Appendix B

Blacklock Restoration: Phragmites Control and Revegetation
Spill Prevention and Control Plan

Spill Prevention and Control Plan

Description of the Proposed Action

The table below details the equipment used for all project actions and the duration of use.

Summary of equipment used for the proposed study

Equipment Type	# Used	Use	Use Duration
Drone (Leading Edge Aerial Technologies (LEAT) Precisionvision 35 or equivalent) mounted with herbicide applicator	1	Herbicide application	Up to 10 days per year
Pickup truck ¾ ton (300 hp gas or diesel, or equivalent)	2	Site access for project actions and monitoring, also kayak and drone transport and mowed *Phragmites* removal	Up to 12 days per year, operation on site will be minimal (< 1-hour per visit)
Drone (DJI Phantom 4 for RGB imagery and DJI Matrice 200 for multispectral imagery or equivalent)	1	Vegetation monitoring	Up to 10 days per year, 5-hour period each day
Kayak	4	Water quality monitoring	Up to 10 days per year, 10-hour period maximum each day
Pontoon boat (10'x24' with 90 hp 4-stroke engine or equivalent)	1	Transporting applicator drone to site	Up to 10 days per year
Handheld weed trimmers	6	*Phragmites* mowing and clearing drone launch/landing areas	Up to 10 days per year
Jon boats	3	Site access	Up to 10 days per year
Backpack sprayers	6	Herbicide application spot treatments	Up to 10 days per year

Herbicide treatments will include the aquatic glyphosate formulation (Rodeo or Roundup Custom) and the aquatic formulation of imazapyr (Habitat). Treatment will begin in summer of 2022, between August and October. Herbicides will be mixed with water and a non-ionic or crop oil concentrate adjuvant, per label instructions, and will be applied using precision methods by foliar spray with a backpack sprayer or small boom sprayer, mounted to the amphibious vehicle. All herbicide applications will occur during low tide to maximize plant coverage and minimize water contamination.

Spill Prevention and Control

Accidental spills are unlikely to occur at the site, and avoidance measures will be implemented to minimize any potential for spills or effects in the unlikely chance that a spill does occur. Measures included herein will avoid effects to listed species of spills of hazardous, toxic, or petroleum substances during study activities. This SPCP will be kept on site during *Phragmites* control and monitoring activities.

- All personnel involved in the use of hazardous materials shall be trained in emergency response and spill control. Diesel fuel and oil shall be used, stored, and disposed of in accordance with standard protocols for the handling of each hazardous material.
- Appropriate spill response materials and procedures shall be present on site to properly respond to a spill or contamination.

- Soil and water contaminated by any hazardous materials during construction shall be properly cleaned up and disposed of.

List of Contacts

In case of spill:

- DWR Supervisor: Dan Riordan, Mitigation and Restoration Branch Chief, 916-376-9738 (office), 916-716-5758 (cell)
- DWR Safety Engineer: Robert Elkins, Division of Environmental Services Safety Engineer, 916-376-9710 (office)
- DWR Site Assessment: Kimberly Gazzaniga, Environmental Site Assessment Section Chief, 916-376-9839 (office)
- Medical Facility: Sutter Fairfield Medical Campus, 2720 Low Ct, Fairfield, CA 94534, 707-427-4900
- Local poison control center at 800-222-1222 nationwide or the website for the American Association of Poison Control Centers at http://www.aapcc.org/dnn/Home/tabid/36/ Default.aspx (AAPCC 2009).
- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) (800) 424-9300 contacts the pesticide manufacturers who provide specific information regarding the handling of pesticide spills. If needed, a spill response team can be requested to assist in spill cleanup operations.

Herbicide Applications

INVENTORY OF PESTICIDES

Include a complete list of all pesticides on hand with EPA registration numbers and manufacturer's name and address.

