

## 15.0 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND HAZARDS

This chapter evaluates information regarding hazardous materials and hazards in the project area. It describes existing site characteristics, summarizes pertinent regulations and regulatory efforts, analyzes the environmental impacts from implementation of the proposed project on hazardous materials and hazards, and provides any mitigation measures needed to reduce those impacts.

### 15.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

For purposes of this chapter, the term “hazardous materials” refers to both hazardous substances and hazardous wastes. A “hazardous material” is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as “a substance or material that...is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce” (49 CFR 171.8). California Health and Safety Code Section 25501 defines a hazardous material as follows:

“Hazardous material” means any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. “Hazardous materials” include, but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and any material which a handler or the administering agency has a reasonable basis for believing that it would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment.

“Hazardous wastes” are defined in California Health and Safety Code Section 25141(b) as wastes that:

... because of their quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, [may either] cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness[, or] pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

#### 15.1.1 REGIONAL SETTING

The project area is located on the southern slope of the North Fork American River canyon in the Sierra Nevada foothills of Placer County. It is surrounded by undeveloped land dominated by natural vegetation in the Auburn State Recreation Area (SRA) approximately 3 miles northeast of the city of Auburn. Although there are some areas of private property in the vicinity of the Auburn SRA, all of the privately owned parcels along the proposed trail alignment are vacant with no existing structures.

According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) (2000), the North Fork American River canyon is not considered a wildland area that may contain substantial forest fire risks and hazards, nor is it a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone; however, the *Weimar-Applegate-Clipper Gap General Plan* does identify the area as an extreme fire hazard area (Placer County 1980).

#### 15.1.2 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

There are no residences located along the proposed trail alignment, and none of the land in the project area is in agricultural production or in timber resource operations. The proposed trail alignment would be approximately 200–400 feet above the North Fork American River, at elevations ranging from 800 feet to 1,200 feet above mean sea level. Side slopes are steep in the project area; some segments of the proposed trail alignment would intersect slopes approaching 100% gradient. Geology and geologic hazards in the project area are described in Chapter 11.0, “Soils, Geology, and Seismicity,” and in the geotechnical report performed for the proposed project (Appendix B).

EDAW consulted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Envirofacts database and EnviroMapper. The Envirofacts database contains a variety of environmental information maintained by EPA, such as the locations of releases of more than 650 toxic chemicals. EDAW used the EnviroMapper to depict graphically whether EPA maintains any information in Envirofacts regarding the project area. No records of any toxic releases, hazardous waste, or other violations were found (EPA 2006b). Because of the location of the project area in a remote, undeveloped area within the Auburn SRA, no Environmental Site Assessment of the site was conducted.

## **15.2 REGULATORY SETTING**

### **15.2.1 FEDERAL PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS**

#### **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

EPA is the agency primarily responsible for enforcement and implementation of federal laws and regulations pertaining to hazardous materials. Applicable federal regulations pertaining to hazardous materials are contained mainly in CFR Titles 29, 40, and 49. Hazardous materials, as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (see "Definitions of Terms" above), are listed in 49 CFR 172.101. Management of hazardous materials is governed by the following laws:

- ▶ Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) (42 U.S. Code [USC] 6901 et seq.);
- ▶ Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA, also called the Superfund Act) (42 USC 9601 et seq.); and
- ▶ Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 (Public Law 99–499).

These laws and associated regulations include specific requirements for facilities that generate, use, store, treat, and/or dispose of hazardous materials. EPA provides oversight and supervision for federal Superfund investigation/remediation projects, evaluates remediation technologies, and develops hazardous materials disposal restrictions and treatment standards.

#### **Hazardous Substances**

Hazardous substances are a subclass of hazardous materials. They are regulated under CERCLA and SARA (and the federal Clean Water Act for water resources; see Chapter 12.0, "Hydrology and Water Quality"). Under CERCLA, EPA has authority to seek the parties responsible for releases of hazardous substances and ensure their cooperation in site remediation. CERCLA also provides federal funding (the "Superfund") for remediation. SARA Title III, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, requires companies to declare potential toxic hazards to ensure that local communities can plan for chemical emergencies. EPA maintains a National Priority List of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for priority remediation under the Superfund program. EPA also maintains the CERCLIS database, which contains information on hazardous waste sites, potential hazardous waste sites, and remedial activities across the nation.

