# PESTICIDE HANDLING & DISCHARGE RESPONSE PLAN
## PRIVATE APPLICATORS

**WHEN DEALING WITH SPILLS, REMEMBER…**

**Safety First:**
**Control, Contain, Cleanup**

**When an incident results in a pesticide/fertilizer release of any amount, notify Emergency Management, South Dakota Department of Agriculture (SDDA), or South Dakota Department of Environment & Natural Resources (DENR) immediately upon gaining control of the spill. These agencies provide assistance and guidance regarding proper procedure, based upon the amount and substance type involved.**

**Whenever possible, spilled material should be used as originally intended. When reuse, according to the product label, is not possible either because of excessive contamination or cross-contamination with an incompatible material, the material must be disposed of in accordance with the SDDA requirements. Depending upon the chemical involved, disposal may be a local landfill permitted to accept the material, a hazardous waste landfill, or land application of the contaminated soil.**

**Do not begin use/disposal of spilled or contaminated material until the SDDA has granted approval.**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| 1) EMERGENCY RESPONSE LIST | 3 |
| 2) PRODUCT LABELS | 4 |
| 3) PRODUCT MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS) | 4 |
| 4) FIRST AID INFORMATION | 5 |
| 5) TRANSFER, LOADING, UNLOADING, MIXING, REPACKAGING, & REFILLING | 5 |
| 6) INSPECTION & REPAIR OF PLUMBING | 7 |
| 7) EQUIPMENT CLEANING PROCEDURES | 8 |
| 8) RECOVERED MATERIALS FROM WITHIN CONTAINMENT | 9 |
| 9) SPILL OUTSIDE OF CONTAINMENT | 11 |
| 10) TRAINING SCHEDULE | 13 |
| 11) APPENDIX | 13 |


## LOCATION OF PLAN COPIES

| Location | Contact Person | Phone |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

## PLAN MUST BE KEPT CURRENT, LAST UPDATE:

| Date | Pages | | Date | Pages | | Date | Pages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

This document is intended to serve as a sample response plan.
Applicators may modify and reproduce this plan as needed. Revised 6/19

## 1. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LIST

FACILITY PERSONNEL EMERGENCY RESPONSE LIST

- If facility is required to submit Section 302 Report under SARA Title III, the Facility Emergency Coordinator designated therein should be listed first.

| Name | Role in event of an incident | Phone | Address |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

| Name | Contact | Phone |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Department | | |
| Police | | |
| Sheriff's Department | | |
| Ambulance | | |
| State Patrol | | |
| Hospital | | |
| Doctor | | |
| Emergency Contractor (Excavation, Crane, Etc.) | | |

REPORT AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL INCIDENTS TO:

- Emergency Management Services 605.773.3231 (24-hour hotline)
- South Dakota Department of Agriculture 605.773.4432
- Department of Environment & Natural Resources 605.773.3153
- National Pesticide Telecommunications Network 800.858.7378 (24-hour hotline)
- CHEMTREC 800.424.9300 (24-hour hotline)
- Poison Control Center 800.POISON1 (SD)
- Note:
    - National Response Center number must be called if a spill above the reportable quantity occurs.
    - CHEMTREC and Poison Control Center numbers provided for informational purposes only.
    - Contact the Local Emergency Response Planning Committee (LEPC) to ensure your plan in compatible with their local emergency response plan and in compliance with the Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, & Liability act of 1980 (CERCLA) regulations.
    - There may be other federal, state, and local agencies that need to be contacted. Become familiar with all contacts in your area and record their numbers in this section.

## 2. PRODUCT LABELS

Insert labels for all pesticide and fertilizer products handled or stored at the facility.

## 3. PRODUCT MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS)

Insert pesticide and fertilizer product material safety data sheets. (optional)

## 4. FIRST AID INFORMATION

Refer to product label and MSDS on previous pages for first aid instructions. If in doubt about nature of material, seek medical attention immediately.