Product Name	Manufacturer	Active Ingredient(s)	EPA Registration #	California Registration #
Roundup Custom	Monsanto Company 800 N Lindberg Blvd. St Louis, MO 63167	Glyphosate Isopropylamine Salt	524-343	524-343-ZI
Rodeo	Dow AgroSciences, 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268	Glyphosate Isopropylamine Salt	62719-324	62719-324-ZB
Habitat	SePRO Corporation, 11550 N. Meridian St., Ste 600, Carmel, IN 46032	Imazapyr isopropylamine salt	241-426-67690	n/a
Agridex	Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC 225 Schilling Blvd., Collierville, TN 38017	Heavy range paraffinic oil, Polyol fatty acid esters, and Polyethoxylated derivatives thereof	n/a	5905-50094-AA
Competitor	Wilbur-Ellis 345 California Street San Francisco , CA 94104	Ethyl Oleate, Sorbitan Alkylpolyethoxylate Ester, Dialkyl Polyoxyethylene Glycol	n/a	n/a

LI - 700	Loveland Products, Inc 917 Platte Rd, Greenville, MS 38703	Phosphatidylcholine, methylacetic acid and alkyl polyoxyethylene ether	n/a	n/a
Liberate	Loveland Products, Inc 917 Platte Rd, Greenville, MS 38703	Methyl Esters of Fatty Acids, Alcohol ethoxylates (C11), and Lecithin	n/a	34704-50030-AA

EPA Pesticide Product Information System (PPIS) - Contains information concerning all pesticide products registered in the United States. It includes registrant name and address, chemical ingredients, toxicity category, product names, distributor brand names, site/pest uses, pesticide type, formulation code, and registration status. The files can be downloaded at https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/pesticide-product-information-system-ppis.

SPILL PREVENTION

1. Mix and load herbicides only in pre-designated areas, where a potential spill would be most easy to contain and will have the least impact.
    a. Mixing area is on a gravel levee road; not be susceptible to erosion or run-off; have easy access for containment and cleanup of spills; and be located away from water bodies.
    b. Use a basin or other container under the mixing containers to keep spills off the ground in the mixing area.
    c. Load spray equipment at least 20 meters away from any body of water.
2. Add a marker dye to the herbicide mixture so workers can readily see any spills. Dye also helps workers see any drift or mis-application to nontarget plants, and to monitor where they have sprayed previously.
3. Carry a spill kit to contain and remove any spills immediately and train crews on procedures for doing so.
4. Carry soap and water to wash spills off of hands, feet and legs, and bring extra gloves.
5. Do not leave herbicides unattended. Herbicides (either concentrated or diluted) will be stored in locked enclosures or containers when unattended.
6. Triple-rinse emptied herbicide containers into the sprayer at the time of use and utilize these spray rinsates in areas allowed by the herbicide label.

From Cal-IPC. 2015. Best Management Practices for Wildland Stewardship: Protecting Wildlife When Using Herbicides for Invasive Plant Management. Cal-IPC Publication 2015-1. California Invasive Plant Council, Berkeley, CA. Available: www.cal-ipc.org

SPILL CONTROL AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

When a pesticide spill occurs, specific procedures should be followed for providing first aid, notifying proper authorities, and cleaning up and decontaminating the spill area. Personnel working with pesticides, or in areas containing pesticide chemicals, should be adequately trained for quick evacuation and proper spill prevention and emergency procedures as follows:

A. Identification

Determine the pesticide involved in the spill incident. Information such as the formulation, percent active ingredient, and manufacturer's name and address should be obtained from the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

B. Safety and First Aid

All persons working with pesticides should be well trained in basic first aid procedures. It must be emphasized that when managing any spill the most immediate concern is for the health and well-being of persons in and around the immediate spill area.

First aid kits and personal protective equipment should be maintained at pest control shops and storage areas and carried on pest control vehicles. In addition to MSDSs, the telephone numbers of the local medical unit and poison control center should be posted in conspicuous locations and always carried by pest control personnel when on the job.

C. Care of Injured

It is recognized that pesticide spill emergencies will differ, but the immediate concern should be to minimize contamination of personnel. Although the sequence may vary, the following basic procedures should be accomplished as rapidly as possible. PRIOR TO ENTERING A CONTAMINATED AREA, DON PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE).

1. Quickly assess the spill to determine if personnel are involved.
2. Eliminate all sources of ignition (e.g., pilot lights, electric motors, gasoline engines) in order to prevent the threat of fire or explosion from inflammable vapors (if present).
3. If personnel are involved, the rescuer should quickly don necessary protective equipment and remove the injured to a safe location upwind from the spill. If the spill occurs in an enclosed area, doors and windows should be opened to enhance ventilation of the area.
4. Remove contaminated clothing from the victim and/or rescuer, and wash affected areas of body with soap and water. Administer first aid as required by the symptoms/signs and label, which may include flushing contaminated eyes with clean water for 15 minutes.
5. Obtain medical assistance for injured or contaminated persons. Do not leave injured or incapacitated persons alone. Always instruct someone to stay with them until proper medical assistance is provided or a physician has been informed of the incident.

