

Change 1

Headquarters

Department of the Army  
Washington, DC, 26 OCTOBER 2001

**The Soldier  
and the Environment**

1. Change TC 3-34.489, 8 May 2001, as follows:

Remove Old Pages  
2-11 and 2-12

Insert New Pages  
2-11 and 2-12

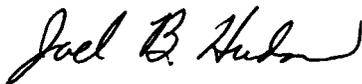
2. A bar (|) marks new or changed material.
3. File this transmittal sheet in front of the publication.

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By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

ERIC K. SHINSEKI  
General, United States Army  
Chief of Staff

Official:



JOEL B. HUDSON  
Administrative Assistant to the  
Secretary of the Army  
0132301

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eliminate or control the risk. Check the driving and convoy requirements for the installation. In some states, installations may receive fines for raising too much dust when vehicles convoy to and from training sites. Maintain a properly stocked spill kit, and ensure that it is readily available.

## PREVENTION

2-37. **Reduce** the likelihood of creating a spill by securing cargo properly. Traveling with open or loose containers or driving carelessly creates a potential for spills.

2-38. **Reuse** wire, barrier materials, and sandbags.

2-39. **Recycle** materials that are collected at collection points (CPs), latrines, maintenance facilities, aid stations, and mess facilities.

## FIELD RECOVERY

2-40. Taking care of equipment develops an important habit that helps the Army prepare for combat, and it conserves natural resources. When returning from training, account for all of the equipment and then clean it. Bring all of the trash and waste back for proper disposal. Wash the equipment at approved wash sites that have oil-water separators. Prevent pollution and protect yourself by making sound environmental decisions each day. Use the environmental checklist in *Appendix A*, and follow the guidelines below:

## COMPLIANCE

2-41. Upon departing the training area, return all waste to the containment area. Do not bury any waste materials. Collect all unused munitions and turn them in. Police all brass, wire (communication, concertina, and barbed), and litter before departure.

2-42. Use only approved washracks. When washing equipment in a parking lot or a maintenance area, the runoff enters storm drains and runs into streams and rivers, causing pollution. The same is true when washing a vehicle in a lake, a stream, or a pond.

## PREVENTION

2-43. **Reduce** pollution at the washrack by using only approved solvents or detergents when washing vehicles. Using unapproved soaps, detergents, and solvents can clog the oil-water separator, causing it to back up and overflow.

2-44. **Reuse** barbed wire, barrier material, and communication wire. After finishing with these materials, turn them in to unit supply. This will ensure that they are available for future use, and it will make the area safer for wildlife. Also, reuse cleaning materials such as brushes and rags.

2-45. **Recycle** worn-out or damaged equipment rather than throwing it out.

## WEAPONS TRAINING AND DEMOLITION

2-46. Weapons training and demolition can lead to noise complaints from citizens living near firing ranges. When these complaints result in letters to local newspapers, letters to Congress, or litigation, they can lead to curtailment of the soldier's ability to train as he fights. Although the primary responsibility for preventing noise complaints belongs to the operations officer (Operations and Training Officer [US Army] [S3] or Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 [Operations and Plans] [G3]) and the installation master-planning office, there are ways that individual soldiers can help the effort. Use the environmental checklist in *Appendix A*, and follow the guidelines below: