III CORPS & FORT HOOD
REGULATION 200-1

Environmental Quality

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Department of the Army
Headquarters, III Corps and Fort Hood
Fort Hood, TX 76544
15 April 2014

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY OF CHANGE

Environmental Quality
Environment and Natural Resources

Specifically, this issue dated 15 APRIL 2014–

- Adds updated information from the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (para 1-1e)
- Adds proponent identification (para 1-1e(1)(a) and (b))
- Adds advantageous of contacting the Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division (para 1-1e(2)
- Adds requirements for compliance with National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (para 1-1e(3))
- Adds Directorate of Emergency Services (para 1-9)
- Added Environmental Quality Control Committee (para 2-3(1))
- Adds Fort Hood conducts quarterly Environmental Quality Control Committee (para 2-3(2))
- Adds Environmental Quality Control Committee chairman (para 2-3(3))
- Adds designated representative for military (para 2-3(4))
- Adds designated representative for Garrison (para 2-3(5))
- Adds designated representative for tenants (para 2-3(6))
- Adds Environmental Quality Control Committee coordination (para 2-3(7))
- Adds internal review (para 2-3b)
- Added Environmental Management System training (para 2-3c)
- Adds technical assistance (para 2-4)
- Changes paragraph title from Oil and Hazardous Substances Spills to Water Resource Management Program (chap 3)
- Adds scope (para 3-1)

- Adds policy (para 3-2)
- Deletes fuels, oils, and other liquids (para 3-3a)
- Adds potable water (para 3-3a)
- Changes section from Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures plan to Wastewater (para 3-3a(b))
- Adds figure 3-1 (para 3-3)
- Changes paragraph title from Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (POL) Bulk Storage to Laundry, Shower, and Water Supply Points (para 3-3d)
- Adds para *e* titled Spill Control Requirements and Procedures During Field Mobile Fuel Tanker (MFT) Exercises (para 3-3e)
- Adds para *f* titled POL Bulk Storage (para 3-3)
- Adds figure 3-2 (chap 3)
- Changes the title from Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) Management to Storage Tank Systems/Oil and Hazardous Substance Spills (chap 4)
- Changes from program overview to storage tank system (para 4-3a)
- Changes from acquisition a procurement to fuels, oils, and hazardous substances (para 4-3b)
- Changes from usage to spill prevention, control and countermeasures plan (para 4-3c)
- Changes from storage to installation response plan (para 4-3d)
- Adds figure 4-1, spill reporting criteria (para 4-3)
- Changes from containment to spill control requirements and procedures during field exercises (para 4-3e)
- Changes from recycle used products to petroleum, oils, and lubricants bulk storage (4-4f)
- Adds figure 4-2 (para 4-4)
- Changes title from Hazardous and Solid Waste Management to Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) and Toxic Substance Management (chap 5)
- Adds program overview (para 5-3a)

- Adds responsibilities (para 5-1c)
- Adds policy (para 5-2)
- Adds acquisition and procurement (para 5-3b)
- Adds hazardous material usage (para 5-3c)
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- Changes title from Air Program to Hazardous and Solid Waste Management (chap 6)
- Deletes responsibilities (para 6-1c)
- Adds policy (para 6-2a)
- Adds Major Program requirements-Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Disposal Landfill (para 6-3)
- Adds major program requirements-specific handling instructions (para 6-4)
- Adds major program requirements-disposal of waste in field environment (para 6-5)
- Adds major program requirements-classification unit (para 6-6)
- Adds major program requirements-point of generation operation and procedures (para 6-7)
- Adds major program requirements-recycling (para 6-8)
- Changes chapter title from Cultural Resource Management to Air Program (chap 7)
- Adds information (chap 7-1, 7-3)

- Changes from Excavation and Water Use Permits to Cultural Resource Management (chap 8)
- Changes title from Natural Resource Management to Excavation and Water Use Permits (FHT Form 200-X10) (chap 9)
- Changes title from Pollution Prevention to Natural Resource Management (chap 10)
- Changes title from Other Environmental Programs and Requirements to Pollution Prevention (P2) (chap 11)
- Added other environmental programs and requirements (chap 12)
- Deleted training matrix and added training requirements (appendix B)
- Administrative changes made throughout the document

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ***III CORPS & FH REG 200-1**
HEADQUARTERS, III CORPS & FORT HOOD
FORT HOOD, TEXAS 76544
15 APRIL 2014

Environmental Quality
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

History. This regulation supersedes III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 200-1, dated 15 July 2004.

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 (HAZWASTE) management.

Applicability. This regulation applies to units and activities assigned, attached, conducting training, or residing on Fort Hood as partners in excellence; contractor activities and leases located within the limits of the Fort Hood military installation; persons residing, visiting, or working within the limits of the Fort Hood military installation; and persons residing in Family housing. During mobilization, this regulation remains in effect. Penalties for 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 Hood restrictions stated in this regulation, Texas environmental laws are enforced by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Supplementation. Local supplementation of this regulation is prohibited, except upon approval of IMHD-PWE.

Changes. Changes to this publication are <u>not</u> official unless authenticated by the Directorate of Human Resources (DHR).

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the Director of Public Works (DPW). Send comments and suggested improvements to the Commander, III Corps and Fort Hood, ATTN: IMHD-PWE, Fort Hood, Texas 76544-5000.

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*Supersedes III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 200-1, 15 July 2004

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Chapter 1
Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation implements local, state and federal environmental regulations at Fort Hood. 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 Hood 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 Hood.

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, management of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) and used products, and hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) minimization and disposition. Environmental laws and regulations, including this publication, are dynamic policies; and our environmental management system (EMS) is constantly evolving as a result of new technologies and new regulatory requirements.

c. Provisions. This regulation does <u>not</u> 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 Corps and Fort Hood 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 fully effective at all times, 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 and state prosecution. All persons on Fort Hood are subject to prosecution or civil fines, imposed by civilian authorities, for violations of applicable state and federal, environmental and historic preservation statutes.

e. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). NEPA requires Fort Hood to evaluate environmental impacts of actions and consider alternatives. Individuals, groups, or units conducting or participating in any type of activity on Fort Hood, 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. This may result in a record of environmental consideration, an environmental assessment, or in some cases, an environmental impact statement. Contact the DPW Environmental Division early in the planning stages, prior to design or acquisitions, to request environmental impact analysis. General actions normally requiring NEPA 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.

(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) Material 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 materials, radiation sources hazardous/toxic materials or waste.

(12) Projects involving chemical weapons or munitions.

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 Hood for compliance with applicable federal, state, and regional environmental protection standards.

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

e. 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.

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

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

a. Plan and execute a unit activity 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. Appendix C, Table C-1 lists telephone numbers.

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

f. Appoint, under orders, an Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) and as many assistants as necessary to administer an effective environmental program in their organization. ECO must complete the ECO course within 60 days of appointment orders and an annual refresher course. The ECO reports directly to the commander, director, or manager and must be Staff Sergeant equivalent or higher. Direct request(s) for a waiver of this requirement to the Chief, Environmental Division.

g. Conduct monthly spill prevention briefings and quarterly environmental awareness training. 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.

h. Maintain reference publications on environmental technical information.

i. 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, Public Works (DPW)
a. Is the designated representative of the Senior Commander in matters relating to the environment.
b. Reviews technical and administrative matters pertaining to this regulation.
c. The Chief, DPW Environmental Division, has responsibility for ensuring environmental compliance on Fort Hood.
d. Provides environmental training and technical assistance visits to assist in maintaining a competent level of environmental compliance knowledge.
e. Plans and executes a unit activity 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, Emergency Services (DES)
a. Is the 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
Environmental Management System (EMS)

2-1. Scope
The EMS is used to help Fort Hood achieve its environmental goals, including compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Fort Hood has developed and implemented its EMS using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001:2004 Environmental Management Systems – Requirements with guidance for use, DoD metrics, AR 200-1, and other federal, DoD, and Army guidance as it pertains to an installation's EMS. Fort Hood also has various internal procedures used to maintain conformance with its EMS, which are available upon request. Table C-1 lists contact telephone numbers and websites.

2-2. Policy

a. Fort Hood's environmental policy applies to Soldiers, Civilian employees, and contractor personnel, assigned to or employed by any Fort Hood unit, staff office, tenant organization, or activity assigned to, attached to, or supported by Fort Hood.

b. Fort Hood is committed to comply with and, where feasible, exceed applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, aimed at sustaining the installation and the environment.

c. Fort Hood shall identify, document, and review environmental objectives and targets to continually improve daily mission and garrison activities.

d. Guiding principles.

(1) All personnel are responsible for protecting and preserving the environment:

(a) Eliminate or minimize waste generation from all operations to reduce impact on the air, water, land, and surrounding community by following III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-6 (Recycle Program) in addition to this regulation.

(b) Conserve energy by following III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-9 (Energy Conservation Program) in addition to this regulation.

(c) Conserve water and maintain or improve water quality.

(d) Minimize and control air emissions.

(e) Conserve natural and cultural resources.

(f) Sustain effective partnerships with community stakeholders and remain attentive to their concerns.

(2) Managing our natural resources properly improves our ability to train Soldiers; therefore, EMS is an integral part of Fort Hood's mission.

2-3. Major program requirements

a. Management Review.

(1) Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC). As part of the EMS management review and according to AR 200-1, installations shall establish an EQCC. The EQCC consists of members representing III Corps and Fort Hood units. The EQCC provides high-level guidance to the installation's environmental programs and advises the command on environmental priorities, policies, strategies and programs.

(2) Fort Hood conducts quarterly EQCC meetings in order to address environmental issues and improve our overall environmental performance.

(3) The Fort Hood commander, or a designated representative, chairs the EQCC board. The garrison commander is the secretary of the board. III Corps and Fort Hood units attend the quarterly EQCC meetings.

(4) III Corps and Fort Hood units will provide a brigade or battalion commander, or a designated representative, to participate as EQCC members. The designated member must be at least Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel to attend quarterly EQCC meetings. Deployed units must send their acting brigade or battalion commander.

(5) The 1st Cavalry Division, Division West, 13th Sustainment Command (E), and Operational Test Command, or other assigned Major Subordinate Command (MSC), will provide a commander or a designated representative to participate on the EQCC Board.

(6) The U.S. Army Garrison will provide the director from each directorate, or a designated representative, to attend the EQCC.

(7) The U.S. Army Garrison will provide one representative from each tenant activity to attend the EQCC.
(8) DPW will be responsible for coordination of EQCC meetings.
b. Internal Review.
(1) Fort Hood will conduct an internal review of the installation's EMS at least annually.
(2) Selected activities will be notified in advance of an internal review by operation order or other appropriate media.
(3) Participation in the internal review is mandatory unless exempt by law, regulation or Fort Hood command.
(4) Participation may include, but is not limited to, requests for interviews, training records, standing operating procedures (SOPs), inspections, and development of corrective and preventive actions.
(5) Corrective and preventive actions must be identified, documented, executed, and reviewed as a result of internal review, but can be updated throughout the year.
c. Training.
(1) All installation personnel working for, or on behalf of, Fort Hood are required to take the EMS General Awareness Training 12-minute video online annually at the Learning Management Portal. See Table C-1 lists the appropriate websites.
(2) Fort Hood will ensure any persons performing work for, or on behalf of, Fort Hood that have the potential to cause significant environmental impact(s), (which is any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from the environmental aspects), identified by Fort Hood, are competent on the basis of appropriate education, training, or experience and retain associated records documenting this competence.

2-4. Technical assistance
Get technical assistance on the EMS from Fort Hood's DPW Environmental Division, Environmental Management Branch. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers.

Chapter 3
Water Resource Management Program

3-1. Scope
a. Introduction. This chapter defines established programs on Fort Hood used to effectively manage the installation's water resources. American Water has the responsibility of providing a continuous supply of safe drinking water, but it is important for all military and civilian personnel to comply with the requirements of these programs to safeguard both our drinking water systems and sources of supply. Pollution present in wastewater discharges or storm water runoff can endanger those supplies, harm the environment, put public health at risk, and damage training resources vital to Fort Hood's mission.
b. Punitive provisions.
(1) Persons on the Fort Hood 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 Hood's 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.

(4) Applicable laws:

(a) The CWA requires that states identify sources of pollution that cause water bodies to fail to meet state water quality standards. States are required to develop plans to address and clean up these sources of pollution.

(b) The SDWA was developed to protect public health. The act establishes uniform standards for drinking water, including requirements for the physical, chemical, bacteriological, and radiological characterization of drinking water supplies.

3-2. Policy

Fort Hood will comply with legally applicable federal, state, and local requirements regarding water resources management. Fort Hood promotes the establishment of management plans to support these requirements. All personnel on Fort Hood are responsible for conserving water. Fort Hood will:

a. Comply with storm water and wastewater permits.

b. Provide drinking water that meets or exceeds applicable laws and regulations.

c. Conserve all water resources.

d. Control or eliminate sources of pollutants and contaminants (e.g., sediment, HAZMAT) that could impair water resources.

e. Work with regional authorities in the development and implementation of water resource initiatives.

f. Use non-point source (e.g., storm water runoff, soil erosion) control measures in construction, facility operations, and land management activities.

3-3. Major program requirements

a. Potable water.

(1) The drinking water supplied to South Fort Hood and the Belton Lake Outdoor Recreation Area is purchased from Bell County Water Control and Improvement District (BCWCID) No. 1. Drinking water supplied to North Fort Hood is purchased from Gatesville Regional Water Supply, operated by the city of Gatesville. American Water is responsible for the overall operation, maintenance, repair, water quality testing and recordkeeping for the public water distribution systems on Fort Hood. American Water is responsible for some of the water quality testing, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, in addition to, overseeing compliance with federal, state, local and Army drinking water regulations. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers.

(2) DPW Engineering 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. 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 Engineering Division.

(a) All backflow prevention assemblies will be tested upon installation by a certified backflow prevention assembly tester and certified to operate within specifications. Backflow prevention assemblies, which are installed to provide protection against potential health hazards, must be tested and certified annually to operate within specifications. The test must be conducted by a certified backflow prevention assembly tester.

(b) Original forms of test, repairs, and overhaul must be submitted to DPW Engineering Division, Services Branch, within five working days, for each backflow prevention assembly.

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

(d) Test gauges, used for backflow prevention assembly testing, must be calibrated annually according to the American Water Works Association's (AWWA) recommended practice for backflow prevention and cross-connection control (manual M14, current edition), or the University of Southern California manual of cross-connection control (current edition). The original calibration form must be submitted to DPW Engineering Division, Services Branch, within five working days after calibration.

(e) A certified backflow prevention assembly tester must hold a current endorsement from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

(3) The DPW Engineering Division oversees the installation's customer service inspection program, which helps ensure that a minimum level of protection from cross-connections and potential sources of lead are provided to our water supply.

(a) A customer service inspection certificate shall be completed prior to providing continuous water service to new construction on any existing service. A customer service inspection (CSI) of water distribution facilities is required for new construction or after any material improvement or addition to the potable water plumbing of a facility by 30 TAC 290.46(j) and Section 01 35 13 Special Project Procedures for Fort Hood.

(b) Plumbing inspectors and water supply protection specialists that have been licensed by the Texas State Board of Plumbing Examiners, or personnel who have received a license from the TCEQ, are authorized to conduct CSIs.

(4) The following procedures are required to be followed when installing new potable water mains:

(a) Newly constructed potable water mains are required to be installed and disinfected according to AWWA standard C-651-05.

(b) For every 1,000 feet (307 meters) of newly installed water main, a bacteriological sample must be collected and a negative result found prior to placing the main into service. Copies of all sampling and test analysis results must be turned in to the DPW Engineering Division as soon as possible after they are available.

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

b. Wastewater.

(1) All units or other personnel will inspect visible portions of the wastewater and storm sewers, drains, and ditches periodically for material condition, 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 capabilities. Report damage and major soil erosion or obstructions to the DPW Maintenance Division.

(2) Oil-water separators (OWS) are designed to provide safe containment for small amounts of oil products and sediments. The following procedures must be adhered to for activities that involve OWS:

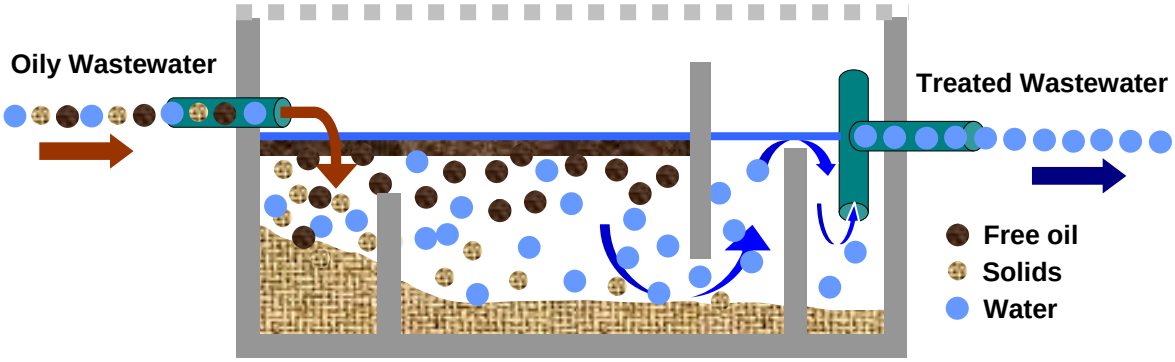

Figure 3-1. Typical oil-water separator (OWS) design

(a) Inspect the OWS daily (visual) and monthly (documented), removing trash and debris. During these inspections, observe for 1-inch thickness of oil and/or 25 percent debris on the bottom of the OWS. If any of these conditions exist, contact DPW Environmental Pollution Prevention (P2) Services to schedule a service appointment. See Table C-1 for the telephone number.

(b) Do not dump oil or any other material, including cleaners, detergents, fuels, antifreeze, or any other HAZMAT, trash or soil, directly into an OWS or into the drain leading to the OWS.

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

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

(3) Washing military vehicles must be conducted at a tactical vehicle wash facility or an approved wash rack. On-post Family housing residents may wash privately owned vehicles (POVs) at their own residence according to the requirements of III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-37 (Installation Housing Community Standards).

(a) Do not allow trash or other debris to enter the OWS. Store clean soil in a manner that protects it from runoff due to rain or wind. Soil collected at unit wash racks will be turned in to the bio-site facility. Do not pile soil against fences, as this practice allows potential contaminants to escape from the site and causes damage to fences and landscaping.

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

(c) Report fuels in the OWS to DPW Environmental P2 Services. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers.

(d) Call the DPW Work Order Section to request repairs for the OWS or to report water leaks. Call the DPW Environmental P2 Services for removal of oil or sediment.

(4) Cleaning compounds and equipment cleaning:

(a) Do not use chemicals, detergents, or solvents at vehicle wash racks, except for approved low-emulsion cleaning agents. Use of any other chemicals, detergents or solvents at vehicle wash racks is prohibited and could result in a violation of Fort Hood's wastewater discharge permits, Texas state law, and federal laws such as the CWA. Violators of these regulations may be subject to significant fines and/or criminal prosecution.

(b) Do not apply these cleaning agents in concentrations above manufacturer recommendations. Generally, steam cleaning will do an adequate job of degreasing without the use of hazardous chemicals and without causing environmental incidents.

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

(d) Vehicles, 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.

(e) The DPW Environmental Division must approve all proposed new sources of wastewater discharges.

c. Storm water.

(1) Industrial storm water discharge permit. There are three classifications for storm water: industrial, municipal and construction.

(a) Fort Hood has a general permit for industrial facilities that authorizes them to discharge storm water into state waters. Industrial activities identified on Fort Hood include landfills, fill dirt pits, scrap recycling facilities, land transportation, warehousing, and aircraft maintenance. Contact DPW Environmental Division if you have questions concerning these requirements.

(b) The industrial storm water permit requires that all appropriate employees at industrial facilities receive storm water P2 training on an annually.

(2) Municipal storm water discharge permit. Polluted storm water runoff is often transported to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) and ultimately discharged into local rivers and streams without treatment. Fort Hood's MS4 permit requires the installation to improve the waterways by reducing the quantity of pollutants that enter the storm water.

(a) Permit coverage. Fort Hood is permitted to discharge storm water to surface waters of the state under the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES), general permit No. TXR040000. Fort Hood has developed and implemented a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP). The intent of the Fort Hood SWMP is to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable," to protect water quality, and to satisfy the water quality requirements of the CWA of 1972. The SWMP must be adhered to by all Soldiers, civilians, and contractors on Fort Hood.

(b) 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, and grass clippings.

(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) These pollutants discourage recreational use of water resources, contaminate drinking water supplies, and interfere with, or possibly damage habitats for fish, other aquatic organisms, wildlife, and native vegetation.

(d) The following actions will facilitate the reduction and elimination of pollutants:

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

(ii) When in the cantonment area and parked for significant periods of time, operators of all military vehicles must use drip pads or drip pans.

(iii) When on training ranges, operators of military vehicles should use drip pads or pans when their use does not interfere with training.

(iv) Inspect the OWS frequently to keep it functioning properly.

(v) Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly according to the manufacturer's label, and do not allow products to enter drainage ditches or roads.

(vi) Sweep up grass clippings and soil or sediment; do not wash them into drainage ditches or roads.

(vii) Remove trash and debris from drainage ditches and the OWS, and dispose of properly.

(viii) Dispose of wastewater (e.g., mop bucket water) properly using mop sinks or other drains that are plumbed to the sanitary sewer. Wastewater (excluding fats, oils, grease and food particles) from food preparation must be disposed of into the sanitary sewer system when inside the cantonment, or into an approved soakage pit on ranges.

(ix) Dechlorinate all superchlorinated water before draining or discharging to the environment.

(x) Activities conducting power washing or saw cutting activities shall follow established procedures.

(xi) Activities must implement good housekeeping and best management practices (BMPs) for the following municipal operations: park and open space maintenance; street, road, or highway maintenance; fleet and building maintenance; storm water system maintenance; new construction and land disturbance; municipal parking lots; vehicle and equipment maintenance and storage yards; waste transfer stations; and salt/sand storage locations.

(3) Construction General Permit (CGP). Construction site operators are required to get authorization to discharge storm water from their site under CGP No. TXR150000. Construction activities that require CGP coverage are land disturbances (clearing, grading, excavating, stockpiling, or similar soil disturbing activities) of one acre (.405 hectares) or more, or those located within a common plan of development of one acre (.405 hectares) or more in size. Construction site operators must meet the requirements of the construction site storm water inspection program, memorandum of instruction (MOI) and the installation design guide (IDG). Operators requiring coverage under the CGP must complete the following before construction activities commence on Fort Hood:

(a) Complete and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prior to beginning any land disturbing activities. Submit the SWPPP to DPW Environmental Division for review and approval within five days of receiving the notice to proceed.

(b) Complete, sign, post on-site, and submit copies of any notice of intent (NOI) and/or construction site notice (CSN) to the TCEQ and/or MS4 operators as required by the CGP.

d. Laundry, shower, and water supply points.

(1) All usage of surface water or ground water must be coordinated in writing, using Fort Hood Form 200-X10 (Coordination for Land Excavation and Water Use) with both the DPW Environmental Management Branch and Natural Resources Management Branch (NRMB) at least 30 days in advance. Information required includes proposed use for the water, estimated dates of the operation, estimated amount of water to be used and desired location(s) of the water source. 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 depending on the conservation measures in place and backlog of permits for review. Provide sufficient lead time to accommodate state regulatory requirements. DPW Environmental Division will provide guidance on the disposal of all wastes to include sludge, brine, backwash water, other wastewaters, or treated potable water for military water purification operations.

(2) Training that includes the operation of field laundry, shower, kitchen, or water supply points must <u>not</u> cause a significant impact to the environment. Discharging liquid wastes from field laundries, field showers, and field kitchens into Fort Hood's surface waters, groundwater, drainage ditches, streambeds, or onto the ground is prohibited. Wastewater from these units must be collected and discharged into the sanitary sewer system or a soakage pit that does <u>not</u> allow surface runoff. A digging permit, on FH Form 200-X10, must be approved prior to construction of a soakage pit. When the soakage pit is no longer required, it must be filled in, and the area restored to its previous condition.

(3) Do not operate, or position, vehicles and motorized equipment on dams and/or dikes or in drainage ditches.

Chapter 4
Storage Tank Systems and/or Oil and Hazardous Substances Spills

4-1. Scope

a. Introduction. This section describes the storage tank management and spill response programs at Fort Hood 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), Installation Response Plan (IRP) and other supporting plans. Whenever changes or alterations in the design or construction of oil-storing facilities occur, DPW Environmental Division shall be notified immediately.

b. Punitive provisions.

(1) Persons on the Fort Hood 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 Hood meets all applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

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

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

(c) Procures, maintains, and distributes specialized materials according to the SPCCP.

(d) Assists organizations in procuring specialized services, supplies, and equipment required to prevent and/or clean up spills and other pollution. Refer to figure 4-2 for an explanation.

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

(f) Assists in establishing BMPs.

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

(h) Supervises implementation of the Spill Response SOP and the IRP, and oversees coordination of the Installation Spill Response Team (ISRT).

(i) Requests spill response support tasking through Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS), G3, Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security (DPTMS) (Operations), as provided in the Fort Hood IRP.

(j) Coordinates and supervises Fort Hood IRP contingency training.

(2) Commanders and activity chiefs:

(a) Identify activities and inspect areas where spills are a potential factor, and ensure knowledge of appropriate notification procedures to alert the Fort Hood Fire Department (FHFD) and/or range support operations.

(b) Provide spill prevention and cleanup training for personnel as defined in section 8-3 of the Fort Hood IRP.

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

(d) Procure sufficient spill containment, cleaning supplies and equipment. Lack of resources does not justify violation of environmental protection laws.

(e) Ensure each mobile fuel tanker (MFT) is equipped with adequate spill response materials (spill kit) at all times. Figure 4-2 contains a list of recommended spill response materials for MFTs. MFTs that have a spill kit do not require the use of a drive-on secondary containment.

(f) 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.

(g) Ensure all fuel handling personnel are trained according to Field Manual 10-67-1 (Concepts and Equipment of Petroleum Operations).

4-2. Policy

Fort Hood's 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.

4-3. Major program requirements

a. Storage tank systems.

(1) Leak detection must be provided for all regulated underground storage tanks (UST) by retrofit or inventory control procedures.

(2) Double-wall construction with interstitial monitoring and impervious membrane liner will be used with all new regulated USTs.

(3) All UST systems will be cathodically protected or constructed of non-metallic material to meet corrosion protection requirements.

(4) All above ground oil storage tanks (ASTs) shall have double-wall construction with interstitial space and monitoring port manufactured according to Underwriters Laboratories (UL) Standard 2085 and UL Standard 142. The exterior shall be chalk white or plain white in color and, if metal, 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.

(5) 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 at least a 100-gallon (378 liters) spill.

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. SPCCP.

(1) Fort Hood is required to implement an 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. The objective is to provide information and guidance for spill prevention and proper handling of spills of oil and other hazardous materials that have the potential for entering and/or affecting waterways and adjacent shorelines. This plan is primarily intended to provide guidance in cases where the spill originates from fixed facilities. The SPCCP refers to the IRP that establishes spill analysis; response procedures, BMPs for control and mitigation of spills, and inspection, training, and recordkeeping requirements.

d. IRP.

(1) Fort Hood has prepared an IRP according to 40 CFR Part 112 and AR 200-1.

(2) The IRP 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 IRP.

(a) Discovery, notification and initial response.

(i) Response of person discovering spill**.** Personnel discovering a discharge and/or spill incident**,** or threat of an incident, where there is a danger of fire or release of oil or hazardous materials to the environment, shall immediately notify the FHFD based on the spill reporting criteria in Figure 4-1.

(ii) Upon arrival, the FHFD will assume control of the spill site. FHFD will notify the DPW Environmental Division-Spill Response Team. The FHFD will assess and initiate scene control, initiate necessary evacuations according to the evacuation plan, implement spill response immediate action, and identify and stabilize the spill site.

(b) Containment and countermeasures. Initiate the defensive actions in Figure 4-1 as soon as possible after discovery of a spill.

(i) Construct berms, dams, fences, or other barriers to contain the flow of pollutants.

(ii) Place sorbent sausages or deploy boom(s) to contain the flow of oil on the surface of water bodies.

(c) 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 FHFD and DPW Environmental Division.

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

(ii) Begin containment and cleanup as soon as possible after discovery and within the timeframe established in the IRP.

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

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

(v) Do not use dispersal agents or sink pollutants unless authorized by EPA, the State of Texas, and DPW Environmental Division.

(vi) Dispose of recovered pollutants, contaminated soil and absorbents per DPW Environmental Division direction and according to the disposal plans detailed in the IRP.

(d) Restoration. The DPW Environmental Division will assess damages 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.

(i) The unit or activity that causes a spill is responsible for restoring the site to pre-spill conditions. DPW Environmental and/or Range Support Operations will assess and approve completion of restoration work.

(ii) 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.

(3) 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 Hood 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.

NEVER ATTEMPT ACTIVITIES IN CONFINED SPACES OR IN THE PRESENCE OF PETROLEUM OR CHEMICAL VAPORS.

EVACUATE UPWIND OF THE AREA AND IMMEDIATELY CONTACT FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1) STOP THE PRODUCT FLOW - Act quickly to secure pumps, close valves, close spill drains, tighten gaskets, etc.
2) WARN PERSONNEL - Enforce safety and security measures and secure area. Keep non-essential persons away, isolate a ½-mile (812-meter) radius if tank or tankers are on fire. Otherwise, isolate a 150-foot (46.1-meter) radius. Ensure necessary personnel stay upwind and avoid low lying areas.
3) SHUT OFF IGNITION SOURCES - Motors, electrical circuits, open flames, etc.
4) INITIATE CONTAINMENT - Around the tank and/or in the water with oil boom provided at the site.
5) ESTIMATE THE AMOUNT AND TYPE OF OIL SPILLED.

Evaluate the discharge/spill incident according to the following reporting criteria.

1) Have 5 gallons (18.9 liters) of petroleum products been released? Estimate the amount released.
2) Has any hazardous substance been released?
3) Does the spill cover a 100-square-foot area (9.29 square meters) or greater?
4) Does the spill appear to be harmful or potentially threaten the public health and welfare?
5) Does the spill cause a visible sheen on water or threaten to enter the water?

If the spill meets one or more of the above criteria, immediately notify:
Spill site supervisor/commanding officer.
Fort Hood Fire Dispatch @ 287-3908/7217 or 911 if emergency.
In the ranges or training areas, notify Range Support Operations at 287-3130 and monitor radio frequency 3045 or 3830.

Figure 4-1. Spill reporting criteria

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

(5) 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 4-2.

(6) Reporting Requirements. Spill reporting requirements are detailed in Table 3.1. POL spills greater than 5 gallons (18.9 liters), visible sheen on water, or *any* hazardous substance spill must be immediately reported to the FHFD. All external notifications to state and federal agencies will be the responsibility of the DPW Environmental Division.

e. Spill control requirements and procedures during field exercises.

(1) Follow the procedures outlined in this section. Additional guidance and instructions to Fort Hood personnel during field training exercises (FTX) is provided in Field Manual 10-67-1.

(2) Any spill that is a danger of fire or release of oil or HAZMAT onto the land, into the air, and/or into the water that would threaten human health and safety and/or the environment shall immediately be reported to Range Support Operations at 287-3130 and monitor frequency 30.45 or 38.30 (alternate) while on training lands.

(3) If a spill amount meets or exceeds the environmental agency reporting quantity, DPW Environmental Division makes proper notification to the appropriate state and/or federal environmental agencies.

(4) All POL spills that are less than reportable quantities are still considered to be releases to the environment and must be contained and cleaned up. Refer to Figure 4-2. Spill residue and any contaminated soil must be properly removed and turned in to the Fort Hood Biotreatment Facility (BF) located at 37th and North Avenue. In the event of a HAZMAT release, contact Range Support Operations for notification to the DPW Environmental Division so the proper containment and disposal method is used for the HAZMAT.

f. POL bulk storage. 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 <u>not</u> use a tank for storage of a substance unless the material, construction, and condition of the tank are compatible with the 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. Field Manual 10-67-1 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 ten 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 storm water 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-man 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 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 material.

All MFT vehicles will have a transportation pack spill kit or equivalent spill equipment on board at all times. Following is a list of the minimum level of spill equipment required to be on hand in all MFTs.
Pan; Drip (55-gallon (197 mL) drum cut or equal) 30-gallon (62.3 mL) POL Kit: Absorbs Approx. 20 gallons (208 mL) 1 30-gallon (62.3 mL) Drum (Black) 1 16-pound (7 kg) bag Absorbent 3 Booms 2x10 25 Absorbent Pads @17x19 2 Pair Goggles 2 Pair Gloves 5 Heavy Duty Trash Bags 1 Dust Pan

Figure 4-2. Spill materials

Chapter 5
Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) and Toxic Substance Management

5-1. Scope

a. Introduction. This section assigns responsibilities, establishes policies, and prescribes procedures to account for and control accumulation, collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, and recovery of HAZMAT. Provisions in this chapter consider the life cycle of HAZMAT from selection, procurement, storage, and use as well as procedures for HAZMAT minimization. Used products may only be reclassified as HAZWASTE at the DPW Environmental Division-Classification Unit (CU).

b. Punitive provisions.

