PROCEDURES FOR MIXING, LOADING, AND DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDES

The following measures will apply to all pesticide applications:

1. All mixing of pesticides will be completed according to label directions to protect water resources.
2. Dilution water shall be added to the spray container prior to addition of the spray concentrate.
3. All hoses used to add dilution water to spray containers shall be equipped with a device to prevent back- siphoning.
4. Applicators shall mix only those quantities of pesticides that can be reasonably used in a day.
5. During mixing, mixers shall wear a hard hat, goggles or face shield, rubber gloves, rubber boots, and protective overalls.
6. All empty containers shall be triple rinsed and rinsate disposed of by spraying near the application site at rates that do not exceed those on the spray site.
7. All unused pesticide shall be stored in a locked building.
8. All empty and rinsed pesticide containers shall be punctured and either burned or disposed of in a sanitary landfill.

Attachment C - Forest Fire Regulations

FOREST FIRE RULES & REGULATIONS

These rules apply to all activities on all classified forest lands within Montana during the legal Forest Fire Season, including any extension thereof (see 77-5-103(3), 76-11-101, 76-13-102(7), and 76-13-109 MCA). Reference also ARM 36.10.119 through 132.

Related State statute numbers are provided as a reference.

RULE I - DEBRIS BURNING

1. The person conducting the burn shall obtain written authorization from the recognized fire protection agency before igniting any open fire during the legal forest fire season (required by 76-13-121 MCA). The recognized fire protection agency may deny, restrict, or rescind any authorization by notifying the person conducting the burn.

2. All burning must comply with the Department of Environmental Quality or State/county/local open burning regulations.

3. Written authorization is not required for campfires.

RULE II - CAMPFIRES

1. Campfires cannot be left unattended and must be completely extinguished (see 76-13-123 MCA).

2. All campfires must be constructed in cleared or bare areas, and not allowed to spread beyond the established ring, pit, grate, or container.

3. Anyone igniting a campfire is required to have fire tools listed in Rule VIII (4).

RULE III - RAILROADS AND POWERLINES

Railroad and powerline companies are required to prepare and annually update working agreements with recognized fire protection agencies. These agreements must stress safety and fire response procedures; and identify, remove, prevent, modify, abate, or correct forest fire hazards and risks associated with railroad and powerline company operations (see 69-14-721 MCA).

RULE IV - EQUIPMENT

1. All internal combustion engines must be equipped with an approved and effective spark-arresting system, as established in the National Wildfire Coordinating Group=s Spark Arrester Guides. Spark-arresting devices must be marked, properly installed, and maintained in accordance with the Guides. The following vehicles are exempt:
   a. automobiles and light trucks of less than 23,000 GVW when all exhaust gases pass through a properly installed and maintained exhaust system, baffle-type muffler, and tailpipe. Vehicles with glass-pack mufflers do not qualify for the exemption.
   b. heavy-duty trucks of 23,000 GVW or greater, with a muffler and vertical stack exhaust system extending above the cab.
   c. vehicles with other spark-arresting systems providing equal or increased effectiveness. Such vehicles must be inspected and have written authorization from the recognized fire protection agency.

2. Equipment used for commercial, ranching, or industrial activities must meet the fire extinguisher and tool requirements listed in Rule VIII (5).

RULE V - FLAMING AND GLOWING SUBSTANCES

1. All flaming and glowing substances, including but not limited to, lighted cigarettes, cigars, ashes, and matches, must be extinguished before being discarded (see 76-13-124 MCA).

2. Smoking is allowed only at areas free of flammable or combustible material. Examples of these areas include a graveled road or an enclosed vehicle.

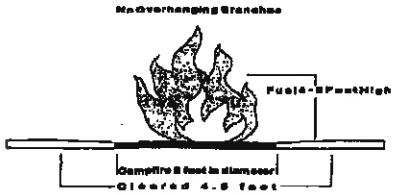
RULE VI - FIREWORKS

Use of fireworks is prohibited on all classified forest lands unless written authorization is obtained from the recognized fire protection agency. Authorization will only be considered between June 24 and July 5, inclusive, to coincide with the legal dates for the sale of fireworks in Montana (see 50-37-106 MCA).

