of the structures. In general, chemical application of an approved herbicide is the most effective methodology for controlling woody invasive vines such as Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*), and other invasive species, and non-invasive but hazardous vines such as Poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). The control of invasives will follow the procedures established within the approved VMP. At times, and when necessary, a Wetlands Professional will assist in addressing the removal of invasives.

All mechanical maintenance activities will follow Best Management Practices to ensure, to the extent practicable, the protection of resource areas.

Touch-up treatments

These are used to control vegetation that was missed in the initial application. This missed vegetation can occur both in the ballast track area, or on the edges of the rail. This can also apply to new vegetation that has grown in since the original treatment. However, 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, YOP [per 11.03(8)(c)], or restrictions on the MDAR Sensitive Site material list.

Schedule

MBTA intends to commence the 2026 treatment program with Basal and cut stump applications between February 1st and December 31st. Preemergent applications will start after March 1st and post emergent applications after May 1 when vegetation has fully greened up.

Application in an area may be delayed by rain or windy conditions. Application will continue through the growing season. Any touch-up or brush spraying that may be required will commence after vegetation has hardened off in late Spring early Summer. Foliar work will conclude when foliage turns color or by November 30th at the latest.



VII. IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET VEGETATION

Whenever and wherever possible, an integrated approach to vegetation management will be implemented by promoting plant communities that naturally inhibit the growth of target vegetation. Before applying herbicides, a review will be conducted to assess the location, density, and type of vegetation present. This information will be used to develop an herbicide application program that is effective against the target vegetation while minimizing 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.

Woody vegetation growing in areas adjacent to the shoulder will be managed to promote the growth of low-growing shrubs. The targeted woody vegetation will be those that have 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:

Ailanthus
American Basswood American Beech American Hornbeam Apple
Ash Aspen Birch
Black Locust
Black Tupelo
Black Walnut Buckthorn Butternut Cherry
Eastern Hophornbeam Eastern Red Cedar
Elm
Flowering Dogwood
Hawthorn
Hickory
Honey Locust
Maple



Northern Catalpa
Oak Pine Poplar Sassafras Shadbush Spruce Sumac

VIII. FLAGGING METHODS TO DESIGNATE SENSITIVE AREAS ON THE ROW

Sensitive areas are defined in the Rights-Of-Way Management Regulations (333 CMR 11.02) and as defined in 333 CMR 11.04, any areas within the Right-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. These include but are not limited to the following:

No Spray Area, any area that is both within a Right-of-Way and within:

- a) any Zone I;
- 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) 10 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) 10 feet of any Wetlands or Water Over Wetlands;
- h) 10 feet of the mean annual high-water line of any river; and
- i) 10 feet of any Certified Vernal Pool.

Limited Spray Area, any area that is both within a Right-of-Way and within:

- a) any Zone I or IWPA;
- b) a distance of between 100 feet and 400 feet of any Class A Surface Water source;
- c) a distance of between 10 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;



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- g) a distance of between 10 feet from the mean annual high-water line of any river and the outer boundary of the Riverfront Area;
- h) a distance of between 10 feet from any Certified Vernal Pool and the outer boundary of any Certified Vernal Pool Habitat;
- i) and a distance of 100 feet of any Agricultural or Inhabited Area.

* Limited Spray Area(s) are those in which spraying is restricted to one annual application of an herbicide through low pressure foliar techniques.

Non-Sensitive Areas are upland areas and/or track not in proximity to 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. Sensitive areas considered to be readily identifiable in the field (i.e., agricultural and inhabited areas) will not be marked. The markers will be one or any combination of the following:

- Color-coded signs attached to the railroad ties (primary method)
- Color-coded signs attached to posts
- Color-coded painted rail sections

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

- White non-sensitive areas
- Blue sensitive areas in which a minimum of 12 months shall elapse between herbicide applications.
- Double Blue sensitive areas in which a minimum of 24 months shall elapse between herbicide applications.
- Yellow. no spray zones



IX. 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 herbicides. This includes standard work clothing or coveralls, work gloves, and work boots. It is recommended to wear latex or nitrile rubber gloves and eye goggles during the mixing of herbicide concentrate, as some herbicides may cause mild eye and 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 herbicide backflow.
 - 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 that 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 will be carried out in an environmentally sensitive manner, in compliance with all Federal and State regulations and guidelines. All efforts are made to minimize any excess herbicides and therefore avoid the need for disposal to the extent possible.