(1) This paragraph is punitive in nature (see Chapter 1-1d). 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 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

(2) Everyone, including individuals subject to the UCMJ, is subject to applicable federal and state environmental quality laws. Criminal violations RCRA of 1976 are punishable by fines up to $1,000,000 and imprisonment for up to 15 years.

c. Responsibilities.

(1) DPW Environmental Division will:

(a) Assist organizations with developing procedures for procurement, handling, storing, or accumulating HAZMAT.

(b) Provide HAZMAT training courses, and assist commanders in acquiring specialized training for personnel assigned to HAZMAT facilities.

(2) III Corps Chemical will:

(a) Assist subordinate units with turn-in of all hazardous chemical equipment by gathering data from the unit requesting turn-in, conducting a pre-inspection of the unit's equipment, and coordinating with the CU for pre-approval of unit turn-in.

(b) Advise commands on the differences between chemical HAZMAT for training (serviceable) and that which requires disposal (unserviceable).

(3) Commanders, directors, and managers will:

(a) Manage HAZMAT operations.

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

(c) Provide HAZMAT training for their organizations according to Fort Hood Regulation 350-1 (III Corps and Fort Hood 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.

(d) Provide HAZMAT inventories as directed. DPW Environmental Division requires full-year accountability and, at a minimum, monthly reports.

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

5-2. Policy

All Fort Hood 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 and used products.

b. Apply BMPs to reduce risk to human health and the environment from HAZMAT. These practices are applied throughout the life cycle of the HAZMAT.

c. Avoid, replace, or eliminate the use of HAZMAT and the generation of solid or HAZWASTE. Apply BMPs, improved procurement practices, and inventory control to prevent waste generation through material spoilage, shelf-life expiration or improper inventory control.

d. Minimize use of HAZMAT through pollution prevention and BMPs.

5-3. Major program requirements

a. Program overview.

(1) Fort Hood has adopted the department of the Army's Hazardous Materials Management Program (HMMP) for the life-cycle management of HAZMAT on Fort Hood. Accountability of the program is centralized around the Hazardous Materials Management System (HMMS). See Table C-1 for a list of telephone numbers.

(2) The objective of the HMMP is to eliminate or reduce the volume or toxicity of HAZWASTE to the extent technologically and economically practicable. Most HAZWASTE minimization (HAZMIN) techniques require no significant funding and generally save money and labor. Successful HAZMIN techniques require individual training and proactive management.

b. Acquisition and procurement. All HAZMAT that cannot be ordered through existing supply channels must be procured through the Base Supply Center (BSC) and HazMart. Procurement through the BSC and HazMart will help Fort Hood maintain compliance and achieve HAZMIN goals as set by state and federal statutory requirements. The BSC and HazMart's goal is to provide environmentally preferred products when possible. Acquisitions through the BSC and HazMart reduce inventory requirements and reduce costs for participating organizations. This section is according to Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), Parts 8 and 23.

(1) Safety Data Sheets (SDSs). All HAZMAT must be accompanied with their specific SDSs. All SDSs must be reviewed for material approval by the DPW Environmental Division prior to acquisition and procurement.

(2) Government purchase cards. The BSC and HazMart are the primary and preferred locations for the procurement of HAZMAT with government purchase cards No HAZMAT shall be purchased from locations other than the BSC/HazMart unless the DPW Environmental Division gives prior written authorization.

(3) Environmentally Preferred Products. New products come onto the markets everyday that are approved substitutions without HAZMAT constituents or having reduced HAZMAT quantities. Units must:

(a) Consult TMs, procedures, and/or maintenance and logistics section for preferred substitutions and recycled materials options.

(b) Have the SDS reviewed and the material approved by the DPW Environmental Division.

(c) Use the Environmental Products Catalog available through the Defense General Supply Center to evaluate possible advantageous substitutions.

(d) Contact the DPW Environmental Division-P2 Services for ideas and information.

(4) BMPs for procurement:

(a) Observe shelf-life. Avoid shelf-life expiration by purchasing only small quantities of materials with limited shelf-life. For example, excess paints remaining in storage for too long will separate or cure and may become HAZWASTE. Avoid undue damage to container, deterioration, expiration, misuse, and pilferage of HAZMAT through wise selection, procurement practices, and secure storage in appropriate containers and shelters.

(b) Consider disposal costs. Careful selection of HAZMAT can mean huge cost savings and avoidance of storage, handling and disposal. Disposal costs can greatly outweigh procurement savings. Disposal questions may be directed to the CU.

(c) Consult your inventory. Overstock can cost time and money. Choose chemical compounds using equipment TMs and equipment density as the basis for stocking. Procure HAZMAT suited for established needs. Consider facts and circumstances. For example, an armored battalion should not procure "aircraft surface cleaning compound," since no equipment manual for ground armored equipment prescribes that product. Avoid acquisition of HAZMAT for reasons, for example, "in case we need it."

(d) Do not accept forced issues of HAZMAT and do not force-issue HAZMAT to subordinate organizations. Issue HAZMAT for its intended purpose, in support of demonstrated need, and always in the least amounts that will satisfy the needs.

(5) According to DoD Regulation 4500.9-R (Defense Traffic Management Regulation (DTR)), Chapter 204, paragraph B.3.a, only commercial or military-owned government vehicles may be used for transporting HAZMAT and HAZWASTE. Use of POVs for transporting HAZMAT and HAZWASTE is prohibited.

c. HAZMAT usage. Avoid safety and compliance issues—never use HAZMAT for other than its intended purpose. Use only as directed by the technical authority.

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

(2) Use existing products until exhausted. Some products may have multiple uses. For example, solvents used for cleaning paint sprayers are suitable for thinning paint; in addition, some paint shops restore spent solvents for their original purpose by accumulating used solvent in an open-head drum that remains closed and undisturbed for one or two days. After solids settle to the bottom, users siphon clean solvent from the top layer.

(3) Schedule and consolidate events that generate potential used products. For example, schedule a detail to spot-paint several vehicles and pieces of equipment in one operation instead of the operators painting one piece at a time. Consolidation in this case allows economy use of HAZMAT. Consumption of the entire paint can yields no leftovers, no used products, and possibly only one brush to clean.

d. Storage.

(1) Organizations must maintain applicable SDSs for all HAZMAT at all storage locations and use BMPs to avoid spills and material wastes. In case of a spill, consult Chapter 4 of this regulation.

(2) Organizations must maintain an accurate inventory, according to AR 200-1 and the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986, all HAZMAT either through the automated HMMS or its supporting Hazardous Material Inventory (HMI) program. Inventory only unused products stored at every activity, facility, or operation throughout the organization. Inventory submission to DPW is dependent upon your level of maintenance activity according to AR 750-1 (Army Materiel Maintenance Policy) or the level of HAZMAT usage. All sustainment-level maintenance activities and significant HAZMAT users will submit an inventory to DPW Environmental Division no later than the 5th day of each month. By memorandum, DPW Environmental Division will notify each activity required to submit inventories. All field-level maintenance activities and other HAZMAT users must maintain an accurate HAZMAT inventory on-site at all times. These inventories are subject to inspection and reporting for non-compliance.

(3) Organizations must properly label and store items according to OSHA, RCRA, and Department of Transportation rules and regulations.

(4) BMPs for storage:

(a) Source segregation. Avoid increasing volumes of used products. Avoid needless mixing of used products with non-HAZWASTE or with other types of used products. When mixed, the used product often becomes dangerous for handling, and legal disposition is expensive.

(b) POL Quality Assurance Testing: Directorate of Logistics (DOL) Post POL Laboratory, can test POL to determine product quality. The laboratory uses DA Form 2077 (Petroleum Product Laboratory Analysis Report) to provide the analysis results and recommend a course of action as needed. Their recommendations usually convey to use the product as is, send the POL to disposal, or restore it to acceptable specifications and quality standards (for example, “blend off-spec fuel,” or “process contaminated fuel through a filter separator”). If the recommendation calls for disposal, follow applicable procedures.

(c) Shelf-life management. Avoid expiration. Use oldest items first and extend shelf-life, where applicable, before expiration through shelf-life management programs. Exchange certain expired products, at minimal or no cost, for new ones through manufacturers or suppliers. Refer to shelf-life website (See Table C-1 for website addresses). If the above source is <u>not</u> available, request guidance from Post POL Laboratory, or the POL Section at the appropriate Supply Support Activity (SSA).

(d) 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. Replace lost or unserviceable product labels using DD Form 2521 (Hazardous Chemical Warning Label) or DD Form 2522 (Hazardous Chemical Warning Label).

e. Containment.

(1) If a HAZMAT, HAZWASTE, or used product 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 recycle,

treatment, or disposal. Containment is an advantageous HAZMIN technique, since the smaller the spill, the less expensive it is to clean up and dispose of.

(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.

f. Recycle used products. Some HAZMAT can be recycled, and it is Fort Hood's goal to recycle all that is physically possible. Fort Hood has several recycle programs in place such as used oil, antifreeze, paint, some fuels, and solvents. Success of these programs requires involvement of all organizations.

(1) Each organization must ensure used products or other HAZWASTE minimization products are not mixed. Cross-contamination can result in large disposal costs and dangerous combinations.

(2) Each organization must follow all approved letters of instruction (LOIs) for maintaining recycle operations.

(3) Units are responsible for identifying the source of the contaminated soil so that the BF personnel can properly determine disposition requirements. Potential sources include:

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

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

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

(4) Contaminated soil must be segregated by source to ensure proper management and disposition. Return soil determined to be improperly identified to the unit for proper identification. The unit must reschedule another appointment.

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

(6) All trash and debris must be removed from the soil.

(7) Sufficient personnel must accompany the turn-in to offload soil as required.

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

(1) This section addresses the procedures to be followed for working safely during routine operations and maintenance work and for modification, renovation, or construction of buildings and structures containing asbestos, lead-based paint, mold, or associated electrical equipment that contains PCBs.

(2) The Army Radon Reduction Program will guide radon activities on Fort Hood. The action level established for radon is 4 Pico Curies per liter.

(3) 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 and are performed according to the Fort Hood Base-Wide Asbestos Survey prepared by Fort Worth District Corps of Engineers and the Fort Hood Asbestos Management Plan.

(4) Lead-based paints are managed according to Texas Environmental Lead Reduction Rules to protect the public, especially young children, from exposure to lead. The Lead Paint Survey, prepared by the Fort Worth District Corps of Engineers for

Family housing and child care facilities, and the Lead-Based Paint Management Plan are used to meet these requirements for all buildings.

(5) The Texas Mold Assessment and Remediation Rules are the recommended procedures used for the elimination of mold growth in facilities on Fort Hood. Management procedures for molds in the workplace are established in the Fort Hood Molds in the Workplace Management Plan.

(6) Electrical distribution equipment (i.e., transformers, ballasts, regulators, and capacitors) that might be PCBs or be contaminated with PCBs are managed according to the Electrical Distribution Equipment Management Plan.

(7) Radon monitoring and inspections are the responsibility of the Army Family housing. All Army structures that are routinely occupied must have radon levels measured. The Army Radon Reduction Program requires installations to maintain "the records required to document the results of the radon measurements."

h. Paint. Most paints exhibit two hazardous characteristics: ignitability and toxicity. Painting operations must not contribute to personnel endangerment or environmental pollution.

(1) Paint will be applied only when the present paint is unserviceable or the equipment is not painted the proper colors for contingency missions. Refer to Fort Hood Regulation 750-2 (Maintenance Policies and Procedures), for guidance on when to paint vehicles.

(2) Implement the following guidance for repainting vehicles and equipment:

(a) Totally repainting vehicles and equipment solely for uniformity or other cosmetic reasons is prohibited. Non-essential repainting generates unnecessary used products and needlessly exposes personnel and the environment to hazards.

(b) Regardless of need and method of paint application, the total repainting of vehicles and equipment at organizational maintenance is not authorized. Makeshift paint shops are not authorized.

(c) This applies to all touch-up painting, to include painting bumper numbers on vehicles.

(3) Spot painting of vehicles and equipment using brushes is authorized at all levels of maintenance with proper PPE.

(4) Refer to Fort Hood Regulation 750-2 for questions concerning painting vehicles.

(5) Wear the appropriate level of personal PPE while painting.

(6) Coordinate safety and health requirements through ACofS G1.

i. Security. Prevent unauthorized entry of persons or livestock onto the active part of HAZMAT or HAZWASTE facilities. HAZMAT or HAZWASTE facilities must have an artificial or natural barrier surrounding its active portion and controlled entry through gates or entrances.

j. Procedures prior to disposition.

(1) Minimize used products through recycling or reclaiming used HAZMAT. Containerize used product safely so that no leaks occur during handling, transportation or storage, transfer or over-pack leaking containers into compatible containers. Turn in

used product through the CU according to paragraph 5-1a of this regulation. Only DPW-ENV CU personnel may classify used or excess HAZMAT as HAZWASTE. Turn in excess HAZMAT through normal supply channels. Although recycling dominates the hierarchy of disposition, under certain conditions the CU may classify spent, defective, damaged, shelf-life-expired, non-recyclable, unserviceable or used HAZMAT as HAZWASTE.

(2) Safe and legal disposition of HAZMAT, HAZWASTE, and used product requires knowledge of its specific hazards and chemical composition. DPW Environmental Division develops this information when establishing accumulation areas according to this chapter. The CU assists to identify or characterize chemical compounds.

(3) DOL Post POL Laboratory analyzes POL to determine product quality. The laboratory uses DA Form 2077 (Petroleum Product Laboratory Analysis Report) to provide the analysis results and recommend a course of action as needed. If the recommendation calls for disposal, follow applicable procedures in this regulation.

(4) To safely accumulate, handle, store, and transport HAZMAT or used products, use a serviceable package, repackage, or over-package. Consider that containers must be compatible with the substances contained in them and meet the following qualities:

(a) Free of leaks.

(b) Clean and without considerable corrosion.

(c) Labeled and marked.

(d) Serviceable bungs, plugs, lids, caps, or collars tightly in place.

(e) Without rust or damage such as large dents or fractured seams that may result in leaks.

(f) Dry batteries may be packaged in a drum, cardboard or wooden box lined with plastic film.

(g) Whetlerite charcoal filters (from nuclear, biological, and chemical masks) may be packaged in doubled transparent plastic bags.

(5) Documents required for HAZMAT and used product turn-in include one or more of the following:

(a) The Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services (DLADS) requires that SSA initiate DD Form 1348-1A (Issue/Release/Receipt Document) for HAZMAT turn-in.

(b) A DA Form 2077 is required for POL turn-ins, except for outdated packaged products not listed in the current Quality Status List as having the shelf-life extended. Do not use unlisted products in tactical equipment during military operations.

(c) Other laboratory reports are issued through the DPW Environmental Division as required when mixtures and unknown substances are characterized or identified through chemical analysis for characterization and disposal by the CU.

(d) Turn in serviceable HAZMAT through the direct support unit using DA Form 2765-1 (Request for Issue or Turn In).

(e) SDSs are required for HAZMAT turn-in.

(f) The CU requires DA Form 3161 (Request for Issue or Turn-In) for used product turn-in.

(6) Other preparations for turn-in.

(a) Extract water from POL products (run fuels through filter separator) before sampling.

(b) Treat empty containers that previously contained a hazardous substance as if they were full of their original contents. Contact the CU for specific guidance relevant to turn-in of empty hazardous containers. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers.

(c) Determine the correct disposition of products affected by expiration or extension of shelf-life and test date. Validate shelf-life or test date using one of the following resources.

(d) The fastest and most up-to-date shelf-life information can be from shelf-life website (refer to Table C-1). If this source is not available, request guidance from the DOL POL Laboratory or the POL Section at the appropriate SSA.

Chapter 6
Hazardous and Solid Waste Management

6-1. Scope

a. Introduction. The goal of Fort Hood's 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. Regulations identifying hazardous solid wastes are found in 40 CFR, Part 261, and applicable state and local regulations.

b. Punitive provisions.

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

(a) Knowingly dispose of prohibited materials in unauthorized locations, to include the Fort Hood 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 laws.

(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.

6-2. Policy

a. Comply with applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations pertaining to the management, generation, treatment, storage, disposal, and transportation of hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste. All persons and activities shall adhere to the terms and conditions of state and federal hazardous and solid waste permits.

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, treatment, and disposal.

d. Ensure that waste accumulation, storage, or transfer facilities are designed and constructed to prevent releases to the environment according to applicable solid or HAZWASTE regulations, life safety codes, safety regulations, and permit requirements.

6-3. Major program requirements – municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal landfill

a. Fort Hood's MSW Landfill operates daily according to the TCEQ permit. Call the landfill for operating hours. See Table C-1 for a list of telephone numbers.