#### **Hazardous Wastes**

Hazardous wastes, although included in the definition of hazardous materials and hazardous substances, are regulated separately under RCRA. A waste can legally be considered hazardous if it is classified as ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic. Title 22, Section 66261.24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) (i.e., 22 CCR 66261.24) defines characteristics of toxicity. Under RCRA, EPA regulates hazardous waste from the time that the waste is generated until its final disposal ("cradle to grave"). RCRA also gives EPA or an authorized state the authority to conduct inspections to ensure that individual facilities are in compliance with regulations, and to pursue enforcement action if a violation is discovered. EPA can delegate its responsibility to a state if the

state's regulations are at least as stringent as the federal ones. RCRA was updated in 1984 by the passage of the federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments, which required phasing out land disposal of hazardous waste.

## **OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ADMINISTRATION**

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor is responsible for enforcement and implementation of federal laws and regulations pertaining to worker health and safety. Workers at hazardous waste sites must receive specialized training and medical supervision according to the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

## **15.2.2 STATE PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS**

### **CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), a division of the California Environmental Protection Agency, has primary regulatory responsibility over hazardous materials in California, working in conjunction with the federal EPA to enforce and implement hazardous materials laws and regulations. DTSC can delegate enforcement responsibilities to local jurisdictions.

The hazardous waste management program enforced by DTSC was created by the Hazardous Waste Control Act (California Health and Safety Code Section 25100 et seq.), which is implemented by regulations described in CCR Title 26. The state program thus created is similar to, but more stringent than, the federal program under RCRA. The regulations list materials that may be hazardous and establish criteria for their identification, packaging, and disposal.

Environmental health standards for management of hazardous waste are contained in CCR Title 22, Division 4.5. In addition, as required by California Government Code Section 65962.5, DTSC maintains a Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List for the state, called the Cortese List. The project site is not included on this list (DTSC 2006).

California's Secretary for Environmental Protection has established a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program (Unified Program) as required by Senate Bill 1082 (1993). The Unified Program consolidates, coordinates, and makes consistent the administrative requirements, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities for the following environmental programs:

- ▶ hazardous waste generator and hazardous waste on-site treatment programs;
- ▶ Underground Storage Tank program;
- ▶ hazardous materials release response plans and inventories;
- ▶ California Accidental Release Prevention Program;
- ▶ Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act requirements for spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plans; and
- ▶ California Uniform Fire Code hazardous material management plans and inventories.

The six environmental programs within the Unified Program are implemented at the local level by local agencies.

### **STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD**

The State Water Resources Control Board, through its nine regional water quality control boards (RWQCBs), has primary responsibility to protect water quality and supply. The project area is located within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley RWQCB. See Chapter 12.0, "Hydrology and Water Quality," for further discussion of the Central Valley RWQCB.

## **CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION**

The California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA), assumes primary responsibility for developing and enforcing workplace safety regulations within the state. Cal/OSHA standards are more stringent than federal OSHA regulations, and are presented in CCR Title 8. Standards for workers dealing with hazardous materials include practices for all industries (General Industry Safety Orders); specific practices are described for construction, and hazardous waste operations and emergency response. Cal/OSHA conducts on-site evaluations and issues notices of violation to enforce necessary improvements to health and safety practices.

### **15.2.3 LOCAL PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND ORDINANCES**

#### **PLACER COUNTY GENERAL PLAN**

The following are the relevant goals and policies identified by the *Placer County General Plan* (Placer County 1994) for hazardous materials and hazards.

- ▶ **GOAL 8.C:** To minimize the risk of loss of life, injury, and damage to property and watershed resources resulting from unwanted fires.
- ▶ **Policy 8.C.7.** [Placer] County shall work with local fire protection agencies, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and the U.S. Forest Service to promote the maintenance of existing fuel breaks and emergency access routes for effective fire suppression.
- ▶ **Policy 8.C.11.** The County shall continue to work cooperatively with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and local fire protection agencies in managing wildland fire hazards.
- ▶ **Policy 8.E.4.** The County shall, through its Office of Emergency Services, maintain the capability to effectively respond to emergency incidents.
- ▶ **Policy 8.E.5.** The County shall maintain an emergency operations center to coordinate emergency response, management, and recovery activities.
- ▶ **GOAL 8.G:** To minimize the risk of loss of life, injury, serious illness, damage to property, and economic and social dislocations resulting from the use, transport, treatment, and disposal of hazardous materials and hazardous materials wastes.
- ▶ **Policy 8.G.1.** The County shall ensure that the use and disposal of hazardous materials in the County complies with local, state, and federal safety standards.
- ▶ **Policy 8.G.5.** The County shall strictly regulate the storage of hazardous materials and wastes.
- ▶ **Policy 8.G.6.** The County shall require secondary containment and periodic examination for all storage of toxic materials.
- ▶ **Policy 8.G.13.** The County shall work with local fire protection and other agencies to ensure an adequate Countywide response capability to hazardous materials emergencies.