RULE VII - WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE

1. County governments without subdivision wild-fire protection standards are encouraged to establish standards for all new subdivisions by January 1, 2000.

2. The Fire Protection Guidelines for Wildland/Residential Interface Development (DSL/DOJ, 1993) is available for use to assist counties in the development of standards.



RULE VIII - FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND FIREFIGHTING TOOLS

1. Chainsaw operators shall carry a fully charged and operable fire extinguisher, minimum-capacity 8-ounce liquid or 1-pound dry chemical, with a 4BC or higher rating.

2. Vehicles and equipment, mobile or stationary, with a combustion engine/motor used for commercial, ranching, or industrial activities must have one operable, dry-chemical fire extinguisher with a minimum 2-1/2 -pound capacity and 4BC or higher rating.
3. Chainsaw operators shall maintain one usable shovel at chainsaw-fueling sites.
4. All persons or parties igniting a campfire shall have one usable shovel and bucket. Persons igniting a barbecue need not have a shovel or bucket if the ashes are not removed from the container and the ashes or container are not placed on or near combustible material.
5. All commercial, ranching, or industrial activities must have:
   a. one usable shovel or pulaski with each vehicle and equipment with an internal combustion engine/motor, mobile or stationary.
   b. one backpack pump with each vehicle and with any equipment, used off road, mobile or stationary, with an internal combustion engine/motor, that cannot be used to build fireline and is being operated on combustible material.

6. Other types of firefighting tools that provide increased efficiency or effectiveness may be substituted by written authorization from the recognized fire-protection agency. For example, a Acombi≅ firefighting tool may be substituted for a shovel or pulaski.

RULE IX - FOREST ACTIVITY RESTRICTIONS

In areas designated by public proclamation by the administrator, division of forestry, as areas of high fire hazard, the administrator may request all persons, firms, or corporations present or engaged in any activity in the areas to voluntarily cease operations or to adjust working hours to less critical periods of the day. In the event such a request is refused, the administrator may issue a written order directing compliance.

RULE X - FOREST CLOSURE

1. During periods of dangerous fire conditions, no person may enter or be upon those forest lands designated by public proclamation by the governor of the state of Montana as areas of dangerous fire hazard except under written permit issued by a recognized agency.

2. Permits to enter upon such areas during the closure may be issued by the recognized agency upon a showing of real need by the applicant. Permits may be issued to those persons having actual residence as a permanent or principal place of abode in the forest lands designated or to persons engaged in non-fire hazardous employment.

3. However, no permit may be required of persons engaged in either firefighting, fire prevention, or law enforcement who are engaged in official business.

RULE XI - CORRECTION OF HAZARD AND UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES OR EVENTS

The recognized fire-protection agency may require identified wildland-fire hazards and/or risks be halted, prevented, abated, removed, disposed of, mitigated, or patrolled. This applies to public, private, nonprofit, commercial, and/or residential circumstances or events.

RULE XII - REQUEST FOR REVIEW

If any operator believes that in his case any requirment of a recognized agency is excessive, the operator may request the administrator, division of forestry, to review the requirements. If in the opinion of the administrator any or all are not necessary in the interest of public safety, he may make such changes as he considers advisable.