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 and procedures may be answered by calling the landfill. See Table C-1 for a list of telephone numbers.

d. The following classes of materials are not authorized in the Fort Hood MSW Landfill and shall be diverted as described below:

(1) Recycle materials. Common prohibited items are uncontaminated cardboard and paperboard, metal, paper, and certain types of plastic containers. 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 Hood Regulation 420-6 (Recycle Program) for a complete list of recyclable materials accepted at the Fort Hood Recycle Center, or call the landfill. See Table C-1 for a list of telephone numbers.

(2) Compost materials. Untreated wood, branches, shrubs, grass, woodchips, and unserviceable or odd-sized pallets should be separated from the refuse load and taken to the landfill scale house for disposition.

(3) 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. Provide weight tickets monthly for all construction debris to the COR. CORs will submit a monthly report with weight tickets included to the DPW Solid Waste Program Manager for all materials disposed and recycled by type of material, location at which it was disposed or recycled and any revenues that were generated from recycling efforts. Practice efficient waste management when sizing, cutting, and installing products and materials.

(4) 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 4626, 72nd and Old Railhead. Items are accepted Monday through Friday, 0730-1630. See Table C-1 for a list of telephone numbers.

(5) Serviceable Pallets. Serviceable pallets are to be delivered to the Fort Hood Recycle Center, building 4621, 72nd Street and Old Railhead Drive. Call the Fort Hood Recycle Center for guidance. See Table C-1 for telephone numbers. 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.

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

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

e. 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 Engineering Division Landfill Engineer for guidance. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers.

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

g. Scavenging waste containers from the installation sanitary landfill is prohibited.

h. 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. Place bulky items alongside waste containers, and call the contractor for a special pick-up. Maintain clear access to waste containers at all times.

i. The contractor may check any type of refuse container (refuse, recyclable, or compost) to see if they contain hazardous, recyclable, or salvageable materials. Using organization must work with the contractor to get these types of wastes to the correct location.

6-4. Major program requirements- specific handling instructions

a. Freon. All freon will be managed and issued by the CU. Freon will be collected in a 50-pound (22.7 kg) recoverable cylinder specifically marked for recovery and turned in to the CU, Monday through Friday, 0730-1600. An empty container will be furnished upon turn-in of the full container. Each container must be labeled with the type of refrigerant to be collected (R-12, R-22, etc.), and only that type shall be added to each container. If freon is unintentionally mixed, the individual shall properly label the container as mixed and inform the CU of the suspected mixture.

b. Regulated waste. Regulated wastes, such as liquid waste, fluorescent light bulbs, pressurized gases, PCB ballasts, paints, solvents, pesticides, and herbicides are accepted at the CU. These wastes shall be brought to the CU, building 1348, on North Avenue and 37th Street, Monday through Friday 0730 to 1600. All turn-ins are by appointment only. Thursday appointments are only for DPW, DOL, Directorate of Family and Morale, Welfare and Recreation (DFMWR), Army and Air Force Exchange Services (AAFES), Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA), and contractors to turn-in

regulated and non-regulated wastes and other materials. Contact the CU to schedule an appointment. Ordnance, explosives, and radioactive waste are not accepted at the CU. These items are turned in to the Ammunition Supply Point. Contact G1 Safety for radioactive wastes.

c. Non-regulated waste. Non-regulated waste such as empty containers (metal or plastic), absorbent pads, and oil/fuel filters are accepted at the CU.

d. Asbestos. Manifests must be obtained from the CU or solid waste program manager's office, 4622 Engineer Drive, Monday through Friday, 0800-1600. 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. Units will turn in all ACM to the CU. ACM must be double-bagged and offloaded by hand.

e. 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 DPW Engineering Landfill Engineer or the Landfill Operating Contractor.

6-5. 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 Hood Sanitary Landfill.

b. 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 Corps and Fort Hood 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.

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

a. Procedures prior to disposition of items going to the CU.

(1) Minimize the disposal of used products through recycling or repurposing. Containerize used product safely so that no leaks occur during handling, transportation, or storage. Leaking containers will be transferred into compatible containers or placed in an over-pack container. Units shall not classify excess HAZMAT as HAZWASTE; material classification will be done only by DPW, CU personnel. Turn in excess HAZMAT through normal supply channels.

(2) Safe and legal disposition of HAZMAT, HAZWASTE, and used product requires knowledge of its specific hazards and chemical composition. DPW Environmental Division develops this information when establishing accumulation areas according to this chapter.

(3) To safely accumulate, handle, store and transport HAZMAT or used products, use a serviceable package, repackage, or over-package. Consider that containers must be compatible with the substances contained in them and meet the following qualities:

(a) Free of leaks.

(b) Clean and without considerable corrosion.

(c) Labeled and marked.

(d) Serviceable bungs, plugs, lids, caps, or collars tightly in place.

(e) No structural damage such as large dents or fractured seams that may result in leaks.

(f) Dry batteries may be packaged in a drum, or a cardboard or wooden box lined with plastic film.

(g) Whetlerite charcoal filters (from NBC masks) may be packaged in doubled transparent plastic bags.

(4) Documents required for HAZMAT and used product turn-in include one or more of the following:

(a) DLADS requires the SSA initiate DD Form 1348-1A for HAZMAT turn-in.

(b) DA Form 2077 is required for POL turn-ins, except for outdated packaged products not listed in the current quality status list as being shelf-life extended.

(c) Turn in serviceable HAZMAT through the direct support unit using DA Form 2765-1 (Request for Issue or Turn-in).

(d) SDSs are required for excess HAZMAT turn-in.

(e) The CU requires two copies of a DA Form 3161 (Request for Issue or Turn In) for used product turn-in.

b. Other preparations for turn-in.

(1) Extract water from POL products (run fuels through filter separator) before sampling.

(2) Treat empty containers that previously contained HAZMAT as if they were full of their original contents. Contact the CU for specific guidance relevant to turn-in of such empty containers. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers.

(3) Determine the correct disposition of products affected by expiration or extension of shelf-life and test date. Validate shelf-life or test date using one of the following resources:

(a) The fastest and most up-to-date shelf-life information comes through shelf-life website. Refer to Table C-1 for the address.

(b) If the above source is not available, request guidance from the Base POL Laboratory, or the POL section at the appropriate SSA.

c. CU and used product turn-in procedures. The CU publishes a MOI for turn-in procedures. A copy of this MOI is available through the CU. The CU accepts turn-ins according to the following standards and conditions.

(1) When there is a need to get rid of excess materials or used products, contact the CU to coordinate appointments and get guidance. Do not load or transport used products until you have confirmed an appointment. Understand and comply with the procedures (identification, containerization, and documentation) for a successful turn-in.

(2) Use a DA Form 3161 to document used product turn-in. List every used product on a DA Form 3161. The DA Form 3161 serves as transportation shipping papers and must be filled out prior to leaving the unit or activity area. The unit or activity must inspect items being transported and sign the DA Form 3161 before transporting. The designated representative bringing the used products to the CU will sign in block 13. Each unit or activity must retain a copy of each DA Form 3161 for one (1) year from the date of turn-in.

(3) Load used products onto military vehicles without damaging the containers. Transport and deliver the load to the CU on the day and time of appointment. All materials will be secured with tie-down straps or by blocking and bracing. Vehicles arriving at the CU with spillage on the bed of the truck will not leave the CU until the vehicle is cleaned up. Customers who arrive at the CU more than 30 minutes late may be asked to reschedule their turn-in appointment.

d. Contaminated soil. See paragraph 5-3f(3) of this regulation.

e. Radioactive materials. The CU does not manage radioactive waste or materials. For assistance and disposition instructions regarding radioactive materials or waste, contact G1 Safety.

f. Class III packaged products.

(1) Serviceable.

(a) The CU does not manage serviceable products.

(b) Obtain and follow applicable disposition procedures from the appropriate SSA.

(c) The SSA will determine if the serviceable material is to reenter the supply system or be sent to DLA (Defense Logistics Agency). Do not take to DLA without calling first. In most cases, they will come to your place of business to look at the material you are trying to turn in.

(2) Unserviceable.

(a) Shelf-life-expired materials will be checked for extension of shelf-life per paragraph 5-3 of this regulation. The SSA issues applicable disposition procedures and, if necessary, initiates bypass document to DLA. After receiving the paperwork, call DLA. Table C-1 lists the telephone number.

(b) Damaged, leaking, opened or partially used containers must be turned in to the CU. If a container is leaking, be sure to overpack it by placing it inside a larger container.

g. Table 6-1 outlines items accepted at the CU.

Table 6-1. Typical items accepted at the classification unit (CU)

Absorbents	Aerosol cans	Antifreeze
ACM: brake shoes, floor tile, etc.	Alkaline batteries	Magnesium batteries
Nickel-cadmium batteries	Silver-oxide batteries	Lead-acid batteries. Turn in unserviceable wet batteries to your direct support unit.
Lithium, lithium-ion batteries	Mercury batteries	Nickel Metal Hydride batteries
Empty containers	Fluorescent lamps and ballast	Fuel/oil filters
Grease	NBC- coordinated thru III Corps Chemical	Paint and paint-related items
Alcohols, solvents, and thinners	Calcium hypochlorite and STB decontaminating agent	Disposable gas cylinders - ether, butane, propane (small)
Pesticides	Rags	Damaged materials

Legend:
ACM – asbestos containing material
NBC – nuclear, biological and chemical
STB – super tropical bleach

6-7. Major program requirements - point-of-generation operation and procedures
This paragraph applies only to generators of HAZWASTE as determined by the DPW Environmental Division.

a. Point-of-generation locations are not synonymous to the used product reclamation points (UPRPs). Under provisions of federal and state regulations, users must accumulate and store not more than 55 gallons (208 liters) of HAZWASTE at a point-of-generation location. Organizations generating HAZWASTE must set up, register, and operate point-of-generation locations according to this regulation and applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

b. Registration. Before making a point-of-generation location operational, the respective activity must register the site through DPW Environmental Division. Do not relocate or modify established point-of-generation locations without first updating their registration through the DPW Environmental Division.

c. Location. Position the point-of-generation location at or as near as practical to the point of generation of the HAZWASTE. The immediate area encompassing each point-of-generation location must be under direct control of the operator who generates the HAZWASTE. Before final selection of a site, consider the applicable fire prevention and safety requirements of Fort Hood Regulation 420-1 and AR 385-10

d. Assistance:

(1) Get technical assistance to set up, register, and inspect point-of-generation locations through the DPW Environmental Division.

(2) The CU provides chemical characterization and disposal of HAZWASTE.

(3) Coordinate through the respective ECO at the MSC or directorate to get the required training for managers, coordinators, and operators of point-of-generation locations.

(4) Administration.

(a) Commanders or civilian supervisors appoint a coordinator in writing for each point-of-generation location.

(b) Point-of-generation location coordinators are involved in every aspect of the point-of-generation location operation.

(c) Point-of-generation location coordinators must inspect point-of-generation locations weekly. When inspecting point-of-generation locations, coordinators must ensure that:

(i) Containers remain closed and sealed, except when adding or removing material.

(ii) Containers are free of leaks and deterioration.

(iii) Incompatible containers are positively segregated according to the appropriate SDS.

(iv) Containers are marked properly with the name of their contents.

(v) Containers are placed in a secondary containment to mitigate releases.

(vi) The space around containers allows for movement of emergency personnel and equipment.

(vii) The area surrounding the containers is free of visible contamination.

(viii) Required records are kept up-to-date, accurate, and within the point-of-generation location area.

(ix) Full containers do <u>not</u> exceed the 72-hour rule. Full containers must be moved to the less than-90-day site to await disposal within 72 hours of becoming full.

(x) Flammable or ignitable wastes are stored safely away from ignition sources.

(d) Point-of-generation location coordinators must coordinate with the CU to schedule appointments for HAZWASTE turn-in.

(e) Maintain required documentation (weekly inspections, training records) according to federal and/or state regulatory requirements. The DPW Environmental Division can provide guidance regarding regulatory requirements.

(f) Place compatible and correctly labeled containers at each point-of-generation location, and establish source segregation before accumulation starts. Although DPW Environmental Division issues containers and labels as available, under certain circumstances, the generating organization may be required to provide appropriate containers.

(i) ECO of each MSC or directorate will assist subordinate organizations in maintaining point-of-generation location regulatory compliance.

(ii) Coordinate with the DPW Environmental Division and subordinate organizations to get required training (RCRA and HAZMAT) for every person engaged in operation of the point-of-generation location.

(iii) Determine whether point-of-generation locations comply with regulatory requirements.

(iv) Work with the DPW Environmental Division to develop an inspection program to inspect the point-of-generation location.

(v) Inspect the point-of-generation location according to the approved inspection checklist.

(5) Accumulation and storage.

(a) The physical setup of each point-of-generation location must conform to the location of the point-of-generation waste using BMPs.

(b) When a container is filled to its safe capacity, or when such container is not expected to receive more HAZWASTE, prepare the container for turn-in.

(i) Place the current date on the exterior of the container. Make reference to this date as "the accumulation start date" because that is when the allowable 72-hour storage period begins.

(ii) Coordinate turn-in appointments with the CU. Complete the HAZWASTE turn-in within 72 hours from the accumulation start date or move the HAZWASTE to a permit-exempt <90-day storage facility. DPW Environmental Division will designate these facilities. Federal and state regulations provide no exceptions to the 72-hour rule; therefore, weekends, holidays, training holidays, and periods of field training all count toward the 72-hour limit.

(iii) Document HAZWASTE turn-in using DA Form 3161 in duplicate. Transport HAZWASTE safely to the CU for turn-in at the time of scheduled appointment.

(c) Maintain the listed documentation within the active part of the point-of-generation location accumulation facilities.

(d) Keep an up-to-date, written inventory that includes every quantity and form of HAZWASTE currently being accumulated or stored.

(e) Retain a copy of each point-of-generation location turn-in document (DA Form 3161) for one year from the date of turn-in.

(f) Maintain inspection logs at the point-of-generation location through the end of the current year. Transfer inspection logs from the previous year to DPW Environmental Division not later than 5 January of the current year.

(g) Maintain RCRA training records indefinitely.

(h) Containment.

(i) If a solid waste, HAZWASTE, or used product 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 recycle, treatment, or disposal. Containment is an advantageous HAZMIN technique since the smaller the spill, the less material there will be for clean up and disposal.

(ii) Secondary containment is required when the potential for any substance to spill is high. Daily use products must be placed on or within secondary containment.

6-8. Major program requirements - Recycling

a. Recycling. This section provides general procedures to achieve resource conservation through recycling. Fort Hood Regulation 420-6 provides more information pertaining to the Recycle Program. Note: If this chapter conflicts with provisions of Fort Hood Regulation 420-6, the more recent of the two publications will take precedence.

(1) Responsibilities.

(a) DPW.

(i) Provides staff supervision of the recycle program.
(ii) Investigates and identifies advantageous sources of reclaimable materials.
(iii) Ensures implementation of the Recycle Program according to Fort Hood Regulation 420-6.
(b) Commanders and activity supervisors:
(i) Make subordinates aware of the need for recycling and promote their support for the Recycle Program.
(ii) Develop and implement procedures for collection and source separation of recyclable materials.
(iii) Do not allow trash or contaminants to mix with recyclable materials. Table 6-2 provides general guidance.
(2) Recycle Program.
(a) The Recycle Center operates at Building 4621, Monday through Friday, 0730-1600.
(b) Upon request, the Recycle Program assists organizations to get and locate dumpster-type containers for collection of recyclable material. These containers need to be placed conveniently near activities that generate large quantities of recyclable products. These containers are normally painted green or blue. Do not use these containers for disposal of non-recyclable materials. Upon request, the Recycle Program offers bulk pickup service for large quantities of material.
(3) Reusable Materials.
(a) Turn in reusable containers that are used for shipping vehicle components through the supporting direct support unit. Normally, the old components are put into these containers for turn-in.
(b) Reuse serviceable office supplies such as binders, paper fasteners, etc.
(c) Recover barrier materials such as barbed tape, barbed wire, concertina wire, metal pickets, poles, and timber after each use. Store these materials for reuse if they are serviceable. Turn in unserviceable barrier materials to the Fort Hood Recycle Program, building 4621 on 72nd Street.
(d) Recover field telephone wire after each use and, if serviceable, store it for reuse. Turn in unserviceable wire to the DLA.
b. Biotreatment Facility (BF).
(1) Petroleum-contaminated soil is treated at Fort Hood. Biotreatment not only reduces disposal costs, it allows reuse of the once-contaminated soil. For more Information on soil biotreatment, call the BF or the DPW Environmental Division. Table C-1 lists the telephone number.
(2) The BF provides services through appointments only. Contact the BF for guidance and to schedule an appropriate time for turn-in. Arrangements for the disposition of contaminated soil will be scheduled to maximize work efficiency. Soil being turned in to the BF requires a DA Form 3161. List soil by source on a single DA Form 3161.

