

## **APPENDIX J. PESTICIDE SAFETY / SPILL PLAN**

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

This plan is an outline of the specific actions to take to prevent and manage any incident or injury involving the use of pesticides or hazardous materials on the Plumas National Forest, Feather River Ranger District during project.

This plan is tiered to and supplements the following documents:

- The Forest Service Health and Safety Code Handbook 6709.11.

The Forest Service Health and Safety Code Handbook (sections 20-18 through 20-21 and 60-50 through 60-52) address safety procedures to be followed by employees while dealing with pesticides.

- The Sierra Cascade Province, Lassen, Modoc and Plumas National Forests, Safety Plan, October 4, 2004

The Sierra Cascade Province Safety Plan provides information and procedures relating to hazardous materials in the following appendices: Appendix L - Hazmat Emergency Response Plan; Appendix M - Hazard Communication Plan; and Appendix V - Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan

- The 2006 Safety Action Plan, Plumas National Forest, Feather River Ranger District, April 7, 2006.

The district safety plan (pages 18-23) lists information and procedures on hazardous materials, such as storage, handling, training, and notification.

- Specimen labels and material safety data sheets (MSDS)

The specimen labels and material safety data sheets for the chemicals proposed for use in this project contain additional safety precautions and procedures in case of accidental exposure or spill.

Copies of the above plans, specimen labels, and MSDS are located in the project file.

## **II. PESTICIDE SAFETY**

Contractors will supply and apply all pesticides. The contractors and their employees will be required to follow Federal and California Department of Pesticide Regulations regarding supervision, training, purchasing, transportation, storage, handling, application, disposal, and reporting.

### **A. TRAINING/LICENSING**

1. All contractors' employees must receive any training that is required under federal, state, and local laws for the chemicals that they are applying.

Sporax applicators and other handlers should be trained as per California state regulations.

2. For Forest Service contract inspectors and other employees, a safety training session will be held before any work starts. In addition, a job hazard analysis will also be prepared and reviewed before work starts.

### **B. TRANSPORTATION OF PESTICIDES**

Although the pesticides that would be used are not highly toxic, our commitment to safety dictates that caution must be taken when transporting pesticides.

1. Contractors will be required to purchase and transport all pesticides (in compliance with Federal and State regulations).
2. It is essential to take all possible steps to prevent damage to containers to ensure no leaks develop.
3. Special precautions must be taken while loading and unloading pesticide containers on and off vehicles. Containers should be loaded so none can move, roll, or fall during travel periods. It is particularly important to ensure no container could fall from a vehicle.
4. Open containers must never be transported. Partly used containers must be securely resealed before movement.
5. Transportation routes should be carefully chosen to limit the number of stream crossings and routes adjacent to stream courses.
6. No more pesticide should be transported to the job site than what is estimated to be needed to complete the day's work. This will reduce the amount of material spilled should an accident occur.
7. After transportation, all pesticide containers should be inspected for leaks, and the vehicle

## Sugarberry Project – Pesticide Safety / Spill Plan

should be carefully examined for contamination.

8. Trucks used to transport pesticides must never be used to transport food, clothing, beverages, household goods, animal feed, or similar commodities in the same compartment where pesticides were held without proper cleaning prior to use.
9. All containers must be properly labeled to identify the pesticide.
10. All transport vehicles must be placarded and manifested as required by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

### C. STORAGE OF PESTICIDES

1. The contractor will be required to provide a locked, secure storage facility for pesticides.

### D. GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING, APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION

Although the pesticides that would be used are not highly toxic, a good habit to develop is treating them as if they are dangerous chemicals. This cautious approach will minimize exposure and contamination.

Contractors will be required to perform all work associated with handling and application of pesticides and assume all responsibility for safety of their employees. Forest Service personnel would administer and inspect the contract.

#### 1. Routes of Possible Exposure

Pesticides can enter the body by one or more of four direct exposure routes.