VIII. HERBICIDE INFORMATION, FACT SHEETS AS APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES, HERBICIDE LABELS, AND SDS.

Below is a list of approved herbicides from MDAR's Sensitive Area Materials List site in use by this Yearly Operational Plan. For a list of the products and rates of application proposed to be used in this year's program please refer to page 8 of this document.

Active Ingredient Use Restrictions	Product Names (EPA #) Registrant
Aminopyralid	Milestone (62719-519) (Product Review) Opensight (62719-597) (Product Review) Corteva Agriscience LLC'
Fosamine Ammonium Lowest Labeled Rate*	Krenite S (42750-247) Albaugh, Inc.
Glyphosate Lowest Labeled Rate for all Glyphosate products	Ranger Pro Herbicide (524-517) Roundup PRO Concentrate (524-529) Roundup PRO (524-475) Bayer Cropscience LP Glyphomax Plus (62719-322) Corteva Agriscience LLC Rodeo Corteva Agriscience LLC Aquaneat Aquatic Herbicide (228-365) Nu Farm Americas
Imazapyr 3 pints/acre every 3rd year OR 2 pints/acre every other year for all Imazapyr Products	Arsenal (241-346) Arsenal Powerline (241-431) Polaris AC Complete Herbicide (228-570) (Product Review) Polaris Herbicide (228-534) Nu Farm Americas
Indaziflam	Esplanade 200 SC (432-1516) (Product Review) Bayer Environmental Sciences Esplanade 200 SC (101563-144) (Product Review) Envu, Environmental Sciences, U.S., LLC.



Metsulfuron Methyl Lowest Labeled Rate for all Metsulfuron Methyl Products*	Escort XP (432-1549) Bayer CropScience Escort XP (101563-167) Envu, Environmental Sciences, U.S, LLC. Patriot Selective Herbicide, (228-391) Nu Farm Americas
Metsulfuron Methyl Sulfometuron Methyl Lowest Labeled Rate*	Oust Extra (432-1557) Bayer Environmental Science Oust Extra, (101563-173) Envu, Environmental Sciences, U.S, LLC.
Paclobutrazol Lowest Labeled Rate*	Cambistat (74779-3) Rainbow Tree care
Sulfometuron Methyl Lowest Labeled Rate for all Sulfometuron Methyl Products*	Oust XP (432-1552) Bayer CropScience Oust XP (101563-168) Envu, Environmental Sciences, U.S, LLC. Spyder Selective Herbicide (228-408) Nu Farm Americas
Triclopyr, Butoxy Ethyl Ester The lowest of the following rates: 1. Between 10 feet and 50 feet of the resource: Lowest labeled rate* or 0.5 pints per acre 2. Between 50 feet and the boundary of the limited spray zone: Lowest labeled rate* or 3 pints per acre	Garlon 4 (62719-40) Corteva Agriscience LLC Garlon 4 Ultra (62719-527) Corteva Agriscience LLC



LABELS & SDS SHEETS:

To access the labels and SDS sheets for any of the above products please follow the directions below:

1. Open your internet browser and enter the following address in the Address Bar:
<https://www.cdms.net/Label-Database>
2. Select the Manufacture (as found above) you wish to be informed about from the side bar on the left side of the page.
3. A list of products will appear. Please be sure to reference the Product Name to locate the correct information.

HERBICIDE FACT SHEET:

To access the herbicide fact sheets for any of the above products please follow the directions below:

1. Open your internet browser and enter the following address in the Address Bar:
<https://www.mass.gov/service-details/rights-of-way-sensitive-area-materials-list>
2. Choose the link that corresponds to the Active Ingredient present in the product you are interested in.



X. EMERGENCY CONTACTS

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

- MA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Incident Response Unit 1- 888-304-1133
- ChemTrec (800) 262-8200
- MA Poison Control Center (800) 222-1222
- MA Department of Agricultural Resources (MDAR) (617) 626-1700
 - Pesticide Program (617) 626-1776
- Environmental Protection Agency Pesticide Hotline (800) 858-7378
- MA Department of Public Health, Bureau of Climate and Environmental Health, Environmental Toxicology Program (617) 624-5757
- MBTA (617) 222 3200
- Herbicide Label
- Herbicide Fact Sheet
- Herbicide Material Safety Data Sheet
 - Herbicide Manufacturer
 - BASF Specialty Products..... (800) 545-9525
 - Albaugh..... (800) 424-9300
 - Nu Farm Turf & Specialty (800) 345-3330
 - Dow / Corteva (800) 992-5994
 - Bayer..... (800) 334-7577
- Local Community Chief of Police and/or Fire Chief
 - Boston (617) 247-4200
 - Braintree (781) 843-1212
 - Brookline (617) 730-2222
 - Cambridge (617) 498-9300
 - Malden (781) 322-1212
 - Medford (781) 395-1212
 - Milton (617) 698-3800
 - Newton (617) 552-7240
 - Quincy (617) 479-1212
 - Revere (781) 284-1212
 - Somerville (617) 625-1600