Table 6-2. Disposition of common recyclable materials

MATERIAL	GUIDANCE	DESTINATION	PHONE
Paper products	Do not mix recyclable materials with garbage. Keep paper products dry and sort according to type (See table 10-1 for description of types). Disassemble cardboard boxes.	Recycle Center, Bldg 4621	287-7881
Glass	Rinse glass containers. Do not break.		
Plastic	Rinse plastic containers		
Aluminum, steel and tin cans	Rinse and sort according to metal. Deliver materials 0730-1600 on duty days.		
CDs, Toner Cartridges, Ink Jet Cartridges, Cell phones	Deliver materials 0800-1530 on duty days	Recycle Center, Bldg 4621	287-7881
Scrap Material	Deliver materials 0730-1600 on duty days. Sort metals according to type.	Recycle Center, Bldg 4621	287-7881
Lumber and other recyclable wood products	Deliver materials 0800-1530 on duty days.	Solid Waste Landfill Compost Facility	287-7881
Serviceable Pallets	Deliver materials 0800-1530 on duty days.	Recycle Center, Bldg 4621	287-7881
Unserviceable pallets	Not accepted for reuse per Recycle Center determination	Solid Waste Landfill Compost Facility	532-2256
Clean Soil	Do not contaminate with POL. Coordinate with DPW, Bldg 4213.	DPW determines the destination upon coordination.	287-2113

Legend
CD – compact disk
DPW – Directorate of Public Works
Bldg – building
POL – petroleum, oils, and lubricants

Chapter 7
Air Program

7-1. Scope

a. Introduction. This section applies to all operations and activities on Fort Hood 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 Hood's Title V Federal Operating Permit. See Table C-1 for the 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) Persons on the Fort Hood military installation will not:

(a) Knowingly release chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) (such as halon and freon), hydrochloro- fluorocarbons (HCFC) or their substitutes into the atmosphere (see paragraph 7.3.c.(3)).

(b) Burn prohibited materials or conduct open or prescribed burning or fire training activities without a valid, approved permit (see paragraph 7-3.a.).

(c) Spray paint vehicles outside of authorized, permitted paint booths (see paragraph 7-3b).

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

(2) Paragraph 7-1b(1) is punitive in nature. 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 air quality laws. Criminal violations of the CAA are punishable by a fine of 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 Hood 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. This will ensure that a review will take place and the appropriate permits are obtained before construction begins.

7-2. Policy

All Fort Hood 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.

b. Determine if EPA requirements apply to the use or handling of an ozone-depleting chemical or refrigerant substitute. Contact DPW Environmental Division if help is needed making this determination.

c. Prepare for the phase-out of Class II ozone-depleting chemicals by utilizing hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbon-type refrigerants.

d. The following website details information concerning permit requirements and a list of the rules governing air quality at Fort Hood: http://www.hood.army.mil/dpw/Environmental/Air_Permits.aspx. A quick overview of the Fort Hood Title V Operating Permit can be found at the course titled "Title V Operating Permit" under Air Quality. See Table C-1 for the correct website address.

7-3. Major program requirements

a. Outdoor burning.

(1) Open burning is prohibited on Fort Hood; however, prescribed burning and fire training are permitted activities. DPW Environmental Division must approve all outdoor burning using DA Form 4283 (Facilities Engineering Work Request). Get concurrence, guidance, and required support from DPW Environmental Division at least 30 days before the burn.

(2) Outdoor fires for recreation, ceremony, cooking, or warmth are permitted according to Fort Hood Regulation 210-25 (Hunting, Fishing, and Natural Resources Conservation).

(3) 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.

(4) Do not burn regulated medical waste; instead, coordinate with Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center (CRDAMC) Environmental Services Division for disposal procedures. Any technical information concerning regulated medical waste can be referred to the CRDAMC Environmental Science Officer. CRDAMC will fund the disposal of regulated medical waste products generated at all Fort Hood hospital, clinics, aid stations, and temporary or fixed field medical facilities.

(5) Do not burn refuse such as trash, rubbish, lumber, vegetation clippings, leaves, and tree clippings. Send these items to the landfill or compost facility, as appropriate.

(6) Do not burn acetate or other plastics. Coordinate with the Recycle Center, for destruction of plastic items (except compact disks) containing classified information. The Recycle Center accepts grades I-IV plastic items. See Fort Hood Regulation 420-6 for details.

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.

(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) Stocking of CARC paint in one gallon (3.79 liters) or larger cans is not authorized, except for permitted paint booths or authorized supply activities (i.e., Post Supply

Center and HazMart). Units are only authorized to obtain one quart (.946 L) of CARC paint per day, per color.

(4) 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 for a one-time operation such as labeling or touch-up. See Fort Hood Regulation 750-2 for guidance on painting vehicle labels using CARC paint. Address requests for new painting operations to DPW 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 DPW Environmental Division provides legal documentation to authorize spray painting covered under a permit or at least one permit by rule.

(5) All personnel and their supervisors performing painting operations duties shall review the course titled “Paint Booth Operations” under Air Quality. See Table C-1 for the website.

c. Stratospheric ozone protection/ozone depleting compounds (ODC).

(1) CFCs such as halons and freon are ODCs. Willful release of these controlled 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 ODCs 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 ODC (refrigerant) procurement, use and recovery. Submit all refrigerant service logs weekly to the DPW Environmental Division-Air Program Manager.

(b) Copies of certification cards and/or certificates of completion of training will be forwarded to the DPW Environmental Division Air Program Manager.

(3) Only certified individuals can legally recover CFCs, HCFCs, or their substitutes using refrigerant recovery and recycle system equipment, which is manufactured according to standards in 40 CFR 82.36. This equipment is authorized according to Supply Bulletin (SB) 700-20 (Army Adopted and Other Items Selected for Authorization/List of Reportable Items), CTA 50-909 (Common Table of Allowances, Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment), line item number (LIN) 97360N. 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 contact the

manufacturer. Note: Do not mix refrigerants when performing recovery operations. All recovery and/or recycle equipment must be registered with the EPA. All recovery and/or recycling equipment will be registered using the required forms. Contact DPW Environmental Division at 288-5284 to obtain correct forms. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers. Forms will not be sent directly to the EPA as indicated, but returned to the DPW Environmental Division, Air Program Manager.

(4) Equipment that contains greater than five pounds of refrigerants must have refrigerants removed by a certified and trained technician before turn-in or disposal. 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. These cylinders can be obtained from the CU and shall not leave the installation. The DOL Chemical Shop is available to remove fire extinguisher chemicals. Small appliances and motor vehicle air conditioning equipment containing five pounds or less of refrigerants may be disposed of without removing the refrigerant. Prior to disposal, these pieces of equipment must be labeled to show they contain refrigerant.

(5) Recovered CFCs must be reused whenever possible.

(a) Recovered refrigerants will be turned in to the CU when containers are full.

(b) If reuse is not feasible at the source, DPW Environmental Division will assist in the lawful disposition of any recovered or mixed CFCs, HCFCs, or their substitutes.

(c) Red- and blue-top cylinders designated for clean refrigerant issue shall be returned by a certified technician to the CU when empty.

(d) Leak testing of recovery units shall be performed according to manufacturer's recommendation or whenever equipment is being serviced and the results documented and maintained in the shop office.

(e) All refrigerant technicians shall follow guidelines established in the Fort Hood ODC compliance SOP.

(f) All CFCs considered excess are returned to the ODC reserve at the CU.

(6) The CU is the primary source for procurement of refrigerants on Fort Hood. Requests for exceptions to this policy shall be submitted in writing to the Waste Services Team Supervisor.

(a) Refrigerant Procurement. Refrigerant shall be ordered through the BSC and HazMart and indicated as such on the order form. Refrigerant will be distributed through the CU or Post Supply Center; and upon pickup, you must tell the CU/Post Supply Center if the refrigerant is to be used for deployment. Only disposable, one-time use cylinders will be issued from HazMart stock for deployment, not Fort Hood's recovery and/or reuse cylinders. The unit and/or activity will be responsible for the cost of the refrigerant.

(b) Fort Hood is prohibited from awarding contracts that require the use of Class I ODCs. 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.

(c) Document and report CFC releases to DPW Environmental Division. The form for accidental releases can be found at the Environmental Programs, Air Programs, HAPS/ODC link. Table C-1 lists the website address.

(7) Leaks. Commercial refrigeration or comfort cooling equipment containing 50 pounds (227 grams) or more of refrigerant must have leaks repaired within 30 days of discovery. In order to properly document the repair and calculate the leak rate for this equipment, service technicians shall completely fill out the refrigerant service log provided to them from DPW Environmental Division and submit the service logs to the DPW Environmental Division. Air Program Manager weekly. The refrigerant service log shall also be used to document service and repair of equipment containing less than 50 pounds (227 grams) and submitted to DPW Environmental Division Air Program weekly. EPA may grant additional time for repairs on a case-by-case. Repairs are also required if the appliance is leaking at a rate where the loss of refrigerant will exceed the trigger leak rate (as stated in 40 CFR 82.156) of the total charge for commercial and process refrigeration, or comfort cooling during a 12-month period. If the owners or operators of the federally-owned commercial refrigerant appliances or comfort cooling equipment determine the leaks cannot be repaired and an extension is required, they must document all repair efforts and notify the DPW Environmental Division Air Program Manager by telephone or email. The Air Program Manager must follow written notification protocol under 40 CFR 82.156, section (2)(i), to inform the EPA within 30 days of the inability to comply with the 30-day repair requirement; and the reason for the inability must be submitted according to 40 CFR 82.166 (n).

(8) Prohibited Chemicals. Fort Hood has a list of chemicals and products containing CFCs prohibited on Fort Hood. Contact DPW Environmental Division for a listing of these chemicals. Table C-1 lists the telephone number.

(9) All personnel and their supervisors performing refrigeration duties shall review the course titled “Ozone Depleting Chemicals” under Air Quality at www.hood.army.mil/dpw.

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 6-3e(1) lists types of sources that require permits.

(2) Organizations engaged in activities that meet the above conditions must contact DPW Environmental Division 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 Hood 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 DPW Environmental Division to accomplish this.

e. Annual air emissions inventory.

(1) Fort Hood must control the emissions of air pollutants. Typical air pollution sources are boilers, chillers, welding shops, generators, spray painting activities, abrasive blasting operations, degreasing units, engine testing, fires for vegetation control, fuel storage and fuel dispensing operations, 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. These pollutants include volatile organic compounds (VOCs), carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, PM, and PM less than 10 microns, PM less than 2.5 microns and lead. Inventory also quantifies actual stationary source emissions of HAPs as defined under Title III of the CAAA of 1990. 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) Users responsible for operation and maintenance of stationary sources are required to provide operational information, usage data for all processes, and any other pertinent information needed to complete the annual emissions inventory. Report preparation usually takes place during the months of January through March, capturing data from the previous year. This information is also used to report greenhouse gas emissions.

f. Title V Federal Air Operating Permit.

(1) Fort Hood's Title V Federal Air Operating Permit includes emission unit-specific requirements in the applicable requirements sections. General and special terms and conditions for individual emissions units and areas have also been included. This permit does not relieve Fort Hood from getting pre-construction authorization for new or modified facilities according to 30 TAC 116 (Control of Air Pollution by Permits for New Construction or Modification). Site and emissions units authorized by this permit must be operated according to 30 TAC 122 (Federal Operating Permits) and the general terms and conditions and attachments contained therein. Fort Hood’s Title V permits incorporate all other 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.

(2) Fort Hood's Federal Operating Permit requires annual compliance certifications for visible emissions from stationary vents constructed on or before 31 January 1972. These emissions cannot exceed 30 percent opacity average over a six-minute period. For visible emissions from stationary vents constructed after 31 January 1972, emissions must not exceed 20 percent opacity averaged over a six-minute period. Owners and operators of emissions units must demonstrate compliance regarding this permit prior to the installation's certification of compliance to the TCEQ. Also, the installation must control VOC leaks from transport vessels during filling operations. Another requirement is the implementation of controls during filling of gasoline storage vessels for motor vehicle fuel dispensing facilities that have dispensed 125,000 gallons (473,176 liters) of gasoline in any calendar month after 1 January 1999.

(3) Abrasive blasting of water storage tanks performed by portable operations must comply with 30 TAC 133-137. Terms and conditions of Title VI, Protection of Stratospheric Ozone of CAAA of 1990, are enforceable by the EPA.

(4) Parts Washers (Solvent Tanks).

(a) DPW Environmental Division furnishes self-enclosed, filtering parts washers with compliant solvent which is recycled. These are the only parts washers authorized for use on Fort Hood. 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 DPW Environmental Division. For maintenance problems or questions, please call the telephone number listed under Parts Washer in Table C-1.

(5) 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. The source category list in Section 112(e) of the CAA of 1990 outlines stationary sources of air toxic emissions that warranted the creation of a NESHAP to control, reduce, or otherwise limit HAP emissions.

(b) The standards are designed to require all major sources to meet HAP emissions to reflect the application of the maximum achievable control technology. The DPW Environmental Division-Air Program Manager must approve the design of all new facilities or any modifications to existing facilities on Fort Hood 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 Hood 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 Division Air Program Manager by the fifth of the following month. It is also the responsibility of the aviation unit to notify the DPW Environmental Division Air Program Manager when deploying and returning to Fort Hood from deployment. The DPW Environmental Division Air 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” in the Learning Management Portal. See Table C-1 for the applicable website.

(f) Fort Hood must also comply with rules and regulations affecting reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) under 40 CFR 63, Subchapter ZZZZ. This NESHAP affects compression ignition (CI) generators rated at more than 100 brake horsepower (HP) and less than 500 brake HP. All CI generators on Fort Hood meeting that requirement are subject to the following work practices, record keeping, and operational requirements:

(1) Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.

(2) Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.

(3) Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(4) Operate and maintain the source according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or develop and follow your own 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.

(5) During periods of startup, minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes.

(6) Maintain records of hours of operation.

(7) Install a non-resettable hour meter on the engines to record the hours of operation of the engine.

(8) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(9) The CI emergency generators may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units are limited to 100 hours per year.

(10) CI emergency generators may be operated up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours count toward the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing.

Chapter 8
Cultural Resource Management

8-1. Scope

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

b. Punitive provisions.

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

(a) Engage in any construction or ground-disturbing activity without first getting an approved FHT Form 200-X10 (see chapter 9) with CRM approval.

(b) Knowingly excavate, remove, damage, alter, or deface any archaeological resource on Fort Hood (see paragraph 8-3.a.(2)).

(c) Remove funerary objects from a Native American burial site (see paragraph 8-3a(3)).

(d) 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.

(2) Paragraph 8-1b(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 $100,000 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 Hood 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 Hood's CRM Program is implemented under the NHPA of 1966, as amended.

8-2. Policy

a. Compliance. Fort Hood will comply with legally acceptable and appropriate federal, state and local laws, regulations and guidance regarding CRM per AR 200-1. Fort Hood will implement the policy via the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) by:

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

(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.

8-3. Major program requirements

a. Regulatory responsibilities.

(1) NHPA. Fort Hood is responsible for compliance with the NHPA and, in particular, 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 Hood is responsible for the protection of archaeological resources from damage and destruction as a result 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) Criminal and civil penalties are assessable for damage and destruction under ARPA. Criminal penalties include a fine of up to $100,000 and up to five years in prison, or both. 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 Hood 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 Hood is required to:

(i) Stop all activities within the vicinity of identified grave or location of funerary objects and contact the DPW Environmental Division CRM Team. See Table C-1 for telephone numbers. Activity in the area will be suspended pending notification from the DPW Environmental Division CRM Team of resumption parameters.

(ii) Notify affiliated Native American Tribes.

(iii) Identify extent of damage and whether remains and/or funerary objects have been removed.

(iv) Implement repatriation process.

(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 <u>not</u> 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 CRM 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 FHT Form 200-X10 (Chapter 9), for implementation accuracy.

(b) Identify natural events that require mitigation measures to fulfill protection and conservation requirements.

(c) Identify and collect evidence on possible looting activities with the aim of prosecuting perpetrators.

(7) Develop, update and implement ICRMP and associated program SOPs.
(8) Serve as an "approving authority" for the excavation 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 CRM Team. Table C-1 lists contact numbers.
(b) DPW Environmental Division CRM Team 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 CRM Team'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 CRM Team early in the planning stages, preferably when project and/or training locations are under consideration, to have the proposed locations reviewed for cultural resource impacts (see Table C-1).
(b) Modify requested locations to avoid impacts to any cultural resources identified in the proposed project locations, if needed.
(c) If avoidance is <u>not</u> an option, be prepared to modify project implementation required to mitigate cultural resource impacts.
(d) The DPW Environmental Division CRM Team 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 MFR must be provided with any future FHT Form 200-X10 (Chapter 9) coordination to streamline review. FHT Form 200-X10 is still required, as Cultural Resources is just one review media on the form. Submitting project/training information only on FHT Form 200-X10 for coordination with DPW CRM could result in major delays to project and/or training start time.