- a. Oral: This represents a serious potential for contamination. Chemical may be splashed into the mouth while pouring, measuring, or mixing operations. Also by licking the lips, rubbing the mouth, or smoking, eating, or drinking with contaminated hands and fingers.
- b. Dermal: This is usually the primary route of exposure. Although face, neck, armpits, and genitals will absorb chemical more easily, the hands usually have the highest exposure.
- c. Cuts and Abrasions: Chemical may be absorbed very quickly in the blood stream through these surfaces.
- d. Respiratory: Although exposure is at a minimum through the respiratory route, absorption is at a maximum, as almost all of the inhaled contaminate is absorbed internally. Diluted mists carried in the air during application may be breathed.

## Sugarberry Project – Pesticide Safety / Spill Plan

### 3. General Personal Hygiene

All persons shall wash before eating or handling foods, drinking, or smoking.

### 4. Personal Protective Equipment

The purpose of personal protective equipment is to prevent pesticides from contacting the body and clothing. This equipment also protects the eyes and prevents inhaling toxic chemicals. Personal safety equipment is effective only if it fits correctly, is used properly, and is kept cleaned and maintained. Label requirements for personal protective equipment are the minimum required, but you should select equipment that offers maximum protection. Where changes in label or law require additional safety equipment, these changes will be carried out for this project.

#### a. Sporangium Label Equipment Requirements

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Waterproof gloves

#### b. Sporangium MSDS Special Protection Recommendations

- Safety goggles or glasses with side shields and brow protection

### 4. Environmental Document Requirements

- a. For streamside management zones or riparian habitat conservation areas (RHCA), buffer strips described in management requirements of the environmental document shall be no application zones.
- b. The management requirements listed in the environmental document, specimen labels, and MSDS will be followed to reduce off site movement, drift, or volatilization.

## F. DISPOSAL OF EMPTY PESTICIDE CONTAINERS

The contractor shall dispose of all unused chemical and containers per Federal and California Department of Pesticide Regulations.

1. All empty containers and unused amounts of pesticides must be securely held in a safe and secure pesticide storage area until reuse or proper disposal can occur.
2. A regular system of disposal is necessary, empty containers should not be allowed to accumulate.
3. The contractor is responsible for locating and utilizing approved landfills.

### **III. ACCIDENT NOTIFICATION AND SPILL CLEANUP PROCEDURES**

Spill accidents are categorized as non-emergency or emergency. A spill is defined as an emergency if it moves off site and threatens water supplies or is otherwise potentially harmful to human health or the environment.

If a spill of any quantity occurs, the Contracting Officer (CO), Contracting Officer's Representative (COR), Representative (FSR), or inspector will be the first to be contacted by the contractor. If an emergency spill occurs the CO, FSR, COR, or inspector will contact the Plumas National Forest Dispatcher. In the event the CO, FSR, or COR cannot be reached, the contractor will notify the **Plumas National Forest Dispatcher**.

#### A. NON-EMERGENCY SPILLS (Based on the Sporex label and MSDS).

##### 1. Application site

Scoop up spilled material and place back into labeled container or in applicator containers. Recovered spilled material can be used according to label instructions.

##### 2. Storage area

Vacuum or sweep up for reuse.

Decontamination – Treat area with detergent and water. Repeat as necessary until area is clean.

#### B. EMERGENCY SPILL NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING ACCIDENTS OR INCIDENTS INVOLVING PESTICIDES

##### 1. Notification Numbers

- Plumas National Forest Dispatcher - **(530) 283-7854**. If no answer, call **911**.
- Feather River Ranger District – at **(530) 532-7438**
- District HAZMAT Coordinator - Kelly Whitsett at **(530) 532-7428**
- Forest Pesticide Use Coordinator – Gary Deboi at **530- 283-7841**

##### 2 All accidents or incidents resulting from pesticide use are to be reported to the Forest Dispatcher who will notify the District HAZMAT Coordinator and Forest Pesticide Use Coordinator. The following information should be given to the Dispatcher.

- a. Name of Project.
- b. Location of spill.
- c. What chemical was spilled?
- d. Estimate of how much was spilled.
- e. Nature of the spill.