NOTE: If you seek medical attention, take label(s) and MSDS.

SYMPTOMS OF PESTICIDE POISONING MAY INCLUDE:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Headache | Dizziness | Weakness |
| Lack of Coordination | Muscle Twitching | Tremors |
| Nausea | Abdominal Cramps | Diarrhea |
| Profuse Sweating | | Blurred Vision |

LOCATION OF:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Aid Kit: | Eye Washer: |
| Oxygen: | Other: |

## 5. TRANSFER, LOADING, UNLOADING, MIXING, REPACKAGING, & REFILLING

The main types of pesticide containers that are utilized in my operation:

☐ liquid, 1 gal ☐ mini-bulk, 60-300 gal ☐ dry, 16 oz or less
☐ liquid, 2.5 gal ☐ bulk, more than 300 gal ☐ dry, more than 16 oz
☐ liquid, 5 gal ☐ drum/barrel ☐ dry, bulk
☐ other:

Location and surface utilized for pesticide mixing/loading operations.

☐ farm site ☐ mixing/loading pad ☐ concrete
☐ field ☐ gravel ☐ asphalt
☐ road ☐ soil
☐ other:

Method used to transfer pesticides from container to application equipment tank.

Devices, and their location, utilized to prevent backflow of sprayer tank contents into the water supply.

Devices and procedures employed to prevent overflow of sprayer tank.

Special procedures and equipment used when handling pesticides and loading/unloading application equipment to avoid pesticide discharges at the pesticide operational and storage areas. (For example: store pesticides in areas where discharges cannot penetrate the surface, employ a closed-system mixer/loader, utilize direct injection of pesticides.)

## 6. INSPECTION & REPAIR OF PLUMBING

List the time interval at which a maintenance check on chemical transfer devices and containers/tanks is performed to ensure accuracy and detect possible problems, who is responsible for conducting it, and the general procedure used for the check.

If applicable, the schedule which secondary containment structure, mixing/loading pad, tank fittings, etc. are examined for cracks, leaks, etc. and who is responsible for conducting the check.

General strategy used to repair equipment found to be defective. (For example, if diluted spray mixture needed to be emptied from a sprayer tank or if cracks were found in a concrete pad/secondary containment structure.)

## 7. EQUIPMENT CLEANING PROCEDURES

Methods used to handle, use, and store rinsate; and pesticide use activities implemented to reduce the amount of rinsate generated.

NOTE: Rinsate refers to pesticide-containing water (or other liquid) resulting from excess spray dilution or rinsing a pesticide container, pesticide equipment, pesticide storage area, or other pesticide-containing articles.

## 8. RECOVERED MATERIALS FROM WITHIN CONTAINMENT

**If your operational area does not meet these requirements, you do not need to complete this section.**

**Operational Area Containment**, as defined by ARSD 12:56:17:01, is required after February 1, 1995, of any person when their operational area meets any one or more of the following conditions:

1. The operational area is the applicator's principal operational area; and
    a. More than a total of 1,500 pounds of pesticide active ingredients are transferred, loaded, unloaded, mixed, repackaged, or refilled during a calendar year; or
    b. Either concentrate or diluted pesticides are cleaned, washed, or rinsed from containers or from application, handling, storage, or transportation equipment for over 30 days accumulated during a calendar year.
2. The operational area is within;
    a. 150' of a lake, stream, streambed, or wetland;
    b. 150' of a well;
    c. 200' of populated buildings, whether commercial or residential premises, excluding the owner or operator's own residential or commercial buildings;
    d. 500' of a well used as a public water supply.

Two or more operational areas under common ownership and control within one-half mile of each other are calculated collectively to determine if the thresholds listed in subdivisions 1a or 1b above have been reached. Also, subsections 1a and 1b do not apply to those operational areas located within or immediately adjacent to each pesticide application site.