8-4. Technical assistance
Get technical assistance on cultural resources and coordination issues from Fort Hood's DPW Environmental Division CRM Team. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers.

Chapter 9
Excavation and Water Use Permits (FHT Form 200-X10)

9-1. Scope
a. Introduction**.** This section defines Fort Hood's policy on excavations and digging. There are two separate processes, one process for ranges and training areas which use a digital, one stop process for training, and the other applies to all cantonment areas.

b. An approved digging permit (FHT Form 200-X10) must be obtained before digging. This process is not solely an environmental one. It is also essential to prevent destruction of utility systems and fiber-optic cable and other utilities. Further, it prevents violation of environmental, natural resource, and cultural resource laws or regulations, as well as damage that could cause injury or death. Everyone excavating on Fort Hood property must have an approved dig permit before operations commence.

c. Punitive provisions**.**

(1) Persons on the Fort Hood military installation will not engage in excavation, as defined in subparagraphs 9-1c, without first securing an approved FHT Form 200-X10, then only excavating within the approved areas.

(2) Paragraph 9-1.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.

d. Definition*.*

(1) Cantonment excavation is any disturbance of soil (mechanical or hand digging) and includes digging, stakes, ground rods, fighting positions, signs, and any other type of ground disturbance or penetration.

(2) Military use of training land excavation is any mechanical or hand digging and includes foxholes, battle positions, obstacle ditches, soakage sumps, and hardening survivability positions, etc. Units are to use those TAs “no stake and ground rod overlay”, if no digging is planned; no permit is required for those military actions.

(3) Ranges have authorized site for stakes and grounding rod use that do not require a permit. If a unit requires additional sites, they must submit a permit request for stakes and grounding rods for those new sites. No digging is authorized on any range.

e*.* FHT Form 200-X10*.* An approved FHT Form 200-X10 is required for each *type of* excavation or ground-disturbing action and/or any use of surface water for training or construction purposes as described in definitions, above. For more details on surface water use, see Chapter 2, Paragraph 2-3d(1). It is important to note that some water use activities, especially those associated with construction and demolition, require a permit from the TCEQ. Normal military training activities do not require a SWPPP. Also, construction projects requiring a SWPPP will not have utility locates performed until the SWPPP is approved by DPW-Environmental Division. Although the DPW Maintenance Utility Section may schedule the utility locate prior to the SWPPP approval, the SWPPP must be finalized and approved prior to the utility locate. It is the contractor’s responsibility to develop and have an approved SWPPP by the date of the scheduled utility locate (as provided by the Digging Permit office upon submitting a digging permit). The FHT Form 200-X10 *must* be present on the work site at all times and available for inspection. If it is found that the permit is not on the work site, work must cease until a copy of the permit is provided to the inspector.

9-2. Policy

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

b. The FHT Form 200-X10 requirement is based on requirements from all appropriate federal, state and local laws, regulations and guidance regarding the preservation and conservation of Fort Hood's landscape, utilities, structures, and other components.

c. Fort Hood Form 200-X10 is used only for all excavations to include military training excavations on ranges, training land and construction activities throughout the installation.

9-3. Major program requirements - responsibilities

a. Regulatory responsibilities.

(1) Environmental regulations are implemented elsewhere in this regulation, as well as AR 200-1; Fort Hood Regulation 420-27 (Care, Maintenance, and Alterations of Facilities); AR 350-19 (The Army Sustainable Range Program); AR 385-10; DODI 4715.3 (Environmental Conservation Program Protection of Archeological Resources); and 32 CFR Part 651 (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions).

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

(3) For construction projects that will result in the disturbance of an area of soil of one acre or greater, ensure that all requirements in the TPDES General Permit have been met. Contact DPW Environmental Division for additional information. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers.

(4) Construction activity does not include routine or periodic maintenance performed to maintain the original line, grade, hydraulic capacity, and original purpose of the site. These activities do not require an excavation permit (TCEQ General Permit No. TXR150000).

b. Program responsibilities.

(1) DPW Maintenance Division will:

(a) Supply FHT Form 200-X10 and guidance.

(b) Schedule a utility locate, as needed.

(2) DPW and DPTMS Range Operations will monitor field use of FHT 200-X10 to ensure excavation is compliant with approvals for TAs and ranges.

(3) DPTMS Range Operations is responsible for establishing procedures and controlling access to maneuver and live-fire TAs on the installation. See AR 350-19.

c. Requestor and/or proponent responsibilities.

(1) Requestor and/or Proponent. Person(s) responsible for the excavation(s) must get digging permit(s) approved prior to starting excavation operations.

(2) DPW Maintenance Division, Digging Permit Section, building 4213, is the POC for all digging permits inside all cantonment areas and for non-training**,** major construction activities outside the cantonment area. Military (combat support and general support) units supporting training (i.e., battle positions, engineer obstacle belts, etc.) permits will be sent as military training (range permits). If military engineers are used for indirect events, such as constructing a forward operating base and/or tactical training base

berm or troop construction projects; then those events are viewed as major construction and must go thru the cantonment process.

(3) For training events that occur in both TAs and ranges, excavation and water use permits can be obtained by contacting the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Coordinator, 287-8707. Units can do their planning by capturing TAs and ranges' "no dig and no stake" overlays by contacting ITAM or getting the overlays for the Sustainable Range Program (SRP) site. This process is done via the SRP web site.

Go to: https://srp.army.mil/
Click on "I Accept"
Create an account or Log in to existing account using your CAC
Under "Quick Links", click on "Integrated Training Area Management"
Click on "Installation Pages" on the far left menu
Click on Fort Hood ITAM Page
Choose the appropriate dig permit (water use, or digging)
Follow the directions on the permit
Submit Permit to the ITAM staff via email.

(a) Cantonment permits shall be coordinated three weeks (21 calendar days) before expected excavation start date for construction and cantonment projects.

(b) Digging associated with TAs does not require a grid to coordinate. TA overlays allow units to dig anywhere in a TA, where the area is not shaded and which meets restrictions listed on the FHT Form 200-X10.

(c) There is no digging on ranges; additional stake and grounding rod sites must be scheduled through the Range Operations, Safety and Range Planner, for approval prior to occupying these sites.

(1) Keep the approved dig permit on the construction site, range or TA at all times. A cantonment dig permit is valid for 15 days after the utility locate has been completed.

(2) If FHT Form 200-X10 is disapproved for any reason, it is the requestor's and/or proponent's responsibility to submit modifications to the permit request for reconsideration. Excavation activities cannot be started until approval has been acquired from all approving authorities.

9-4. Major program requirements - procedures

a. Dig permits for all cantonment areas.

(1) Obtain a FHT Form 200-X10. The form can be found on the Phantom Clerk website, or obtain it from DPW Maintenance Division, or Environmental Division. Table C-1 lists the address for Phantom CLERK.

(2) Standard digging permit expires after 15 days from approved start date, unless otherwise noted. For construction projects, once a permit for a specific project or scope of work has been acquired, the permit is good until that project is complete, if you begin within 15 days of the digging permit's approved start date.

(3) Dig Permits must be signed by the NRMB (building 1939), Cultural Resources (building 1938), and Environmental Management Branch (building 4622) of the Environmental Division prior to utility locates. The Natural and Cultural Division must sign before the Environmental Management Branch can give final approval.

(4) Return the signed permit to the DPW Maintenance Division (building 4213), and schedule a utility locate.

b. Excavation guidelines specific to contractors.

(1) Contractors are responsible for submitting FHT Form 200-X10 for individual excavation and ground-disturbing actions. A project that requires a SWPPP to be approved and implemented must obtain approval of all documents prior to any excavation. However, a contractor can schedule the utility locate based on what they believe the timeline for approval will be. If the SWPPP is not approved by the time of the scheduled utility locate, the contractor will be required to reschedule.

(2) All personnel performing the digging, including all subcontractor personnel, must be present at the scheduled utility locate. Utility locates must be maintained by the contractor in order to prevent numerous re-marks during the project.

(3) All contractor work including construction in the training and range areas must go through the cantonment process. Construction projects within TAs and ranges must have the required signature by the DPTMS Range Operations POC. Appropriate permits must be acquired before working in training and range areas.

c. Excavation guidelines specific to ranges and TAs.

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

Go to: https://srp.army.mil/
Click on "I Accept"
Create an account or Log In to an existing account using your CAC
Under "Quick Links", click on "Integrated Training Area Management"
Click on "Installation Pages" on the far left menu
Click on Fort Hood ITAM Page
Choose the appropriate dig permit (water use, or digging)
Follow the directions on the permit
Submit Permit to the ITAM staff via email.

(2) Dig the minimum number of emplacements, foxholes, and field fortifications consistent with training mission objectives. Save topsoil to refill holes once training is completed. Upon completion of training, fill and restore ground surfaces of foxholes, battle positions, tank ditches, and emplacements. Mark and place guards at open holes to prevent personnel from driving into them until sites are refilled. Do not excavate within 164 feet (50 meters) of streams, ponds, or lakes; and minimize tactical digging that orients the length of excavations up and down the inclination of slopes. Do not excavate or deposit materials within 33 feet (10 meters) of trees and gully plugs.

(3) Do not excavate within 164 feet (50 meters) of an installation boundary fence, tank trails, or paved roads.

(4) All POVs, to include contractor vehicles, shall have an area access pass, which must be clearly displayed in the windows at all times. All non-military personnel accessing the maneuver or live-fire TAs must get an area access pass and sign the "Hold Harmless" agreement prior to occupying maneuver or live-fire TAs on Fort Hood. Area access passes are available through DPTMS Range Operations (building 56000) for construction contractor personnel.

(5) Military water operations. For Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU) operations, send the request to ITAM; ITAM will coordinate with DPW Environmental Division for current designate 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 a six-digit grid for ROWPU, shower, decontamination and mobile kitchen trailer (MKT)/containerized kitchen soakage sumps, along with 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 ROWPU SOP instructions and procedures for processed material and water disposal. The preferred disposal method for excess chlorinated water is to be dumped in unit motor pool sewer system and take the HAZMAT to the DPW CU.

(6) Unit can submit a single training request for multiple uses (i.e., digging foxholes, hasty and deliberate battle positions, engineer obstacle emplacement, decontamination, shower, and MKT/combat kitchen facility (CK), and Class I operations) in the same TA for the same timeframe. All placements must avoid the shaded areas on the "no dig" overlay.

(7) On ranges, if the unit requires additional site(s) on the range, the unit must fill out a FHT Range 200-X10 and hand carry it to Range Operations for required Range Safety and Range Planner approval. Once a range is booked, the unit staff should conduct a range assessment, identify any additional site(s) required, and submit the request for these sites. Units should not wait until they occupy the range to identify additional site requirements; there is no guarantee by Range staff of same week or within two (2) weeks of range start date for additional site approval on a range. MKT/CK sites must be located outside the live-fire area, approved, and properly refilled before the unit leaves the range.

d. Requesting procedures for water use.

(1) Coordination for construction water use permits be approved by both DPW Environmental Division Water Program and DPW Environmental Division NRMB. FHT Form 200-X10 shall be used to approve water use requests.

(2) For military training water use in TAs, send digital requests to ITAM.

(3) Permits shall be submitted 21 days prior to 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.

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

(a) The procedure for obtaining a TCEQ permit is as follows:

(b) For ROWPU operations, DPW Environmental Division will designate 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). Contact DPW Environmental Division for additional information concerning water purification operations.

(c) Lift helicopter water use for bambi bucket training and fire suppression is limited to military helicopters assigned to Fort Hood and current helicopter contracts with fire suppression in their performance work statement. Other lift helicopters requesting to train on the installation must coordinate with DPTMS Range Support Operations and DPW Environmental Division, NRMB.

(5) Water use permits are only valid for the dates, water use amounts, and locations listed on the approved FHT Form 200-X10.

e. Free Dig Sites. The four bermed "free dig" sites are to support training. These sites do not require a digging permit and are adequate to support several units training at the same time. Units using these sites are responsible for site recovery after training events. Sites are in TAs 110, 112, 30 and 300. Locations are marked on the Military Installation Map (MIM).