## Sugarberry Project – Pesticide Safety / Spill Plan

3. The report will be by telephone when possible. Radio communication will be used as backup to the Forest Dispatcher then to Forest Pesticide Use Coordinator.
4. The R-5 "Report of Accidental Discharge" Form will be completed for ALL spills regardless of size, with a copy sent to the Supervisor's Office, attention Forest Pesticide Use Coordinator. Keep a copy on the District in a permanent file. Make sure it shows the date completed and is signed.
5. A follow-up written report covering all details of the accident will be submitted immediately to the Forest Pesticide Use Coordinator. All aspects of the accident or incident should be covered in the written report.
6. Items to be included in the report are:
  - a. Names of people involved.
  - b. Location of accident or incident.
  - c. Date of accident or incident.
  - d. Type of accident or incident.
  - e. Estimated quantity of spill.
  - f. Name and manufacturer of pesticide involved.
  - g. Formulation of pesticide.
  - h. Weather information at time of accident or incident.
  - i. A detailed narrative statement explaining how the accident or incident occurred and what actions were taken.

### B. LIST OF POISON CONTROL CENTERS

Normally the dispatcher will be notified by the FSR, COR or inspector of any poisoning occurring on the job site. The dispatcher will ensure that emergency medical personnel respond to the incident. Try to determine the type of poisoning and symptoms and relay the information to the dispatcher.

#### Sporax Signs of Poisoning and Emergency Management

- **IF SWALLOWED:** Symptoms of poisoning include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain. Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
- **IF IN EYES:** Hold eyelids open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- **IF ON SKIN or CLOTHING:** Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water. Rinse skin with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- **IF INHALED:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.

**IF IN DOUBT AS TO THE EXPOSURE LEVEL, CALL THE POISON CONTROL CENTER**

The following is a list of poison control centers that can be contacted should acute poisoning occur:

1. Poison Control Centers

**The California Poison Control System:**

24-Hour Emergency Phone: 1-800-222-1222

The California Poison Control System is managed by the University of California San Francisco, School of Pharmacy consisting of four answering sites:

- Sacramento Division; UC Davis Medical Center
- San Francisco Division, San Francisco General Hospital
- Fresno/Madera Division; Valley Children's Hospital
- San Diego Division, UC San Diego Medical Center

The answering site closest to the project area is the:

**Sacramento Division; UC Davis Medical Center**

2315 Stockton Boulevard

Sacramento, CA 95817

Emergency Phone: (800) 876-4766

Emergency Phone for Hearing Impaired: (800) 972-3323

2 Local Hospitals

Oroville Hospital

2767 Olive Highway, Oroville, CA 95966

(530) 533-8500

Enloe Medical Center

1531 Esplanade, Chico, CA 95926

(530) 332-7300

Feather River Hospital

5974 Pentz Road, Paradise, CA 95969

(530) 877-9361

3. Non Acute Illness-Environmental Exposure from Drift, Contaminated Water, or Food.

Mark A. Lundberg M.D., Commissioner

Health Officer, Butte County Department of Public Health

## Sugarberry Project – Pesticide Safety / Spill Plan

202 Mira Loma Drive, Oroville, CA 95965,  
(530) 538-2163, Fax (530) 538-2165

Yuba County Health and Human Services Department  
Dr. Joseph Cassady - Public Health Officer  
6000 Lindhurst Avenue, Suite 601-B, Marysville, CA 95901  
Office (530) 741-6366, Fax (530) 741-6397

### **IV. CONTRACTOR REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES**

The contractor will provide a specific spill and employee health and safety plan which must include project specific information. For example, what types of Personal Protection Equipment is necessary for the chemicals being used, names of certified OSHA HAZMAT workers or HAZMAT cleanup companies who will be available for spill cleanup, and establish decontamination procedures for personnel and equipment. In the event of a spill, the spiller (contractor) is responsible. However, government agencies may initiate cleanup at the contractor's expense if timely and adequate action is not undertaken by the responsible owner or operator.

#### **A. SPILL KIT EQUIPMENT**

The contractor is required to maintain a spill kit on site at all times. The contractor shall provide a spill kit equipment list to the Forest Service. Spill kit contents shall be approved by the Forest Service Contracting Officer (CO) or Representative (FSR). Suggested categories of equipment may include but not limited to the following:

1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) (i.e., goggles, gloves, hardhat, etc.)
2. Spill cleanup equipment (i.e., broom, dust pan, shovel, polyethylene bags with ties, etc.)
3. Public Safety Equipment (i.e., traffic control signs, reflectors or road flares, cell phones, etc.)