RULE XIII - DEFINITIONS

Backpack Pump: 5-gallon minimum; standard galvanized metal, fiberglass, or rubberized backpack water container with attached handpump; full of water at all times.
Bucket: Metal, plastic, canvas, or fiberglass container capable of holding at least one gallon of water. Motorcycle helmets qualify.
ACampfire≅ means a fire set for cooking, warming, or ceremonial purposes; not more than 3 feet in diameter or height; void of overhanging branches; with all combustible material cleared at least 1-1/2 times the diameter of the fire; or a barbecue in a noncombustible container.
Combi Tool: A tool combining a shovel and pick.
Fireworks: As defined in 50-37-101 MCA.
Forested Land: As defined in 76-13-102 MCA and 36.10.101 ARM.
Hazard: Condition that promotes the ignition and/or spread of a wildland fire.
Open Fire: The burning of a bonfire, rubbish fire, or other fire in an outdoor location where fuel being burned is not contained in a closed incinerator, or outdoor fireplace. Barbecue pits and burn barrels are considered open fires and therefore require a burning permit (Rule I).
Pulaski: An ax with a medium size sharp grub hoe opposite the ax blade.
Recognized Fire-Protection Authority: An agency organized for the purpose of providing fire protection and recognized by the board as giving adequate fire protection to forest lands in accordance with rules adopted by the board.
Risk: Action or device that could cause a wildland fire to ignite.
Shovel: Vehicle, equipment, and chainsaw operator shovels will have a minimum overall length of 36 inches with a round pointed shovel head with a minimum width of 6 inches. Shovels required for campfires must be at least 24-inches in length with a pointed shovel head. Folding handles qualify.

RULE XIV - APPLICABILITY

The forest fire rules, Rule I through Rule XIII, (ARM 36.10.119 through 30.10.132) are in effect each year on classified forest land during the forest fire season May 1st to September 30th inclusive, or any legal extension thereof. Requirements pertaining to motor vehicles do not apply to those being operated solely on roads that are a part of federal or State maintained highway systems or on any paved public road.

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL PLAN Attachment D

Procedure for Spills of Hazardous or Deleterious Substances or Other Wastes

The appropriate Material Safety Date Sheets shall be reviewed with all personnel involved with handling of chemicals. Safety is first priority. All personnel must use appropriate Personnel Protective Equipment. Always work carefully and do not hurry.

Containment or Cleanup:
The clean-up of a major spill may be too difficult for you to handle, or may not be sure of what to do. In either case, keep people away, give first aid if needed, and confine the spill as possible in a safe manner. All releases or spills of hazardous or deleterious substances or other wastes, regardless of size, must be properly and expeditiously managed, contained, and removed to protect public health and the environment. This policy is written to provide guidance to the public about when and how to report spills. This policy is intended to assist in the implementation of the following Montana laws and the administrative rules adopted there under: Comprehensive Environmental Cleanup and Responsibility Act (§75-10-701, et seq., MCA); Hazardous Waste Act (§75-10-401, et seq., MCA); Solid Waste Management Act (§75-10-201, et seq., MCA); Underground Storage Tank Act (§75-11-501, et seq., MCA); and the Water Quality Act (§75-5-101, et seq., MCA).

Montana DEQ Notification Reporting Requirements:
Releases and spills should be reported immediately to the state's Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) 24-hour phone number (406) 841-3911. If no one can be reached at that number, the release or spill may be reported to the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) duty officer at (406) 431-0014. In addition to the following reporting requirements, notification(s) may be required by permits issued by state, federal or local government agencies. **Notification to the National Response Center (NRC) may also be required. NRC can be reached at 800-424-8802. DES and DEQ are not responsible for making this notification.**

1. The following types of spills **must** be reported to DES/DEQ:
    - Releases or spills of hazardous substances in amounts that meet or exceed the reportable quantities in 40 CFR Part 302. Notification to DES and NRC is required. *See http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_01/40cfr302_01.html for 40 CFR Part 302.*

- Spills, overfills, and suspected releases from underground storage tanks and petroleum storage tanks. *ARM 17.56.501*, et seq.
- Releases or spills of any materials that would lower the quality of groundwater below water quality standards. *ARM 17.30.1045.*

2. The following types of spills **should** be reported to DES/DEQ:
   - Spills that enter or may enter state water or a drainage that leads directly to surface water;
   - Spills that cause sludge or emulsion beneath the surface of the water, streambanks or shorelines,
   - Spills that cause a film, "sheen", or change the color of the water, streambanks or shorelines; or
   - Additional advise is available from Chemtrec (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center, a public service of the Manufacturing Chemicals Association. Chemtrec provides immediate advice 24 hrs/day for help in chemical emergencies involving spills, leaks, fire, or explosions at ph **800-424-9300** for emergencies only.

