

**III ARMORED CORPS AND FORT CAVAZOS
REGULATION 200-1**

Environmental Quality
ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

**Department of the Army Headquarters
III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos
Fort Cavazos, TX 76544
15 October 2024**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

III Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 200-1 Environmental and Natural Resources

Specifically, this issue dated 15 October 2024

- Added updated information from the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (para 1-1e)
- Deleted Ch. 1-1e (1)-(12) General actions required by NEPA
- Updated Ch. 1-6f and g Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) appointment and monthly spills training
- Added requirements for Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC), Ch. 1-8(a)-(j)
- Changed Ch. 2 to Water Resource Management Program
- Updated Ch. 3-3 a Storage tank systems
- Updated Ch. 3-3 (b) Fuels, oils, and hazardous substances
- Changed Permit coverage to Spills Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP)
- Changed to 3-3d – Facility Response Plan
- Ch. 4-1c - Responsibilities
- Changed Chapter 8 from Cultural Resource Management to Dig Permits
- Ch. 8- Updated Dig Permit & Water Use form (FC Form 200-10)
- Ch. 8-4 c (2)- Changed to website for excavation guidelines
- Changed Chapter 9 from Excavation and Water Use Permits (FC Form 200-10) to Natural Resources Management
- Changed Ch. 9-3e to Threatened and Endangered Species
- Added Zebra Mussel disinfection procedures (para 8-4 d (8) (a-e))
- Figure 9-1-Deleted maps of Endangered Species area
- Changed Ch. 10 from Hazardous Waste to Pollution Prevention
- Changed Ch. 10-3d to Mobile Kitchen Trailer (MKT)/ Containerized Kitchen (CK)/ Assault Kitchen (AK) facility
- Changed Ch. 10-3f to Parts Washers
- Changed Ch. 11 from Hazardous Waste to NEPA
- Changed Ch. 12 from Other Environmental Programs & Requirements to Sustainability and Net Zero Programs

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, III ARMORED CORPS AND FORT CAVAZOS
FORT CAVAZOS, TEXAS 76544
15 October 2024

*III ARMORED CORPS AND FC REG 200-1

Environmental and Natural Resources

1. HISTORY. This regulation supersedes III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 200-1, dated 15 April 2014.
2. SUMMARY. This regulation prescribes policies, assigns responsibilities, and establishes procedures for protection of the environment, preservation of natural and cultural resources, and hazardous material (HAZMAT) and hazardous waste management.
3. APPLICABILITY. This regulation applies to units and activities assigned, attached, conducting training, or residing on Fort Cavazos as partners in excellence; contractor activities and leases located within the limits of the Fort Cavazos military installation; persons residing, visiting, or working within the limits of the Fort Cavazos military installation; and persons residing in Family housing. During mobilization, this regulation remains in effect. Penalties or violations of this regulation apply to military and civilian personnel and consist of the full range of statutory and regulatory sanctions, including criminal prosecution under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) for personnel subject to its provisions or according to applicable sections of the United States Code (USC). In addition to Fort Cavazos restrictions stated in this regulation, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality enforces Texas environmental laws.
4. SUPPLEMENTATION. Local supplementation of this regulation is prohibited without approval by the Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division.
5. SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS. The proponent of this regulation is the DPW. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements to the Commander, United States Army Garrison, Fort Cavazos, Texas 76544-5016.

FOR THE COMMANDER


LAKICIA R. STOKES
Colonel, LG
Commanding

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY III ARMORED CORPS AND FC REG 200-1
HEADQUARTERS, III ARMORED CORPS AND FORT CAVAZOS
FORT CAVAZOS, TEXAS 76544
15 October 2024

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation implements local, state, and federal environmental regulations at Fort Cavazos. Whenever required, the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) Environmental Division will provide appropriate guidance pertinent to significant changes in environmental policy and procedures, using the most appropriate media.

a. Mission. The fundamental mission of Fort Cavazos is to conduct readiness training and provide combat-ready forces to deploy, fight, and win worldwide. A relationship exists between the mission and the environment. The primary use of land, encompassing this installation, is for training military forces. Environmental compliance is necessary to preserve the land with its natural and cultural resources according to state and federal requirements. Keep in mind that this land belongs to the people of the United States of America. The government must exercise stewardship in every action taken within Fort Cavazos.

b. Policies. This regulation prescribes policies, assigns responsibilities, and details training requirements for protection of the environment, preservation, and conservation of natural and cultural resources, and management, minimization, and disposition of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) and hazardous waste. Environmental laws and regulations, including this publication, are dynamic policies, and our environmental policies and procedures are constantly evolving because of new technologies and new regulatory requirements.

c. Provisions. This regulation does not supersede the provisions of Army Regulation (AR) 40-13 (Radiological Advisory Medical Teams), AR 50-6 (Nuclear and Chemical Weapons Materiel Chemical Surety), AR 50-5 (Nuclear Surety), AR 360-1 (The Army Public Affairs Program), AR 385-10 (Army Safety Program), or guidelines in the III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Nuclear Chemical Accident Incident Control Plan. This regulation makes no provisions for radioactive incidents described in Technical Manual (TM) 3-261 (Handling and Disposal of Unwanted Radioactive Material).

d. Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Personnel subject to the UCMJ who fail to comply with paragraphs 2-1(b), 3-1(b), 4-1(b), 5-1(b), 6-1(b), 7-1(b), 8-1(b) and 9-

1(b) are subject to punishment under the UCMJ, as well as to adverse administrative action and other adverse action authorized by applicable sections of the United States Code (USC) or federal regulations. Paragraphs 2-1(b), 3-1(b), 4-1(b), 5-1(b), 6-1(b), 7-1(b), 8- 8-1(b) and 9-1(b) are always fully effective, and a violation of any paragraph is separately punishable as a violation of a lawful general regulation under Article 92, UCMJ (UCMJ, Art 92). These paragraphs and other provisions of this regulation may also be the basis for a commissioned, warrant, or non-commissioned officer to issue a lawful order to a Soldier. Penalties for violations of the cited provisions of this regulation, and orders issued based on these and other provisions of this regulation include the full range of statutory and regulatory sanctions. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potentially federal or state prosecution. All persons on Fort Cavazos are subject to prosecution or civil fines, imposed by civilian authorities, for violations of applicable state and federal environmental and historic preservation statute. *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)*. This regulation is used in conjunction with 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 651 (32 CFR 651), which provides Army policy on National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 42 USC 4321–4347) requirements, and supplemental program guidance, which the proponent of this regulation may issue as needed to assure that programs remain current.

1-2. References

Appendix A lists required and related publications and referenced forms.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

The glossary explains abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation.

1-4. Responsibilities

Paragraphs 1-5 through 1-10 outline responsibilities.

1-5. Senior Commander

a. Establishes an organizational structure to plan, execute, and manage the installation environmental program.

b. Environmental programs. Plans and executes an environmental program, based on AR 200-1 (Environment Protection and Enhancement) and this regulation to achieve the Army's environmental objectives.

c. Cooperates with state and local authorities in the planning and execution of projects and activities required of Fort Cavazos for compliance with applicable federal, state, and regional environmental protection standards. Integrates environmental management principles, sustainability, and environmental protection activities and programs into planning and execution of the command basic mission.

d. Reports, as required, to higher commanders on the progress and effectiveness of sustainable environmental projects and activities aimed to detect, quantify, and mitigate pollution sources according to public laws.

e. The Senior Commander is the approving authority for environmental assessments of actions implemented on the installation.

f. The Fort Cavazos Senior Commander, or a designated representative, chairs the EQCC board. The Garrison Commander is the secretary of the board. III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos units and activities attend the quarterly EQCC meetings.

1-6. All Commanders, Directors, Managers, and Contracting Officer Representatives (CORs)

a. Plan and execute a unit or activity's environmental program, based on AR 200-1, to achieve the Army's environmental objectives.

b. Integrate environmental management principles, sustainability, environmental protection activities, and programs into the planning and execution of the command basic mission.

c. Report, as required, to higher commanders on the progress and effectiveness of sustainable environmental projects and activities aimed to detect, quantify, and mitigate pollution sources according to public laws.

d. Coordinate with the DPW Environmental Division to ensure compliance with this regulation. See Appendix C, Table C-1 lists telephone numbers.

e. Administer an effective environmental program in his or her organization.

f. III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos units and activities will provide a designated representative to participate as EQCC members. Deployed units must send a designated representative.

g. The 1st Cavalry Division, 1st Army Division West, 13th Sustainment Command, and other designated Major Subordinate Commands (MSCs), will provide a brigade commander or a designated representative, to attend the EQCC.

h. The U.S. Army Garrison will provide one representative from each activity to attend the EQCC.

i. Appoint, under orders, an Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO), a Staff Sergeant equivalent or higher, and as many assistants necessary to administer an effective environmental program in their organization. Certified ECOs are required at every level of command/directorate/agency. The ECO must complete the ECO course within 60 days of receiving appointment orders as the unit or agency ECO, and an annual refresher course no more than 30 days after expiration of ECO/ECO Refresher (ECOR) certificate. The ECO reports directly to the commander, director, manager, or COR, and must be a Staff Sergeant equivalent or higher. Direct request(s) for a waiver of this requirement is sent to the Chief, DPW-Environmental Division.

j. Conduct monthly spill prevention briefings and quarterly environmental awareness training to all assigned personnel within the unit or activity. Document training by recording training topic(s) and keeping an attendee roster that includes:

(1) Date.

(2) Printed name.

(3) Rank.

(4) Signature of all in attendance.

k. Maintain reference publications on environmental technical information.

l. Publicize policies and procedures to assure an efficient environmental management program.

1-7. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA)

a. Provides technical coordination and advice to all installation environmental law specialists and other installation lawyers involved in environmental matters.

b. Monitors and provides advice regarding environmental legislation and regulatory developments that affect the installation.

- c. Reviews all draft environmental orders, consent agreements, and settlements with federal, state, or local regulatory officials before signature.
- d. Provides assistance in drafting or negotiating interagency agreements or orders on consent with federal, state, and local regulators.
- e. Provides the installation with environmental law specialists.

1-8. Directorate of Public Works (DPW)

- a. Designated representative of the Senior Commander in matters relating to the environment.
- b. Reviews technical and administrative matters pertaining to this regulation. The Chief, DPW Environmental Division, has responsibility for ensuring:
 - (1) Environmental compliance on Fort Cavazos.
 - (2) Management review which consists of:
 - (a) According to AR 200-1, installations shall establish an Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC).
 - (b) The EQCC consists of members representing III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos units and activities.
 - (c) The EQCC provides high-level guidance to the installation's environmental programs and advises the command on environmental priorities, policies, strategies, and programs.
 - (d) Fort Cavazos conducts quarterly EQCC meetings to address environmental issues and improve the installation's overall environmental performance.
 - (e) The U.S. Army Garrison will provide the director from each directorate, or a designated representative, to attend the EQCC.
 - (f) The U.S. Army Garrison will provide one representative from each activity to attend the EQCC.

- (g) DPW will be responsible for coordination of EQCC meetings.
- c. Provides environmental training and technical assistance visits to assist in maintaining a competent level of environmental compliance knowledge.
- d. Plans and executes a unit or activity's environmental program, based on AR 200-1 and this regulation, to achieve the Army's environmental objectives.

1-9. G1, Health and Safety

- a. Responsible for hazardous communication (HAZCOM), radiation exposure risk assessments, and personal protective equipment (PPE).
- b. Conducts training of respiratory classes.
- c. Fit tests individuals approved to wear respirators (this is an industrial hygiene function).
- d. Conducts hazard and risk assessments.

1-10. Directorate of Emergency Services (DES)

- a. Designated representative of the Senior Commander in matters relating to law enforcement.
- b. Provides law enforcement, fire, and HAZMAT response as appropriate to reported violations of this regulation, according to applicable state and federal environmental statutes, Department of Defense (DoD) directives, ARs, and local regulations.

Chapter 2

Water Resource Management Program

2-1. Scope

a. Introduction. This chapter defines the program requirements Fort Cavazos has established to manage and safeguard water resources in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations.

b. Punitive provisions.

(1) Persons on the Fort Cavazos military installation will not:

(a) Violate applicable federal or state permits or statutes by knowingly discharging or causing the discharge of any pollutant into Fort Cavazos' surface waters, groundwater, drainage ditches, streambeds, or on the ground.

(b) Use unapproved chemicals, detergents, solvents, or cleaning agents at vehicle wash racks.

(c) Act in violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974, or other state or federal water quality laws.

(2) Military personnel may be prosecuted under the UCMJ for violations of this paragraph. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potentially federal and state prosecution.

(3) Everyone, including individuals subject to the UCMJ, is subject to applicable federal and state water quality laws. Criminal violations of the CWA are punishable by fines up to \$1,000,000 and imprisonment for up to 15 years.

2-2. Policy

Fort Cavazos has developed management plans and policies, in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations to ensure the installation will: provide drinking water that meets or exceeds applicable laws and regulations; comply with state industrial, municipal, and construction stormwater and industrial wastewater permit requirements to control or eliminate sources of pollutants and contaminants; and conserve and protect all water resources.

2-3. Major program requirements

a. Drinking Water and Sanitary Sewer System. American Water has the responsibility of providing a continuous supply of safe drinking water and management of the sanitary sewer system; however, it is the responsibility of all military and civilian personnel to comply with established plans and policies to safeguard our drinking water system and supply source, and to help maintain our sanitary sewer system.

(1) DPW Operations and Maintenance Division, Services Branch, oversees the installation's cross-connection control program, which is used to help ensure the security and safety of our drinking water storage and distribution system. A cross-connection is any physical link of pipes or hoses between the potable water supply and a line, device, or location that contains a potential contaminant. Garden hoses are the most common source of such problems, since they can be easily connected to the

potable water supply and used for a variety of potentially dangerous applications.

(a) All personnel on the installation will use care to keep unattended hoses out of non-potable water sources such as radiators, puddles, tanks, pools, etc. Attachment of chemical sprayers to garden hoses must be done with extreme caution, must be disconnected when not in use, and must not be left unattended. Backflow prevention, assembly, installation, testing, and maintenance services are available from the DPW Operations and Maintenance Division.

(b) No backflow prevention assembly or device will be removed, relocated, disassembled, or substituted with another device without the approval of DPW Operations and Maintenance Division, Services Branch.

(2) To assist American Water in maintaining our sanitary sewer system and municipal wastewater:

(a) Do not flush or wash restricted items in toilets and sinks.

(b) Use proper disposal procedures for Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) and food waste.

(c) Call DPW Work Management Branch to request services on domestic sewer lines.

(3) All Soldiers, Civilians, and contractors must implement water conservation measures as outlined in Fort Cavazos' Water Conservation Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

b. Industrial Stormwater. The Industrial Stormwater discharge permit requirements apply to those facilities identified in the Fort Cavazos Industrial Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Industrial activities identified on Fort Cavazos include landfills, scrap recycling facilities, and aircraft maintenance. The general permit for industrial facilities authorizes these facilities to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity into state waters. DPW Environmental Division will notify all organizations or facilities included in the SWPPP and provide Industrial Storm Water Pollution Prevention Training annually, as required by the general permit.

c. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). The MS4 discharge permit

requirements apply to all organizations and facilities on the Fort Cavazos installation. Polluted stormwater runoff is often transported to a MS4 and ultimately discharged into local rivers and streams without treatment. Fort Cavazos' MS4 permit requires the installation to improve water quality by reducing the quantity of pollutants that enter the stormwater:

(1) Use The Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility (TVWF) for military vehicle washing and non-maintenance cleaning.

(a) Do not wash vehicle if leaking fuel, oil, or other hazardous materials.

(b) No detergents allowed at TVWFs.

(c) Use the motor pool wash rack for component and service washing only.

(2) Non-Tactical Vehicles include Commercial, Government Owned Vehicles (GOVs), and Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs).

(a) Commercial Vehicles – The only designated commercial vehicle wash facility on Fort Cavazos is located next to the Clear Creek Express on Clear Creek Road.

(b) Government Owned Vehicle (GOV) – GOVs can be washed at any commercial vehicle wash facility (on or off the installation).

(c) Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) – Individual residential vehicle washing is authorized on Fort Cavazos, in accordance with Water Conservation Plan; however, use of a commercial vehicle wash facility is strongly encouraged.

(3) Do not operate or position vehicles and motorized equipment on dams, dikes, in drainage ditches, on stormwater drains, or on grassy or seeded areas.

(a) Reduce leaks from vehicles by following proper preventive maintenance checks and services.

(b) In the cantonment area, drip pans/pads are placed under any military vehicle when parked. NOTE: Drip pads are the preferred option for protection from vehicle leaks. The stormwater is allowed to pass through the material minimizing the potential for drip pan overflows or spills during transport and disposal of wastewater.

(c) On training ranges, drip pans/pads are used when it does not interfere with training.

(4) Street sweeping is required on Fort Cavazos to ensure that sediment does not accumulate in the MS4 system.

(a) Call DPW Work Management Branch at 254-287-2113 or <https://home.army.mil/cavazos/units-tenants/Garrison/DPW/WMB> to request services for sediment removal from roadways or parking areas.

(b) Removal of sediment from motor pool areas is the responsibility of the owning unit or activity. Removed sediment can be disposed of at the DPW Biotreatment Facility (BF).

(5) During landscaping or lawn maintenance operations, keep storm drainage areas clear of grass clippings and other debris. Collected yard clippings can be turned in at the compost facility located across from the Fort Cavazos Landfill. Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly according to manufacturer's label, and do not allow products to enter drainage ditches and roads.

(6) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: An illicit discharge is defined as any discharge to the MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater. Common sources of illicit discharges include domestic water and sanitary sewer line releases; industrial wastewater/graywater; chemical spills or direct dumping of pollutants; and vehicle fluid leaks.

(a) Call the DPW Work Management Branch to report a water or sewer line break or leak.

(b) Chemical spills or direct dumping of pollutants: All Soldiers, civilians, and contractors are prohibited from willingly discharging pollutants into the MS4 system, including, but not limited to:

(i) Oil, grease, and other vehicle fluids from roadways, driveways, and parking lots.

(ii) Pesticides, fertilizers, landscape debris (grass clippings, tree branches, and leaves).

(iii) Sediment from construction sites or sediment from military vehicles at motor pools.

(iv) Trash and debris, such as cigarette butts, paper wrappers, and plastic bottles.

(v) Contaminated wash water containing detergents from activities such as industrial or commercial washing of floors, vehicles, and buildings.