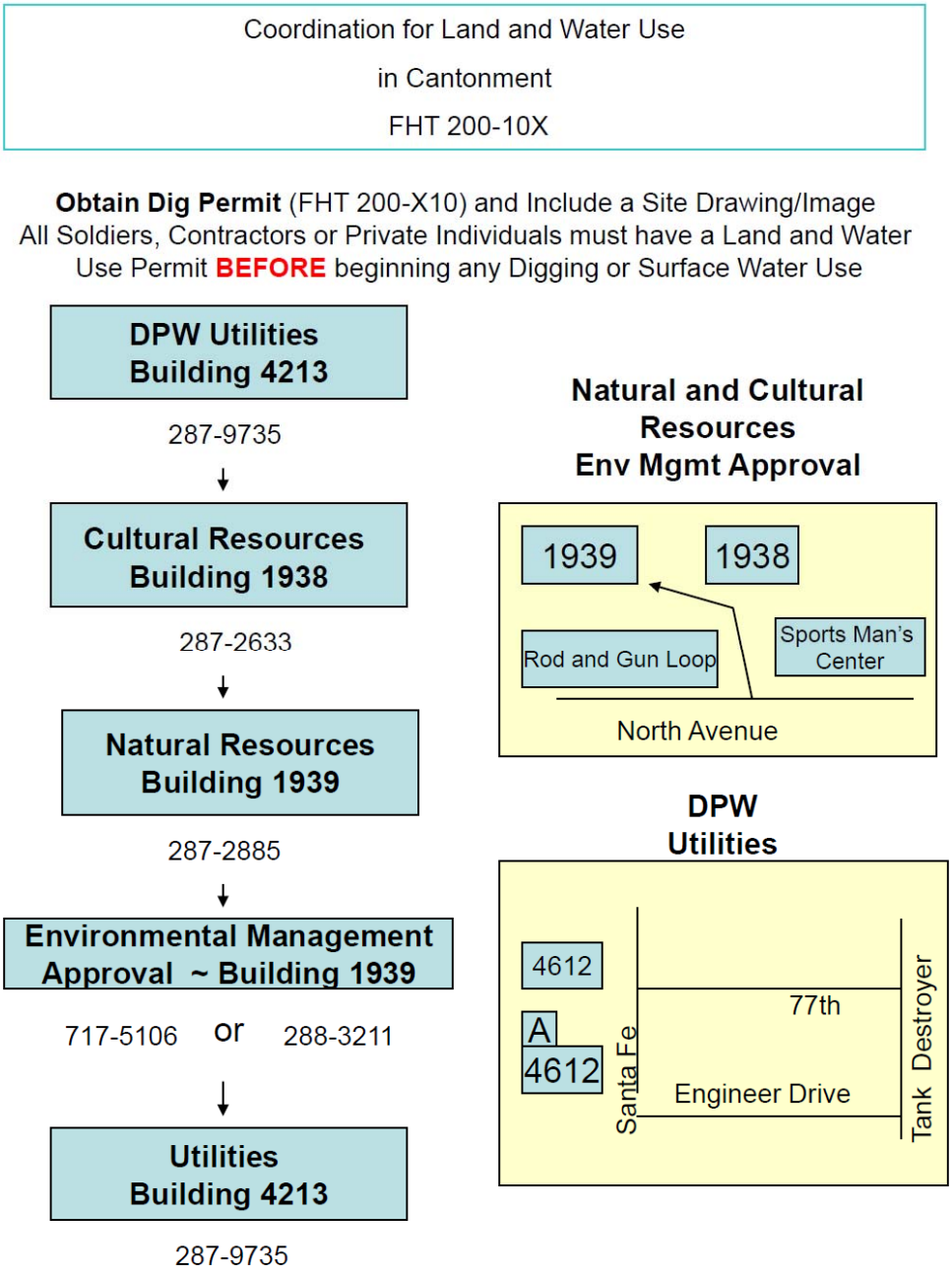

Figure 9-1. FHT Form 200-X10 for land and water use

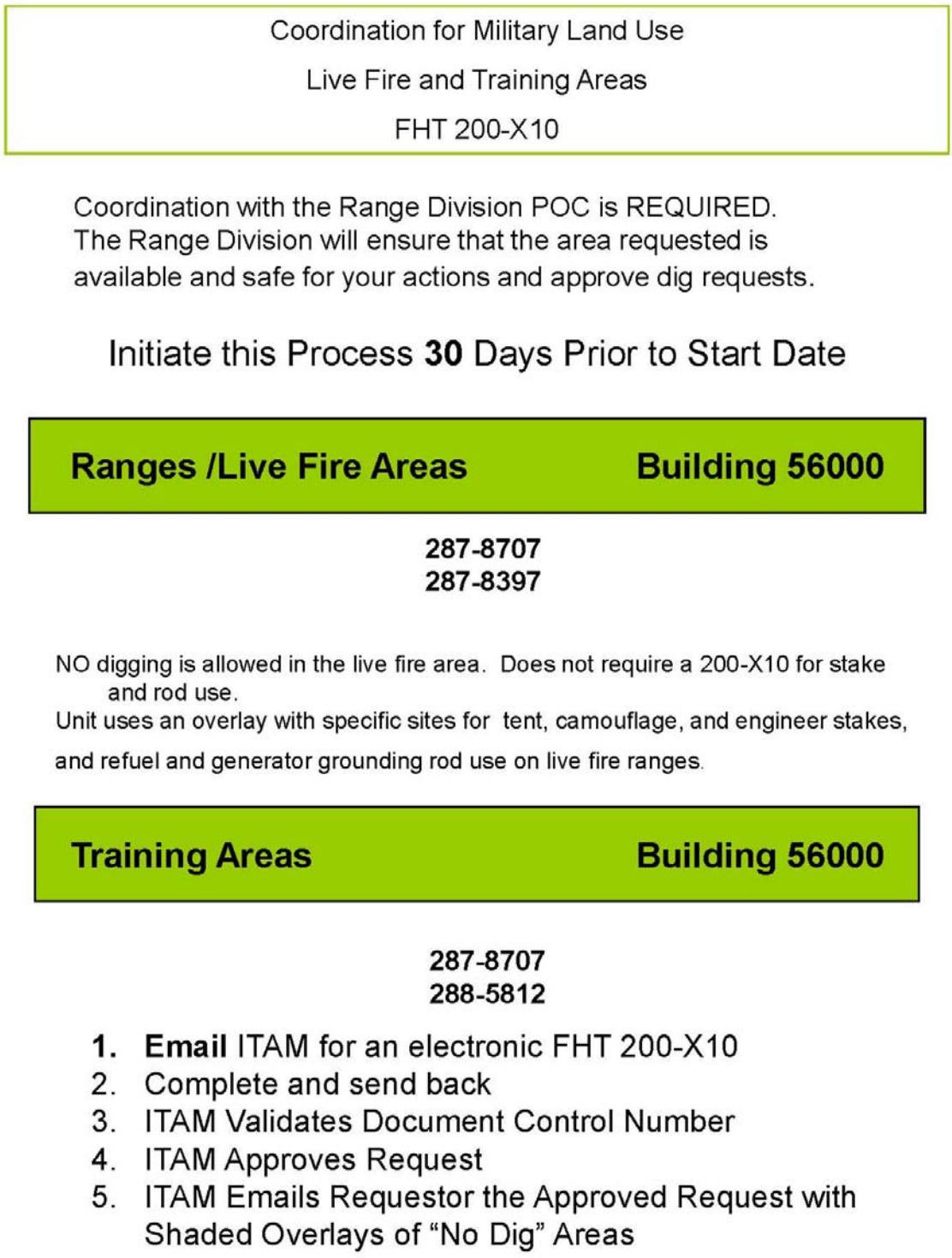

Figure 9-2. Live Fire and Training Areas

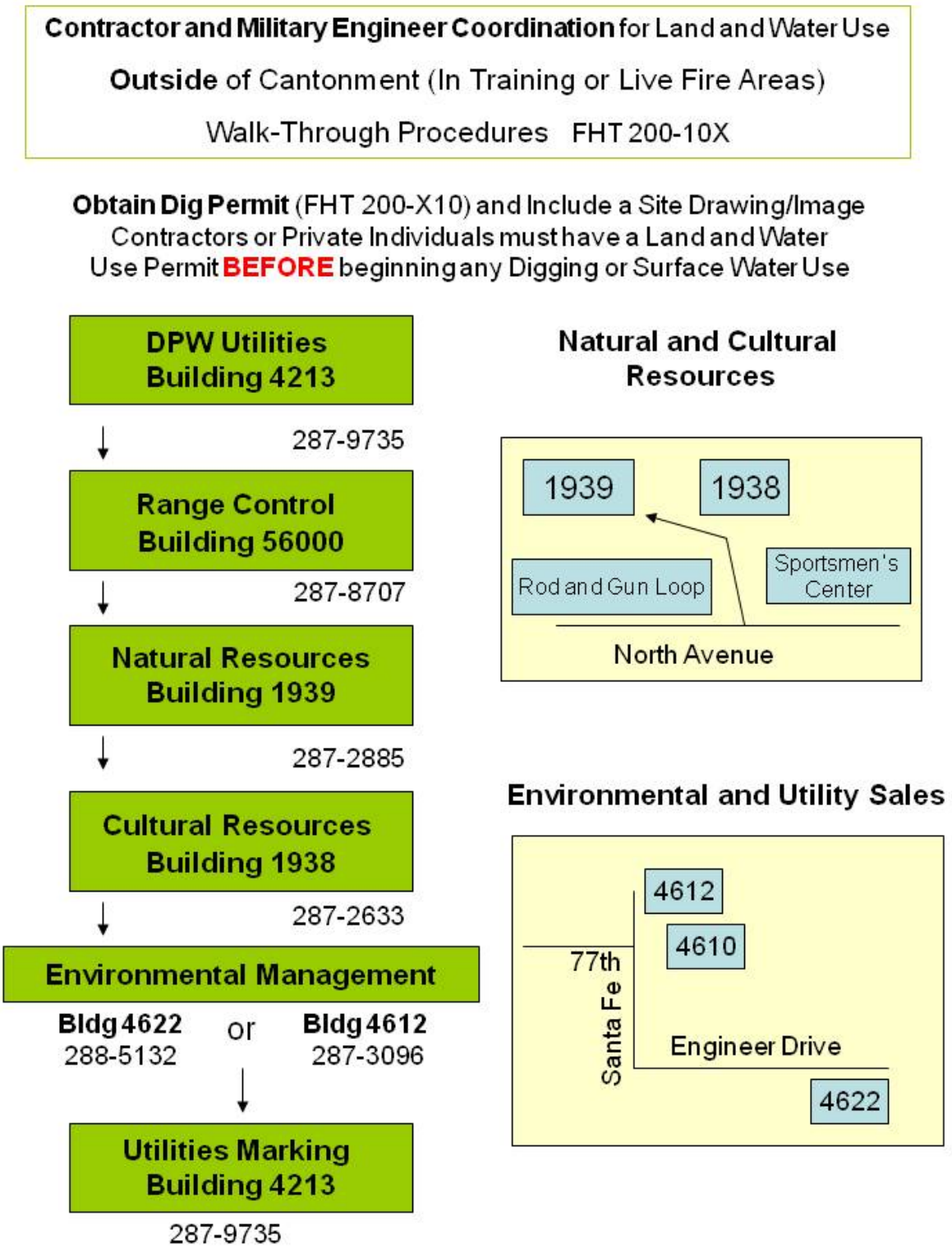

Figure 9-3. FHT Form 200-X10 Contractor and Military Engineer Coordination

Figure 9-4. FHT Form 200-X10 Self Permitting, Free Dig and Annual Permits

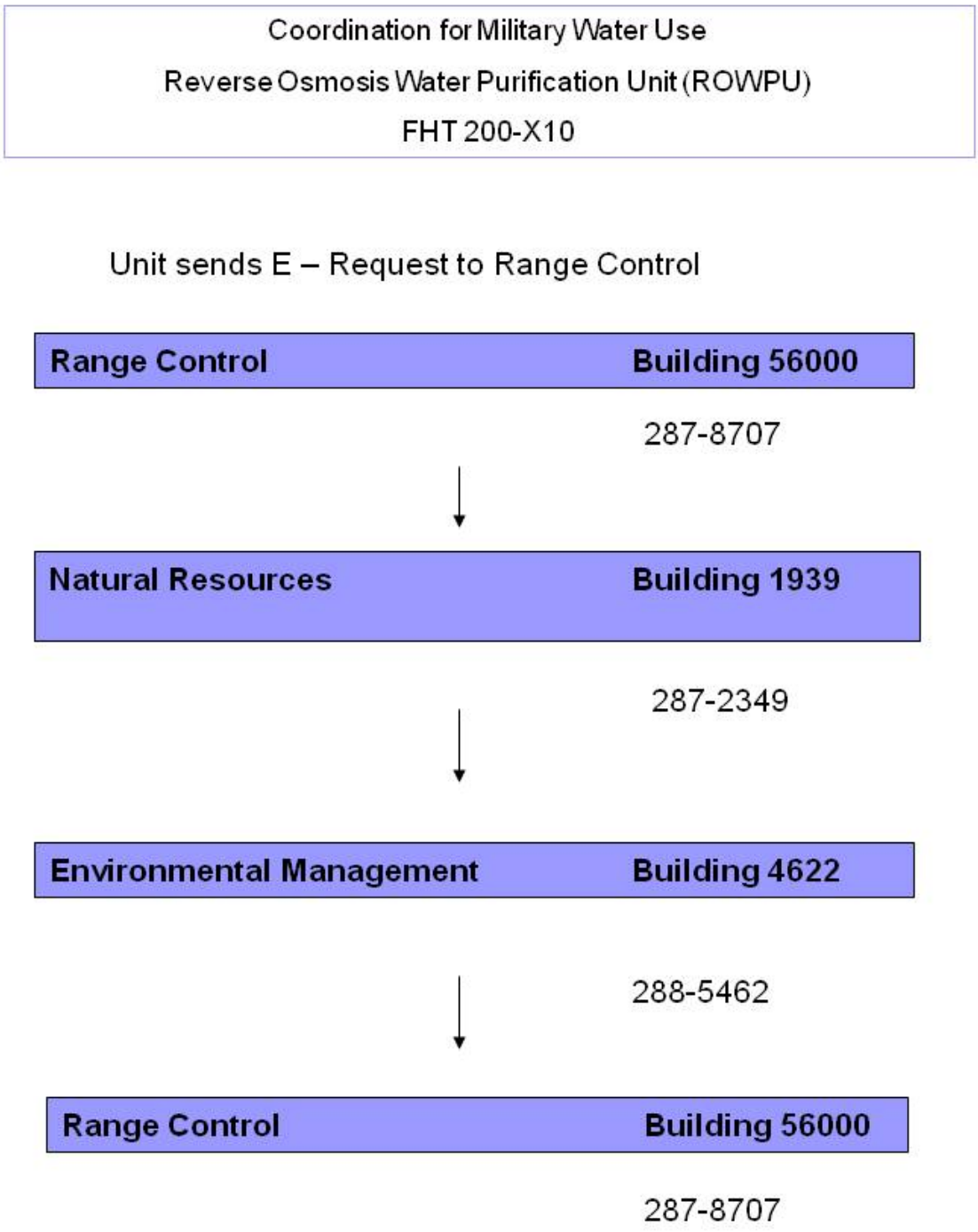

Figure 9-5. FHT Form 200-X10 Coordination for military water use

Chapter 10
Natural Resource Management

10-1. Scope

a. Introduction. Any individual conducting any type of activity, including training, training support, and installation operation activities, on Fort Hood is responsible for compliance with all federal and state rules, regulations, and acts.

b. Punitive provisions.

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

(a) Start outdoor fires without prior approval by the DES.

(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 9-3c(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 DPW Environmental Division NRMB (see paragraph 9-3d(1)).

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

(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, are 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" 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.

10-2. Policy

a. All proposed construction-related activity, major exercise, or new equipment fielding requires completion of an environmental assessment (EA) or a Record of Environmental Consideration (REC). Contact DPW Environmental Division early in the planning stages, prior to design or acquisitions, for determination of an environmental assessment or a categorical exclusion. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers.

b. Any person, military or civilian, conducting any type of excavation (digging) on Fort Hood is required to get an approved excavation and water use permit prior to the start of excavation. Refer to Chapter 9, Excavation and Water Use Permits, for instructions.

10-3. 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 of the U.S. require 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 DPW Environmental Division NRMB early in the project planning process to avoid delays. Table C–1 lists telephone numbers.

b. Land management**.** Fort Hood 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 Hood community. From time to time, some of the services will be restricted to satisfy the management needs of the land by the DPW Environmental Division NRMB.
Fort Hood Regulation 350-40 establishes the Maneuver Damage Program.

c. Tree Protection. At Fort Hood, 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 Hood 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. Live tree removal and replacement policy: All native hardwood trees should be preserved and protected. If removal of a live hardwood tree becomes necessary, each tree that is removed must be replaced at a ratio of 10 new trees for each tree removed (10:1 ratio). Preservation of trees is preferred over replacement.

d. Threatened and endangered species.

(1) Endangered species laws require protection of the food source and nesting sites as well as the endangered animal. Often, land-clearing operations result in depletion of food sources for wildlife, disruption of natural wildlife's habitat, nesting, breeding, and foraging and contribute to soil erosion and siltation.

(2) Land encompassing the Fort Hood 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 Hood 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 (Assimilative Crimes Act of 1825).

(3) This section outlines the procedures to prevent significant damage to endangered species habitat throughout the year. Implementing procedures reduces disturbance of mating and nesting activities. Endangered species such as the Black-capped Vireo and Golden-cheeked Warbler establish nesting territories throughout Fort Hood from 1 March through 31 August.

(4) For military training exercise planning purposes, contact DPW Environmental Division NRMB for consultation or a site visit regarding planned activities that infringe upon known endangered species nesting areas. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers. The standard Fort Hood ITAM map, stock number V782SFTHOODMIM, provides coarse-scale identification of core (restricted) endangered species habitats. Figure 10-1 is a map of endangered species areas, depicting both core and non-core habitat. Fort Hood military installation training maps are available through each division or separate brigade G3 or S3.

(5) Vehicular travel through core species nesting areas is not considered harmful if such movement is transient and confined to established roads and tank trails. In core habitat areas, do not drive vehicles or equipment through or over woody vegetation. Other uses of the areas are subject to the specific restrictions promulgated in this regulation.

(6) During the annual nesting season, the use of core habitat areas is limited to transient travel on established trails, or emergency stop, only from 1 March through 30 June. Time spent in activities within core bird habitat areas must not exceed two hours in a calendar day. Do not circumvent or defeat this limitation through rotation

of subordinate elements, brief displacements, or yielding TAs to other organizations. Drive vehicles on established roads and tank trails. Do not create new roads and trails without written permission from DPW Environmental Division NRMB. Table C-1 lists contact numbers. Park all vehicles in open areas. Prevent damage to woody vegetation. Do not cut brush or trees within habitat areas.

(7) Do not use smoke or chemical agents in or within 328 feet (100 meters) of core habitat from 1 March through 30 June.

(8) Non-core habitat areas, as depicted in Figure 10-1, have fewer training restrictions and do not appear on the standard Fort Hood military installation map, stock number V782SFTHOODMIM. Any requests for digging, construction, or other activities in non-cure habitant areas that may result in a temporary or permanent loss of or disturbance to habitat must be coordinated through DPW, NRMB, and a FHT Form 200-X10 must be completed. In non-core habitat areas, off-trail maneuver is authorized if necessary to accomplish mission essential task elements. To preclude unnecessary damage to woody and shrubby vegetation that could be non-core habitat, use existing roads, trails, and clearings when tactically feasible. Use of obscurants is not restricted in non-core habitat. Do not clear underbrush or cut trees for command posts, bivouac, or field dining areas.

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

(a) Outdoor fires are unauthorized except as approved by DPW Environmental Division and NRMB. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers.