#### **B. LIST OF HAZMAT CLEANUP COMPANIES**

Following is a list of private HAZMAT clean-up companies that may be contacted in case of a large emergency spill. The contractor is responsible for spill cleanup. In the event that the contractor does not perform his/her obligations the dispatcher or Forest or District HAZMAT Coordinator will contact a HAZMAT clean up company to initiate cleanup. This list is provided as a reference.

A/C Industrial Services Corp.  
1111 Marauder Street  
Chico, CA 95973  
Phone: (530) 343-5488  
24-Hour Emergency Number: **(800) 343-3488**

C. PROCEDURE FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN-UP OF PESTICIDE SPILLS

1. In the event of accidental spill, the objective is to take immediate action, in a safe manner, to minimize the spill contamination until specialized personnel and equipment arrives.
2. If the spill involves a vehicle accident, determine the extent of any possible injuries and notify the dispatcher so that emergency medical equipment and personnel can be dispatched. Threats to human life are a priority over spill containment and cleanup. NOTE: The degree of urgency for environmental monitoring is directly related to the amount of pesticide spilled and its location. Forest Service personnel will not assist in cleanup, but will assist in indirect containment efforts such as blocking overside drains and culverts ahead of the flow of the spill.
3. In the event of an accident, both the Forest Service and contractor shall:
  - a. Eliminate fire danger and administer first aid to seriously injured victims.
  - b. Put out flagers or flares to prevent additional accidents. Be careful using flares around spilled material.
  - c. Try to prevent the material from entering waterways.
  - d. Determine:
    - The chemical spilled.
    - Date and time of spill.
    - If in water, stream name and exact location.
    - An estimate of the amount spilled.
    - The concentration; is the spilled material concentrate or mixed chemical?
  - e. Control traffic if necessary.
4. In the event of a spill the contractor shall also:
  - a. Prevent ignition of flammable material by eliminating sources of ignition such as exhausts, electric motors, gasoline engines, or cigarettes.
  - b. Take immediate action to stop the spill by either plugging the leak or doing whatever is safely possible to ensure the spill is stopped from coming out of the source container. Only properly trained and certified personnel may handle the pesticides. Consistent with employee qualifications, confine the spill to prevent it from spreading.
  - c. Take immediate action to contain the spill by temporarily diverting it from water

## Sugarberry Project – Pesticide Safety / Spill Plan

- sources into a local ponding area. If needed, secure available equipment to build ponding areas so the spill does not reach waterways. Encircle the spill area with a dike of absorbent material such as kitty litter for water soluble pesticides, or construct an earthen berm. If necessary, dig a ditch to direct the spill flow away from sensitive areas. Consistent with employee qualifications, cover the spill with an absorbent material if the spill is liquid; if the spill is dry chemical, cover with a plastic tarpaulin and secure. (Note: Used absorbent materials must be disposed of as required by law.)
- d. If efforts to contain the spill fail and the spill enters a waterway, immediate notice of the spill should be given to the Forest Dispatcher so corrective action can be taken as soon as possible and notification of downstream users can occur.
  - e. Separate leaking container(s) from other containers.
  - f. Prevent unprotected personnel from entering the spill area.
  - g. Contractor will not wash the spill into a ditch, drainage, stream, sewer drain, or off the road, since this serves to further spread the chemical.
  - h. Contractor will use safe removal procedures. Use certified hazardous waste transportation firms and disposal facilities when appropriate. Utilize manufactures disposal recommendations and state regulations for determining the best removal and disposal for specific quantities and chemicals.
    - Transport waste to approved dumping area using EPA and state approved containers and methods.
    - Contaminated soil will be disposed of as hazardous waste.
    - Decontaminate tools, vehicles, concrete slabs, and any other object coming in contact with the chemical. Scrub thoroughly and follow with a clean water rinse. Provide for appropriate disposal of decontamination fluids.
    - Inspect the surrounding area for possible contamination and leave entire area safe for the public and wildlife.

## **LIST OF PHONE NUMBERS**

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### **County Health Departments**

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