(vi) Chlorinated water or backwash water from swimming pools.

(vii) Hyperchlorinated water from line flushing and/or testing.

(c) Instructions for management of industrial wastewater/graywater resulting from: Field laundry, kitchens, and showers; water buffaloes; non-motorized equipment cleaning operations; vehicle drip pan/pad management; janitorial operations; and Army water purification systems are described in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Management of Industrial Wastewater/graywater

Operation	Procedure
Field Laundry, Kitchen, and Shower	<p>In Training Area Only: Dispose of wastewater into a soakage pit (requires a dig permit).</p> <p>Motor Pool Operations Only: Contact American Water for the location of a sanitary sewer manhole to discharge wastewater during operations.</p> <p>If a soakage pit or sanitary sewer is not an option:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Contact your ECAT representative prior to start of the training exercise to coordinate drum pick-up at the CU Yard for containerizing wastewater.2. Collect wastewater in drums and transport to a dining facility for disposal.3. Call DPW Environmental Pollution Prevention (P2) Services to schedule an appointment for the Mobile Kitchen Trailer (MKT)/ Containerized Kitchen (CK) / Assault Kitchen (AK) Wash Facility.4. Do not discharge wastewater/graywater into the motor pool washrack.
Water Buffaloes	<p>Potable Chlorinated Water:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Potable chlorinated water can be released onto the ground at a safe distance from all surface waterbodies.2. When releasing water, avoid excessive pooling, erosion, and damage to plant life. <p>Hyper Chlorinated Water from Sanitizing Procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center's Department of Preventive Medicine is the proponent for water buffalo sanitizing procedures and trailer inspections.

	<p>2. Dispose of super chlorinated (>4 PPM) water at any TVWF.</p> <p>3. Do not discharge wastewater/graywater into the motor pool washrack</p>
Non-motorized Field Equipment Cleaning	<p>Motor Pool Wash Rack: Equipment, such as tents and camouflage netting, can be washed at the motor pool wash rack using approved washrack detergents.</p> <p>In Motor Pool Area without a Wash Rack: If a washrack is not available for use, equipment can be washed in the motor pool area using brooms and potable water only. No detergents are authorized for use.</p>

(7) MS4 protection during motor pool operations:

(a) Inspect visible portions of the storm sewers, drains, and ditches periodically for evidence of improper operation (e.g., pooling of water, dumping of pollutants, etc.), and the presence of obstructions, trash, soil erosion, or soil buildup. Repair minor soil ruts and remove obstructions or trash (including grass clippings) within the unit's or activity's capabilities. Report damage and major soil erosion or obstructions by calling DPW Work Management.

(b) Motor pool wash racks are designed for vehicle component washing and detailing. Vehicle washing after training will be conducted at a TVWF.

(i) Use only authorized detergents at motor pool wash racks. Contact DPW, Environmental Division Water Program, for a current list of approved detergents.

(ii) Do not dump oil or any other material, including cleaners, detergents, fuels, antifreeze, trash, or soil into the wash rack trench.

(iii) Remove contaminated sediment from wash rack trench and turn it in to the BF.

(iv) Do not pile sediment against fences, as this practice allows potential contaminants to escape from the site and causes damage to fence and landscaping.

(v) Remove trash and debris from wash rack trench.

(vi) The oil-water separator (OWS) located with the motor pool wash rack is

designed to collect any vehicle fluids that are released during vehicle component washing and detailing.

(vii) Inspect the OWS daily, removing trash and debris, and observing for 1-inch thickness of oil and/or 25 percent debris on the bottom of the OWS. If these conditions exist, contact DPW P2 Services to schedule a service appointment.

(viii) Do not dump oil or any other material, including cleaners, detergents, fuels, antifreeze, trash, or soil, directly into an OWS.

(ix) Do not wash spills into the OWS. Contain and clean up spills immediately.

(x) Do not steam clean or pressure wash baffles, walls, or weirs in the OWS.

(xi) Do not allow trash or other debris to enter the OWS.

(xii) Turn off all water sources when not in use for cleaning.

(xiii) Call the DPW Work Management Branch to request repairs for the OWS or to report water leaks.

(xiv) Do not operate power washers without an OWS to process wastewater.

(xv) Equipment or any other items contaminated or potentially contaminated with petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) products must be cleaned at a wash rack with an OWS.

d. Construction General Permit (CGP).

(1) Construction site operators are required to get authorization to discharge stormwater from their site under CGP No. TXR150000 if the project involves land disturbances (clearing, grading, excavating, stockpiling, or similar soil disturbing activities) of one acre or more, or those located within a common plan of development of one acre or more in size.

(2) If CGP coverage is required, the operator will:

(a) Complete a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and submit it to the DPW Environmental Division for review and approval at least two weeks prior to the planned start of soil disturbing activities. The FC Form 200-10 (Dig Permit) will be

Held until the DPW Environmental Division approves the SWPPP.

(b) Submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) or Construction Site Notice (CSN) to the DPW Environmental Division.

(c) Provide corrective action plans in response to deficiencies identified during routine construction site inspections performed by DPW Environmental Division personnel.

(d) Implement, update, and maintain adherence to all regulations regarding SWPPP throughout the duration of the project.

(e) Provide a Notice of Termination (NOT) to the DPW Environmental Division.

Chapter 3

Storage Tank Systems, and Oil and Hazardous Substances Spills

3-1. Scope

a. Introduction. This section describes the storage tank management and spill response programs at Fort Cavazos that have been established to properly store petroleum products and oils and prevent or minimize the amount of contaminants released to the environment. It includes policy and guidelines for prevention, control, and cleanup measures for spills or releases of hazardous substances. These provisions include assignment of responsibilities and establishment of spill contingency guidelines and requirements for restoration and waste disposal. This chapter supports the State of Texas Oil and Hazardous Substances Spill Contingency Plan, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region VI Contingency Plan, and AR 200-1. The DPW Environmental Division reviews and evaluates the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP), Facility Response Plan (FRP) and other supporting plans. Whenever changes or alterations in the design or construction of oil-storing facilities occur, the DPW Environmental Division shall be notified immediately.

b. Punitive provisions.

(1) Persons on the Fort Cavazos military installation will not intentionally discharge or spill fuels, used oils, hazardous substances, or other pollutants into the environment, as defined in 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 327.2 (Spill Prevention and Control).

(2) This paragraph is punitive in nature (see chapter 1, paragraph 1-1. d.). Military

personnel may be prosecuted under UCMJ for violations of this paragraph. Persons not subject to the UCMJ may be prosecuted under the authority of the Texas Water Quality Act.

(3) Everyone, including individuals subject to the UCMJ, is subject to criminal penalties and civil fines imposed under applicable federal and state pollution control laws. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potentially federal and state prosecution.

c. Responsibilities.

(1) The DPW Environmental Division has overall responsibility to ensure Fort Cavazos meets all applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

(a) Serves as a liaison between Fort Cavazos and state or federal agencies.

(b) Performs all necessary internal and external notification and documentation as described in the Fort Cavazos FRP and according to 30 TAC 327.

(c) Identifies potential spill sources within Fort Cavazos and provides guidance, training, and assistance to prevent pollution incidents.

(d) Assists in establishing best management practices (BMPs).

(e) Serves as the Fort Cavazos Installation Spill Response Coordinator during spill cleanup and/or recovery operations.

(f) Commanders, directors, managers, Contracting Officer's Representatives (CORs):

(1) Identify activities and inspect areas where spills are a potential factor and ensure knowledge of appropriate notification procedures to alert the Fort Cavazos Fire and Emergency Services (FCFES) and/or Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization & Security (DPTMS) Range Operations.

(2) Provide spill prevention and cleanup training for applicable Hazardous Material handling personnel monthly, to include use of absorbent materials. Document training with attendance roster.

(3) Request assistance from the DPW Environmental Division in matters pertaining to spills and other environmental issues.

(4) All units and activities are responsible for procuring sufficient spill containment, cleaning supplies, and equipment. Lack of resources does not justify violation of environmental protection laws.

(5) Ensure each Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) and Mobile Fuel System is equipped at all times with adequate spill response materials to contain and cleanup the most likely spills, which would be 5-10 gallons during fuel transfers. Figure 3-2 contains a list of recommended spill response materials for mobile fuel tankers (MFTs). Mobile fuelers used as stationary storage tanks are required to be on drive-on secondary containment. This is where the fueler sits onsite without moving and vehicles and other equipment are brought to it to fill up, such as in a forward arming and refueling point setup.

(6) Ensure all personnel involved with storage, handling, and distribution of HAZMAT or POL products are trained on specific instructions for spill prevention, response, notification, and disposal procedures.

(7) Ensure all fuel handling personnel are trained according to ATP4-43 (Petroleum Supply Operations).

3-2. Policy

Fort Cavazos' policy is to manage tank systems used to store oil and hazardous substances in an environmentally safe manner, prevent spills of these substances, and maintain readiness to rapidly respond to spills.

3-3. Major program requirements

a. Storage tank systems.

(1) All ASTs shall have double-wall steel construction with interstitial space and monitoring port. The exterior color shall be white or tan in color and coated with a corrosion resistant coating. ASTs must also be installed with all necessary National Fire Protection Agency and EPA-required components such as a fill port with at least a 5-gallon (18 liters) spill container designed to gravity flow into the tank, a primary tank working relief vent that is at least 12 feet (3.66 meters) above ground, a primary tank emergency relief vent, a secondary tank emergency relief vent, a direct read liquid level gauge, a suction port, and grounding and/or bonding.

(2) Facilities with ASTs that receive delivery of fuel or oil via bulk tanker truck must

provide sorbent materials for the transfer operation sufficient to contain and clean the most likely spills, which could be up to 100-gallons (378 liters).

(3) Daily visual inspections of storage tanks shall be conducted for leaks and misuse. Make on the spot corrections as required.

b. Fuels, oils, and hazardous substances.

(1) Intentional spillage or discharge of fuels, used oils, or hazardous substances is prohibited. Persons who intentionally spill or discharge fuels, used oils, or hazardous substances, are in violation and are subject to prosecution. Leaders will emphasize safe handling of POL during transportation, refueling, and maintenance operations.

(2) Disposal of liquids, such as dumping POL on the ground to control dust or pouring it into ditches or sewer systems, is prohibited.

(3) Collect and transport used oil, off-spec fuel, used products, and salvageable materials generated during field training for disposition according to established procedures.

c. Spills Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP).

(1) Fort Cavazos is required to implement a SPCCP according to federal, state, and local regulations, including 40 CFR § 112, 32 CFR § 650, AR 200-1, and 30 TAC § 327.

(2) The purpose of the SPCCP is to identify preventive measures to minimize the potential spill from oil and other hazardous substances. It provides information and guidance on spill prevention and the proper handling of spills of oil and other hazardous materials. This plan is primarily intended to provide guidance in cases where the spill originates from fixed facilities. The SPCCP refers to the FRP, which establishes spill analysis and response procedures, BMPs for the control and mitigation of spills, and inspection, training, and recordkeeping requirements. This plan requires all POL handlers be knowledgeable of the plan contents, implementation, spill cleanup materials, and notification procedures. It also specifies the tank inspection requirements mentioned in a-(3) of this section.

d. Facility Response Plan (FRP).

(1) Fort Cavazos prepared a FRP according to 40 CFR Part 112 and AR 200-1.

(2) The FRP provides emergency response actions and information, potential discharge scenarios, and emergency response training and implementation. Contact the DPW Environmental Division for information and copies of the FRP.

(a) Discovery, notification, and initial response. Personnel discovering a discharge/spill incident must evaluate the site to determine if a potential threat to public health or safety exists prior to taking and response action. Potential risks might be but are not limited to: Unknown substances; fire, electrical, or explosion hazard; mix of incompatible material or toxic substances; confined space; structural damage/building collapse; vehicle or equipment accident site that has not been secure. Do not approach a discharge/spill incident site if a potential for public health or safety risk exists. Provide assistance or first aid to injured persons only if it is safe to do so and call the Fort Cavazos Fire and Emergency Services (FCFES) 911 immediately for medical assistance. If it is determined that no immediate threat exists, evaluate the discharge/spill incident according to the following reporting criteria:

(i) Is the release more than 5 gallons of petroleum products?

(ii) Is it an unknown substance?

(iii) Has the spill reached a surface water drainage system (stormwater conveyance, stream, creek, river, pond, lake, etc.) or cause a visible sheen on surface water?

(iv) Is the spill located in a confined space?

(b) Non-reportable Spills. If the spill does not meet any of the above reporting criteria, the site supervisor/commanding officer should be notified, and unit/activity should initiate containment and clean-up activities and prescribed in paragraph (c) below.

(c) Reporting a Spill. If the spill is discovered in a cantonment area and meets one or more of the above reporting criteria, immediately notify the spill site supervisor/commanding officer, and FCFES, Fire Dispatch, 911. For spills occurring in the Fort Cavazos Training Areas, contact the DPTMS Range Operations at (254) 288-4650 and monitor range frequency 30.45, training area frequency 36.35, or life saver emergency (alternate) 38.30 while on training lands.

(d) Once on site, the FCFES will evaluate the spill and notify the DPW Environmental Division if further assistance is needed and to ensure that any local, state, or federal agency notifications are made within regulatory reporting parameters.

(3) Cleanup and disposal. This includes mechanical or absorptive removal and chemical or biological treatment remediation as appropriate. Cleanup operations must only be performed under the direction of the FCFES and DPW Environmental Division.

(a) The unit or activity that caused the spill is responsible to assure all cleanup measures comply with the FCFES, DPTMS Range Operations, and/or DPW Environmental Division guidance.

(b) Begin containment and cleanup as soon as possible after discovery.

(c) Extract or treat pollutants until the affected area is free of pollution from the spill.

(d) Ensure that pollutants are not washed into drainage systems.

(e) Dispose of recovered pollutants, contaminated soil, and absorbents per DPW Environmental Division's direction.

(4) Restoration. The DPW Environmental Division will assess damage caused by the spill and determine means to restore the spill site to pre-discharge conditions. The DPW Environmental Division will consult with appropriate natural resource managers and agencies to determine fish, wildlife, and vegetation restoration measures.

(a) The unit or activity that causes a spill is responsible for restoring the site to pre-spill conditions. DPW Environmental will help coordinate cleanup if it is beyond the unit's or activity's capability to complete. DPW Environmental and/or DPTMS Range Operations will assess and approve completion of restoration work.

(b) The DPW Environmental Division will assure all necessary permits or clearances are granted from state and federal agencies and evaluate and ensure the use of approved materials during the restoration.

(5) Recovery of damages and enforcement actions depend on circumstances surrounding each case. DPW provides adequate information, photographs, samples, and technical advice to SJA in support of the Fort Cavazos legal position, in matters related to spills or other environmental incidents. When Soldiers violate this regulation or related laws, his or her commander may take appropriate administrative or UCMJ action. Civilian violators are referred to federal magistrates, federal courts, state, or local authorities, as appropriate, and according to applicable laws and federal regulations.

(6) Violations of this section may be punished according to paragraph 3-1. *b*.

(7) If a contractor is responsible for the spill or discharge (responsible party), the contractor is responsible for cleanup and recovery, and all expenses arising from the spill or discharge, including restoration. Refer to Figure 3-2.

e. Operational deployment of tanks. This paragraph applies to permanent and temporary tank facilities and mobile or portable tank equipment in both tactical and non-tactical operations.

(1) Always deploy portable or collapsible fuel drums and/or tanks, and other dismounted fuel tanks, with secondary containment. Do not place drums or tanks in an area subject to flooding or in a documented flood plain. Do not use a tank for storage of a substance unless the material, construction, and condition of the tank are compatible with the stored substance.

(2) Operational deployment of tanks includes arrangement of secondary containment. Secondary containment is a highly effective BMP for any situation with a high spill potential. ATP 4-43 specifies that earth berms must be compacted and utilize an impervious liner. Employ berms, curbs, or pits that are capable of containing at least the entire capacity of the largest tank plus 10 percent.

(3) The following additional precautions shall be implemented by the refueling non-commissioned officer (NCO) or the non-commissioned officer in charge (NCOIC) and/or ECO to prevent spills and minimize the impact of a spill, should one occur:

(a) Conduct refueling operations away from creeks, streams, lakes, sewer, or stormwater drainage facilities. Choose the lowest elevations possible outside of documented flood plains to minimize spill migration.

(b) Remove all sources of ignition (lighters, matches, etc.) and remove all loose items from pockets (pencils, pens, keys, etc.). Smoking is not permitted at any time during refueling operations.

(c) Chock the wheels, ground, and bond the MFT vehicle.

(d) Always place drip pans under vehicles, connections, hoses, and valves in areas known to cause leaks and small spills.

(e) Inspect all connections, hoses, and valves prior to use and after refueling is completed.

(f) Check the tank to be refueled to ensure serviceability and current fuel level.

(g) Utilize a two-person team to operate the tanker control valves and the nozzle. Never leave the nozzle unattended during refueling or fuel transfer operations.

(h) Maintain strict discipline, supervision, and consistent enforcement of all safety rules throughout refueling operations.

(i) Once refueling is complete, collect drip pans, and any other material used during fueling, and inspect and/or clean up the area if necessary.

(j) Understand and comply with all facility or training site spill plans and response requirements applicable to the area being used. If spill plans or other standing operating procedures (SOPs) dictate special procedures, they must be implemented by refueling personnel. Find out what they are and ensure you have the means to accomplish the task.

(k) Facility security. Guard details at bivouac sites should check fuel-hauling equipment for leaks and possible tampering at least once each shift. When possible, tankers and fuel pods should be enclosed by protective fencing. If possible, when selecting parking sites, park vehicles at least 100 feet (30.8 meters) from sewer inlets, storm drainage grates, streams, creeks, ditches, lakes, and reservoirs. If required to locate equipment closer than 100 feet (30.8 meters), ensure materials are available to contain and clean up potential spills and other materials.

Chapter 4

Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) and Toxic Substance Management

4-1. Scope

a. Introduction. This section assigns responsibilities, establishes policies, and prescribes procedures to account for and control accumulation, source separation, and storage of HAZMAT.

b. Responsibilities.

(1) Commanders, directors, managers, and contracting officer representatives will:

(a) Manage HAZMAT operations.

(b) Manage fuel and oil storage facilities for compliance with spill prevention procedures according to this regulation, the SPCCP, and the FRP.

(c) Provide HAZMAT training for their units and activities according to Fort Cavazos Regulation 350-1 (III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Training), and document training by recording the training topic(s) and keeping an attendee roster with at least the printed name, rank, and signature of all in attendance.

(2) ACoS, G1 Safety, has responsibility for turn-in of unwanted radioactive materials (waste) and provides direction on cleanup of radiation contamination spills/incidents.

4-2. Policy

All Fort Cavazos units and activities that handle, use, or store HAZMAT will:

- a. Follow legally applicable and appropriate federal, state, and local environmental regulations and final governing standards and Army environmental quality policies regarding HAZMAT.
- b. Apply BMPs and pollution prevention practices to minimize HAZMAT, reduce risk to human health and the environment, and apply good procurement practices and inventory control to prevent unnecessary waste generation. These practices are applied throughout the life cycle of the HAZMAT.

4-3. Major program requirements

a. Program overview.

(1) Fort Cavazos is mandated to use the Department of the Army's Hazardous Material Management Program (HMMP) for the life-cycle management of HAZMAT on Fort Cavazos. Accountability of the program is centralized around the use of the current Management Information System (MIS), and the Hazardous Material Management Plan. The objective of the HMMP is to minimize, control, and track HAZMAT throughout its life cycle using a single control point, through the use of a standardized tracking system.

(2) All HAZMAT must be accompanied and stored in accordance with their specific Safety Data Sheets (SDSs).

(a) Use BMPs to avoid spills and material wastes. In case of a spill, consult Chapter 3 of this regulation.

(b) Units and activities must maintain an accurate inventory, according to AR 200-1 and the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986. Inventory only unused products stored at facility or operation throughout the unit and activity. These inventories are subject to inspection and reporting for non-compliance.

(c) Units and activities must properly label and store items according to Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and Department of Transportation rules and regulations.

(d) BMPs for storage:

(i) Shelf-life management. Avoid expiration. Use oldest items first and extend shelf life, where applicable, before expiration through shelf-life management programs.

(ii) Protect HAZMAT in stock. Maintain HAZMAT storage according to standards provided in this chapter, Army, DoD, and federal standards. Protect HAZMAT from corrosion, damage, pilferage, and undue exposure to extreme weather conditions (rain, freezing, high temperature, and so forth). Preserve product labels so that the product name, national stock number, safety requirements, and instructions are readable.

(e) Do not store new, in-use, and waste product in the same location. Once a product is opened, it must be removed from the new POL storage facility. New, unopened product must be stored in a location with limited access and separate from in-use and waste products.

b. Containment.

(1) If a HAZMAT or hazardous waste spill occurs, minimize the volume of spill residue and the extent of contamination through deployment of containment. Once contained, recover or collect the spillage along with cleanup materials for proper disposal. Containment is an advantageous hazardous material minimization technique, since the smaller the spill, the less expensive it is to clean up and dispose.

(2) Secondary containment is a method used when there is a potential for spills to occur. Daily use and in-use products shall be placed on secondary containment and will have lids and labels to identify content of container.

c. Recycle used products. Some HAZMAT can be recycled, and it is Fort Cavazos' goal to recycle all that is physically possible. Fort Cavazos has several recycle programs in place such as used oil, antifreeze, some fuels, and parts washer solvent. Success of these programs require involvement of all units and activities.

(1) Toxic and potentially toxic substances are asbestos, lead-based paint, mold, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and radon.

(2) All asbestos work must comply with rules and regulations of the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and Texas Asbestos Health Protection Rules.

(3) Lead-based paints are managed according to Texas Environmental Lead Reduction Rules to protect the public, especially young children, from exposure to lead.

(4) Contact the CU for guidance on disposing electrical distribution equipment (i.e., transformers, ballasts, regulators, and capacitors) that might contain PCBs or be contaminated with PCBs.

(5) Radon monitoring and inspections are the responsibility of the Army Family Housing.

Chapter 5

Hazardous and Solid Waste Management

5-1. Scope

a. Introduction. The goal of Fort Cavazos' Solid Waste Management Programs, both hazardous and non-hazardous, is to protect public health and the environment by minimizing the generation of hazardous and solid wastes and develop cost-effective waste management practices to save energy and conserve natural resources. Hazardous waste regulations are found in 40 CFR, Parts 261-262, 266, 268, 273, 279, and Texas Administrative Codes 30 TAC 328 and 335.

b. Punitive provisions.

(1) Persons on the Fort Cavazos military installation will not:

(a) Knowingly dispose of prohibited materials in unauthorized locations, to include the Fort Cavazos sanitary landfill.

(b) Discard trash outside of approved receptacles or waste disposal facilities or containers.

(c) Violate the RCRA, the Texas Litter Abatement Act of 1989, or other state or federal solid waste control law.

(2) This paragraph is punitive in nature (see Chapter 1, paragraph 1-1d). Military personnel may be prosecuted under the UCMJ for violations of this paragraph. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potential federal and state prosecution.

(3) Everyone, including individuals subject to the UCMJ, is subject to applicable federal and state environmental quality laws. Criminal violations of RCRA are punishable by fines up to \$1,000,000 and imprisonment for up to 15 years. Violations of the Texas Litter Abatement Act are punishable by a fine of up to \$4,000 and

imprisonment for up to 1 year.

5-2. Policy

a. Comply with applicable federal, state, and local statutes, permits, and regulations pertaining to the management, generation, treatment, storage, disposal, and transportation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

b. Establish procedures and responsibilities for the execution of the waste management program. Use BMPs emphasizing pollution prevention, chain of command, and individual responsibility to achieve compliance.

c. Establish procedures and responsibilities to minimize waste generation, and disposal.

5-3. Major program requirements - Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfill

a. Fort Cavazos' MSW Landfill operates daily according to the TCEQ permit. The landfill gates shall be open to all authorized customers during hours of operation Monday through Friday, 0730-1700, and Saturday, 0730-1400, to include Federal holidays.

b. All loads going to the landfill must be covered or secured. Loads not covered or not secured may be denied entry to the landfill.

c. All waste delivered to the landfill will be inspected by the landfill operating contractor for materials not authorized in the landfill. Trucks that contain unauthorized material will be diverted for removal of the unauthorized material before being allowed to proceed to the working face for placement into the landfill. Questions concerning landfill policy, procedures, and disposal of asbestos may be answered by calling the landfill.

d. Special wastes. Properly characterized special wastes including fuel (total petroleum hydrocarbons) contaminated soils (<1500 parts per million) and demolition debris contaminated with lead paint (TCLP <5.0 mg/L) are allowed in the landfill. Documentation of all characterization tests must be provided to the CU and the landfill manager a minimum of 48 hours prior to delivery of the material to the landfill. The transporter must have a properly completed manifest at the time of delivery to the landfill. Copies of the landfill's Waste Acceptance Plan, which contains specific procedures for disposal of these materials, may be obtained from the Landfill Operating Contractor.

e. The following classes of materials are not authorized in the Fort Cavazos

MSW Landfill and shall be diverted as described below:

(1) Recycle materials. Common prohibited items are uncontaminated cardboard, paperboard, metal, paper, and plastics #1-2. Trucks entering the landfill with

recyclable materials will be directed to a series of roll-off containers located at the entrance to the landfill for removal of the materials. Contractor/transporter will be responsible for removing the unauthorized materials from the load and placing them in the properly marked container before proceeding to dump their load. Refer to Fort Cavazos Regulation 420-6 (Recycle Program) for a complete list of recyclable materials accepted at the Fort Cavazos Recycle Center, building 4621, or call the landfill.

(2) Clean fill material and inert construction and demolition wastes. Soil, sand, sod, rock, clean masonry, brick, concrete, and pavement are not accepted at the landfill. Trucks containing these materials must be disposed of as directed by the contracting officer or the authorized representative. Facilitate recycling and/or reuse whenever possible.

(3) Salvageable Items. Tires with rims attached, white goods and appliances, bulk scrap metal, lead-acid batteries, and engine and machine parts are not accepted at the landfill. Salvageable items are managed through the Recycle Program, located at Building 4621, 72nd and Old Railhead. Items are accepted Monday through Friday, 0730-1130 and 1230-1630. Accountable hand receipt items, computers, camo netting, radio equipment, armored parts are accepted at Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Building 25030 (See Appendix C, C-1).

(4) Serviceable Pallets. Serviceable pallets are to be delivered to the Fort Cavazos Recycle Center, building 4621, 72nd Street and Old Railhead Drive. Standard pallets are accepted, and they are 48" x 40" in size. Call the Fort Cavazos Recycle Center for guidance. Pallets are considered serviceable when the pallet has retained its rectangular shape. Slats can be missing or broken. A pallet with a broken runner is considered unserviceable and can be disposed at the Fort Cavazos landfill.

(5) Refrigerant. Automotive, Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC), and Refrigeration: Reference paragraph 6-3. c. (1), Major Program Requirements.

(6) Regulated Waste. Regulated wastes such as liquid waste, fluorescent lamps, oil filters, ordinance, explosives, pressurized gases, PCB ballasts, PCB transformers, paints, solvents, antifreeze, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive material, and medical waste.

f. Information on the waste acceptance criteria and guidelines is contained in the Type I Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Permit and subsequent documents. Contact the DPW Solid Waste Management Contracting Officer Representative for guidance.

g. Waste requiring characterization and/or manifests must be coordinated through the DPW Environmental Division.

h. Scavenging from the installation sanitary landfill is prohibited. Depositing refuse generated off the installation is prohibited.

i. Refuse containers are contractor-owned property. Do not fill these receptacles beyond their capacity and keep covers closed. Keep the areas around waste containers free of spillage. Maintain clear access to waste containers at all times.

j. The contractor may check any type of refuse container to see if they contain hazardous, recyclable, or salvageable materials. Using unit/ activity must work with the contractor and DPW to get these types of wastes to the correct location.

5-4. Major program requirements - Specific Handling Instructions

a. *Asbestos*. The transporter must have two originally signed manifests and give the landfill at least 24 hours' notice prior to delivery for disposal. Delivery of asbestos-containing materials (ACM), friable and non-friable, must be made prior to 1200 on the day of delivery. ACM must be double-bagged and offloaded by hand.

b. Biotreatment Facility (BF).

(1) Petroleum-contaminated soil and sweepable absorbent is allowed to be treated at Fort Cavazos. For more information call the BF or the DPW Environmental Division.

(2) The BF provides services through appointments only. Contact the BF for guidance and to schedule an appropriate time for turn-in. Soil and absorbent being turned into the BF requires a DA Form 3161 and must be listed by source.

(3) Units and activities are responsible for identifying the source of the contaminated material so that the BF personnel can properly determine disposition requirements. Material not properly identified will be returned to the unit/activity for proper identification and the unit and activity will have to reschedule another appointment. Potential sources include:

(a) Soil and absorbent contaminated as a result of an accidental spill of a petroleum product. This includes spills of POL products (i.e., fuel, oil, etc.).

(b) Soil and absorbent resulting from the cleanup of motor pools and wash racks.

(c) Soils and absorbents contaminated with other than POL (i.e., paints and paint-related products, chemicals, or other substances) are not accepted at the BF. Contact the CU for the proper procedure on turning in contaminated material.

(4) Soil must not be mixed with sweepable absorbents.

(5) All trash and debris must be removed from the soil and absorbent. Sufficient personnel must accompany the turn-in to offload the material as required.

5-5. Major program requirements - Disposal of Waste in Field Environment

a. Police and disposal of solid waste-field environment.

(1) Police training and maneuver areas, including bivouac, food service, maintenance, and headquarters areas during use.

(2) Do not abandon, burn, or bury garbage or other solid waste in training areas (TAs).

(3) Collect solid waste and place it in refuse or recycle containers at the unit area as appropriate, or properly segregate the waste and transport it directly to the Fort

Cavazos Sanitary Landfill.

b. Nuclear, Biological Chemical (NBC) material turn-in.

(1) The following items are accepted at the CU:

(a) NBC filters.

(b) Chemical detection kits.

(c) Chemical decontamination kits.

(2) Any unit requiring an NBC material turn-in must contact the III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Chemical Logistics Section with the following information.

- (a) Unit POC (standard name line to include rank).
 - (b) Unit designation.
 - (c) Telephone number.
 - (d) Nomenclature of the item(s) being turned in.
 - (e) Quantity.
 - (f) Reason for turn-in.
- (3) The Corps or Division Chemical Logistics section must notify the CU concerning the information above and approval for the unit to turn in material to the CU.
- (4) CU personnel will contact the requesting unit to schedule a date and time for turn-in.
- (5) The Corps or Division Chemical Logistics section will insure items can be extended in shelf-life and items that cannot be extended are used for unit training before turn-in.

5-6. Major program requirements - Classification Unit (CU)

The CU publishes a Turn-In Guidance document that provides instruction for preparation and turn-in of wastes, including guidance on disposition of serviceable and expired excess hazmat.

5-7. Major program requirements - Point-of-Generation and Hazardous Waste

Accumulation

(This paragraph applies only to generators of hazardous waste or regulated waste as determined by the DPW Environmental Division.)

General. All waste management requirements for point of generation locations and satellite accumulation areas are published in the Fort Cavazos Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

5-8. Major program requirements – Recycling

This section provides general procedures to achieve resource conservation through recycling. Fort Cavazos Regulation 420-6 provides more information pertaining to the

Recycle Program. Note: If this chapter conflicts with provisions of Fort Cavazos Regulation 420-6, the more recent of the two publications will take precedence.

a. Responsibilities.

(1) DPW:

(a) Provides staff supervision of the recycle program.

(b) Investigates and identifies advantageous sources of reclaimable materials.

(c) Ensures implementation of the Recycle Program according to Fort Cavazos Regulation 420-6.

(2) Commanders and supervisors, directors, managers, and CORs:

(a) Make subordinates aware of the need for recycling and promote their support for the Recycle Program.

(b) Develop and implement procedures for collection of recyclable materials.

(c) Do not allow trash or contaminants to mix with recyclable materials.

b. Recycle Program. The Recycle Center operates at Building 4621, 72nd and Old Railhead, Monday through Friday, 0730-1130 and 1230-1630.

Chapter 6

Air Quality Program

6-1. Scope

a. Introduction. This section applies to all operations and activities on Fort Cavazos that emit or potentially emit contaminants into the air of the State of Texas. This chapter provides procedures for controlling air emissions. These provisions do not exempt individuals and organizations from compliance with fire, health, and safety regulations or Fort Cavazos' Title V Federal Operating Permit See Appendix C, C-1 for website address. Information related to permitting requirements, NESHAP,

asbestos rules and regulations, recordkeeping, stratospheric ozone protection, and new air issues would be addressed here.

b. Punitive provisions.

(1) Paragraph 6-1, b (1) is punitive in nature (see Chapter 1, paragraph 1-1d). Military personnel may be prosecuted under the UCMJ for violations of this paragraph. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potential federal and state prosecution.

(2) Everyone, including individuals subject to the UCMJ, is subject to applicable federal and state environmental quality laws. Criminal violations of Clean Air Act (CAA) are punishable by fines up to \$1,000,000 and imprisonment for up to 15 years.

c. Responsibilities.

(1) The DPW Environmental Division has overall responsibility to ensure Fort Cavazos meets all applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

(2) All proponents of projects that impact air quality are responsible for notifying the DPW Environmental Division of all new construction or modifications of an existing facility. The project proponent is responsible for obtaining and/or modifying air permits for new or renovated sources. This will ensure that a review will take place, and the appropriate permits are obtained before construction begins.

6-2. Policy

All Fort Cavazos activities which involve emissions of air contaminants or handling of refrigerants shall:

a. Follow legally applicable and appropriate federal, state, and local environmental regulations or final governing standards, local procedures, and Army environmental quality policies.

(1) Persons on the Fort Cavazos military installation will not:

(a) Knowingly release chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) (such as halon and refrigerant), Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) or their substitutes into the atmosphere (see paragraph 6-1.6. (2)).

(b) Burn prohibited materials or conduct open or prescribed burning or fire training activities without a valid, approved permit (see paragraph 6-3. a).

(c) Spray paint vehicles outside of authorized, permitted paint booths (see paragraph 6-3b).

(d) Act in violation of the Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1970 or other state or federal air quality laws.

b. Determine if EPA requirements apply to the use or handling of an ozone-depleting substances or refrigerant substitute. Contact DPW Environmental Division if assistance is required to make this determination.

c. Prepare for the phase-out of Class II ozone-depleting chemicals and the phase down of production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbon-type refrigerants in compliance with the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act. EPA has issued a phase-out path for R-404A and other high global warming potential blends. Prepare for the future phase-out of high Global Warming Potential (GWP) blends such as R-404A, R410a and switchover to Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) approved alternatives.

d. The following website details information concerning permit requirements and a list of the rules governing air quality at Fort Cavazos: <https://home.army.mil/cavazos/units-tenants/Garrison/DPW/ENV/environmental-management-branch/Air-Quality>. A link to our most recent Fort Cavazos Title V Operating Permit can be found in the file links.

6-3. Major program requirements

a. Outdoor burning.

(1) Open burning is prohibited on Fort Cavazos; however, prescribed burning and fire training are allowed activities if they occur IAW the Installation Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP).

(2) Do not burn oils, asphalted materials, natural or synthetic rubber, automotive tires, or other materials that may produce high concentrations and volumes of smoke. It is permissible to burn excess artillery propellant charges at the firing points immediately following firing missions when on a road free of grass.

b. Spray painting and paint booths.

(1) Requirements of this paragraph are applicable to all painting activities and must be covered by a permit or permit by rule. This excludes painting of Family Housing quarters. Routine and temporary painting will fall under 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 106.262 and 30 TAC 106.263. DPW applies for and

receives permits under provisions of the CAA of 1970 and the CAA Amendments of 1990 (CAAA). The DPW Environmental Division can grant approval for one-time painting operations such as painting in-place museum pieces under the regulations cited above.

(2) Spraying CARC is authorized only in permitted spray booths where air emissions are exhausted through filtration systems having a particulate matter (PM) capture efficiency rating of 99 percent for standard permits and 95 percent for permits by rule.

(3) To ensure compliance with state air quality standards, request (on a case-by-case basis) the appropriate permit or permit-by-rule documents for proposed painting operations before starting operation or construction of paint booths. Spray painting of vehicles is authorized only at permitted paint booths. This does not include the use of aerosol cans (CARC aerosols included) for a one-time operation such as labeling or touch-up. See Fort Cavazos Regulation 750-2 for guidance on painting vehicle labels using CARC paint. Address requests for new painting operations to the DPW Engineering Division and Environmental Division. Include original documents such as user manuals, SDSs, and filter data. Do not construct or modify paint booths or implement painting operations until the DPW Environmental Division provides legal documentation to authorize spray painting covered under a permit or Permit by Rule.