D. Site Security

Secure the spill site from entry by unauthorized personnel by roping off the area and posting warning signs. The boundary should be set at a safe distance from the spill. If necessary, obtain assistance from the base/installation’s police or security unit.

E. Containment and Control

Spilled pesticides must be contained at the original site of the spill. The pesticide must be prevented from entering storm drains, wells, water systems, ditches, and navigable waterways by following these procedures:

1. Don appropriate protective equipment from a spill kit or the pest control shop.
2. Prevent further leakage by repositioning the pesticide container.
3. Prevent the spill from spreading by trenching or encircling the area with a dike of sand, absorbent material, or, as a last resort, soil or rags.
4. Cover the spill. If the spill is liquid, use an absorbent material appropriate to the type of material. If dry material, use a polyethylene or plastic tarpaulin and secure. NOTE: Use absorbent materials sparingly as they also must be disposed of as wastes.

F. Pesticide Spill Reporting

Spills will be reported to the DWR Supervisor, DWR Safety Engineer, and DWR Site Assessment Section Chief. The telephone numbers of contacts are at the beginning of this document and should be posted at the project site.

G. Cleanup

Adequate cleanup of spilled pesticides is essential in order to remove any health or environmental hazards. When cleaning up pesticide spills, it is advisable NOT TO WORK ALONE and to make sure the area is properly ventilated and that appropriate protective equipment is used by all personnel. Responses to incidental releases of hazardous substances where the substance can be absorbed, neutralized, or otherwise controlled at the time of release by employees in the immediate release area, or by maintenance personnel are not considered to be emergency responses. However, if the release is not an incidental release, only qualified, trained emergency personnel should undertake cleanup operations.

1. Dry spills (dusts, wettable powders, granular formulations) should be picked up in the following manner:
    (a) Immediately cover powders, dusts, or granular materials to prevent them from becoming airborne. This can be done by placing a polyethylene or plastic tarpaulin over the spilled material. Weight the ends of the tarp, especially the end facing into the wind. Begin cleanup operations by systematically rolling up the tarp while simultaneously sweeping up the spilled pesticide using a broom and shovel or dust pan. While sweeping, avoid brisk movements in order to keep the dry pesticide from becoming airborne. If indoors, a cover may not be necessary. When practical, a light sprinkling of water may be used instead of a cover.
    (b) Collect the pesticide and place in plastic or metal containers. Heavy-duty plastic bags should be used as a last resort as many pesticides may eat through the plastic bags. Properly secure and label the bags, identifying the pesticide and possible hazards. Set the bags aside for later disposal.
2. Liquid spills should be cleaned up by placing an appropriate absorbent material (floor-sweeping compound, sawdust, sand, etc.) over the spilled pesticide. Work the absorbent into the spill using a broom or other tool to force the absorbent into close contact with the spilled pesticide. Collect all spent absorbent material and place into a properly labeled leakproof container.
3. Depending upon the spilled substance, contaminated soil may have to be removed to depths where no detectable amounts of the substance are evident. Residues may need to be placed in properly labeled leakproof containers. For this determination, contact the base/installation environmental engineer/coordinator.

H. Decontamination

Decontamination solutions can be used for decontaminating surfaces and materials where spills of dust, granular, wettable powder, or liquid pesticides have occurred. However, the bulk of the spilled pesticide should be cleaned up or removed before applying any decontaminant. After cleaning up the bulk material, apply the appropriate decontamination solution and allow one to six hours reaction time before using an absorbent material.

Depending on the location of the spill and the pesticide spilled, chlorine bleach, caustic soda (lye, sodium hydroxide) or lime can be used to effectively decontaminate most spill areas. Many pesticides, especially

the organophosphate pesticides, decompose when treated with lye or lime. Fewer pesticides are decomposed by bleach (sodium hypochlorite).

Dry decontaminants should be spread thinly and evenly over the spill area. Then, using a watering can, lightly sprinkle the area with water to activate the decontaminant. Liquid decontaminants should be premixed and applied with a watering can to the spill area. Decontaminants should be applied in amounts no greater than 1.5 times the quantity of pesticide spilled.