## **FIRE PREVENTION FOR INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND RECREATIONAL OPERATIONS**

The following General Fire Prevention Requirements provided by the County Fire Captain, derived from the *Fire Prevention Plan for Industrial, Commercial, and Recreational Operations for the Auburn State Recreation Area* (Appendix F) apply to the project area and would be implemented by the County:

- ▶ During any time of the year when burning permits are required, which is May 1st until the end of the declared fire season, no person shall use or operate any motor, engine, boiler, stationary equipment, welding equipment, cutting torches, tar pots, or grinding devices from which a spark, fire, or flame may originate, which is located on or near any forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land, without doing the following: maintain one serviceable round point shovel with an overall length of not less than 46 inches and one backpack pump water-type fire extinguisher fully equipped and ready for use at the immediate area during the operation. (A 5-gallon pressurized water fire extinguisher is appropriate in lieu of the backpack water pump. This does not apply to portable powersaws, gold suction dredges, and other portable tools powered by a gasoline-fueled internal combustion engine.)
- ▶ Each passenger vehicle used on operations shall be equipped with one water fire extinguisher or backpack pump in the amount of 3 to 5 gallons. Each tractor used in such operation shall be equipped with one 4ABC fire extinguisher.
- ▶ During any time of the year when burning permits are required, no person shall use or operate or cause to be operated in the area any portable saw, auger, drill, tamper, or other portable tool powered by a gasoline-fueled internal combustion engine on or near any forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land, within 25 feet of any flammable material, without providing and maintaining at the immediate locations of use or operation of the saw or tool, for firefighting purposes one serviceable round point shovel, with an overall length of not less than 46 inches, or one serviceable 3- to 5-gallon pressurized fire extinguisher or 5-gallon back pump. The required fire tools shall at no time be farther from the point of operation of the power saw or tool than 25 feet with unrestricted access for the operator from the point of operation.
- ▶ No person shall use, operate, or allow to be used or operated, any internal combustion engine that uses hydrocarbon fuels on any forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land unless the engine is equipped with a spark arrester maintained in effective working order or the engine is constructed, equipped, and maintained for the prevention of fire.
- ▶ Spark arresters affixed to the exhaust system of engines or vehicles shall not be placed or mounted in such a manner as to allow flames or heat from the exhaust system to ignite any flammable material.
- ▶ No person shall use, operate, or cause to be operated on any forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land any handheld portable, multi-position, internal-combustion engine, that is operated on hydrocarbon fuels, unless it is constructed and equipped and maintained for the prevention of fire.
- ▶ CDF must be contacted per the Fire Prevention Plan (Appendix F of this EIR) prior to commencement of operations.
- ▶ CDF may require operations be ceased, based on fire weather conditions, and/or resource draw downs.

## **WEIMAR-APPLEGATE-CLIPPER GAP GENERAL PLAN**

The *Weimar-Applegate-Clipper Gap General Plan* contains the following goal relevant to hazardous materials and hazards in the project area.

- ▶ **GOAL:** Protect the citizens and visitors of the Weimar, Applegate, Clipper Gap area from loss of life, while protecting property and watershed resources from unwanted fires through preplanning, education, fire defense improvements, and fire suppression.

## **FORESTHILL GENERAL PLAN**

The *Foresthill General Plan* contains the following goal relevant to hazardous materials and hazards in the project area.

- ▶ **GOAL 1:** Protect the citizens and visitors of the Foresthill area from loss of life while protecting property and watershed resources from unwanted fires through preplanning, education, fire defense improvements, and fire suppression.

## **FORESTHILL DIVIDE COMMUNITY PLAN**

The *Foresthill Divide Community Plan* (Community Plan), which is currently in draft form, includes the project area. The Community Plan contains the following policies relevant to hazardous materials and hazards in the project area.