(4) All personnel and their supervisors performing painting operations duties shall contact the DPW Environmental Air Program Manager.

c. Stratospheric ozone protection/ozone depleting substances (ODS).

(1) CFCs such as halons and refrigerant are ODSs. Willful release of these regulated substances or their substitutes into the atmosphere is unlawful. Violators may be subject to prosecution under the UCMJ or 18 USC 13 (Assimilative Crimes Act) and Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated, Article 4477-5, for the release of CFCs or their substitutes.

(2) EPA training and certification for personnel who will handle ODSs, or their substitutes are available through local community colleges or similar accredited institutions. Personnel in military occupational specialty 52C and others whose duties include routine maintenance and repair of automotive and aircraft air conditioning systems are trained and certified according to 40 CFR (Protection of the Environment) 82.40 or 82.161.

(a) All personnel shall have their certification cards available while performing refrigeration duties. Maintain documentation of all ODS (refrigerant) procurement, use, and recovery. Civilians and contractors that perform maintenance on ODS equipment with any circuit that contains equal to, or more than the current EPA single circuit limit shall submit the appropriate refrigerant service logs to the DPW Environmental Division DPW Air Quality Program Manager. For ODS equipment that meet the above requirements in a circuit, civilians and contractors shall submit refrigerant usage logs monthly no later than the 10th of the following month. Copies of certification cards and/or certificates of completion of training shall be maintained at the unit/organization level and must be forwarded to the DPW Environmental Division DPW Air Quality Program Manager.

(b) Only certified individuals can legally recover CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs or their substitutes using refrigerant recovery and recycle system equipment, which is manufactured according to standards in 40 CFR 82.36. Procure and use the correct recovery and recycle equipment according to DoD 4145.19-R-2, and Military Standard (MIL STD) 101B (DoD Color Code for Pipelines and Compressed Gas Cylinders). Ensure that all refrigerant recovery equipment has a label from the manufacturer affixed to it certifying that the equipment meets EPA recovery requirements. If it does not, discontinue use of the equipment and/or contact the manufacturer. Note: Do not mix refrigerants when performing recovery operations. All recovery and/or recycle equipment must be registered with the DPW Environmental Air Quality Program. All recovery and/or recycling equipment will be registered using the required forms. Contact the DPW Air Quality Program Manager to obtain correct forms. All refrigerant technicians (military, civilians, and contractors) shall submit copies of their technician certification cards (excluding PII information) and recovery equipment nameplate data semi-annually to the DPW Air Quality Program Manager.

(3) Equipment that contains 5 to 50 pounds of refrigerants must have refrigerants removed by a certified and trained technician before turn-in to the CU for reclamation.

(4) The end-user is responsible for removal of the refrigerant. The piece of equipment must be tagged, stating that the refrigerant was removed, and the name of the person removing the refrigerants must be identified. Department of Defense (DoD)-approved recovery cylinders must be used to capture all refrigerants disposed of. Recovered CFCs must be reused whenever possible. Follow ODS SOP for

refrigerant handling requirements on the installation, which can be found at:
<https://home.army.mil/cavazos/units-tenants/Garrison/DPW/ENV/environmental-management-branch/Air-Quality>.

(a) All refrigerant technicians shall follow guidelines established in the Fort Cavazos ODS compliance SOP.

(b) All CFCs considered excess are returned to the designated ODS reserve, contact DPW Environmental DPW Air Quality Program Manager for more information as needed.

(5) The Base Supply Center (BSC), Army Supply System, and the DLA Industrial Gas Program are the primary sources for procurement of refrigerants on Fort Cavazos. Requests for exceptions to this policy shall be submitted in writing to the DPW Air Quality Program Manager.

(a) Fort Cavazos is prohibited from awarding contracts that require the use of Class I ODSs. This includes contracts for the servicing of air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment and fixed fire suppression systems, as well as the direct purchase of CFC refrigerants and halons.

(b) Document and report CFC releases to the DPW Air Quality Program Manager. The form for accidental releases can be found at the Environmental Programs, Air Quality website or can be requested via an email to usarmy.cavazos.id-readiness.mbx.dpw-air-quality@army.mil.

(6) Prohibited Chemicals. Fort Cavazos has a list of chemicals and products containing CFCs prohibited on Fort Cavazos. Contact the DPW Environmental DPW Air Quality Program Manager for a listing of these chemicals and/or see list of chemicals in the installation's Hazardous Material Management Plan (HMMP).

(7) All personnel and their supervisors performing refrigeration duties shall review the course titled "Ozone Depleting Chemicals". Contact or email the DPW Air Quality Program Manager to get updated course materials.

d. New air emission sources.

(1) Any new facility or modification to an existing facility that emits contaminants (Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) or Texas Contaminants) into the air must get a permit or satisfy conditions for a permit by rule according to 30 TAC, 116, 106 or 122. Owners and operators of permitted or permitted-by-rule stationary sources must comply with all permit conditions. Paragraph 6-3 e (1) list types of sources that require

permits.

(2) Organizations engaged in activities that meet the above conditions must contact the DPW Air Quality Program Manager during the preliminary stages of design for instructions that may include contacting TCEQ according to 30 TAC Subchapter B, Division 1, Section 116.110(a).

(3) All construction site operators on Fort Cavazos shall monitor and control dust from construction sites as necessary to prevent dust in such concentration and of such duration as are or may tend to be injurious to or to adversely affect human health or welfare, animal life, vegetation, or property, or as to interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of animal life, vegetation, or property. Site operators shall use water, dust suppressant chemical, or other method approved by the DPW Environmental Division to accomplish this.

e. Annual air emissions and greenhouse gases inventories.

(1) Fort Cavazos must control the emissions of air pollutants. Typical air pollution sources are boilers, chillers, welding shops, woodworking shops, generators, spray painting activities, abrasive blasting operations, degreasing units, engine testing, fuel storage, fuel dispensing operations, and dust from unpaved roads and landfill operations.

(2) The air emissions inventory is required to quantify actual criteria pollutant emissions from stationary sources as defined in Title I of the CAAA of 1990. The inventory also provides data necessary to comply with TCEQ air emissions regulations for submission of an annual emission inventory and payment of annual emission or inspection fees.

(3) Source operators responsible for operation and maintenance of stationary air emission sources are required to provide operational information, usage data for all processes, and any other pertinent information needed to complete the annual emissions inventory. This information is also used to report greenhouse gas emissions.

f. Title V Federal Air Operating Permit.

(1) Fort Cavazos' Title V Federal Air Operating Permit includes emission unit-specific requirements in the applicable requirements sections. Fort Cavazos' Title V permit incorporates all new source review air permits by reference. All air permits are now federally enforceable. All permitted operations will be assessed quarterly by DPW Environmental Division personnel; compliance records shall be maintained for five years by the DPW Air Quality Program Manager.

(2) Fort Cavazos' Federal Operating Permit requires annual compliance certifications for visible emissions from stationary vents constructed on or before 31 January 1972. Owners and operators of emissions units must demonstrate compliance to DPW-Environmental regarding this permit prior to the installation's certification of compliance to the TCEQ. See Title V operating permit compliance plan for specific source compliance requirements.

(3) Parts Washers (Solvent Tanks).

(a) The DPW Environmental Division furnishes self-enclosed, filtering parts washers manufactured by Clarus Technologies with PRF-680 compliant solvent which is recycled. These are the only parts washers authorized for use on Fort Cavazos. Organizations may not purchase or use any other parts washers or solvents.

(b) Parts washer lids must remain closed when not in use.

(c) No absorbent material (rags, wood, leather, rope) may be degreased or allowed in the parts washer.

(d) No additional product (solvent, paint, etc.) or trash will be allowed in the parts washer.

(e) Part washers are installation property, assigned to facilities, and may not be relocated or removed.

(f) Parts washers are serviced by the DPW Environmental Division. For maintenance problems or questions, please call the telephone number listed on the parts washer.

(4) National Environmental Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).

(a) Section 112(c) of the CAA of 1990 outlines categories of major and area sources of HAP emissions.

(b) The standards require all major and some minor sources to meet HAP emissions to reflect the application of the maximum achievable control technology. The DPW Environmental DPW Air Quality Program Manager must approve the design of all new facilities or any modifications to existing facilities on Fort Cavazos affected by a NESHAP.

(c) NESHAP compliance can address several aspects of facility operation including, but not limited to, installation of pollution control technology, operational restrictions,

recordkeeping, and emissions reporting.

(d) Fort Cavazos must comply with rules and regulations affecting aerospace maintenance and rework facilities under 40 CFR 63, Subchapter GG. This NESHAP covers cleaning, engine flushing, aircraft washing, and painting operations. Use of HAZMAT during aviation maintenance procedures must be controlled and documented monthly and submitted to the DPW Environmental DPW Air Quality Program Manager by the fifth of the following month. It is also the responsibility of the aviation unit to notify the DPW Environmental DPW Air Quality Program Manager when deploying and returning to Fort Cavazos from deployment. The DPW Environmental DPW Air Quality Program Manager is required to submit to TCEQ a certification of products used at aerospace maintenance facilities every six months.

(e) All personnel and their supervisors performing aviation maintenance operations shall review the course titled "Aerospace NESHAP". Please contact the DPW Environmental Air Program manager for updated training material.

(f) Fort Cavazos must also comply with rules and regulations affecting existing and new non-tactical reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) under 40 CFR 63, Subchapter ZZZZ. This NESHAP affects compression ignition (CI) and spark ignition (SI) generators and fire suppression engines rated at more than 100 brake horsepower (HP) and less than 500 brake HP. Provide CI and SI internal combustion engine documentation (EPA issued Certificate of Conformity) from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the applicable model year emission standard IAW the Title V air operating permit to the DPW Air Quality Program Manager as part of a new/replacement project submittal package. All CI generators and fire suppression engines on Fort Cavazos meeting that requirement are subject to the following work practices, record keeping, and operational requirements:

(i) Operate and maintain the source according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or develop and follow the unit/activities maintenance plan, which must provide, to the extent practicable, for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for the minimization of emissions.

(ii) Maintain records of hours of operation. Submittal of generator hours of operation and purpose of the run (maintenance/emergency) are to be documented on DD Form 2744 or other approved tracking method and submitted to the DPW Environmental DPW Air Quality Program Manager monthly.

(iii) Other applicable area source NESHAPs for gasoline dispensing facilities, fixed roof tanks, site remediation activities, asbestos and detailed requirements are found in

the Title V air operating permit compliance plan.

g. *Risk Management Plan, General Duty Clause*

(1) Under the Clean Air Act Section 112(r)(1), the General Duty Clause states: “The owners and operators of stationary sources producing, processing, handling or storing such substances [i.e., a chemical in 40 CFR part 68 or any other extremely hazardous substance] have a general duty [in the same manner and to the same extent as the general duty clause in the OSHA to identify hazards which may result from (such) releases using appropriate hazard assessment techniques, to design and maintain a safe facility taking such steps as are necessary to prevent releases, and to minimize the consequences of accidental releases which do occur.]”

(2) Facilities subject to the General Duty Clause are, among other things, responsible for:

(a) Knowing the hazards posed by the chemicals and assessing the impacts of possible releases,

(b) Designing and maintaining a safe facility to prevent accidental releases, and

(c) Minimizing the consequences of accidental releases that do occur.

Chapter 7

Cultural Resources Management

7-1. Scope

a. *Introduction.* This chapter describes Fort Cavazos' policy on cultural resource preservation and conservation implemented per AR 200-1.

b. *Punitive provisions.* Persons on the Fort Cavazos military installation will not:

(1) Engage in any construction or ground-disturbing activity without first getting an approved FC Form 200-10 with CRMB approval.

(2) Knowingly excavate, remove, damage, alter, or deface any archaeological resource on Fort Cavazos (see paragraph 7-3. a. (2)).

(3) Remove funerary objects from a Native American burial site (see paragraph 7-3 a (3)).

(4) Act in violation of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, Native American Graves

Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990, or other state or federal historic preservation laws.

(5) Paragraph 7-1, b (1) is punitive in nature (see Chapter 1, paragraph 1-1d). Everyone, including individuals subject to the UCMJ, is subject to applicable federal and state historic preservation laws. Criminal violations of ARPA are punishable by a fine of up to \$500,000 and imprisonment for up to five years. Criminal violations of the NAGPRA are punishable by unrestricted fines and imprisonment for up to five years. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potential federal and state prosecution.

c. Activities. All types of activities conducted on Fort Cavazos are subject to compliance with federal, state, and local preservation, protection, and repatriation laws, statutes, and regulations for cultural resources. Activities include, but are not limited to, training, training support, and installation operation activities. Cultural resources include, but are not limited to, structures, landscapes, objects, and archaeological resources as defined in the NHPA, the NAGPRA, and the ARPA.

d. NHPA. Fort Cavazos' Cultural Resources Program is implemented under the NHPA of 1966, as amended.

7-2. Policy

a. Compliance. Fort Cavazos will comply with federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and guidance regarding CRMB per AR 200-1. Fort Cavazos will implement the policy via the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan and Historic Properties Component by:

(1) Implementing preservation and conservation SOPs and practices under the NHPA for Fort Cavazos.

(2) Reducing and preventing as practicable, damage or destruction to cultural resources including, but not restricted to, archeological resources, standing historic structures, prehistoric and historic burials, and traditional cultural properties.

(3) Monitoring cultural resources to record natural and non-natural impacts to resources.

(4) Providing education to the Army and Civilian communities to increase preservation, conservation, and protection of cultural resources.

(5) Providing identification, assessment, and protection recommendations.

b. Non-compliance. Non-compliance may result in prosecution of violators.

7-3. Major program requirements

a. Regulatory responsibilities.

(1) NHPA. Fort Cavazos is responsible for compliance with the NHPA and implementing Section 106 and Section 110. As such, any proposed project that includes, but is not limited to, construction, military training, demolition, rehabilitation, renovation, and NEPA analysis, requires review under NHPA Section 106. The State Historic Preservation Officer has 30 calendar days to comment on the proposed undertaking, unless a programmatic agreement or the Army Alternate Procedures are enacted, in which case consultation procedures with stakeholders are established. Undertaking review early in the project's planning stages and prior to design or acquisitions is required under the NHPA.

(2) ARPA.

(a) Fort Cavazos is responsible for the protection of archaeological resources from damage and destruction because of ground-disturbing activities including, but not limited to, construction, training activities, and looting. Damage includes, but is not restricted to, digging within a resource, and removal of artifacts.

(b) Successful criminal ARPA convictions carry a maximum penalty of up to 5 years in prison and maximum fines of \$250,000 for individuals and \$500,000 for organizations. Civil penalties include confiscation of items involved in action (e.g., vehicles, shovels, and other equipment) and unrestricted fines based on damage assessments.

(3) NAGPRA.

(a) Fort Cavazos is responsible for the determination of custody, protection, and disposition of Native American human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. Native American graves and the above-mentioned associated objects are to be protected in place. If the location of a grave or any of these objects is disturbed and/or damaged during military training, construction activities, looting or other activities, Fort Cavazos is required to:

(i) Stop all activities within the vicinity of an identified grave or location of funerary objects and contact the DPW Environmental Division CRMB. Activity in the area will be

suspended pending notification from the DPW Environmental Division CRMB of resumption parameters.

(ii) The CRMB will ensure a qualified professional and/or coroner accompanies him/her to work site to assist in the identification and age of remains including ethnic affiliation, if possible.

(iii) If remains are of Native American origin, the CRMB will notify consulting tribal stakeholders.

(iv) If Native American remains are collected, the CRMB will implement the NAGPRA repatriation process with tribes.

(b) Criminal and civil penalties are assessable for damage or removal of remains and/or funerary objects. Penalties can include up to five years in prison or unrestricted fines, or both, in addition to state provisions.

(4) NEPA. Compliance under NHPA is a different and separate requirement from compliance with the NEPA. Results from NHPA compliance may be used to meet NEPA compliance requirements; however, compliance with the NEPA does not imply compliance with NHPA requirements.

b. Program responsibilities.

(1) Identify and protect significant cultural resources.

(2) Curate and maintain archeological collections and records archives.

(3) Prepare and execute CRMB plans, agreements, and memoranda of understanding for the management and protection of significant cultural resources.

(4) Coordinate and maintain liaisons with appropriate federal, state, local, and tribal offices, agencies, and authorities for the protection and management of significant cultural resources.

(5) Coordinate with military and civilian elements with regard to planning of training, construction, and any activities that involve modification of the existing landscape. Coordination includes identification of potential impacts on protected cultural resources and impact avoidance strategies.

(6) Monitor cultural resources to record natural and non-natural impacts to resources. This action provides ongoing resource condition status and enables

adverse impacts to resources to be identified, quantified, and addressed. Monitoring assists in the protection and preservation by providing an opportunity to identify patterns of impacts. Types of monitoring include:

- (a) Randomly verify FC Form 200-10 (Chapter 8), for implementation accuracy.
- (b) Identify natural events that require mitigation measures to fulfill protection and conservation requirements.
- (7) Identify and collect evidence on possible looting activities with the aim of prosecuting perpetrators. Develop, update, and implement ICRMBP and associated program SOPs.
- (8) Serve as an "approving authority" for the dig permit and water use permit process.

c. Program procedures.

- (1) Unintentional disturbance of cultural resources.
 - (a) When an unintentional disturbance occurs, military unit or construction personnel, or others causing disturbance are to stop immediately. Field Commander, foreman and/or contractor, or other excavators, will immediately report the location and nature of resource disturbance to the DPW Environmental Division CRMB. (See Appendix C-1, lists contact numbers).
 - (b) DPW Environmental Division CRMB personnel will visit the location within 24 hours during normal working hours or as soon as practicable, during non-working hours, to assess damage to the resource.
 - (c) Activity may be continued in another area of the approved project and/or training location pending the DPW Environmental Division CRMB's review of the damaged resource, determination of degree of damage, and recommendation for resolution.
- (2) Coordination Procedures. The following procedures will assist in avoiding a non-compliance finding for a training or construction project, thus leaving the proponent open to possible criminal and/or civil punitive actions:
 - (a) Contact the DPW Environmental Division CRMB early in the planning stages, preferably when the project and/or training locations are under consideration, to have

the proposed locations reviewed for cultural resource impacts.

(b) Modify requested locations to avoid impacts to any cultural resources identified in the proposed project locations, if needed.

(c) If avoidance is not an option, be prepared to modify project implementation required to mitigate cultural resource impacts.

(d) The DPW Environmental Division CRMB will issue a memorandum for record (MFR) of their impact assessment and proposed mitigation, if any, at the end of project review.

(e) Copies of the MFR must be provided with any future FC Form 200-10 (Chapter 8) coordination to streamline review. FC Form 200-10 is still required, as Cultural Resources is just one review media on the form. Submitting project/training information only on FC Form 200-10 for coordination with the DPW Environmental Division CRMB could result in major delays to project and/or training start time.

7-4. Technical assistance

Get technical assistance on cultural resources and coordination issues from Fort Cavazos' DPW Environmental Division CRMB Team.

Chapter 8 Dig Permit and Water Use (FC Form 200-10)

8-1. Scope

a. Introduction. This section defines Fort Cavazos' policy on excavations and water use. There are two separate processes, one process is for military training on ranges and training areas, and the other applies to construction activities and all activities in the cantonment areas.

(1) An approved FC Form 200-10, Coordination for Land Excavation and Water Use must be obtained before any excavation or water use activities begin. This process not only protects environmentally sensitive areas, but it also prevents destruction of underground utility structures and fiber-optic cable systems that could cause injury or death if encountered while excavating.

b. Punitive provisions. Paragraph 8-1. b. is punitive in nature (see Chapter 1, paragraph 1-1. d.). Any person, whether military, visitor (authorized or unauthorized) or non-federal employee, is subject to civil and/or criminal action under the respective laws and regulations violated. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potential federal and state prosecution.

c. Definitions.

(1) Excavation: any movement of soil (mechanical or hand digging) such as: digging, staking, and any other type of ground disturbance or penetration. Excavation actions include, but are not limited to, tank ditches, battle positions, foxholes, foundation excavations, utility line ditches and rights-of-way, grading, post holes, borrow pits, stakes, grounding rods, any hole or ground insertion, and other construction activities that disturb the soil.

(2) Requestor and/or Proponent: Person(s) responsible for the excavation(s) or surface water use that must get an approved FC Form 200-10 prior to starting excavation/surface water use operations. If there are Prime and Subcontractors, each company conducting excavations and/or water use must obtain their own approved FC Form 200-10.

(3) Cantonment areas: the areas within the Main Cantonment, West Fort Cavazos, and North Fort Cavazos. Designated areas as shown on the Fort Cavazos Military Installation Map (MIM).

(4) Training lands: the areas outside of the cantonment areas and not within the live fire range area; named with the prefix "TA".

(5) Ranges: the live fire areas within the "red line"; named with the pre-fix "LF" or "PD". No digging is authorized on any range.

d. FC Form 200-10. An approved FC Form 200-10 is required for each activity that includes land excavation or ground-disturbing action and/or any use of surface water for training purposes or construction activities. A COLOR COPY of the approved FC Form 200-10 *must* always be present at the work site or training activity location and available for inspection. If an approved FC Form 200-10 is not at the work site or training activity location, work or training must cease until a copy of the FC Form 200-10 is provided to the inspector. It is important to note that some surface water use activities, especially those associated with construction and demolition, may require a permit from the TCEQ.

8-2. Policy

a. Fort Cavazos is committed to environmental stewardship in all actions as an integral part of the Army mission. Implementation of a control process for excavations and surface water use assists with meeting Army stewardship responsibilities.

b. The FC Form 200-10 requirement is based on requirements from all appropriate federal, state, and local laws, regulations and guidance regarding the preservation and conservation of Fort Cavazos' landscape, utilities, structures, and other components.

c. FC Form 200-10 is used for all excavations and surface water use to include military training, recreation, and construction activities throughout the installation.

8-3. Major program requirements

a. Regulatory responsibilities.

(1) Environmental regulations are implemented elsewhere in this regulation, as well as AR 200-1; Fort Cavazos Regulation 420-27 (Care, Maintenance, and Alterations of Facilities); AR 350-19 (The Army Sustainable Range Program); AR 385-10 (Army Safety Program).

(2) Other regulations and field manuals include, but are not limited to, DA Pam 385-63 (Range Safety); DA Pam 385-64 (Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards); Fort Cavazos Regulation 350-40 (Fort Cavazos Range Operations, Procedures and Policies); and Field Manual 3-100.4 (Environmental Considerations in Military Operations).

b. Program responsibilities.

(1) DPW Environmental Division NEPA Program:

(a) Supply FC Form 200-10 and guidance.

(b) Provide updates, revisions, and overall guidance on FC Form 200-10.

(c) Provide staffing and processing of FC Form 200-10 for activities inside cantonment areas and for construction activities within the range and training areas. Military engineers' projects such as constructing a forward operating base and/or tactical training base berm or troop construction projects are considered construction activities.

(d) Provide oversight and inspections to assure activities are compliant with FC Form 200-10 approvals.

(2) DPW Operations & Maintenance Division (DPW-OMD).

(a) Schedule a utility locates, as needed.

(b) Provide final approved permits back to the customer.

(3) DPTMS Range Operations:

(a) Provide oversight and inspections to assure activities are compliant with FC Form 200-10 approvals within range and training area locations.

(b) Responsible for establishing procedures and controlling access to maneuver and live-fire TAs on the installation.

(c) Process FC Form 200-10 requests for military (combat support and general support) units supporting training (i.e., battle positions, engineer obstacle belts, etc.).

c. Requestor and/or proponent responsibilities.

(1) Responsible for submitting FC Form 200-10 for training events that occur in both TAs and ranges, to the Range Operations central dig permit mailbox (See Appendix C, C-1). Request must be submitted at least 14 business days prior to the event. Units will plan staking and grounding activities in TAs utilizing the “no dig” and “no stake” overlays provided by ITAM or the Sustainable Range Program (SRP) site: <https://rfmssbackup.altess.army.mil/CAVAZOS/Pages/Library/LibraryFolders.aspx?p=51618>. Units will plan staking activities on the ranges utilizing the approved range staking site map available on the SRP. Additional staking sites on the ranges must be requested on FC Form 200-10 and submitted to the Range Operations central dig permit mailbox at least 14 business days prior to the event.

(2) Responsible for submitting FC Form 200-10 for construction activities and cantonment excavations requests at least two weeks prior to the excavation or surface water use start date to the DPW Environmental central dig permit mailbox.

(3) Maintain a color copy of the approved forms on the construction site or training site at all times. A construction activity’s approved FC Form 200-10 is valid as long as the activity is started within 30 days of the DPW approval date or the approved project start date, whichever is later. A training event’s approved FC Form 200-10 is valid for the dates indicated on the permit. The contractor or requestor must maintain utility

markings.

(4) The requestor and/or proponent is responsible for resubmittal of any denied or unapproved form for reconsideration. Excavation activities cannot be started until approval has been acquired from all approving authorities.

8-4. Major program requirements-procedures

a. FC Form 200-10 for all cantonment areas.

(1) Obtain FC Form 200-10. The form can be found on the Environmental Digging Permits Webpage (<https://home.army.mil/cavazos/index.php/units-tenants/Garrison-1/DPW/ENV/EDP>), Phantom Clerk website, or from the DPW Environmental Division, Building 4622.

(2) The approved FC Form 200-10 is valid until that project is complete, if the project begins within 30 days of the DPW approval date or the approved project start date, whichever is later; otherwise, a renewal request is required.

(3) Dig Permits must be signed by the DPW Environmental Division prior to utility locates.

(4) The DPW Environmental Division will forward approved FC Form 200-10 to the DPW Operations and Maintenance Division for utility locate scheduling.

b. Excavation guidelines specific to contractors.

(1) Contractors are responsible for submitting FC Form 200-10 for individual excavation and ground-disturbing actions. Each contractor conducting excavations must submit a FC Form 200-10, including subcontractors.

(2) A project that requires a SWPPP must have an approved SWPPP prior to submitting a FC Form 200-10 for review.

(3) All personnel performing the excavation or ground penetrating activities, including subcontract personnel, must request utility line marking after receiving an approved FC Form 200-10. Maintaining utility locations/markings are the responsibility of the requestor or designee.

(4) All contracted work and construction activities in the training and range areas

must go through the cantonment process and DPW will coordinate the required approval(s) with the DPTMS Range Operations. Approved forms must be acquired before working in training and range areas.

c. Excavation guidelines specific to ranges and TAs.

(1) Dig overlays can be found by contacting Range Operations POCs or by going online using the SRP website:

<https://rfmssbackup.altess.army.mil/CAVAZOS/Pages/LibraryFolders.aspx?p=51618>

(2) Stake or grounding rod placement activities in the training areas shall utilize the No Stake or Grounding Rod Overlays available at the SRP website link in 8.4, c, (1) above. The overlay is REQUIRED for the above-mentioned types of excavation in lieu of FC Form 200-10. This self-permit DOES NOT cover any other type of excavation nor water use in training lands or for any activities on the ranges or in the cantonment areas. Coordination for construction or military water use must be approved by the DPW Environmental Division and DPTMS Range Operations. FC Form 200-10 shall be used to approve water use requests.

(3) No excavation is authorized on the ranges. Approved range staking site maps are available at the SRP website link in 8.4, c, (1) above. Use of sites on the range staking site map does not require a FC Form 200-10. Units must use FC Form 200-10 to request additional staking sites on the ranges.

d. Excavation guidelines specific to recreation-related activities

(1) Any excavation or placement in the ground for stakes, food plots, etc. must obtain an approved FC Form 200-10 prior to the excavation or placement.

(2) Excavation activities require an approved FC Form 200-10 from the DPW Environmental Division. The DPW Environmental Division will coordinate review of the request with DPTMS Range Operations.

(3) Fencing is not permitted for recreation-related activities.

(4) All personnel performing excavation or ground penetrating activities, must request utility line marking after receiving an approved FC Form 200-10. Maintaining utility locations/markings are the responsibility of the requester/designee.

(5) All personnel must obtain DPTMS Range Operations approval to enter the training areas IAW Fort Cavazos requirements.

e. Surface water guidelines for Water Use requests.

(1) Coordination for construction or military water use must be approved by the DPW Environmental Division and DPTMS Range Operations. FC Form 200-

10 shall be used to approve water use requests.

(2) For military training water use in TAs, send digital requests to the Range Operations central dig permit mailbox.

(3) For construction water use requests, send digital requests to the DPW Environmental central dig permit mailbox.

(4) Permits shall be submitted 30 days prior to the planned water use activity. The information required includes the proposed use for the water, estimated dates of the operation, estimated amount of water to be used, and desired locations of the water source.

(5) In some cases, a temporary water use permit from the TCEQ may be required. Such permits may take from one to six months to obtain. Ensure sufficient lead time to accommodate State regulatory requirements.

(6) For water purification operations, the ITAM program will process the form with the DPW Environmental Division for current designated locations for the setup of water purification systems and provide guidance on the disposal of all wastes (to include sludge, brine, backwash water, other wastewaters, or treated potable water). Unit water use requirements will require the unit to identify an 8-digit grid for water purification units, showers, decontamination, and soakage pits for the MKT, CK, or AK. Include the estimated gallons per day, the number of days water will be drawn, and total gallons to be used for the training exercise. If conducting decontamination training, the decontamination site grid is required. Follow current field manuals and SOP instructions and procedures for processed material and water disposal. The excess chlorinated water must be disposed at the Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility.

(7) Water use for lift helicopter bambi bucket training and fire suppression is limited to aircraft assigned to support Fort Cavazos during wildfire suppression. Other water use requests to support lift helicopters training on the installation must coordinate with DPTMS Range Operations and the DPW Environmental Division.

(8) Water use permits are only valid for the dates, water use amounts, and locations listed on the approved FC Form 200-10.

(9) Water use from all Fort Cavazos ponds, lakes and streams, including but not limited to reverse osmosis water purification unit (ROWPU), decontamination, boating, water pumps, and bridging, must follow the zebra mussel decontamination procedure and decontamination must be conducted in the immediate vicinity of the water source. Water is not permitted to be transported to another training area. Vehicles and equipment cannot use the tactical vehicle wash rack until the zebra mussel decontamination is complete:

- (a) Inspect the equipment and vehicles for attached zebra mussels.
- (b) Clean off any zebra mussels and remove all vegetation, mud, or other debris.
- (c) Pull all plugs and drain all water from any compartment containing water including bilge, live well, motor, and buckets.
- (d) Pressure wash equipment and vehicles that were in contact with water from ponds, lakes, and streams. Dry the equipment and vehicles for at least one week, opening all compartments and areas where there may be moisture, before entering another water body, another training area, or the wash rack.
- (e) If the equipment is to be transported to another training area in less than one week, the equipment and vehicles must be sprayed with high-pressure, hot (140°F), soapy water. The high-pressure cleaning can be conducted in TA8 but cannot be conducted at the wash rack. Internal equipment compartments should be purged with bleach and the wastewater disposed of in the sewer system.

f. Free Dig Sites. There are three bermed "free dig" sites to support training. These sites do not require a digging permit but do require coordination with DPTMS Range Operations. These areas are adequate to support up to four units training at the same time. Units using these sites are responsible for site recovery after training events. Sites are in TAs 110, 30, and 10. Locations are marked on the Fort Cavazos MIM.

Chapter 9

Natural Resources Management

9-1. Scope

- a. Introduction.* Any individual conducting any type of activity, including training,

training support, and installation operation activities, on Fort Cavazos is responsible for compliance with all federal and state rules, regulations, and acts.

b. Punitive provisions.

(1) Persons on the Fort Cavazos military installation will not:

(a) Start outdoor fires without prior written approval by FCFES.

(b) Act in violation of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, Migratory Bird

Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918, or other state or federal game and wildlife laws. Actions prohibited by the ESA include destroying endangered species or the vegetation that makes up their habitat (see paragraph 9-3, c (1) and knowingly failing to take required action (such as willful failure to consult with fish and wildlife agencies when legally required). Actions prohibited by the MBTA include killing, harming, or harassing any migratory bird and/or removing the nests, eggs, or young of any migratory bird species.

(c) Cut trees without prior approval from the DPW Environmental Division NRMB.

(d) Knowingly harm or harass any animal species listed as threatened or endangered.

(e) Trap or capture wildlife of any kind on the installation, unless express written permission is obtained from the DPW Environmental Division NRMB before trapping operation begins.

(2) This paragraph is punitive in nature (see Chapter 1, paragraph 1-1d). Military personnel may be prosecuted under the UCMJ for violations of this paragraph. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potential federal and state prosecution.

(3) Everyone, including individuals subject to the UCMJ, is subject to applicable federal and state game and wildlife laws. Criminal violations of the ESA are punishable by a fine of up to \$50,000 and imprisonment up to one year for each violation. Criminal violations of the MBTA carry a possible penalty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, a possible fine of not more than \$15,000 or imprisonment of up to six months, or both.

c. Responsibilities.

(1) The DPW Environmental Division NRMB is responsible for:

- (a) Managing, coordinating, and monitoring natural resources, fish and wildlife, land, and pest management.
 - (b) Establishing and recommending protective measures and practices in construction and maintenance activities to avoid pollution, burning, and unnecessary destruction of wildlife and/or endangered species habitat.
 - (c) Monitoring, investigating, and recommending management and procedures relating to game animals, birds, and fish.
 - (d) Surveying and recommending improvement for food, cover, and water sources for wildlife.
 - (e) Serving as an *"approving authority"* (See Ch. 7, 7-4) for the excavation and water use permit process.
 - (f) Developing, preparing, and monitoring long-range plans for the use and improvement of natural resources programs.
 - (g) Developing procedures for recordkeeping.
 - (h) Preparing and reviewing plans for service projects and in-house projects on landscape, land management, natural resources, and pest control projects and/or contracts.
- (2) The DPW Environmental Division is responsible for managing, coordinating, and monitoring the installation's environmental programs

9-2. Policy

- a. All work must be in accordance with the ESA, MBTA, Sikes Act, CWA, and all other applicable Federal, State, and local laws.
- b. All hunting, fishing, and general recreation activities are managed through the iSportsman system. Any person wishing to hunt, fish, or recreate on the installation must have an iSportsman account, a vehicle access pass, and follow FC REG 210-25, FC CIR 210-22, and the Fort Cavazos Hunting, Fishing, and Natural Resource Use Guide. Information may be found at cavazos.isportsman.net.

9-3. Major program requirements

- a. *Waters of the United States (U.S.).*

(1) Section 404 of the CWA requires authorization from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to discharge dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. Discharge of dredged or fill material can roughly be defined as any time the bottom contour of a water is altered. Waters of the U.S. are defined in 33 CFR Part 328(a) and include navigable waters, their tributaries, and adjacent wetlands.

(2) Any activities resulting in the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters requires a Section 404 permit prior to beginning construction. There are two basic types of permits: General and Individual. The amount of time and coordination required to obtain the permit varies by project and type of permit.

(a) General permits. Nationwide permits (NWP) are the most commonly used general permits and require the least amount of time and coordination. Activities that qualify for an NWP cause only minimal individual and cumulative adverse impacts. Each NWP includes terms and conditions, and some may require pre-construction notification with project details to the USACE.

(b) Individual permits. Obtaining an individual permit is a lengthy six month to two-year process requiring extensive coordination with the USACE. Individual permits are also more costly due to compensatory mitigation requirements.

(3) Impacts to waters of the U.S. must be avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

(4) Contact the DPW Environmental Division NRMB early in the project planning process to avoid delays.

b. Land management. Fort Cavazos lands and vegetation are managed to provide maximum sustained yields and to protect the water resources of the installation, adjacent communities, and the State of Texas. The land must produce adequate resources for the perennial military training mission, habitat for rare, threatened, and endangered species, habitat for Army Species at Risk, and recreation for the Fort Cavazos community. Occasionally, some of the services will be restricted to satisfy the management needs of the land by the DPW Environmental Division NRMB.

c. Tree and Vegetation Protection. At Fort Cavazos, native hardwood trees are to be preserved in place and protected during construction. If removal of a native hardwood tree (for protection, defined as any tree greater than 3 inches (.076 m) in diameter measured at 4 feet (1.22 meters) from the ground is absolutely necessary, Fort Cavazos installation policy (which only applies to the cantonment area) dictates that, for any existing native hardwood tree that must be removed as a result of construction activities, ten native trees must be planted (10:1 ratio). Each replacement tree shall be a minimum of two inches (.050 meters) caliper in all cantonment areas.

