

THE ENVIRONMENT AND PREDEPLOYMENT: UNIT PREDEPLOYMENT AND LOAD PLAN CONSIDERATIONS

A soldier's guide to being prepared to deal with environmental concerns before unit deployment.



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PURPOSE

This graphic training aid (GTA) will assist in planning for deployment. When planning for deployment, environmental-protection measures at the home station may not be available. The deployment location is not likely to be developed and may be very primitive. *So, be prepared!*

BE PREPARED

Being prepared means knowing what to expect and how to plan accordingly (refer to *FM 3-100.4, Appendix B*). Identify the actions required before deployment, know what resources are available, review the environmental-risk assessment, and know the constraints. Consider the areas below before deployment:

- Nonfunctioning government.
- Hostile and/or impoverished population.
- Poor highway and road systems.
- Foreign language that is difficult to translate.
- Severe weather.
- Rough terrain.
- Limited utilities.
- Unexploded ordnance.

Knowledge of environmental factors is one key to planning. This knowledge can assist to detect problem areas, reduce the risk of injury or death, reduce property damage, and help ensure compliance with host nation and federal environmental laws and regulations. More information on environmental-planning guidelines can be found in *FM 3-100.4, Appendix E*.

PLAN IN ADVANCE

Advanced planning for environmental risk helps reduce the impact to the environment, decreases the time spent cleaning up spills, and increases efficiency. To plan in advance—

- Perform an environmental-risk assessment (refer to *FM 3-100.4 (Appendix F)* and *GTA 05-08-002*).
- Participate in rehearsals to ensure that all safety and environmental considerations are taken into account.
- Ensure that hazardous materials (HMs) are properly labeled and stored, and that each has a material safety data sheet (MSDS) before transporting.
- Review the environmental-protection portion of the unit standing operating procedure (SOP).
- Understand the responsibility to reduce the generation of HM and hazardous waste (HW).
- Know the potential sources for transportation and disposal of the HW that will be generated.
- Seek the proper training for dealing with HM and HW.
- Know who the unit environmental-compliance officer (ECO) and the alternate are in order to direct questions or concerns to them.
- Review the unit predeployment SOP and checklist.

PLAN AND PREPARE A DEPLOYMENT-PACKING LIST

The result of planning will be a deployment-packing list. The list will include only the basic items needed for environmental protection in the areas previously identified. Stock numbers of many items that may be needed should be obtained as part of the predeployment and kept for future reference during deployments.

Adjust the number of each item based on the actual length and location of the mission. Bring sufficient amounts of supplies to combat environmental accidents at the base camp until the supply chain catches up.

PACK AND PREPARE SUPPLIES

Proper packing may prevent running out of supplies or packing too many supplies. Consider the—

- **Type of mission.** During training, caring for the environment is always a high priority. There are certain protective measures that should always be taken to protect the environment (for example, fueling areas and HW collection points). For additional information refer to *GTA 05-08-015* (to be published within the next 6 months). However, specific environmental preparation should be directly related to the mission. Implementation of these measures will change as the type of mission changes.
- **Length of time.** Most operations last 3 months and in many cases up to 1 year. Pack and prepare to operate with on-hand supplies for at least 2 months or until the supply system can catch up. Consider what environmental-protection items (refer to *Figure 1* for a sample) and HMs will be needed. Ease redeployment by taking the correct HMs in the proper amounts.
- **Base camp.** Plan for the type of location where the base camp will be located. Many operations make use of existing structures and facilities, making the job easier. The commander should be able to provide information from field or map reconnaissance efforts found in the environmental-baseline surveys (EBSs) as described in *FM 3-100.4, Appendix B, Tab C*. If this information is unavailable, plan for the worst.
- **Typical camp.** The typical camp should be considered when preparing the deployment-packing list. Environmental-protection measures that have been used and practiced in garrison may not be available in the field. However, the same environmental concepts and rules apply. It may be necessary to be creative when using the environmental-protection items that are packed in order to reduce the potential of spills at the base camp.

Protective measures may have to be provided for the following areas:

- Vehicle fueling points and maintenance areas.
- HW collection points.
- HM storage and supply areas.

Item	National Stock Number (NSN)	Number Packed
Personal protective equipment (PPE)		
Spill kits	4235-01-423-7221	
Rolls of plastic		
MSDS		
55-gallon drums	8110-00-823-8121	
Nonspark tools (shovel, pick)		
Drip pans		
Large funnels		
Rags		
Block-and-brace material		
Eye wash		
Used bladder material/canvas		
Wooden pallets		
Locks		
Absorbent pads	4235-01-423-1463	
Absorbent socks	4235-01-423-1465	
Other:		

Figure 1. Sample Deployment-Packing List

NOTE: An in-depth checklist can be found in *FM 3-100.4, Appendix C, Tab B.*

IMPLEMENT CONTROLS

Implementing environmental controls requires informing all subordinates of any modified control measures. To do this, a leader defines the controls, states how each control will be implemented, and assigns responsibility for implementing the controls, which are parts of the risk management worksheet (refer to *FM 3-100.4, Appendix F*).

CONSIDER THE EQUIPMENT

Equipment should be taken into consideration. When taking equipment into consideration—

- Ensure that PPE fits and that replacement items are available for the operation.
- Confirm that adequate spill response equipment and material is available.
- Ensure that equipment and containers that transport HM or HW are serviceable and in compliance with regulations.

CONSIDER REDEPLOYMENT

When conducting predeployment measures, consider redeployment issues. HMs that are used and generate a HW must be properly disposed of. Reducing the amount of HW generated will reduce the amount of disposal and cost. *Use only what is needed!* Consider the following items:

- HM and waste disposal. Develop a plan for handling waste that units will leave behind.
- Barrier material recovery.
- Equipment cleaning.
- Site closure inspection.
- Lifting and hauling equipment.
- Storage location security.

NOTE: For more information on redeployment, see GTA 05-08-017.