The preceding procedures must be repeated until all the spilled pesticide is removed. Clean all equipment used for spill cleanup with detergent and appropriate decontaminants. Collect all spent decontaminants and rinse water and place them in labelled leakproof containers. Clothing and gloves that cannot be decontaminated must be placed in leakproof containers for proper disposal. Additional procedures may be needed for particular surfaces:

1. Nonporous surfaces should be washed with detergent and water. The appropriate decontamination solution should be thoroughly worked into the surface using a long-handled broom, scrub brush, or other equipment as needed. Then the decontamination solution is soaked up using absorbent material. The spent absorbent material is then placed into a labelled leakproof container for disposal.
2. Soil. If pesticide containers have leaked or if pesticides have been spilled on a soil surface, depending upon the spilled substance, contaminated soil may have to be removed to depths where no detectable amounts of the substance are evident. Residues may need to be placed in properly labelled leakproof containers.
3. Porous materials such as wood may not be adequately decontaminated. If contamination is great enough to warrant, they must be removed and replaced with new materials.
4. Tools, vehicles, equipment, and any contaminated metal or other nonporous objects can be readily decontaminated using detergent and the appropriate decontamination solution (refer to Appendix B). However, smaller quantities of the decontamination solution may be required.

The decontamination solution can be applied to contaminated equipment by soaking the equipment in a pail filled with solution or using a scrub brush. All tools and surfaces must be thoroughly rinsed with sparing amounts of clean water. All rinse water and spent decontamination solution should be collected in drip pans or other suitable containers and transferred to a properly labelled leakproof drum for disposal.

I. Disposal

All contaminated materials, including cloth, soil, wood, etc., that cannot be effectively decontaminated as described in this guide must be removed and placed in a sealed leakproof container. All containers must be properly labelled and transported in accordance with Department of Transportation (DOT) 49 CFR Part 172 regulations by EPA-permitted hazardous waste haulers for disposal in a hazardous waste disposal facility (incinerator, landfill site, etc.) under current EPA or state permit.

POST-SPILL PROCEDURES

After the spill has been decontaminated, the following actions should be taken to ensure that decontamination has been adequate:

A. Sample Collection and Analysis

Representative samples of affected environmental areas (soil, water, sediment, etc.) should be collected and analysed for pesticide content to ensure that decontamination was effective.

B. Investigation of Cause
An investigation into the cause of the spill and any contributing events should be undertaken in order to ascertain why the spill occurred. This information will be of benefit in making future spill prevention recommendations. In addition, the spill episode should be well documented for future reference.

C. Disposal
Contaminated materials should be properly disposed.

UAV for Spraying and Amphibious Vehicle for Mowing and Spraying

Due to the short duration of the project, mobile equipment will be brought on and off site on an as needed basis. All equipment routine maintenance will be performed off site whenever possible. The greatest potential for spills from the amphibious vehicle during normal operations is from leaking oil, fuel, or hydraulic fluid. The size of the spill would be restricted to the size of the equipment reservoir. Spills will be handled with on-site equipment according to the procedures listed herein. The UAV used is battery-operated, with no chance of oil, fuel, or hydraulic fluid spillage.

This Plan will describe the actions that will be taken in the event of a spill. The Plan also will incorporate preventive measures to be implemented (such as measures pertaining to vehicle and equipment staging, cleaning, maintenance, and refuelling) as well as contaminant (e.g., fuel) management and storage. Although every effort has been made to anticipate the necessary response to all potential scenarios involving a spill, each spill may present unique circumstances and therefore, this Plan represents the minimum level of response.

SPILL PREVENTION

In order to prevent spills, follow the measures below:

- Prior to work, personnel must have training on how to use the equipment and have periodic reminders about this plan and relevant environmental regulations and permit conditions.
- Check construction equipment for leaks daily before starting work. Inspect container for oil and hazardous materials visually for leaks, cracks, erosions, and holes.
- Refuel vehicles at least 100 yards away from the water's edge when possible.
- Do not store fuel tanks on any levees.
- Storage sites for oil, hazardous materials and wastes must have a buffer zones separating incompatible materials from the site and personnel, and the site from public access areas.

SPILL CONTROL AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Authorities and Responsibilities

The responsibilities of an employee arriving at the scene of a spill will be:

1. To immediately report the emergency to the Site Supervisor.
2. To provide the following information to the Site Supervisor:
   - Caller's name, telephone number, identification. Location and type of emergency.
   - Source of spill, if known.
   - Risk of fire or explosion.
3. To remain at the scene to prevent other people or vehicles from entering the emergency area until relieved by the Site Supervisor. This will be done by barricading the area, if possible.
4. To initiate action to stop the source of the spill, if possible.