Preservation of trees is preferred over replacement. All plantings on Fort Cavazos must comply with the Fort Cavazos Landscaping MOI and The Fort Cavazos Tree Care Ordinance. All seed mixes must be native and must be approved by the Fort Cavazos Agronomist prior to planting. Should seed mixes, trees, or other vegetation be planted prior to approval, the Fort Cavazos Agronomist may require the removal of those species and re-establishment with approved native species. Tree protection on construction sites must be clearly established and be located at the dripline of the tree. No staging of vehicle, equipment, or supplies may be located under tree canopies. All cut trees and slash must be either piled for burning, mulched in place, or hauled to the Fort Cavazos compost site as specified on the approved Dig Permit. No wood products may leave the installation.

d. Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). The MBTA is a federal law that carries out the United States' commitment to protect birds that migrate across international borders. The MBTA prohibits the taking, killing, possession, transportation, and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests. Almost all bird species on Fort Cavazos are protected under MBTA, regardless, if they migrate. Birds and active nests may not be moved or relocated from a building, vehicle, or other location without coordination from a DPW biologist. Trees, brush, and other vegetation should be carefully surveyed and assessed for potential nests. No work may occur within a 100-foot radius of an active bird nest. Only a certified biologist will determine whether a nest is active. All construction, demolition, tree cutting, and similar activities that involve bird nests must be completed outside MBTA season, which is 15 March - 15 August annually. If work must be conducted during this time, a survey must be conducted no more than 72 hours prior to the removal of the vegetation. As nests are located, the area must be flagged and avoided until a certified biologist clears the area for construction activities. Civilians may be prosecuted under the MBTA and are subject to fines and imprisonment. Military personnel are subject to receive punishment under UCMJ, Article 92.

e. Threatened and endangered species.

(1) Land encompassing the Fort Cavazos military installation serves as the natural habitat for numerous animal species. Some of these animals are listed as endangered or threatened. For these reasons, Fort Cavazos manages endangered species habitats in compliance with the ESA. Species listed as endangered or threatened are protected under provisions of federal laws. Personnel not subject to the UCMJ are prosecuted for disturbing or destroying endangered species or their habitat in violation of 18 USC 13. As of the 2015 Biological Opinion, golden-cheeked warbler habitat is free from training restrictions

(2) Any requests for digging, construction, vegetation removal or other activities in endangered species habitat that may result in a temporary or permanent loss of or disturbance to habitat must be coordinated through the DPW Environmental Division

NRMB and a FC Form 200-10 must be completed.

(3) Always protect vegetation against fire. Do not start fires. Take necessary precautions to prevent fires and promptly extinguish accidentally started fires.

(a) Avoid unnecessary use of pyrotechnics and incendiary munitions.

(b) Report fires immediately to DPTMS Range Operations through frequency modulation (FM) 30:45. When FM radio is not available, use the most expedient means available to notify DPTMS Range Operations or the FCFES.

(4) Use existing tactical emplacements to the extent possible. Digging or constructing new tactical emplacements within woodlands is unauthorized without an approved excavation and water use permit.

(5) Do not tamper or interfere with cowbird traps (large screen cages). Intentional damage to these traps is prohibited.

(6) If the military mission requirements conflict with this regulation, the designated S3 will coordinate with the DPW Environmental Division NRMB.

f. *Plants and animals.*

(1) Do not destroy plants and animals in violation of game and wildlife laws. Do not cut trees, whether alive or dead without the approval of the DPW Environmental Division NRMB.

(2) Do not clear underbrush in command posts, bivouac, or field dining areas. Hunters and fishermen must consult local fish and game laws and Fort Cavazos Regulation 210-25.

(3) Fisheries impoundments off-limits to training are shown in Table 9-1 by name and grid coordinates.

Table 9-1. Fish impoundments off-limits for training

Coordinate	Lakes and Ponds
PV083418	Clear Creek Lake
PV102349	71A
PV064505	44C
PV078514	44G
PV058462	43C
PV106505	41A
PV102551	41D
PV065550	45B
PV113533	42G
PV170619	51E
PV238462	Airfield Lake
PV197467	Birdbath Lake
PV111441	Cantonment A
PV133440	Cantonment B
PV083462	Copperas Cove #3
PV123406	Crossville Lake
PV204467	East Lake
PV275478	Engineer Lake
PV125364	Gray Lake
PV326452	Heiner Lake
PV318479	Larned Lake
PV366448	Nolan Lake
PV070516	Starnes #1

g. Integrated pest management. The Army Pest Management Program implements DoD policies to protect health, property, and natural resources from damage by insects, weeds, and other species in ways that support training and readiness with minimum risks to the environment.

(1) This regulation promulgates policies, responsibilities, and procedures to implement the Army Pest Management Program. It also supplements federal, state, and local laws, and requirements described in AR 200-1 and DoD Instruction 4150-7 (DoD Pest Management Program).

(2) All pest management activities must be conducted according to the approved Installation Pest Management Plan (IPMP). A copy of this plan is available for review by contacting the DPW Environmental Division NRMB.

(3) Principles of integrated pest management (IPM) are stressed in the plan.

These IPM principles employ the judicious use of both chemical and non-chemical control techniques to achieve effective pest management with minimal environmental contamination. Adherence to the plan will ensure that the most effective, least toxic control methods are used to control pests and have the least impact on humans, beneficial plants, and animals and maintain compliance with pertinent laws and regulations.

(a) Non-certified personnel are not permitted to apply pesticides, except for pesticides approved for facilities' self-help use, those pesticides approved for DA field sanitation team use, or personal use repellents.

(b) DoD personnel who apply pesticides other than those specified above must be DoD-certified according to current Army regulations and the IPMP. Civilian personnel should coordinate with the Integrated Pest Management Coordinator (IPMC) before applying to DoD Pesticide Applicator Training Courses to ensure experience qualifications and course attendance permission by the AEC pest management certifying official.

(c) Contract personnel who apply pesticides must have valid certification in the category of work being performed as required by the State of Texas. Certifying agencies are the Structural Pest Control Board of Texas, the Texas Department of Health, and the Texas Department of Agriculture.

(d) Copies of the recorded application records shall be documented on form DD-1532 or equivalent and forwarded to the Integrated Pest Management Coordinator (IPMC) by the 5th working day of the following month in excel worksheet format.

(e) The use of specific pesticides and storage locations must be coordinated and approved through the IPMC in the DPW Environmental Division.

(f) Pesticide concentrates must be mixed over a secondary container.

(g) Liquid pesticide concentrates may not be purchased, stored, or transported on the installation in container units exceeding 2.5 gallons (9.4 liters) without the IPMC approval.

(h) All contracts involving the application of pesticides must be coordinated and approved through the IPMC in the DPW Environmental Division.

h. Hunting, fishing, and general recreation activities.

(1) The NRMB Wildlife Management Team manages the regulation of hunting, fishing and general recreation on Fort Cavazos.

(2) All recreators must have an account in iSportsman, a valid permit for Fort Cavazos and additional state permits, if required, and a vehicle access pass.

(3) Recreators must follow all rules and regulations outlined in FC REG 210-25, FC CIR 210-22, and the Fort Cavazos Hunting, Fishing, and Natural Resources Use Guide located online at cavazos.isportsman.net. Failure to abide by the rules and regulations may result in criminal penalties as well as administrative penalties.

Chapter 10

Pollution Prevention (P2)

10-1. Scope

Fort Cavazos' P2 program objective is to reduce or eliminate the impact any Army operation or activity may have on the total environment, including impacts to air, surface waters, ground water, and soils, through reduction or elimination of wastes, more efficient use of raw materials or energy, and/or reduced emissions of toxic materials to the environment. P2 or source reduction is any mechanism that successfully prevents or reduces the sources of pollutant discharges or emissions other than the traditional method of treating pollution at the discharge end of a pipe or stack.

10-2. Policy

a. P2 is the Army's preferred approach to maintaining compliance with environmental laws and regulations and creating sustainable operations and installations. When both preventive and control approaches are available, preventive measures must be used unless mitigating circumstances exist and can be documented.

b. P2 will be used to complement, and eventually replace, traditional pollution control and cleanup orientations in Army environmental program management.

c. Pollution will be prevented or reduced at the source. Waste and by-products that cannot be eliminated will be recycled. Pollutants that cannot be recycled will be treated to minimize environmental hazards. Disposal or other release to the environment will be employed only as a last resort and will be conducted in an environmentally safe manner.

d. All units, activities, and contractors will incorporate pollution prevention planning, BMPs and principles throughout the mission, operation, or product life cycle.

10-3. Major program requirements

a. Environmental Compliance Assessment Team (ECAT).

(1) Objective. Fort Cavazos' ECAT provides technical support to Fort Cavazos military and civilian activities by performing both formal and informal compliance assessment visits to ensure compliance with all federal, state, and local regulations and policies.

(2) Responsibilities.

(a) DPW ECAT representatives conduct environmental compliance assessments, at least semi-annually, of all units and activities, provide technical assistance as requested; schedule assessments with appropriate Commander, Director, Manager, or COR. Ensure all operations at Fort Cavazos are performed in a manner that protects human health and the environment according to federal, state, and local regulations; prepare a separate written report complete with an overview of findings and recommendations for each assessment; and prepare a semi-annual compliance assessment roll-up to the III Corps Chief of Staff.

(b) Commanders, directors, managers, and CORs provide access, escort, and participate in opening and closing briefs during assessments. Commanders, directors, managers, and CORs are required to provide a signed Reply by Memorandum within 30 days if any discrepancies are found. The reply by memorandum must state the root cause of the discrepancy, corrective actions

planned or completed with respective dates, and preventive actions planned on how discrepancies will be prevented in the future, and must be forwarded to DPW Environmental, ATTN: ECAT. A follow-up review may be conducted within 30 to 60 days of the formal assessment, to ensure corrective and preventive actions have been implemented and are effective. Repeated discrepancies from follow-up reviews may require a reply by memorandum.

(c) Environmental Compliance Officers (ECOs) advise the commander, director, and manager on all environmental issues, maintain an updated environmental continuity book, and maintain the commander's, director's, and manager's environmental program by using ECAT and internal evaluations to increase

environmental performance and comply with all regulations. ECOs coordinate with ECAT for courtesy assessments, assistance visits, and facility close-outs.

(3) General Program Requirements.

(a) The DPW Environmental Division publishes a Memorandum of Instruction (MOI) for conducting ECAT assessments and a checklist of audit criteria. The MOI and checklist are the basis for all assessments conducted. Call the ECAT office for instructions or to get a copy of the MOI and checklist. (See Appendix C, C-1).

(b) Assessments are conducted semi-annually and encompass all activities within an organization. Assessment schedules for units below division level are worked through commanders. Civilian activities are scheduled by communicating through directors, managers, and CORs.

(c) ECAT provides assistance to all units and activities upon request by contacting the ECAT representative for the activity. Assistance visits will not be conducted within 30 days of a scheduled, formal assessment.

(d) Assessment status is determined utilizing Green, Amber, and Red ratings. If a Notice of Violation (NOV) may be assessed by an outside regulatory agency on a particular discrepancy, or a high command emphasis area, that discrepancy will be a higher point value standard. The point values are annotated on the checklist for each item. The ECAT checklist details the specific violations.

b. Vendor demonstrations.

(1) Coordinate vendor demonstrations of cleaning products, equipment, or other environmental products with the DPW Environmental Division and Mission and Installation Contracting Command (MICC).

(2) All demonstrations must process a standard vendor agreement through MICC before proceeding.

(3) This coordination precludes unauthorized commitments or release of procurement-sensitive information. Fort Cavazos will not allow product demonstrations below division or separate brigade level. Once coordination has been made through MICC, persons and/or units must notify the DPW Environmental Division and provide:

(a) Name of person conducting demonstration.

(b) Name of product(s) to be demonstrated.

(c) SDS(s) of product to be demonstrated.

(4) Solicitation in motor pools or civilian activities for the sale of hazardous materials is prohibited. Solicitation of HAZMAT will be coordinated through the BSC.

c. Draining fuel tanks. Consult the equipment's organizational maintenance technical manual and applicable technical bulletins to get procedures specific to the equipment. Drain fuel from compartments and piping system into other tanks or suitable containers for reuse or appropriate disposition. Prevent generation of fuel waste.

d. MKT, CK, and AK facility.

(1) The DPW Environmental Division operates an MKT/CK/AK cleaning facility located at the corner of 37th Street and Murphy Road, in the vicinity of Building 1936. The facility has two bays, each complete with heated high-pressure water for sanitary cleaning. Call DPW Environmental P2 Services to inquire about scheduling.

(2) Responsibilities.

(a) The DPW Environmental Division schedules the operation of the facility and provides a point of contact.

(b) Units are responsible for:

(i) Furnishing Soldiers to operate steam cleaners.

(ii) Following all instructions given by the POC or posted at the facility site.

(iii) Ensuring all water stays within facility boundaries.

e. Non-hazardous Waste Accumulation Points and Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs).

(1) The Non-hazardous Waste Accumulation Points are for the temporary storage of non-hazardous waste in motor pools until it can be turned-in to the CU. Figure 10-1 shows a photo of a typical Non-hazardous Waste Accumulation Point and ASTs. The economic success of recycling used oil, antifreeze, off-spec fuels, and gasoline is

dependent on keeping them segregated. Products must be placed only in the correct and appropriately labeled container.

(2) Used oil, off-specification fuel, and antifreeze will not be mixed with any other material without the express written approval of the DPW Environmental Division.

(a) Mixing of used oil, off-specification fuel, and antifreeze with potentially hazardous waste shall be prevented in all instances.

(b) Used oil, off-specification fuel, and antifreeze mixed with other products may cause the resulting mixture to become a hazardous waste. Consequently, disposal costs, reporting requirements to regulatory agencies, and undue liability may be incurred by Fort Cavazos.

(3) Individuals assigned to Fort Cavazos who reside in government quarters, barracks, or off post are encouraged to bring their used oil to the Sprocket Automotive Shop, Firestone car care center, or to the CU.

(4) The DPW Environmental Division coordinates the installation of Non-hazardous Waste Accumulation Points. Using organizations must purchase the structure and coordinate with the DPW Environmental Division for new structures to be installed. Do not relocate, modify, or paint storage buildings or tanks in these established areas.

(a) Using organizations operate and maintain the general housekeeping of Non-hazardous Waste Accumulation Points.

(b) Recyclable Fluids.

(i) Used Oil. Used oil ASTs are used to collect used lubricating oil, hydraulic, and transmission fluids. Keep extraneous materials such as rags, oil filters, trash, soil, vehicle parts, and water out of fluids in ASTs. It is the using organization's responsibility to keep the ASTs in compliance and not cross-contaminate the used oil with any other product.

(ii) Off-Spec Fuel. Off-spec fuel ASTs are used to collect contaminated F24, JP-8 and diesel. Keep extraneous materials such as rags, oil filters, trash, soil, vehicle parts, and water out of fluids in ASTs. It is the using organization's responsibility to keep the

ASTs in compliance and not cross contaminate the off-spec fuel with any other product. Call DPW Environmental P2 Services for disposition instructions for gasoline.

(iii) Antifreeze. Antifreeze ASTs are used to collect used antifreeze (ethylene and propylene glycol). Keep extraneous materials such as rags, oil filters, trash, soil, vehicle parts, and water out of fluids in ASTs. It is the using organization's responsibility to keep the ASTs in compliance and not cross contaminate the used antifreeze with any other product.

(c) Locking devices on Non-hazardous Waste Accumulation points, OWS, and ASTs is prohibited. Locking constitutes an inconvenience that may provoke improper disposal or abandonment of waste. Make access reasonably available to the users. If multiple organizations use a common Non-hazardous Waste Accumulation Point, OWS, and ASTs, commanders coordinate among each other to establish and maintain reasonable access to all. This coordination precludes obstructions to use after normal duty hours and during deployments, field training, and other temporary absences of the host organization. Maintain clearance around containers for access by collection vehicles.

(d) Collection of in-use and waste products in open, incompatible, or unserviceable containers is prohibited.

(e) Inspect the Non-hazardous Waste Accumulation Points daily (visual) to ensure constant serviceability of components and to curb improper use.

(f) AST fluid pick-up.

(1) By appointment ONLY, DPW Environmental P2 Services picks up recyclable fluids (oil, off-spec fuel, antifreeze) from the ASTs and provides servicing of the OWS. If DPW Environmental P2 Services is unable to pick up recyclable fluids because of extraneous materials, remove the extraneous materials from the container or cross contaminated product, separate the product, and arrange for a special pickup.

(2) DPW Environmental P2 Services picks up used oil, off-spec fuels, and used anti-freeze only.

(3) Turn in other waste products and suspected hazardous waste to the CU.

f. Parts washers.

(1) Parts washers are installation property that are assigned to facilities and may not be relocated or removed from the installation.

(2) The DPW Environmental Division coordinates the setup and delivery of parts washers. For coordination or delivery, pickup, or servicing of parts washers, call DPW Environmental P2 Services.

Figure 10-1. Typical Non-Hazardous Waste Accumulation Point



Chapter 11

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)

11-1. Scope

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). This regulation is used in conjunction with 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 651 (32 CFR 651), which provides Army policy on National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 42 USC 4321–4347) requirements, and supplemental program guidance, which the proponent of this regulation may issue as needed to assure that programs remain current.

11-2. Policy

NEPA requires Fort Cavazos to evaluate environmental impacts of actions and consider alternatives. Individuals, groups, or units conducting or participating in any type of activity on Fort Cavazos, including training, support, and operation activities, are responsible for compliance with federal regulations and acts. All proposed

construction, renovation and demolition activities, major exercises, or new equipment fielding, stationing actions and real estate transactions require environmental impact analysis. Contact the DPW Environmental Division NEPA Program early in the planning stages, prior to design or acquisitions, to request environmental impact analysis.

11-3. Major program requirements Environmental Impact Analysis.

a. General actions normally requiring an Environmental Impact Analysis include:

- (1) Policies, regulations, and procedures.
- (2) New management and operational concepts and programs including logistics, procurement, and personnel assignments, real property and facility management, and environmental programs.
- (3) Projects involving facilities construction and/or demolition.
- (4) Operations/activities including unit training, flight operations or facility testing and evaluation programs.
- (5) Actions that require licenses for operations or special material use or Federal Aviation Administration air space request.
- (6) Materiel development, operations and support, disposal and/or modification.
- (7) Transfer of significant equipment or property to Army Reserve National Guard (ARNG) or Army Reserve.
- (8) Research and development.
- (9) Leases, easements, permits, licenses, certificates, or other entitlements for use.
- (10) Contracts, grants, subsidies, loans, government-owned, contractor-operated industrial plants or third-party housing or construction.
- (11) Request to use or store radiation sources, hazardous/toxic materials or waste.
- (12) Projects involving chemical weapons or munitions.

b. Levels of NEPA Analysis and Documentation.