XI. REMEDIAL PLAN TO ADDRESS SPILLS AND RELATED ACCIDENTS

Pesticides are substances or mixtures that are defined by MDAR as having the ability to prevent, destroy, repel, mitigate pests, or regulate plants by defoliation, desiccation, or other means. This remedial plan outlines the appropriate procedures for addressing incidents involving pesticides. Since each incident can vary, applicators must consider specific factors in the situation and use their judgment to determine the suitable course of action. It's worth noting that applicators usually handle small amounts of pesticides, which limits the potential for significant accidents. Both federal and state regulations establish emergency response protocols that companies and their contractors must adhere to in case of spills or related accidents. According to the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act, it is the legal responsibility of the applicator to manage the cleanup of pesticide spills resulting from their product use and handling. Applicators are held accountable for damages, may face penalties, and are obligated to clean up and decontaminate areas affected by pesticide spills.

A. Handling, Mixing, and Loading

All pesticide mixing and loading tasks will be undertaken by a licensed contractor in a controlled environment, not on the jobsite, following the manufacturer's instructions. Only the necessary amount of pesticides required for the planned vegetation control work will be mixed to minimize waste and excess handling. Vehicles used for spray operations will be equipped with absorbent materials, activated charcoal, leak-proof containers, a broom, and a shovel to address minor spills. A log detailing all pesticides on the vehicle will be maintained on-site, along with pesticide labels and safety data sheets (SDS) carried by the applicator.

B. Spills and Incidents

For the purposes of this VMP (Vegetation Management Plan), major spills involve hazardous materials in quantities that require reporting, as defined by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 320 CMR 40.000. Related accidents encompass incidents such as fires, poisonings, and automobile accidents. Any minor spill will be reported to the Pesticide Bureau. In situations where a spill cannot be contained or removed by the crew, major spills will be managed in a manner like minor spills. In such cases, the MassDEP Incident Response Unit and the Pesticide Bureau should be contacted. In any instance where there is a spill of a regulated quantity, regardless of its major or minor classification,



MassDEP must be notified in accordance with 310 CMR 40.00 Massachusetts Contingency Plan. If a spill is observed, immediate actions will be taken to contain and safeguard the spill area, as outlined below:

1. Provide appropriate first aid and contact an ambulance or the Massachusetts Poison Information Center in poisoning cases.
2. Notify the police and/or fire department in cases involving fires or automobile accidents. If feasible, halt the spill by stopping the source of the leak.
3. Constrain the spread of liquids using a barrier made of soil or other absorbent materials.
4. Seek assistance from ChemTrec, the Massachusetts Pesticide Bureau, or the chemical manufacturer (refer to Emergency Contact List below) if you're unable to manage the spill or if the substance is unfamiliar.
5. Alert MADEP if water bodies are contaminated or for releases/threatened releases of reportable hazardous materials.
6. Clean up spillage:
 - a) For public locations, isolate the affected area and prevent unauthorized entry until cleanup is completed.
 - b) Absorb spilled liquids using sand, absorptive clay, spill control gel, vermiculite, pet litter, sawdust, or other suitable absorbent material. Wear proper protective gear.
 - c) Collect the contaminated absorbent using a leak-proof, sealable container for proper disposal.
 - d) Directly place dry pesticides, such as dust, granules, and pellets, into leak-proof, sealable containers without absorbent materials.
 - e) Neutralize the affected area using hydrated lime, sodium hypochlorite (bleach), or soapy water. Avoid mixing bleach and ammonia-based products to prevent the release of poisonous gas.
 - f) Dispose of contaminated materials at an approved location.



APPENDICES

- A. Herbicide Fact Sheets as approved by the Department of Agricultural Resources, herbicide labels, and SDS.

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

- B. For a copy of this YOP and the 2024-2028 VMP along with maps locating the ROW and sensitive areas not readily identifiable in the field.

Go To: <https://www.mbta.com/sustainability/vegetation-management>

Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority

C. System Map