The responsibilities of the Site Supervisor will be:

1. To report spills to the DWR Supervisor, DWR Safety Engineer, and DWR Site Assessment Section Chief. The telephone numbers of contacts are at the beginning of this document and should be posted at the project site.
2. Work with DWR Supervisor to determine if need to contact Emergency Response clean up company for vacuuming and containing spills of oil or other petroleum products. One option is:

   Ramos Environmental Services
   1515 South River Road
   West Sacramento, CA 95691
   Tel. 800-456-7745 24 hrs. Fax: 916-371-9212
   General Manager: John Villanueva
   Operations Manager: Joe Ormande

3. To contact the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board immediately if a discharge of petroleum products or toxic chemicals occurs in the waters of the State.

Preparedness and Equipment list

The Site Supervisor will ensure that construction equipment; containment equipment, personnel, absorbent materials, and other appropriate equipment are inventoried and readied for use at the site.
Emergency response equipment will include:

1. Communication System
   a. Phones and/or radios are available to the foremen and supervisors.
2. Fire Fighting Equipment
   a. At a minimum, each vehicle will be equipped with a fire extinguisher.
3. Spill Control Equipment
   a. Petroleum control materials such as oil diapers and hydrocarbon cleanup kits will be available on site at all times.
   b. Spill control equipment will include one 55 gallon drum, 2 bags of oil absorbent compound, 1 box of rags, 1 broom, 1 pail, 1 shovel, 1 pallet, 1 funnel, 1 roll barricade tape, and 3 rolls duct tape.
4. First Aid Supplies
   a. First aid equipment will include a first aid kit in all company pickups on jobsite.
5. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) on all oils in use at the site.

Emergency Response

<u>Phase I – Initial Discovery and Notification</u>

1. Cease Work

In the event of a contaminant spill, work at the site will immediately cease until the spill has contained and mitigated.

2. Notification

Upon observing a discharge, or learning that a discharge may have occurred, personnel must immediately (within one hour) notify the Site Supervisor. The notification will include what was spilled, how much (if known) and what, if any, assistance is required. The supervisor will make the required notifications using the Emergency Telephone List.

Environmental Emergency and Agency Contact Telephone List

Title	Day Phone	After Hours Phone
Cordelia Fire Department	707-864-0468	911
North Bay Medical Center	707-646-5000	911
California Highway Patrol	707-428-3443	911
Solano County Sheriff	707-421-0790	707-421-0790
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	510-622-2369	800-852-7550

Phase II – Evaluation and Initiation of Action

The following steps will be taken to evaluate the potential hazards at the spill site:

a. Try to identify substance(s) spilled.
b. Identify the source and estimated quantity of materials spilled.

Evaluate: Toxic hazards (i.e. vapors)
Explosive hazards
Threat to water bodies and other environmental hazards
Other possible threats

Phase III – Containment and Countermeasures

All materials released will be cleaned up within 24 hours of discovery or in as timely a manner as possible to avoid harm to human health or the environment.

The following general response procedures will be used when a release of oil, hazardous materials or hazardous wastes occurs. Five scenarios have been used to develop the procedures: (1) releases creating spills, (2) transportation-related spills, (3) releases involving water, (4) floods, and (5) earthquakes.

After the Site Supervisor has arrived on the scene and evaluated the situation, the following procedure will be followed:

1. Identify the material released, the source of the material and approximate quantities being released.
2. Take care of any injured personnel. Contact an ambulance or paramedics if necessary.
3. Isolate spill from human and vehicular contact. Suggested methods: Contain per item 7 below. Isolate by use of barricades, barrier tape, etc. Post someone at spill if necessary to keep personnel and vehicles out of area.
4. Assess the potential for fires, explosions, or additional spills and take appropriate actions including stopping operations, isolating affected containers or equipment, and removing equipment or materials at risk of being affected by the release.
5. Assemble the emergency response personnel and provide a briefing detailing the cleanup procedures, protective clothing to be worn, the equipment to be used, and disposal methods for recovering materials.