(1) Record of Environmental Consideration (REC). A REC will be generated and submitted with project documentation that briefly documents that a proposed action has received an environmental review. A REC briefly describes the proposed action and timeframe, identifies the proponent and approving official(s), and clearly shows how an action qualifies for a Categorical Exclusion (CX), or is already covered in an existing NEPA document (EA or EIS). An undertaking may be categorically excluded from a detailed environmental analysis if it meets certain criteria that the Army has previously determined as having no significant environmental impact.

(2) Environmental Assessment (EA). If the proposed action does not qualify for a CX nor is one that normally requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) then an Environmental Assessment (EA) will be prepared. The purpose of an EA is to determine the significance of the environmental effects and to look at alternative means to achieve the agency's objectives. The EA is intended to be a concise document that briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining if the Army must prepare an EIS; aids an agency's compliance with NEPA when an EIS is not necessary; and facilitates preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement when one is necessary. If the EA concludes that there are not any significant impacts from the proposed action, a Finding of No Significant Impacts (FNSI) will be issued. The FNSI is signed by the decision maker, then the action may proceed.

(3) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). If the proposed action normally requires an EIS or an EA determines that the environmental consequences of the action may be significant, an EIS is prepared. An EIS is a more detailed evaluation of the proposed action and alternatives. The public, other federal agencies and outside parties may provide input into the preparation of an EIS and then comment on the draft EIS when it is completed. A public Record of Decision (ROD) is required after the completion of the EIS. The ROD summarizes the findings in the EIS and the basis for the decision. The ROD must identify mitigations which were important in supporting decisions, such as those mitigations which reduce otherwise significant impacts, and ensure that appropriate monitoring procedures are implemented.

c. CERCLA reviews and documents for Real Property Actions.

(1) Environmental Condition of Property (ECP). The NEPA program will assess, determine, and document the environmental condition of transferable property in an ECP Report in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and AR 200-1, 15-5. The ECP Report will summarize historical, cultural, and environmental conditions and include references to publicly available and related reports, studies, and permits. The report will provide an accurate summary of the

environmental condition of the property. Real Property transactions initiated by non-Army parties will be responsible for funding and completing the ECP report and providing this report to the NEPA program. Real estate actions requiring ECPs include:

- (a) Leases (new, renewals, and terminations).
- (b) Licenses to the National Guard Bureau (NGB) or Texas National Guard.
- (c) Purchase, Disposal or Transfer of Real Property.

(2) Report of Availability – Environmental Considerations. The environmental section (Section C) of the Report of Availability (ROA) (AR 405–80) will be used to document the environmental condition of the property being leased by active installations. The ROA-C alone may be sufficient to document environmental requirements for permits, licenses, easements, and similar real estate actions where environmental concerns are very minor. Under these circumstances an ECP report would not be required. The NEPA program completes the ROA-C and provides it to DPW Real Property Branch to include in the ROA package.

Chapter 12

Sustainability and Net Zero Programs

12-1. Scope

Fort Cavazos' vision is to appropriately manage our resources with a goal of Net Zero in energy, water, and solid waste to successfully meet sustainability goals set by the DoD and Army leadership. The Net Zero Program builds on longstanding sustainability strategies and incorporates emerging best practices in building occupant behaviors combined with improved resource management practices. Effective immediately all Fort Cavazos building occupants must implement the following strategies in support of government-wide sustainability goals and Net Zero principals.

12-2. Policy

Federal wide goals in accordance with Department of Defense Sustainability plan and EO 14057.

- 100 percent carbon pollution-free electricity, including 50% on a 24/7 basis.
- 100 percent zero-emission vehicle acquisitions, including 100% zero-emission light-duty vehicle acquisitions.
- Net-zero emissions buildings, including a 50% emissions reduction.

- Net-zero emissions from Federal procurement.
- Net-zero emissions operations, including a 65% reduction.
- Divert from landfills at least 50% of non-hazardous solid waste and construction and demolition waste and debris.
- Climate resilient infrastructure and operations.
- Develop a climate- and sustainability-focused Federal workforce.
- Advance environmental justice and equity-focused operations.
- Accelerate progress through domestic international partnerships.

12-3. Major Program Requirements and Strategies

a. Net Zero Waste Strategies.

(1) Reduce waste generation by inspecting trash containers and avoid purchasing the items found in the trash.

(2) Repurpose and reuse materials by finding other units and activities that could utilize the item or material to extend its useful life.

(3) Recycle all paper, plastics #1-2, cardboard, and metal by placing the material in the blue recycle containers.

(4) Buildings that are selected to be part of the compost program must receive annual training for proper food waste composting procedures. Compost all food waste by placing the food in the green compost containers located at your building. Food waste can also be delivered to the compost facility on Fort Cavazos by appointment.

b. Water Conservation Strategies.

(1) Reduce water usage by reporting leaks to DPW Work Management Division (See Appendix C, C-1), turning off faucets and hoses when not being used, and by following the strategies listed in Fort Cavazos' Water Conservation Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

(2) Repurpose and reuse water as often as possible especially while washing various items and utilize the various Tactical Vehicle Wash Facilities on post to wash military vehicles.

c. Energy Conservation Strategies.

Reduce energy usage by turning off lights when they are not required, not opening windows, and not propping open exterior doors when the air conditioner is on, and by

following the strategies listed in the III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 420-9.

d. Training and Education Strategies.

(1) ECOs will complete a 40-hour training course provided by DPW Environmental which will include Net Zero and Sustainability strategies and attend annual refresher training and educate components to implement within their unit and activity's facilities and daily operations.

(2) ECOs will provide Net Zero and Sustainability training to all personnel within the organization annually.

(3) Implement best management practices that support the priority actions listed in the 2022 Department of Defense Sustainability Plan.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

Publications existing in electronic form are adequate for compliance.

AR 200-1 (cited in para 1-5(b); 1-6(a); 1-8d; 2-1; 2-3a (1); 4-1a; 4-3c (1); 4-3d (1); 8-1a; 8-2a; 9-3a (1)).

Environmental Protection and Enhancement

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 420-1 (cited in para 6-7c) Fire Regulations

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 420-6 (cited in para 2-2d(1)(a); 6-8a; 6-8a(1)(a)(iii)) Recycle Program

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 420-9 (cited in para 2-2d(1)(a); 6-3d(1)) Energy Conservation Program

Section II Related Publications

AR 40-5
Preventive Medicine

AR 40-13
Radiological Advisory Medical Teams

AR 50-5
Nuclear Surety

AR 50-6.
Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and Materiel Chemical Surety

AR 190-5
Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision

AR 190-29
Misdemeanors and Uniform Violations Notices Referred to U.S. Magistrate or District Courts

AR 200-1

Natural Resources; Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management

AR 210-20

Master Planning for Army Installations

AR 250-10

The Army Sustainable Range Program

AR 350-19

The Army Public Affairs Program

AR 360-1

Army Public Affairs

AR 385-10

Army Safety Program

AR 420-1

Army Energy Program

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 190-5

Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 210-25

Hunting, Fishing, and Natural Resources Conservation

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 210-190

Internment on the Fort Cavazos Military Reservation

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 350-1

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Training

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 350-40

Fort Cavazos Range Operations, Procedures, and Policies

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 385-10

Garrison Safety Program

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 420-6

Recycle Program

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 420-9

Energy Conservation Program

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 420-27

Care, Maintenance, and Alterations of Facilities

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 420-37

Installation Housing Community Standards

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 750-2

Maintenance Policies and Procedures

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos Regulation 755-725

Procedures for Turn-in and Withdrawal from Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DLA)

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos MOI

Environmental Compliance Assessment Team Visits

III Armored Corps and Fort Cavazos MOI

DPW Classification Unit

Field Manual 3-100.4

Environmental Considerations in Military Operations

Field Manual 10-20

Organizational Maintenance of Military Petroleum Pipelines, Tanks, and Related Equipment

Field Manual 21-10

Field Hygiene and Sanitation

FM 10-67-1

Concepts and Equipment of Petroleum Operations

Field Manual 10-69

Petroleum Supply Point Equipment and Operations

TM 3-261

Handling and Disposal of Unwanted Radioactive Material

TM 38-250

Preparing HAZMATs for Military Air Shipments

SB 3-30-2

Supply Bulletin, Chemical and Biological Canisters and Filter Elements: Serviceability List

SB 700-20

Army Adopted and Other Items Selected for Authorization/List of Reportable Items

DoD-R 4145.19-R-2

Storage and Handling of Compressed Gas Cylinders

DOD-R 4500-9

Defense Traffic Management Regulation (DTR)

DoD-R 4715

Environmental Conservation Program

DoD Regulation 4500.9-R

Defense Traffic management Regulation (DTR)

CRDAMC Medical Regulation 40-40

Regulated Medical Waste Management

Army Corps of Engineers Technical Manual

Wetlands Delineation, 1987

MIL STD 101B

Military Standard, DoD Color Code for Pipelines and Compressed Gas Cylinders

TB MED 576

Technical Bulletin- Medical, Sanitary Control and Surveillance of Water Supply at Fixed Installations

CTA 50-909

Common Table of Allowances, Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment

AFJMANZ4-204

Preparing HAZMATs for Military Air Shipments

FAR part 8 and 23
Federal Acquisition Regulation

Public Law 102-484
The National Defense Authorization Act of 1993, Section 326

29 CFR
Labor-Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor

32 CFR 229
American Indian and Alaskan Native Policy

32 CFR 651
Environmental Analysis of Army Actions

40 CFR
Protection of Environment

40 CFR Part 112
Oil Pollution Prevention

40 CFR 335 and 370
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986

30 TAC 290.46
Public Drinking Water

30 TAC 327.2
Spill Prevention and Control

30 TAC 106.262
Permits by Rule

(Texas) Rules of Practice and Procedure

(Texas) Restricted Cultural Resource Information

Council of Texas Archeologists: Guidelines for Cultural Resource Management Reports

Archeological Survey Standards for Texas

Antiquities Code of Texas

Texas Health and Safety Code

Section 382.001 (Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated, Article 4477-5)

Texas Water Code

Chapter 11

16 USC 470

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

16 USC 470aa

Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA)

40 USC 601-619

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act

42 USC 4321

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)

16 USC 431-433; 34 Stat.225

Antiquities Act of 1906

16 USC 469-469c

Archeological and Historic Data Preservation Act of 1974

16 USC 470aa-47011

Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA)

16 USC 461-467

Historic Sites Act of 1935

18 USC 13

Assimilative Crimes Act of 1825

42 USC 4321-4370c

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)

16 USC 470-470w

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended NHPA

25 USC 3001-3013

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 NAGPRA

43 USC 2101-2106

Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987

36 CFR 60

Department of the Interior, National Register of Historic Places

36 CFR 63

Department of the Interior, Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places

36 CFR 65

Department of the Interior, National Historic Landmark Program

36 CFR 68

Department of the Interior, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

36 CFR 78

Department of the Interior, Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibility under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act

36 CFR 79

Department of the Interior, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections

36 CFR 800

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Protection of Historic Properties,

40 CFR 350-372

Endangered Species Act of 1973

40 CFR 1500-1508

Council on Environmental Quality, Regulations Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

43 CFR 3

Department of the Interior, Preservation of American Antiquities Historic Properties

16 USC 670a-670o, 74 Stat.1052

Sikes Act of 1960

Sikes Act Improvement Amendment 1998**Texas Water Quality Act**

EO 11593

Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment

EO 12512

Federal Real Property Management

EO 13007

Protection of Indian Sacred Sites

EO 13175

Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments

EO 13693

Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade

EO 14096

Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All

EO 14057

Efficient Federal Operations

Presidential Memorandum

Government-to-government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments

NRB 15

How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation- National Register Bulletin

NRB 16A

How to Complete the National Register Registration Form

NRB 18

How to Evaluate and Nominate Historic Landscapes

NRB 30

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes

NRB 36

Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeological Sites and Districts
(zip format)

NRB 38

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties

Secretary of the Interior Standards

Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings

Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes**Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation****DODI 4150-7**

DoD Pest Management Program

DODI 4715.3

Environmental Conservation Program Protection of Archeological Resources,

The American Water Works Association's Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control, cited in Manual M14**The National Standard Plumbing Code****Laboratories Standard 2085 Underwriters****Laboratories Standard 142****University of Southern California Manual of Cross-Connection Control****Fort Cavazos Military Installation Map V7825FTCAVAZOSMIM****Section III****Referenced Forms****DA Form 2077**

Petroleum Product Laboratory Analysis Report

DA Form 2765-1

Request for Issue or Turn-in

DA Form 3161

Request for Issue or Turn-in

DA Form 4283

Facilities Engineering Work Request

DD Form 1348-1A

Issue Release/Receipt Document

DD Form 2521

Hazardous Chemical Warning Label

DD Form 2522

Hazardous Chemical Warning Label

FC Form 200-10

Coordination for Land Excavation and Water Use Permit

Appendix B

Environmental Training

B-1. Environmental Training

DPW Environmental Division offers a wide variety of training for organizations to meet legal requirements and remain compliant, as well as increase environmental awareness and performance.

B-2. Unit Quarterly Training

All Fort Cavazos organizations are required to provide quarterly environmental awareness training to personnel. Table C-1 lists the telephone number for DPW Environmental Training. DPW Environmental Division offers a variety of topics and will provide quarterly training with advance notice and coordination. ECAT also offers a variety of training to assist units. Training includes facility close-outs, mobilization and demobilization briefs, commander's in-brief, deployment and redeployment briefs, and specified environmental training as requested by organizations.

B-3. Appointment

Commanders, directors, managers, and Contractor Officer Representatives (CORs) are required to appoint an ECO, at every level of command and at the directorate, and as many ECO assistants (ECOAs) as necessary to implement and maintain an effective environmental program. The ECOAs are optional. The ECO must be certified and appointed on orders. ECOs must receive their certification within 60 days of appointment and attend an annual refresher course to continue their certification within 30 days of certificate expiration date. If ECO misses their recertification by 31 days or more, they may be required to re-take the ECO course, unless deployed during the time of the ECOR course. ECOs must be the rank of staff sergeant or above and/or civilian equivalent. A reply by memorandum is required if an enrollee fails to attend or complete the required course. The reply by memorandum must contain root cause analysis, corrective, and preventive actions, it must be signed by the Commander, director, manager, or COR and submitted to DPW Environmental Division, ATTN: Environmental Training, by the suspense date. To register for environmental training, all class enrollments must be completed on the III Armored Corps and Troop Schools application (FC 350-7, latest edition). Commander signs the application, the application can be delivered to 4622 Engineer drive, scanned, or emailed to the environmental trainer. Please ensure Soldier's military email address is on application. If the Soldier does not meet the rank requirement of staff sergeant and/or above, a memorandum will be required from the Commander. The Soldier will not be enrolled in the course until the complete registration packet is received and approved. Once enrolled, students and Commanders will receive confirmation 2-3 weeks prior to the course date. All civilians and contractors must be enrolled by their supervisor, program manager,

or COR. Civilian enrollment must be completed via email. Send the email to the environmental trainer. Ensure the student's full name, email address and the company/battalion/brigade or division they are representing are legible. Contact the Environmental Trainer for more information. See Table C-1 for contact information.

Appendix C Contacts

Appendix C, Table C-1. Contact information

Department:	Telephone Number
Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS)	
G1 Safety	254-287-3725
Hazardous Communication Course	254-287-3343
G3 DPTMS Troop School	254-287-1882
Corps Chemical Logistics Section	254-287-7666/ 254-286-5209
Defense Logistics Agency Office (DLA)	254-287-7764
Directorate of Public Works (DPW):	
Environmental Division	254-287-6499
Cultural Resources Management	254-288-0427
Environmental Management Branch	254-287-6499
Biotreatment Facility	254-288-7627
Classification Unit	254-288-7627
Solid Waste Program Manager	254-287-9184
Base Supply Center	254-532-9861
Environmental Trainer	254-402-9431
Environmental Compliance Assessment Team	254-287-9105
Mobile Kitchen Trailer, Containerized Kitchen, and Assault Kitchen Facility	254-286-5993
Pollution Prevention Services	254-286-5993
Parts Washers	254-286-5993
DPW Air Quality Program Manager	254-287-8714
Water Program Manager	254-288-5462
Spill Response Program Manager	254-288-5462
Natural Resources Management	254-287-0310
Pest Management Coordinator	254-535-3067
Fort Cavazos Recycle:	
Recycle Business Manager	254-288-5307
Recycle Business Office	254-287-2336
Recycle Processing Office	254-248-5447
Collection Service	254-248-5446
Operations & Maintenance Division Services Branch	254-287-5118
Digging Permit Section	254-288-3220
Landfill Operations	254-532-2256
Waste Acceptance Plan	254-287-9606/ 254-288-7842

Demand Maintenance Work Section	254-287-2113
Fort Cavazos Fire and Emergency Services (FCFES)	254-287-3908
Fort Cavazos DOL Laboratory, building 7046	254-287-2504
CRDAMC Environmental Services	254-288-8782
CRDAMC Environmental Science Officer	254-285-5630
CRDAMC Industrial Hygiene	254-288-1666
Range Operations	254-287-5519/254-288-4650
Range Operations – Safety	254-287-8397
Range Operations – ITAM	254-287-8707
Refuse Collection Contractor	254-532-2256
Air permit https://home.army.mil/cavazos/units-tenants/Garrison/DPW/ENV/environmental-management-branch/Air-Quality	
Environmental Dig Permits mailbox: usarmy.cavazos.id-readiness.mbx.dpw-env-dig-permits@army.mil .	
Shelf-life Extensions: https://headquarters.dla.mil/j-3/shelflife/ext_program.aspx	
Sustainable Range Program (SRP)- https://srp.army.mil/	