- ▶ **Policy 3.B.1-9.** The County shall permit only low-intensity forms of development in areas with sensitive environmental resources or where natural or human-caused hazards are likely to pose a significant threat to health, safety, or property.
- ▶ **Policy 3.C.9-4.** New development on hillsides shall employ design, construction, and maintenance techniques that:
  - a. ensure that development near or on portions of hillsides does not cause or worsen natural hazards such as erosion, sedimentation, fire, or water quality concerns;
  - b. utilize erosion and sediment control measures including temporary vegetation (native or noninvasive exotic species) sufficient to stabilize disturbed areas;
  - c. minimize risk to life and property from slope failure, landslides, fire and flooding; and
  - d. maintain the character and visual quality of the hillside.
- ▶ **Policy 3.D.4-5.** The watersheds of all bodies of water associated with the storage and delivery of domestic water shall be protected by limiting grading, construction of impervious surfaces, application of known toxic/hazardous substances and/or fertilizers and development of septic systems within these watersheds.
- ▶ **Policy 3.D.13-12.** The County shall require that discretionary permits for new development in fire hazard areas be conditioned to include requirements for a fire safe community, defensible space fire-resistant vegetation, cleared fire breaks and fuel breaks, or a long-term comprehensive fuel management program. Fire hazard reduction measures shall be incorporated into the design of development projects in fire hazard areas of Foresthill.
- ▶ **Policy 3.D.13-17.** The County shall continue to work cooperatively with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and local fire protection agencies in managing wildland fire hazards.
- ▶ **Policy 4.A.7-10.** The County shall improve water quality by eliminating existing water pollution sources and by prohibiting activities which include the use of hazardous materials around wetland and groundwater recharge areas.

## 15.3 IMPACTS

### 15.3.1 ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The environmental analysis for hazardous materials and hazards was based largely on the results of searches of EPA's Envirofacts database and Enviromapper and DTSC's Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List, as well as field review of portions of the proposed trail alignment. Background information included in the *Placer County General Plan* and the *Weimar-Applegate-Clipper Gap General Plan* was also used. The effects of the proposed project were compared to environmental baseline conditions (i.e., existing conditions) to determine impacts.

### 15.3.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### CEQA THRESHOLDS

Based on the Placer County California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Checklist and the State CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would result in a potentially significant impact on hazardous materials or hazards if it would:

- ▶ result in a risk of accidental explosion or release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation);
- ▶ create any health hazard or potential health hazard;
- ▶ increase the fire hazard in areas with flammable brush, grass, or trees;
- ▶ create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials;
- ▶ create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and/or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment; or
- ▶ expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.

#### ISSUES NOT ANALYZED FURTHER

The proposed project would have no impact associated with the following issues, and these issues will not be analyzed further in this chapter:

- ▶ **Emergency Response/Emergency Evacuation Plans:** The proposed project would not impair implementation of or interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. As mentioned in Chapter 3.0, "Project Description," three existing roads could provide emergency access to the proposed trail, and three multiple-use trails within the Auburn SRA would link to the proposed trail. Furthermore, the trail section below the Foresthill Bridge leading to Clark's Hole may be widened to 10 feet to accommodate access by emergency vehicles. If the trail is widened at this location, this action would be a separate project.
- ▶ **Exposure to Existing Health Hazards:** As mentioned above in Section 15.1.2, "Existing Site Conditions," a search of EPA's Enviromapper found no records of any toxic releases, hazardous waste, or other violations in the project area. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the exposure of people to existing sources of potential health hazards.

- ▶ **Emissions or Hazardous Materials within One-Quarter Mile of a School:** There are no schools within one-quarter mile of the project area. As mentioned in Chapter 13.0, “Public Services,” there are no schools within the Auburn SRA, and the closest schools to the project area are located approximately 3 miles away in Auburn.
- ▶ **Hazardous Materials Sites:** As mentioned above in Section 15.2.2, “State Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Laws,” the project area is not included on DTSC’s Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List for the state (the Cortese List), compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. As a result, construction and use of the proposed trail would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.

### 15.3.3 IMPACT ANALYSIS

IMPACT 15-1	<b>Hazardous Materials and Hazards – Potential for Fire to Occur During or After Construction.</b> <i>The project area has been identified as an extreme fire hazard area. Sparks from construction and maintenance equipment could generate fire risks in this area. Trail users could also generate fire risks (e.g., from discarded cigarette butts) along the proposed trail; however, the County would follow the General Fire Prevention Requirements described above in Section 15.2.3, which would maintain the risk of wildfires at a less-than-significant level.</i>
Significance	<i>Less than Significant</i>
Mitigation Proposed	<i>None Warranted</i>
Residual Significance	<i>Less than Significant</i>

Although the project area has not been identified as a Wildland Area or a Fire Hazard Severity Zone by CDF on the Natural Hazard Disclosure (Fire) map for Placer County (CDF 2000), the project area is heavily grown with vegetation that may dry up during the summer months, and the *Weimar-Applegate-Clipper Gap General Plan* identifies the area as an extreme fire hazard area (Placer County 1980). There is a potential for fire to occur during construction from equipment, such as the Sweco trail dozer or mini excavator, should any such equipment generate sparks in the vicinity of vegetation along the proposed trail alignment. Depending on the equipment required for trail maintenance, equipment-related fire risks could persist. In addition, after construction, trail users could generate fire risks (e.g., from discarded cigarette butts or illegal campfires).

