

SPILL RESPONSE AND REPORTING

References:

- A. [ED 4003-1/2003, Spill Reporting](#)
- B. [JTFNO 4000-7, Hazmat Release Plan](#)
- C. [Environmental Protection Act, RSNWT \(Nu\)](#)
- D. [Spill Contingency Planning and Reporting Regulations, NWT Reg \(NU\) 068-93](#)
- E. [Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992](#)
- F. [Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations](#)

GENERAL

1. Spills of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) can pose both an immediate and long-term threat to the environment and to human health. These incidents can also jeopardize military exercises by diverting important time and resources away from DND/CAF activities, and can compromise public support for military activities. Prevention of spills is the best way to avoid these negative impacts, and shall be the primary environmental focus for all participants on this exercise. Prompt response to spills will ensure that human health and the environment are protected, and that legal requirements are met. All participants must be prepared to respond to spills whenever and wherever they occur. MSDS sheets will be available for HAZMAT likely to be used during Operation Nunalivut 2018 (Op NU 18).

DEFINITIONS

2. The following terms will be referred to throughout this procedure and apply to this Exercise:

- a. Minor Spill. A spill which meets ALL of the following characteristics:
 - (1) is easily cleaned up by the unit using available spill response equipment;
 - (2) involves less than 20 L of POL or less than 10 kg of halocarbons (e.g., R-22, halon);
 - (3) did *not* enter sewers/water bodies; and
 - (4) did *not* cause injuries or property damage.
- b. Major Spill. A spill with ANY of the following characteristics:
 - (1) cannot be easily cleaned up by the unit using available response equipment;
 - (2) involves more than 20 L of POL or more than 10 kg of halocarbons;
 - (3) enters sewer/water bodies; and
 - (4) causes injury or property damage.

SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

3. The exact procedure to be followed in the case of a HAZMAT spill depends on the nature and location of the spill. However, since the severity of the spill's impact usually increases with time, the underlying principle is to always ensure immediate (or if operational priority does not allow, as soon as practicable) response to spills. The Spill Response Flow Chart (Figure 1) summarizes the generic spill response steps to be followed and may be laminated and displayed where required.

4. The following procedures are to be adhered to, as appropriate:

a. Minor Spill Off DND Property

- (1) Action. The senior CAF member on the scene will immediately cease all activity and assign personnel to stop, contain and clean up the spill;
- (2) Reporting
 - (a) The senior staff member on the scene will report the incident to the Command Post (CP) within 12 hours of the incident, which will in turn verbally notify the Ex Env O of the spill;
 - (b) The Ex Env O will complete the NT-NU Spill Report Form (Appendix 2) within 24 hours of the incident, and forward a copy of the report to the JTFN Env Advisor; and
 - (c) The JTFN Env Coord will report the spill in DRMIS within 24 hours of receipt of the Environmental Incident Report from the JTFN Env Advisor. The DRMIS report must clearly indicate the spill as related to "Nunavut 18".
- (3) Containment. Containment of the spill is the ARCG/IRU's responsibility;
- (4) Clean Up. Clean up of the spill is the ARCG/IRU's responsibility. The site will be considered clean once all free-product and visible contaminated media (e.g., soil/snow staining, oil sheen) has been removed. When possible, it is recommended to photograph the site to confirm its final condition. The ARCG/IRU can request additional guidance on clean-up from the Ex Env O if needed; and
- (5) Disposal. Contaminated media will be packaged, stored and transported by the ARCG/IRU back to the CAFATC. This material is HAZMAT and must be returned to Southern Ontario for proper disposal.

b. Major Spills Off DND Property

- (1) Action.

- (a) The senior CAF member on the scene will immediately cease all activity and, where safe and feasible to do so, will assign personnel to contain and clean-up the spill;
- (b) If clean-up cannot be completed by the ARCG/IRU with the materials available on the scene, the senior CAF member on the scene must *immediately* report the incident to the CP, which will in turn *immediately* report the incident to the JTFN JOC and the Ex Env O;
- (c) If possible, EXCON will mobilize additional clean-up equipment and staff to the scene to assist with clean-up. If this cannot be done, contracted emergency spill response services may need to be retained by DND/CAF. These services will be coordinated by the Ex Env O and Ex IC. **Only personnel holding the appropriate Delegated Authority can authorize the use of an emergency spill response contractor.** Clean-up might not be possible until after the end of the exercise; and
- (d) Emergency spill response services might not be able to mobilize immediately to the scene. In this case, the ARCG/IRU members on the scene must clean-up as much of the contamination as possible. The priority should be on containing the contamination (e.g. establishing a berm) so that it does not migrate any further from the site. Site conditions must be documented and accurate location coordinates taken and passed on to EXCON before moving on from the site.

(2) Reporting.

- (a) Immediately or as soon as practicable, the senior staff member on the scene will contact the CP, which will in turn *immediately* notify the JTFN JOC and the Ex Env O of the incident. As much information as possible regarding the incident should be provided;
- (b) Per Ref B, the JTFN JOC will *immediately* notify the JTFN J Engr, who will report the incident to external agencies (e.g., Nunavut/NWT Spill Line, Canada, Regional Inuit Associations);
- (c) The Ex Env O will *immediately* notify the JTFN JOC who will then notify the JTFN Env O.
- (d) The Ex Env O will forward the completed [NT-NU Spill Report](#) form (Appendix 2) to the JTFN J Engr within 12 hours of the incident. The JTFN J Engr will forward the completed form to the territorial agencies as required; and

- (e) The JTFN Env Coord will report the incident in DRMIS within 12 hours of receipt of the report. The DRMIS report must clearly indicate the spill as related to “Nunaliut 18”.
- (3) Containment. Containment of the spill to the maximum extent possible will be the ARCG/IRU’s responsibility. Thereafter, containment will be handled by contracted services.
- (4) Clean Up. Clean up of the spill to the maximum extent possible will be the ARCG/IRU’s responsibility. Any areas that cannot be cleaned up must be identified to the Ex Env O for follow-up.
- (5) Disposal
 - (a) Contaminated media will be packaged, stored and transported by the ARCG/IRU back to the CAFATC. This material is HAZMAT and must be sent for disposal at an approved facility; and
 - (b) The disposal of any additional material collected by an emergency spill response contractor will be handled through the contracted services (Fig. 1).