Legend

ACofS – Assistant Chief of Staff

Phantom Clerk – Phantom Corps Library of Electronic Recordkeeping

CRDAMC – Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center

DLA – Defense Logistics Agency

DPW – Directorate of Public Works – Fort Cavazos

BSC – Base Supply Center

TAM – Training Area Management

LMP – Learning Management Portal

SRP – Sustainable Range Program

Glossary and Terms

Section I. Abbreviations

AAFES

Army and Air Force Exchange System

ACM

Asbestos-containing material

ACofS

Assistant Chief of Staff

AK

Assault Kitchen

AR

Army Regulation

ARNG

Army Reserve National Guard

ARPA

Archeological Resource Protection Act

AST

Above-ground storage tank

ATTN

Attention

AWWA

American Water Works Association

BSC

Base Supply Center

BCWCID

Bell County Water Control and Improvement District

BF

Biotreatment Facility

BMP

Best management practices

BRAC

Base realignment and closure

CAA

Clean Air Act

CAAA

Clean Air Act Amendment

CARC

chemical agent resistant coating

CERCLA

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980

CFC

Chlorofluorocarbon

CFR

Code of Federal Regulations

CGP

Construction general permit

CI

Compression ignition

CK

Containerized kitchen

CNO

Compliance order

COR

Contracting officer representative

CRDAMC

Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center

CRMB

Cultural Resources Management

CSN

Construction Site Notice

CTA

Common Table of Allowances

CU

Classification Unit

CWA

Clean Water Act

DA

Department of the Army

DES

Directorate of Emergency Services

DHR

Directorate of Human Resources

DLA

Defense Logistics Agency

DoD

Department of Defense

DOT

Department of Transportation

DPTMS

Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security

DPW

Directorate of Public Works

EA

Environmental assessment

ECO

Environmental compliance officer

ECOA

Environmental compliance officer assistant

ECAT

Environmental compliance assessment team

EIS

Environmental impact statement

ENV

Environmental

EPA

Environmental Protection Agency

EPCRA

Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

EQCC

Environmental Quality Control Committee

ESA

Endangered Species Act

FAR

Federal Acquisition Regulation

FGS

Final Governing Standards

FC

Fort Cavazos

FCFES

Fort Cavazos Fire Department

FCFES

Fort Cavazos Fire and Emergency Services

FCT

Fort Cavazos Form

FM

Frequency modulated

FOV

Finding of violation

GOV

Government owned vehicle(s)

HAP

Hazardous Air Pollutant

HAZCOM

Hazardous Communication

HAZMAT

Hazardous material

HCFC

Hydrochlorofluorocarbon

HFC

Hydrofluorocarbon

HMMP

Hazardous Material Management Program

HP

Horsepower

HVAC

Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning

IAW

In accordance with

INCRMP

Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan

IPM

Integrated pest management

IPMC

Installation Pest Management Coordinator

IPMP

Installation Pest Management Plan

FRP

Facility Response Plan

IRT

Installation Response Team

ITAM

Integrated training area management

lb

Pound (unit of measure)

LIN

Line-Item Number

LOI

Letter of Instruction

MACT

Maximum achievable control technology

MBTA

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

MFR

Memorandum for Record

MFT

Mobile fuel tanker

MICC

Mission and Installation Contracting Command

MIM

Military installation map

MKT

Mobile Kitchen Trailer

MOI

Memorandum of Instruction

MS4

Municipal separate storm sewer systems

MSC

Major subordinate command (of III Corps)

MSW

Municipal solid waste

NAGPRA

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NBC

Nuclear, biological, chemical

NCO

Non-commissioned Officer

NCOIC

Non-commissioned Officer in Charge

NEPA

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

NESHAP

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

NHPA

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NOI

Notice of Intent

NON

Notice of noncompliance

NOV

Notice of violation

NPDES

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NRMB

Natural Resources Management Branch

NWP

Nationwide permit

ODS

Ozone-depleting substances

OSC

On-scene coordinator

OSHA

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OWS

Oil-water separator

P2

Pollution prevention

PCB

Polychlorinated biphenyls

PL

Public law

PM

Particulate matter

PM 2.5

Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns

PM 10

Particulate matter less than 10 microns

POC

Point of contact

POG

Point of generation

POL

Petroleum, oils, and lubricants

POV(s)

Privately owned vehicle(s)

PPE

Personal protective equipment

PV

Fort Cavazos map grid zone designator

RCRA

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

REC

Record of environmental consideration

RICE

Reciprocating internal combustion engines

RMW

Regulated medical waste

ROWPU

Reverse osmosis water purification unit

SB

Supply Bulletin

SDS

Safety data sheet

SDWA

Safe Drinking Water Act

SHPO

State Historic Preservation Officer

SJA

Staff Judge Advocate

SOP(s)

Standing operating procedure(s)

SPCCP

Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan

SSG

Staff sergeant

SRP

Sustainable range program

STB

Super tropical bleach

SWMP

Stormwater Management Plan

SWPPP

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

TAs

Training areas

TAC

Texas Administrative Code

TCLP

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure

TCEQ

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

TM

Technical Manual

TPDES

Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

UCMJ

Uniform Code of Military Justice

UL

Underwriters Laboratories

USACE

United States Army Corps of Engineers

USC

United States Code

U.S.

United States

VOC

Volatile organic compound

Section II. Glossary/Terms Activity

A unit, organization, or installation that performs a function or mission.

Army Proponent

The Army unit, element, or organization responsible for initiating or carrying out the proposed action.

Baffle

A barrier or deflector made of metal or concrete that allows free water flow while arresting or deflecting oil on the fluid surface of OWS.

Class I and Class II ozone depleting chemicals

Class I ozone depleting substances have a greater ozone-depletion potential than Class II ozone depleting substances. Class II ozone depleting substances are generally considered safer than Class I ozone depleting substances. Class I and Class II are defined in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. (See 40 CFR, part 82, Appendix A and B).

Compliance Agreement

Any negotiated agreement between regulatory officials and regulatee for the purpose of attaining or maintaining compliance. Regulatee must have participated and influenced the terms of the agreement.

Conservation

Preservation from decay, loss, or waste of surface and ground water, soil, forest, and other natural resources. Conservation includes the protection of historical and archeological sites.

Construction Activities

a. Large construction activities are those that disturb 5 or more acres of land or disturb less than 5 acres of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development that will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than 5 acres of land. A larger common plan of development is a construction activity that is completed in separate stages, phases, or in combination with other construction activities. It is

identified by the documentation for the construction project that identifies the scope of the project.

b. Small construction activities are those that disturb equal to or greater than 1 acre and less than 5 acres of land or disturb less than 1 acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than 1 acre and less than 5 acres of land.

Construction Site Operator

The person or persons associated with a large or small construction activity that meets either of the following two criteria:

a. The person or persons have operational control over construction plans and specifications to the extent necessary to meet the requirements and conditions of the TPDES Construction General Permit.

b. The person or persons have day-to-day operational control of those activities at a construction site which are necessary to ensure compliance with a storm water pollution prevention plan for the site or other permit conditions.

Contaminant

An undesirable substance (physical, chemical, biological, or radiological) not normally present, or an unusually high concentration of a naturally occurring substance in water or soil.

Critical Water Areas

Waters flowing off post, including Leon River, Cowhouse Creek, Belton Lake, North Nolan Creek, South Nolan Creek, Reese Creek, North Reese Creek, and their tributaries.

Discharge

Includes, but is not limited to, spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping petroleum or hazardous substances, accidentally or intentionally.

Emission standards

Limits on the quality of emissions that may be discharged to the atmosphere from any regulated source, established by federal, state, local, and host nation authorities.

Enforcement action

Any written notice of a violation of any environmental law from a regulatory official having legal enforcement authority. Examples include Warning Letter, Notice of Noncompliance (NON), Notice of Violation (NOV), Notice of Significant Noncompliance (NOSN), Compliance Order (CO), Administrative Order (AO), Compliance Notice Order (CNO), Finding of Violation (FOV).

Environment

The waters in the state, land surface, or subsurface strata.

Environmental audit

An environmental compliance review of facility operations, practices, and records to assess and verify compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

Environmental awareness training

Environmental knowledge conveyed by written information, hands-on training, or formal presentations. It is often provided outside a normal school classroom or regularly scheduled class. It has limited applicability to teaching competence in specific job skills. It is intended to promote an environmental stewardship ethic and create an understanding of the importance of performing job skills according to appropriate environmental requirements. It also encourages consultation with environmental staff and Army or local compliance publications to determine specific procedures.

Environmental pollution

The condition resulting from the presence of chemical, mineral, radioactive, or biological substances that alter the natural environment; adversely affect human health or the quality of life, biosystems, the environment, structures and equipment, recreational opportunities, aesthetics, and/or natural beauty.

Environmental sustainability

The process of using efficient resource management and BMPs to ensure that all environmental impacts on Fort Cavazos are protected now and into the future.

Environmental training

Instruction with a primary purpose of providing measurable competence for doing specific environmental jobs or tasks. Law or regulation may mandate some. Commonly taught in a classroom, by such methods as lecture, discussion, or

practical exercise. However, other methods may also be used. Environmental training includes both separate environmental courses and environmental content in non-environmental courses.

Facility

Facilities include buildings, structures, public works, civil works, equipment aircraft, vessels, and other vehicles and property under control of, or constructed or manufactured for leasing to the Army.

Generator

Any person, organization, or activity whose act or process produces hazardous waste.

Hazardous chemical

A hazardous chemical is defined in 40 CFR 335 and 370, which implement Emergency Preparedness and Community Right to Know Act. A hazardous chemical is defined under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (c), except that such term does not include the following substances:

- a. Any food, food additive, color additive, drug, or cosmetic regulated by the Food and Drug Administration.
- b. Any substance present as a solid in any manufactured item to the extent exposure to the substance does not occur under normal conditions of use.
- c. Any substance to the extent it is used for personal, family, or household purposes, or is present in the same form and concentration as a product packaged for distribution and used by the public.
- d. Any substance to the extent it is used in a research laboratory or a hospital or other medical facility under the direct supervision of a technically qualified individual.
- e. Any substance to the extent it is used in routine agricultural operations or is a fertilizer held for sale by a retailer to the ultimate customer.

Hazardous material (HAZMAT)

A material as defined by Federal Standard, Material Safety Data, Transportation Data and Disposal Data for HAZMATs Furnished to Government Activities (FED-STD-313C, 3 April 96) (The General Services Administration has authorized the use of this federal standard by all federal agencies)).

a. Any item or chemical, which is a 'health hazard' or "physical hazard" as defined by OSHA in 29 CFR 1910.1200, including the following:

(1) Chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membrane.

(2) Chemicals which are combustible liquids, compressed gases, explosives, flammable liquids, flammable solids, organic peroxides, oxidizers, pyrophores, unstable (reactive) or water reactive.

(3) Chemicals, which during normal handling, use, or storage operations may produce or release dusts, gases, fumes, vapors, mists or smoke which have any of the above characteristics.

b. Any item or chemical that is reportable or potentially reportable or notifiable as inventory under the requirements of the Hazardous Chemical Reporting (40 CFR Part 370), or as an environmental release under the reporting requirements of the Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right to Know (40 CFR Part 372), which include chemicals with special characteristics that, in the opinion of the manufacturer, can cause harm to people, plants, or animals when released by spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other receptacles).

c. Any item or chemical, which, when being transported or moved, is a risk to public safety or an environmental hazard and is regulated as such by one or more of the following:

(1) Department of Transportation HAZMATs Regulation (49 CFR 100-180).

(2) International Maritime Dangerous Good Code of the International Maritime Organization.

(3) Dangerous Goods Regulations of the International Air Transport Association.

(4) Technical Instructions of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

(5) U.S. Air Force Joint Manual, Preparing HAZMATs for Military Air Shipments (AFJMAN 24-204).

Hazardous substance

A substance as defined by section 101(14) of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

a. For the purposes of this regulation, a hazardous substance is any of the following:

- (1) Any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA.
- (2) Any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of the CAA.
- (3) Any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under the RCRA.
- (4) Any toxic pollutant listed under the Toxic Substance Control Act.
- (5) Any hazardous air pollutant listed under section of the CAA.
- (6) Any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to subsection 7 of Toxic Substance Control Act.

b. The term does not include:

- (1) Petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance in paragraph a above.
- (2) Natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures) or natural gas and such synthetic gas usable for fuel).

c. A list of hazardous substances is found in 40 CFR 302.4.

Hazardous waste

A solid waste identified in 40 CFR, section 261

Impervious

Not permitting passage or penetration. Impermeable. Impenetrable.

Incompatible waste

Material unsuitable for placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials; or its combination with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions may produce heat, pressure, fire, explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases.

Inspections

Any visit by a regulatory agency, with legal authority, for the purpose of assessing regulatory compliance.

Installation

Fort Cavazos, Texas

Installation Response Team

Units, activities, and directorates designated to respond or otherwise participate in the control, abatement, cleanup, and other procedures associated with spill events.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

(40 CFR 122.26(b)(8)) is a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater that is not a combined sewer or part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)

A 1969 U.S. statute that requires all federal agencies to consider the potential effects of proposed actions and alternatives on the human and natural environment. This consideration is done during the planning process, prior to decision-making, and the results must be made available to the public.

Non-point source

Diffuse sources of pollution (i.e., without a single point of origin or not introduced into a receiving stream from a specific outlet). Pollutants are generally carried off the land by stormwater or snowmelt. Common non-point sources include agriculture, forestry, urban areas, construction, dams, channels, land disposal, saltwater intrusion, and city streets.

Official use

Use by an employee, agency, or designated representative of the DoD or one of its contractors in the course of employment or agency representation.

Oil

Oil or petroleum products of any kind or in any form, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. The terms oil and POL are used interchangeably in this regulation.

Oil-water separator

A structure designed to allow flow of water while segregating and containing oil and sediments.

On-scene coordinator

The person that represents the federal regulatory agency to oversee and direct cleanup efforts at the scene of oil or hazardous substance discharges on or adjacent to the post.

Open burning

The combustion of any material without the characteristics below:

- a. Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion.
- b. Containment of the combustion reaction in an enclosed device to provide enough residence time and mixing for complete combustion.
- c. Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

Outage

Unoccupied space above the product in a storage tank or container. Outage allows expansion of fluids in their containers without causing damage.

Outfall

Point source discharge location of treated wastewater, or stormwater runoff.

Pollutant

A substance, when released, that alters the physical, thermal, chemical, or biological quality of, or the contamination of, any environment in the state that renders the environment harmful, detrimental, or injurious to humans, animal life, vegetation, or property or to public health, safety, or welfare, or impairs the usefulness or the public enjoyment of the water for any lawful or reasonable purpose.

Pollution prevention

Source reduction, as defined in the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990; and any other practice that reduces or eliminates the creation of pollutants through increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources.

Procedure

The term SOP, letter of instruction, and memorandum of instruction are used interchangeably in this regulation.

Reclamation

Regeneration of a material, or processing of a material to recover a usable product. Examples include recovery of lead from spent batteries, or the regeneration of spent solvents.

Recycling

A material is recycled if it is used, reused, or reclaimed.

Release

A discharge of one or more hazardous substances into the environment by any means. Excluded are:

- a. Minor releases within the workplace.
- b. Emissions from engine exhaust.
- c. Normal applications of fertilizer.

Reportable spill or event

A release of a reportable quantity of oil or hazardous substance into the environment.

a. For oil (defined by 40 CFR 110): A discharge of such quantities of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, its adjoining shorelines, or the contiguous zone to meet the qualification listed in harmful discharge (of oil) into navigable waters or into or beyond the contiguous zone above.

b. For hazardous substances: Any release of one or more reportable substances in reportable quantities into the environment, requiring:

(1) The EPA National Response Center to be notified immediately.

(2) All other reporting as required by this regulation.

Reusable

An item that may be used repeatedly in its present form. For example, certain containers and cargo pallets.

Solid waste

Any discarded material that is not excluded by section 261.4.

Source reduction

Any practice which reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released to the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; or any practice which reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants (Pollution Prevention Act of 1990).

Source separation

The segregation of recyclable materials at their point of generation. Source separation is one of the most important procedures in the recycle process. It includes storage that prevents further damage or loss of the qualities that make a recyclable material marketable. For instance, if used oil and cleaning solvents are stored in the same container, the resulting mixture may become hazardous. However, if used oil and solvents are segregated and free of other contaminants, both can be sold separately as recyclable.

Spill

Any incident in which oil, hazardous substances, industrial wastes, or “other substances” contaminate or may contaminate surface water or groundwater in the

State of Texas. Because substances spilled on the ground may find their way into groundwater, lakes, rivers, or streams, the definition includes spills on the ground as well as spills that go directly into water.

Surface water

All water naturally open to the atmosphere (rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, impoundments, seas, estuaries, etc.) and all springs, wells, or other collectors directly influenced by surface water.

Sustainability

Methods, processes, and procedures developed and used that ensure Fort Cavazos maintains combat readiness without hindering the ability of future generations at Fort Cavazos to maintain combat readiness.

Tactical

Pertaining to military units.

Toxic chemical

A chemical listed in 40 Code CFR 372.65 or added to that list by the EPA and required to be reported yearly in the Emergency Preparedness and Community Right to Know Act Toxic Releases Inventory.

Toxic pollutant

Those pollutants or combinations of pollutants, including disease-causing agents, which after discharge, and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, generic mutations physiological malfunction, including malfunctions in reproduction, or physical deformations in such organisms or their offspring. For pollution reduction purposes, Executive Order 12856 defined a toxic pollutant to be, at a minimum, any Emergency Preparedness and Community Right to Know Act section 313 toxic chemicals. Under Executive Order 12856, a toxic pollutant may also include any of the following: EPCRA extremely hazardous substances, RCRA hazardous waste, and HAPs under the CAA.

Waste

Used or unused property, residue, by-products, sludge, and other materials that have no known uses and must be discarded.

Wastewater

The spent or used water from individual homes, community industry, or individual process that may contain pollutants or other chemicals, constituents, or characteristics of concern.

Water conservation

The beneficial reduction of water uses or water losses.

Water or Water in the State

Water or water in the state means groundwater, percolating or otherwise, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, creeks, streams, estuaries, wetlands, marshes, inlets, canals, the Gulf of Mexico, inside the territorial limits of the state, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, navigable or non-navigable, and including the beds and banks of all watercourses that are wholly or partially inside or bordering the state or inside the jurisdiction of the state.

Wetlands

Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include playa lakes, swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, prairie over-flows, mudflats, and natural ponds.

Zebra Mussel

A freshwater bivalve invasive in North America. It is 1/8 to 2 inches long, has a striped, yellow-brown shell and uses byssal threads to attach to rocks and other hard surfaces.

Zebra Mussel veliger

The microscopic, juvenile developmental stage of the zebra mussel.