6. Contain the release IF IT CAN BE DONE SAFELY by using one of the following containment techniques:
    a. For relatively small releases, apply absorbent to the surface of the spills and reapply until there is enough to have absorbed all the liquid.
    b. For larger spills, construct earthen dikes, trenches or ditches around the spill to prevent the discharge from leaving the immediate area and/or entering waterways.
    c. If the discharge is unmanageable or likely to reach a waterway, call for assistance of a cleanup firm.
7. If the spill is on soil, the contaminated soil should be removed until there is no visible sign of contamination. Removed soil should be placed in approved containers and disposed of properly.
8. If, after actions were taken to contain and cleanup the spill, the release still either (1) poses a present or a potential hazard to the health and safety of humans, property, or the environment or (2) the release exceeds the reportable quantity, contact the appropriate emergency response agencies and give appropriate information including the following:
    a. Date, time, and exact location of the release or threatened release.
    b. Name and telephone number of the person reporting the release.
    c. The type of hazardous materials involved, if known, in the release or threatened release.
    d. The estimated quantity of released material and/or quantity of material involved in a threatened release.
    e. A description of the potential hazards, if known, presented by the material involved in the release of threatened release.
    f. Document the time and date notification is made and the information provided.
9. If the material was released on a public highway, notify the Highway Patrol at 911. Give the information outlined in step 8 above.
10. If the release enters a water body, contact the Site Supervisor immediately upon becoming aware of the spill for notification of the appropriate agency with jurisdiction over the area.
11. Sweep up used absorbent compounds with stuff brooms and place material in an approved and labeled container. Spread additional applications of absorbent compound over spill area as needed. Allow a few minutes for material absorption and then sweep up with stiff brooms and place in container.
12. Decontaminate all permanent equipment used in the cleanup and replace all supplies used. Place all contaminated materials used in spill cleanup in approved containers for disposal. Replace all personal protective gear after checking.
13. Place all recovered material into approved and properly labeled containers and arrange for proper disposal.
14. A written report to the appropriate agency offices will be submitted within 15 days after the incident when the release of a hazardous waste poses a hazard or potential hazard to human health and safety, property, or to the environment.
15. Analyze the release event and modify this Hazardous Materials Management Plan. Changes may include additional storage and handling criteria, additional training, relocation of activities, etc.

Phase IV – Cleanup and Disposal

Small Localized Spills:

- Spills less than 25 gallons of hydraulic fluid and less than 15 gallons of gasoline or diesel that do not immediately threaten to enter the water will be cleaned up immediately using commercially manufactured spill cleanup kits.

- For spills, absorbent will be applied and reapplied until there is enough to absorb all the liquid. This material will be picked up with stiff brooms and shovels and placed in approved waste containers for disposal in accordance with applicable regulations.
- For spills from equipment on paved areas, a second application of absorbent will be spread over the contaminated area and swept with stiff brooms to remove residues which may remain. Absorbent will be placed on the surface and swept up to remove any remaining moisture.
- For spills on soil, the contaminated soil will be removed until there is no visual evidence of contamination. All contaminated soil will be tested to determine the contamination level. Soil which has been removed will be placed in approved waste containers for disposal in accordance with applicable regulations.
- For spills in catchment basins, the material will be removed by using absorbent pads or absorbents.
- The Site Supervisor is responsible for determining when a cleanup is complete. Depending on the nature and magnitude of the spill, this decision may be made in consultation between appropriate construction management and Federal, state, or local agencies which have jurisdiction in the affected area.

Significant Spills:
Spills of material over 25 gallons of hydraulic fluid and over 15 gallons of gasoline or diesel, or any material that threatens to enter California State waters will be dealt with as follows:

- The onsite representative will be contacted via radio or cellular phone and be apprised of the situation. The Site Supervisor will advise the representative of the necessity of contacting the pre-specified emergency spill response firm to mobilize for immediate clean up.
- Prior to professional clean up help arriving, the spill will be contained using absorbent padding, sand bags, desiccant, and/or a containment boom which will be stored at the site.

Information will be sent to the affected agencies within the required reporting time frames. At a minimum, these reports will include:

1. Location of the incident.
2. Time, date and duration (hours) of release.
3. Source(s) of release.
4. Description and quantity of product(s) released.
5. Cause(s) of release, including a failure analysis of system or subsystem in which the failure occurred.
6. Resources affected or threatened by the release.
7. Description and status of cleanup/emergency response efforts.

The release occurrence will be recorded in order to maintain an ongoing release history. The Hazardous Materials Management Plan will be modified if analysis of the releases and spill history indicates improvements can be made in storage containment, emergency response, and/or training.