Typical HAZMAT likely to be encountered during Op NU 18

5. The following are the HAZMAT to be used during Op NU 18 and the corresponding MSDS information:

- a. Gasoline (for vehicles and generators) [MSDS gasoline](#)
- b. Diesel (for vehicles and generators) [MSDS diesel](#)
- c. Methanol (for heating) [MSDS methanol](#)
- d. Naphtha (for camp stoves and lanterns) [MSDS naphtha](#)

FIGURE 1: SPILL RESPONSE FLOW CHART

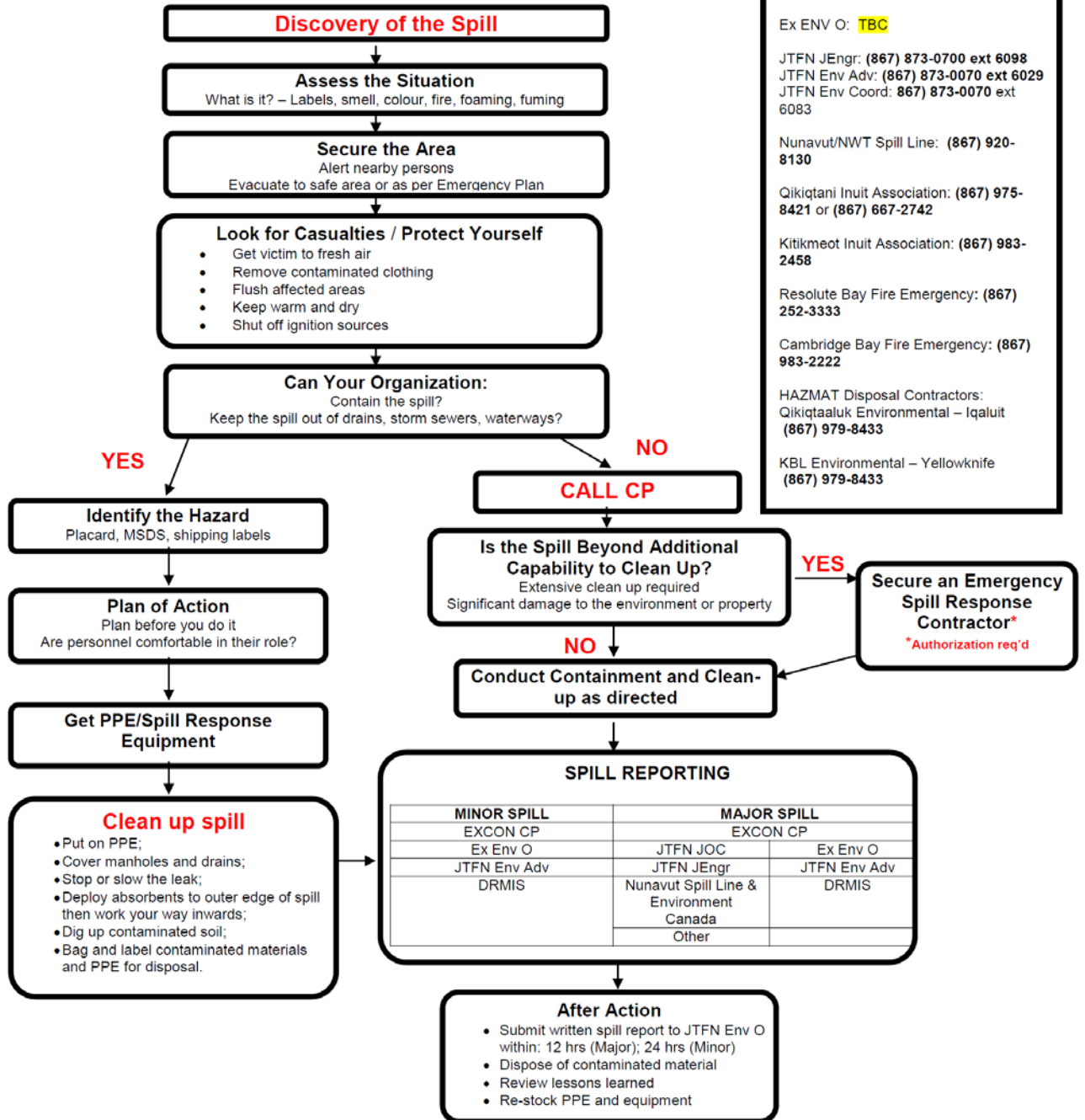


Table 1: EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Spill Response Kits	<p>Contains (minimum requirement):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• oil only absorbent pads (10)• 4m long booms (3)• 1 bag Absorbal (10 litre)• latex/rubber gloves (2 pair)• safety glasses (2 pair)• heavy duty clear plastic bags to collect contaminated materials (10)• small shovel/scoop (1)• pencil and notepad and spill report form (1 each)
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