EMERGENCY PROCEDURES - ULU

PETROLEUM/CHEMICAL SPILLS (con't)

ACTION PLAN FOR SPILL OF DIESEL FUEL:

INITIAL SPILL:

RESPONSE:

- STOP the flow if possible
- CONTAIN flow of oil by dyking, barricading or blocking flow by any means available. Use earth moving equipment if nearby
- if flow has reached flowing natural stream, mobilize team to deploy river boom, skimmer and sorbent booms
- if possible, pump fuel into a tanker unit

HAZARDS:

- slightly toxic by ingestion, highly toxic if aspirated
- flammable

ACTION FOR FIRE:

- use carbon dioxide or dry chemical for small fires, foam or water spray (fog) for large fires note: water may spread the fire
- use fog streams to protect rescue teams and trapped people
- use water to cool surface of tanks
- divert the diesel fuel to an open area and let it burn off under control
- where diesel fuel is running downhill, try to contain as quickly as possible
- if the fire is put out before all diesel fuel is consumed, beware of reignition
- rubber tires are almost impossible to extinguish after involvement with fire. Have vehicles with burning tires removed from danger area

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES - ULU

PETROLEUM/CHEMICAL SPILLS (con't)

ACTION PLAN FOR SPILL OF DIESEL FUEL: (con't)

RECOVERY:

- unburned diesel fuel can be soaked up by sand, peat moss or by chemical sorbents
- if necessary, contaminated soil should be excavated
- diesel fuel entering the ground can be recovered by digging sumps or trenches
- diesel fuel on a water surface should be recovered by skimmers and sorbent booms

DISPOSAL:

- incineration under controlled conditions
- burial at an approved site

A COMPLETE LIST OF MSDS SHEETS AVAILABLE IS LOCATED IN APPENDIX B. MSDS SHEETS ARE IN THE RIGHT TO KNOW STATION.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES - ULU

PETROLEUM/CHEMICAL SPILLS (con't)

ACTION PLAN FOR GASOLINE & AVIATION FUEL SPILLS:

INITIAL SPILL:

RESPONSE:

- STOP the flow if possible
- ELIMINATE all possible sources of ignition (i.e.: extinguish cigarettes, shut off motors, etc.)
- EVACUATE danger area
- CAREFULLY CONSIDER the hazards and merits of trying to contain the spill. Contain only if safe to do so, and obvious benefit of containment is apparent (i.e.: contain if flowing towards a creek)otherwise leave to spread and evaporate.
- Do not attempt to contain gasoline or aviation fuel spill on water but rather allow it to spread and evaporate
- VENTILATE vapors if spilled in an enclosed area

HAZARDS:

- highly flammable
- forms explosive mixture with air
- easily ignited by flame or spark
- moderately toxic by ingestion, highly toxic if aspirated

ACTION FOR FIRE:

- use carbon dioxide or dry chemical for small fires, foam or water spray (fog) for large fires note: water may spread the fire
- use jet streams to wash away burning gasoline
- use fog streams to protect rescue teams and trapped people
- use water to cool surface of tanks
- divert gasoline to an open area and let it burn off under control
- where gasoline and aviation fuel is running downhill, try to contain as quickly as possible
- if the fire is put out before all gasoline or aviation fuel is consumed, beware of reignition
- rubber tires are almost impossible to extinguish after involvement with fire. Have vehicles with burning tires removed from danger area

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES - ULU

PETROLEUM/CHEMICAL SPILLS (con't)

ACTION PLAN FOR GASOLINE & AVIATION FUEL SPILLS: (con't)

RECOVERY:

- unburned gasoline & aviation fuel can be soaked up by sand, peat moss or by chemical sorbents
- if necessary, contaminated soil should be excavated
- gasoline and aviation fuels entering the ground can be recovered by digging sumps or trenches
- gasoline and aviation fuels on a water surface should be recovered by skimmers and sorbent booms

DISPOSAL:

- incineration under controlled conditions
- evaporation

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PETROLEUM/CHEMICAL SPILLS (con't)

ACTION PLAN FOR LUBRICATING & HYDRAULIC OIL SPILLS:

INITIAL SPILL:

RESPONSE:

- STOP the flow if possible
- ELIMINATE open flame and ignition sources
- CONTAIN flow of oil by dyking, barricading or blocking the flow by any means available
- if flow has reached natural stream, mobilize teams to deploy river boom, skimmer and sorbent booms

HAZARDS:

- slightly toxic by ingestion
- combustible

ACTION FOR FIRE:

- use carbon dioxide or dry chemical for small fires, foam or water spray (fog) for large fires note: water may spread the fire
- use fog streams to protect rescue teams and trapped people
- use water to cool surface of tanks
- divert the oil to an open area and let it burn off under control
- where oil is running downhill, try to contain as quickly as possible
- if the fire is put out before all oil is consumed, beware of reignition
- rubber tires are almost impossible to extinguish after involvement with fire. Have vehicles with burning tires removed from danger area

PETROLEUM/CHEMICAL SPILLS (con't)

ACTION PLAN FOR LUBRICATING & HYDRAULIC OIL SPILLS: (con't)

RECOVERY:

- unburned oil can be soaked up by sand, peat moss or by chemical sorbents
- if necessary, contaminated soil should be excavated
- oils entering the ground can be recovered by digging sumps or trenches
- oils on a water surface should be recovered by skimmers and sorbent booms

DISPOSAL:

- incineration under controlled conditions
- burial at an approved site

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PETROLEUM/CHEMICAL SPILLS (con't)

ACTION PLAN FOR ETHYLENE GLYCOL ANTIFREEZE SPILLS:

INITIAL SPILL:

RESPONSE:

- STOP the flow if possible
- ELIMINATE open flame and ignition sources
- CONTAIN flow of oil by dyking, barricading or blocking the flow by any means available
- PREVENT antifreeze from entering any flowing stream

HAZARDS:

- moderately toxic by ingestion and inhalation
- flammable

ACTION FOR FIRE:

- use carbon dioxide or dry chemical for small fires, foam or water spray (fog) for larger fires

RECOVERY:

- ethylene glycol antifreeze can be soaked up by peat moss or commercial sorbents
- access to spilled or recovered ethylene glycol by mammals should be prevented

DISPOSAL:

- incineration under controlled conditions
- burial at an approved site

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EMERGENCY PROCEDURES - ULU

PETROLEUM/CHEMICAL SPILLS (con't)

ACTION PLAN FOR ANFO & ALL CLASS I EXPLOSIVE SPILLS:

INITIAL SPILL:

RESPONSE:

- STOP the flow if possible
- ELIMINATE open flame and ignition sources
- PREVENT anfo from contacting water
- if anfo does contact water, CONTAIN solution to as small an area as possible - consider dyking
- ISOLATE are of spill preferably by roping off affected area

HAZARDS:

- may explode under confinement or high temperatures
- flammable
- low toxicity

ACTION FOR FIRE:

- for fires involving large quantities of anfo - evacuate and to not attempt to fight fire
- for fires involving small quantities of anfo - use large amounts of water to extinguish
- anfo may detonate in fire under severe impact or confinement

RECOVERY:

- spills of anfo on dry surfaces can simply be shoveled into containers

PETROLEUM/CHEMICAL SPILLS (con't)

ACTION PLAN FOR ANFO & ALL CLASS I EXPLOSIVE SPILLS: (con't)

RECOVERY: (con't)

- spills of anfo on wet surfaces or exposed to rain should be shoveled into waterproof containers as soon as possible to minimize the quantity of ammonium nitrate being dissolved
- anfo or a resulting ammonium nitrate solution must not be allowed access to any flowing stream
- sorbents such as peat moss or chemical sorbents should be used to recover any oil emanating from the anfo spill
- soil heavily contaminated with ammonium nitrate should be excavated if the affected ground water threatens to travel to an adjacent flowing stream

DISPOSAL:

- anfo recovered from a spill may be used in the mine
- ammonium nitrate solutions and soil containing ammonium nitrate should be disposed of in the tailings ponds
- sorbents used to recover the oil may be incinerated under controlled conditions or buried at an approved site
- anfo can be disposed of by detonation or incineration under knowledgeable supervision

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