Materials available to aid in stopping a discharge or cleaning up material within your operational area containment:

| Item | Location |
|---|---|
| Wooden stakes/mallet | |
| Absorbent material | |
| Plastic/duct tape | |
| Assorted bolts/screws | |
| Hand tools | |
| Caulking material | |
| Other: | |

Technique used to recover discharges, such as contamination from leaking connections or rainwater, within the operational area.

| |
|---|
| |

Method of disposal for recovered material and manner in which it will be stored to prevent further contamination until proper disposal is possible. Include location and size of tanks with adequate capacity to hold recovered liquid from major spills.

| |
|---|
| |

Items which may need to be removed from the containment or storage area to prevent contamination in the event of a discharge; and, area where they can be temporarily located.

| |
|---|
| |

Protective clothing available for individuals involved with cleanup:

| **Item** | **Location** |
|---|---|
| Rubber gloves | |
| Rubber boots | |
| Safety goggles | |
| Water/soap | |
| Respirator | |
| Chemical suit | |
| Face shield | |
| Other: | |

## 9. SPILL OUTSIDE OF CONTAINMENT

Steps to secure the exposure area to prevent individuals from entering it.

| |
|---|
| |

Procedures employed and materials available to halt and contain discharges:

| Item | Location |
|---|---|
| Wooden stakes/mallet | |
| Absorbent material | |
| Plastic/duct tape | |
| Assorted bolts/screws | |
| Hand tools | |
| Caulking material | |
| Shovels | |
| Hoses | |
| Other: | |

Procedure:

| |
|---|
| |

Plan for recovering pesticide material, remediation of the affected area (if soil contamination results), and storage of contaminated material for prevention of further contamination until proper disposal is possible. Include name and telephone number of the contractor to be secured in the event that a back hoe or other heavy excavation equipment is necessary to complete soil removal.

Sample collection method to follow if a release takes place. Samples will need to be taken from the area where the discharge occurred and from where recovery was completed to ensure remediation is adequate.

## 10. TRAINING SCHEDULE

Training of family members and hired help, when appropriate, should be conducted, at least, annually. Employees involved in pesticide use/handling must receive training no later than 3 days after beginning pesticide use/handling duties.

| **Name** (Print) | **Date of Training** | **Individual has Reviewed Pesticide Handling & Discharge Plan** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Initials of Individual | Initials of Trainer |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

## 11. APPENDIX

CONTROL:

- Determine if it is appropriate to stop the source of the spill or limit the flow.
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment to protect yourself.
- Utilize necessary equipment (listed in Sections 8 and 9) to gain control of the spill.
- Do not allow anyone to walk or drive over spilled material.
- Incidents occurring near wellhead protection areas, water, or other sensitive areas may require special actions to prevent contamination of water sources, wetlands, etc.

CALL:

- Report the release to the appropriate agencies listed in Section 1.

CONTAIN:

- If the material starts to spread, contain by diking with sand/soil/absorbent clay.
- Do not allow material to enter storm sewers, waterways, wellheads, etc.

CLEANUP:

- The SDDA and/or DENR will provide assistance with cleanup and disposal procedures according to the substance involved, quantity, and other relevant factors.
- Store recovered material in a drum or on plastic, covered with plastic, to prevent further contamination of the environment until proper disposal is possible.
- Whenever possible, spilled material should be used as originally intended.

- When reuse, according to the product label, is not possible either because of excessive contamination or cross-contamination with an incompatible material, the material must be disposed of in accordance with the SDDA requirements. Depending upon the chemical involved, disposal options may include a local landfill permitted to accept the material, a hazardous waste landfill, or land application.
- Do not dispose/use spilled or contaminated material until the SDDA grants approval.

**Clothing worn by pesticide applicators** should be washed in hot water, separately from family clothing and line-dried. Rinse the machine using detergent and run a complete cycle.

NOTE: Components listed are general SDDA recommended procedures only. Additional procedures may be required to control, contain, and cleanup releases.