Cut vegetation would be chipped and broadcast, lopped or scattered (chain saws), and/or widely dispersed upslope of the proposed trail alignment to reduce the fire risk. Furthermore, the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks) would enforce current fire prevention regulations for recreational users of the Auburn SRA (e.g., trail users, campers) in the project area. The types of uses of the trail following construction would not pose a fire hazard. These types of uses are similar to uses of other trails in the surrounding area. In addition, the County would implement the General Fire Prevention Requirements derived from the *Fire Prevention Plan for Industrial, Commercial, and Recreational Operations for the Auburn State Recreation Area* described above in Section 15.2.3. Implementing these requirements would maintain the risk of wildfire at a less-than-significant level.

IMPACT 15-2	<b>Hazardous Materials and Hazards – Potential for Release of Hazardous Materials During Trail Construction or Maintenance.</b> <i>Trail construction and maintenance equipment may require the use of small amounts of hazardous materials. The proposed project would comply with all applicable federal and state regulations pertaining to handling of hazardous materials and worker health and safety; however, accidental spills or other releases of small amounts of hazardous materials could still occur in an otherwise pristine, undeveloped area during construction or maintenance of the proposed trail.</i>
Significance	<i>Potentially Significant</i>

**Mitigation Proposed** *Mitigation Measure 11-1 in Chapter 11.0, "Soils, Geology, and Seismicity": Obtain Authorization for Construction and Operation Activities with the Central Valley RWQCB and Implement Erosion and Sediment Control Measures as Required; and Mitigation Measure 15-1: Implement Measures to Reduce Hazards Associated with Potential Hazardous Materials Releases*

**Residual Significance** *Less than Significant*

Construction of the proposed trail would involve the use of a Sweco trail dozer, a mini excavator, and/or other machinery capable of conforming to the dimensional requirements of the trail. In addition, mechanized equipment may be required for long-term trail maintenance. This construction and maintenance equipment may require the use of small amounts of hazardous materials, including gasoline, diesel fuel, engine oil, and hydraulic fluids. Accidental spills of construction-related contaminants could occur during construction, resulting in contamination of surface soils. As described in Impact 12-1, "Potential for Short-Term Construction-Related Soil Erosion and Water Quality Impairment," in Chapter 12.0, "Hydrology and Water Quality," discharges of these contaminants to receiving waters during storm events would degrade water quality.

Operation of mechanized equipment during trail construction and maintenance would proceed in compliance with applicable federal and state regulations pertaining to handling of hazardous materials and worker health and safety. Compliance with these regulations would protect workers from health hazards associated with routine exposure to hazardous materials and would minimize the potential for accidental spills and resultant hazards to people, animals, or plants in the area.

However, the project area is located in a remote, undeveloped area that lacks existing sources of hazardous materials and that is used specifically for the purpose of recreation in an unspoiled environment. The accidental spill or other release of even a small amount of a hazardous material in this area during trail construction or maintenance could have a substantial effect both on the quality of the natural environment and on users' perception of the area as pristine. Therefore, this impact is considered potentially significant.

## **15.4 MITIGATION MEASURES**

**Mitigation Measure 15-1: Implement Measures to Reduce Hazards Associated with Potential Hazardous Materials Releases.**

Mitigation Measure 15-1 applies to Impact 15-2. It would be implemented in conjunction with Mitigation Measure 11-1, "Obtain Authorization for Construction and Operation Activities with the Central Valley RWQCB and Implement Erosion and Sediment Control Measures as Required," described in Chapter 11.0, "Soils, Geology, and Seismicity."

Before the commencement of trail construction, the County shall implement the following measures.

- ▶ An accidental-spill prevention and response plan shall be prepared and implemented for storage and use of hazardous materials during trail construction and maintenance. This plan shall identify measures to prevent accidental spills from leaving the site and methods for responding to and cleaning up spills before neighboring properties are exposed to hazardous materials.
- ▶ The County shall ensure that any employee handling hazardous materials is trained in the safe handling and storage of hazardous materials and trained to follow all applicable regulations with regard to such hazardous materials.
- ▶ The primary construction contractor shall identify a staging area where hazardous materials will be stored during construction in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations.