HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL
RESPONSE PROCEDURES FOR
VEHICLE OPERATORS

DISTRIBUTION: United States Army Training Support Centers.
DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

PURPOSE: This graphic training aid (GTA) provides a vehicle operator with information to respond to a hazardous material (HAZMAT) release or spill that may occur during the transport of HAZMAT. Proper spill response procedures help protect personnel and the environment. The first priority is to protect yourself, passengers, and the nearby public before attempting spill response measures.

In case of a spill, turn immediately to SPILL RESPONSE ACTIONS

Headquarters, Department of the Army
April 2015

*This publication supersedes GTA 05-08-003, August 2009.
Personnel who do not possess an Army truck driver certification and additional HAZMAT training (IAW 49 CFR Part 172) will not transport HAZMAT in commercial quantities. HAZMAT should never be transported without first consulting the unit environmental officer, transportation officer or unit movement officer, HAZMAT manager, or chain of command. See “Hazardous Material Transportation Considerations” below for further details.

**SPILL RESPONSE ACTIONS**

**Step 1.** Protect yourself and other people; evacuate the area if necessary.
- Evaluate your safety abilities. Do you have the knowledge, training, and equipment necessary to safely initiate active spill-response measures? (If not, go to step 4.)
- Use the appropriate PPE if you have determined that a spill is safe to clean up. Use PPE as recommended by the corresponding SDS, depending on the type of material released. **Do NOT clean up spills without proper PPE.**

**Step 2.** Stop the flow if you can do it safely. (If not, go to step 4.) Stopping the flow may be as simple as setting a container upright, closing a valve, or rotating a leaking drum so the opening is on top.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the spilled material is flammable or explosive, use only non-sparking tools and ensure that metal-to-metal contact is avoided.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 3.** Contain the flow and spread of HAZMAT if you can do it quickly and safely.
- If the spill appears to be beyond your ability to contain quickly and safely using the methods described below, *report it immediately* (see step 4). Do not wait until the spill becomes a major problem before reporting it.
- Catch drips and leaks using drip pans before the material contacts soil or water.
- Place soil berms or sandbags around the contaminated area to prevent the spill from spreading. Place absorbent material in the spill area to draw the material out of the soil or pavement.
- Use common sense when containing the spill. Clean up only small spills that you can reasonably and safely handle.
Step 4. Report the spill immediately [see figure 2], after containing the flow and stopping the spread of the contaminant OR after determining that you cannot safely do so.

NOTE: Failure to report spills in a timely manner can endanger other people and is a serious violation of environmental law.

- Notify the chain of command and the unit environmental officer that a spill has occurred.
- Report the following information: the type and quantity of material (is it an RQ), the time and location of the occurrence, any related injuries, whether the spill can or has reached water (such as a stream, river, or wetland), the need for assistance, the name of the person reporting, and the discoverer.
- Notify the local HAZMAT spill team, emergency number (911), or range control if additional assistance is needed.

Step 5. Clean the spill if it is safe to do so, but only after meeting the reporting requirements outlined in step 4.

- Consult your chain of command regarding the advisability of cleanup, who should perform the cleanup, and what methods to use. Use common sense.
- ALWAYS know what kind of material you are transporting so that you can properly determine if it is safe to initiate a cleanup action.
- Choose the proper equipment to clean a spill.
- Consult your chain of command for local spill residue disposal requirements.
- Decontaminate equipment and containerize decontamination liquids/materials according to disposal requirements. If decontamination is not possible, containerize or double-bag equipment and label the contents as contaminated equipment. Dispose of contaminated equipment and materials as directed by your chain of command. You may need to transport the contaminated equipment or materials to your destination.

Step 6. Replace spill response equipment immediately after using it so that you will be ready for the next emergency. This equipment can be obtained through company supply channels.
RECOMMENDED SPILL CLEANUP KIT

• Vehicle Spill Equipment
  ✓ Shovel
  ✓ Absorbent material
  ✓ Drip pans
  ✓ Plastic tarp
  ✓ Fire extinguisher
  ✓ Plastic bags
  ✓ Labels and markers

• PPE (determine appropriate PPE by consulting the SDSs or your unit environmental officer)
  ✓ Eye protection (as needed)
  ✓ Respiratory protection (as needed)
  ✓ Chemical-resistant coveralls
  ✓ Chemical-resistant boots
  ✓ Chemical-resistant gloves

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS OR RADIO CALL SIGNS

*Fill in the appropriate emergency telephone numbers or radio call signs for your area of operations.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chain of command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit environmental officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAZMAT spill team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base camp environmental staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base camp facilities engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State or host nation spill response hotline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TRANSPORTATION CONSIDERATIONS

1. Military transport operators, personnel who are certified as Army truck drivers, who transport HAZMAT must have the following training properly documented and refreshed as required by regulation:
   
   • General awareness/familiarization training
   • Function-specific training
   • Safety training
   • Security awareness training
   • In-depth security training (if a security plan is required)
   • Driver training (for those who will operate a motor vehicle)

   If the military transport operator is going to operate a tank or vehicle with a portable tank of 1000 gallons or more capacity they must have the appropriate State-issued commercial driver’s license and specialized training:
   
   • Operation of emergency control features of the cargo tank or portable tank.
   • Special vehicle handling characteristics.
   • Loading and unloading procedures
   • The properties and hazards of the material transported
   • Retest and inspection requirements for cargo tanks.

2. All commercial suppliers and Army supply channels, such as the Directorate of Logistics (DOL) and the Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistics (G-4), MUST provide specific emergency response and cleanup information, such as:

   • Shipping papers, i.e. commercial bill of lading or DD Form 836, Dangerous Goods Shipping Paper/Declaration and Emergency Response Information for Hazardous Materials Transported by Government Vehicles [see figure 1], Shipper’s Declaration for Dangerous Goods.
   • Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for each HAZMAT transported.
   • Reportable quantity (RQ) information for determining reporting and placarding requirements.
   • Required statements or documentation based on the specific HAZMAT being transported.
This information will be provided to the military transport operators and will be kept in the front of the vehicle.

3. Transporters MUST always have emergency response information available during HAZMAT transport (completed DD Form 836 and SDSs).

Transporters should ensure that incompatible materials are segregated and containers are secured in the cargo area of the vehicle. The unit environmental officer, HAZMAT manager, or the appropriate chain of command should inspect the vehicle and cargo and complete DD Form 626, Motor Vehicle Inspection (Transporting Hazardous Materials), prior to transportation operations.

4. Transporters will always have appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) and a spill kit available for small leaks and spills. The SDSs for the HAZMAT being transported will list appropriate PPE and spill response requirements.

5. Transporters MUST review SDSs (refer to paragraph 2 above) before transporting any HAZMAT.

6. Unless the regulations say differently, the activity that offers HAZMAT for transport or the transporter must comply with the placarding requirements. In CONUS refer to 49CFR 172, subpart F of the Hazardous Materials Regulation. Placards assist emergency response personnel in identification of HAZMAT in the case or a spill or release.
Figure 1. DD Form 836
Figure 2. Spill Report