Spills of twenty-five (25) gallons or more of any petroleum product such as: crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, asphalt, road oil, kerosene, fuel oil; produced water, injection water, or combination thereof; and derivatives of mineral, animal, or vegetable oils.

If a spill is less than 25 gallons and can be cleaned up within 24 hours, no contact with DEQ is necessary, unless the spill is in or near surface water. If the spill is near water, the contractor shall contact the DEQ. If the spill is larger than 25 gallons, the contractor shall report the spill to the DEQ immediately. The contractor shall immediately report ALL spills to the DNRC forester in charge or DNRC Contract Administrator.

Spill Prevention Kit Requirements:
Contractor shall have at each active job site a basic spill containment kit. All components shall be stored together in one unit, such as a large plastic container or metal drum. The contents of the kit shall be adequate to contain and clean up leaks and spills. At a minimum, the kit shall contain absorbents such as pads, socks or booms, an epoxy repair putty or similar material for temporary repair of leaks in drums and tanks, taping suitable for temporary repair of broken hoses, and loose granules designed to absorb oils, coolants, solvents and hydraulic fluids. Bags for proper absorbent disposal shall also be a part of the kit. The contractor shall properly dispose of these used materials and follow all applicable laws. All changing of fluids as a part of any equipment maintenance or repairs must be drained into a container and disposed of properly off-site.

The basic components of a spill kit are:

- Protective equipment: Rubber gloves, boots, safety goggles
- Absorbents, material granules (kitty litter-type, or absorbent pillows)
- Epoxy putty 5 minute (JB Weld-or Quick Steel type)
- Tape (hose repair-type)
- Shovel
- Bags to dispose of above if used

CLEAN UP OF HAZARDOUS SPILLS

Minor Spills less than 25 gallons

Keep people away from spilled chemicals. Rope off the area and flag it to warn people. Do not leave unless someone is there to confine the spill and warn of the danger. If the pesticide was spilled on anyone wash it off immediately and follow label directions.

Confine the spill. If it starts to spread, dike it up with sand or soil. Use absorbent material such as soil, sawdust, or an absorbent clay (kitty litter) to soak up the spill. Shovel all contaminated material into a leakproof container for disposal. Dispose of it as you would excess pesticides. Do not hose down the area because this could spread the chemical. **Always work carefully and do not hurry.**

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASES AND OIL SPILLS REPORTING CHECKLIST

Although reporting requirements vary depending on the type ofincident, the responsibility of the employee(s) in the field is limited to collecting appropriate information and relaying it to the proper level of the organization in a timely manner. Following is a list of the information that should be collected, if possible; however, it is more important to maintain personal safety and report in a timely manner than to collect all information.

1. Date: Time of release:
   Time discovered:
   Time reported:
   Duration of release:

2. Location: (Include State, county, route, milepost, etc.)

3. Chemical name:
Chemical identification number: Other chemical data:

NOTE: For transportation related incidents, this information may be available from the driver, placards on the vehicle, and/or shipping papers.

4. Known health risks:

5. Appropriate precautions, if known:

6. Source and cause of release:

7. Estimate of quantity released: _____gallons
Quantity of reaching water: _____gallons
Name of affected watercourse:

8. Number and type of injuries:

9. Potential future threat to health or environment:

10. Your name:
Phone number for duration of emergency:
Permanent phone number: FTS Commercial

For transportation related incidents, also report:

11. Name and address of carrier:

12. Railcar or truck number:
If there is any doubt whether an incident is a true emergency, or whether reportable quantities of hazardous materials or petroleum products are involved, or whether a, responsible party has already reported the incident, always report the incident.