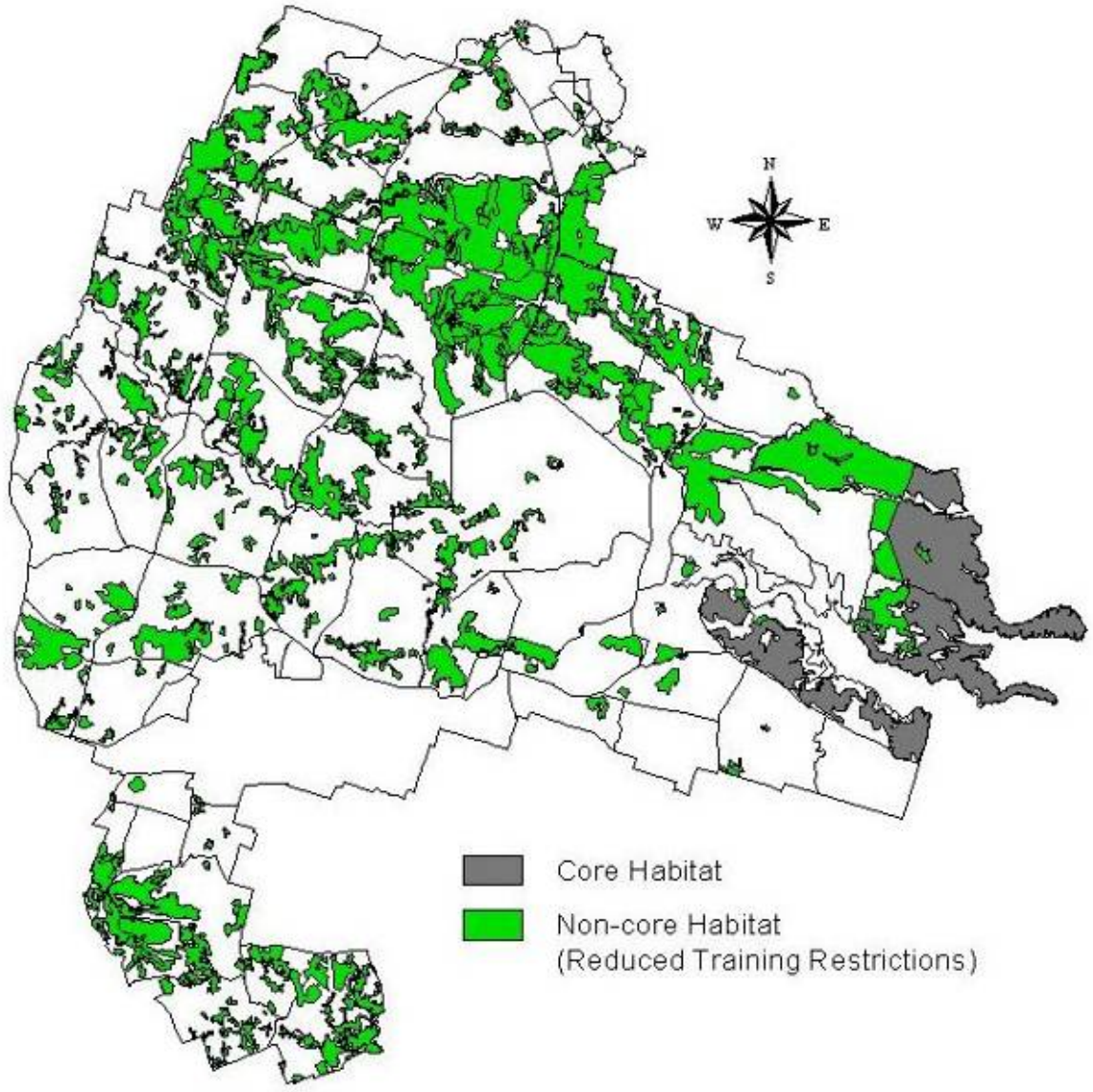

Figure 10-1. Map of endangered species area

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

(c) Report fires immediately to DPTMS Range Support Operations through frequency modulation (FM) 30:45. When FM radio is not available, use the most expedient means available to notify DPTMS Range Support Operations or the FHFD. Table C-1 lists contact numbers.

(10) 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.

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

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

d. 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 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 Hood Regulation 210-25.

(3) Fisheries impoundments off-limits to training are shown in Table 10-1 by name and grid coordinates.

Table 10-1. 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

e. Integrated pest management.

(1) 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.

(2) 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).

(3) 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. Table C-1 lists contact numbers.

(4) 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) All pesticide applications, in-house and contracted, must be documented, the required record data maintained, and copies furnished to the IPMC.

(e) The use of specific pesticides and storage locations must be coordinated and approved through the IPMC in the DPW Environmental Division. Table C-1 lists contact numbers.

(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. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers to call for assistance.

Chapter 11
Pollution Prevention (P2)

11-1. Scope

Fort Hood's 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.

11-2. 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. Wastes 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, EMS practices and principles throughout the mission, operation, or product life cycle.

11-3. Major program requirements

a. Environmental Compliance Assessment Team (ECAT).

(1) Objective. Fort Hood's ECAT provides technical support to Fort Hood 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 military and civilian activities, provide technical assistance as requested; schedule assessments with appropriate Commander, Director, Manager, or COR; ensure all operations at Fort Hood are performed in a manner that protects human health and the environment according to federal, state, and local regulations; conduct internal audits that monitor conformance to the Fort Hood EMS; prepare a separate written report complete with an overview of findings and recommendations for each assessment; and prepare a semi-annual compliance assessment and EMS status 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 as well as interviews during assessments. Commanders, directors, managers, and CORs are required to provide a signed Reply by Memorandum within 30 days if any discrepancies or EMS non-conformances 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 reply by memorandum is required for all non-compliance and non-conformance with the installation EMS, including routine drive-through inspections and to document training requirements. A reply by memorandum is also required if a unit fails to report for a scheduled P2 services appointment. 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 deficiencies from follow-up reviews may require a reply by memorandum.

(c) ECOs advise the commander on all environmental issues, maintain an updated environmental continuity book, and maintain the Commander'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) DPW Environmental Division publishes a 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. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers.

(b) Assessments are conducted semi-annually and encompass all activities within an organization. Assessment schedules for activities below division level are worked through commanders. Civilian activities are scheduled by communicating through directors, managers, and CORs. Internal audits are based upon the activity's environmental aspects, impacts, and results of previous audits.

(c) ECAT provides assistance to all 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 in red print on the checklist and scored as a high value standard, maybe something like: "High value standards represent areas of significant regulatory concern, or of special interest and emphasis to the Command Group." These items are indicated in "red" font on the checklist. The ECAT checklist details the specific violations. Contact the ECAT Representative for your activity for a copy of the checklist.

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 Hood will not allow product demonstrations below division or separate brigade level.

(4) Once coordination has been made through MICC, persons and/or units must notify DPW Environmental Division and provide:

(a) Name of person conducting demonstration.

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

(c) SDS(s) to be demonstrated.

(5) Solicitation in motor pools or civilian activities for the sale of hazardous materials is prohibited. Solicitation of HAZMAT will be coordinated through the base supply center (BSC) and HazMart.

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. Tanker purge facility.

(1) The DPW Environmental Division operates a Tanker Purge Facility located at the corner of 37th Street and North Avenue, in building 1936. The system will purge 5,000-gallon (18,925-liter) tankers, 2,500-gallon (9,469-liter) tankers, 600-gallon (2,271-liter) fuel pods and other size tanks. Call the tanker purge facility to inquire about smaller tanks and fuel cells. See Table C-1 for telephone numbers.

(2) Responsibilities.

(a) The DPW Environmental Division will provide an operator for the system.

(b) The unit is responsible for the following:

(i) Scheduling appointments through the tanker purge facility point of contact.

(ii) Providing a qualified operator and/or user of the tanker or equipment being purged.

(iii) Ensuring all filters, fluids and lids on tanks are removed prior to arrival.

(iv) Removing the tank level indicator probe and jet level sensor assembly in lid opening.

e. MKT and CK facility.

(1) The DPW Environmental Division operates an MKT/CK facility located at the corner of 37th Street and North Avenue, in the vicinity of Building 1936. The facility has two bays, each complete with heated high-pressure water for sanitary cleaning. Call the MKT/CK facility to inquire about scheduling. See Table C-1 for telephone numbers.

(2) Responsibilities.

(a) DPW Environmental Division schedules the operation of the facility and provides a POC. Commanders, directors, managers, and CORs are required to provide a signed reply by memorandum to DPW, Environmental, ATTN: P2 Services within 30 days if any appointments are missed. The reply by memorandum must state the root cause of the missed appointment and preventive actions planned on how missed appointments will be prevented in the future.

(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.

(c) Ensuring all water stays within facility boundaries.

f. Used product reclamation and UPRPs.

(1) UPRPs are for the storage of used products in motor pools. Figure 11-1 shows a photo of a typical UPRP. Segregate used products. Although most used products can be recycled, 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. Oil filters, fuel filters, grease, sweepable absorbents, and absorbent pads must be placed in appropriate, labeled, and separate containers in the UPRP. All containers must be metal and kept securely closed, except when adding to or removing items from the containers. Dispose of products in the UPRP according to Chapter 6, paragraph 6-3, f of this regulation.

For more information, contact the CU. Any other method of disposal is unauthorized. When maintaining equipment in TAs or at sites away from normal maintenance facilities, collect recyclables according to this regulation.

(2) Used oil will not be mixed with any other material without the express written approval of the DPW Environmental Office.

(a) If a process requires the mixing of used oil with potential hazardous waste, the generator will submit a written description of the process to the DPW Environmental Division for approval. The description of the process will include, but is not limited to, the T reference that requires the mixture, the procedure that causes the mixture, what steps are to be taken to ensure minimal mixing, and what efforts have been taken to find an alternative method for the process that generates the mixture.

(b) Mixing of used oil with potential hazardous waste shall be prevented in all instances. Used oil 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 Hood.

(3) Individuals assigned to Fort Hood who reside in government quarters, barracks, or off post are encouraged to bring their used oil to the Recycle Center, Sprocket Automotive Shops, Firestone automotive center (building 224), or to the CU.

(4) Household HAZWASTE, as well as used oil, can be taken to the CU for disposition.

(5) DPW Environmental Division coordinates the installation of UPRPs. Using organizations must purchase the structure and coordinate with DPW Environmental Division for new structures to be installed. Do not relocate, modify or paint storage buildings or tanks in established UPRPs. Coordinate relocation, modification, painting or establishment of new UPRPs with DPW Environmental Division.

(a) Using organizations operate and maintain the general housekeeping of UPRPs.

(b) Recyclable Fluids.

(i) Used Oil. Employ used oil reclamation tanks to collect used lubricating oil and hydraulic and transmission fluids. Keep extraneous materials such as rags, oil filters, trash, soil, vehicle parts, and water out of fluids in reclamation containers.

(ii) Off-Spec Fuel. Employ off-spec fuel reclamation tanks to collect used JP-8 and diesel. Keep extraneous materials such as rags, oil filters, trash, soil, vehicle parts, and water out of fluids in reclamation containers. Do not mix unleaded regular gasoline with JP-8 or diesel in the off-spec fuel tank. Call P2 Services for disposition instruction for gasoline.

(iii) Antifreeze. Employ antifreeze reclamation tanks 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 reclamation containers.

(c) Locking devices on reclamation points is prohibited. Locking constitutes an inconvenience that may provoke improper disposal or abandonment of used products. Make access reasonably available to the users. If multiple organizations use a common reclamation point, commanders coordinate among themselves 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 used products or waste in open, incompatible or unserviceable containers is prohibited.

(e) Inspect the UPRP daily (visual) and monthly (documented) to ensure constant serviceability of components and to curb improper use.

(6) Used Product Reclamation Pickup.

(a) DPW P2 Services picks up recyclable fluids (oil, off-spec fuel, antifreeze) from the UPRP as required. If unusual conditions warrant a pickup sooner than scheduled, coordinate a special pickup with DPW Environmental Division-P2 Services facility. If DPW Environmental Division-P2 Services refuses to pick up recyclable fluids because of extraneous materials, remove the extraneous materials from the container and arrange for a special pickup. For questions or assistance, call the DPW P2 Services facility.

(b) DPW P2 Services picks up used oil, off-spec fuels, and used anti-freeze only. Table C-1 lists the contact number for pick-up.

(c) Turn in other used products and suspected HAZWASTE to the CU according to this chapter.

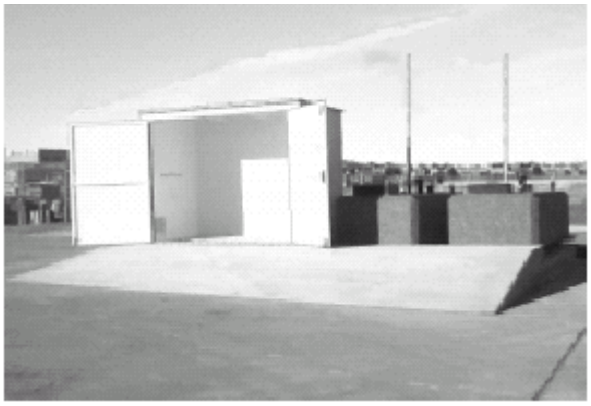

Figure 11-1. Typical used product reclamation point

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g. Parts washers.

(1) DPW Environmental Division furnishes parts washers and solvent, which are recycled on-site. Clarus Technologies PCS-25 and PCS-15 parts washers are the only authorized parts washers for use according to Fort Hood's Title V air operating permit. Organizations may not purchase or use any other parts washers or solvents. Violations of our Title V air operating permit are punitive in nature; see paragraph 7.1(b) for details.

(2) Users shall use pre-scrub tray prior to soaking or cleaning parts.

(3) Parts washer lids will be kept closed when not in use.

(4) No absorbent material (rags, wood, leather, rope) may be used or placed in parts washer.

(5) No other products (solvent, paint, etc.) or trash are used or placed in parts washers.

(6) Parts washers are installation property and assigned to facilities and may not be relocated or removed without coordination with DPW Environmental Division-P2 Services. Parts washers shall never be removed from the installation.

(7) DPW Environmental Division coordinates the setup and delivery of parts washers. For coordination, delivery, or pickup of parts washers, call the DPW Environmental Division-P2 Services office. Parts washers are serviced by DPW Environmental Division-P2 Services. For maintenance, problems, or questions, call DPW Environmental Division-P2 Services.

Chapter 12
Other Environmental Programs and Requirements

12-1. Scope
This chapter provides summaries of environmental programs and/or issues and requirements not addressed previously in this regulation. Use command channels to resolve any applicability issues.

12-2. Major program requirement
a. Portable latrines (portable sanitation units). Anyone placing portable sanitation units on Fort Hood must comply with the following instructions:

(1) Spills. Exercise caution to prevent spills from occurring. In the event of any spillage, immediately notify DPW Environmental Division. Upon direction from DPW Environmental Division personnel, the entire contaminated area will be cleaned up of all solids and debris, then sprayed with a disinfectant solution by DPW Environmental Division personnel.

(2) Placement. All portable sanitation units provided will be non-collapsible, completely enclosed, and constructed of watertight material. All portable sanitation units must be placed and leveled, in the correct location in the field, and at least 328 feet (100 meters) away from natural water sources and tank trails. Portable sanitation units will be placed on a level surface with the door facing away from prevailing winds (from the southeast) to the extent possible. Portable sanitation units placed in the field must be anchored down during high wind conditions.

(3) Disposal. All portable sanitation unit waste collected on Fort Hood must be disposed (or dumped) in the sanitary sewer manhole designated by DPW Maintenance Division, Utilities Section. Table C-1 lists telephone numbers. Prior to dumping, waste effluent must be screened to ensure cans, bottles, rags, cloth, or any foreign objects do not enter the sanitary sewer line. When dumping into a manhole, a dump tube must be attached to the service truck valve and the other end of the tube placed at the bottom of the manhole, so the contents are transferred directly into the sewer line, at the bottom of the manhole. The manhole must be cleaned and washed (rinsed) after the dumping process. All precautions must be taken to prevent any waste from spilling outside the manhole.

(4) Contact Information. Each portable sanitation unit must have imprinted on its exterior, in at least three-inch (76.2 mm) high block lettering: The name of the company (or person) responsible for the portable sanitation unit, a 24-hour emergency telephone contact number, and unique serial number that can identify the portable sanitation unit.

b Pipelines.

(1) Crude Oil Pipeline. A crude oil pipeline traverses Fort Hood, entering at coordinate PV357580 and lying straight toward coordinate PV105678. Constructed in 1929, it lies approximately three feet (1 meter) underground. As a result of an accident in 1967, reinforcing sleeves were placed around the pipe at several points. The pipeline is off limits to vehicles, except for those crossing at established roads and tank trails. It is a safety hazard to violate this provision, since the underground line operates at high pressure and carries a flammable material. The pipeline is marked every 328 feet (100 meters) with a sign warning against unauthorized crossing and directions to the nearest crossing sites. Crossing sites are clearly marked. Table 12-1 lists authorized crossing points according to the Fort Hood Military Installation Map, stock number V782SFTHOODMIM.

Table 12-1. Authorized pipeline crossing points

WEST OF RANGE AREA	INSIDE RANGE AREA	EAST OF RANGE AREA
PV119672	PV199641	PV287607
PV121672	PV215635	PV298602
PV135666	PV225631	PV306599
PV136666	PV246623	PV312597
PV145662	PV256619	PV313597
PV153659	PV266615	PV320594
PV153659	PV273612	PV337588
PV155658		PV340586
PV156658		PV353582
PV157658		
PV161656		
PV163655		
PV169653		
PV174651		
PV176650		
PV179649		
PV180648		

(2) Natural Gas Pipeline. An underground natural gas pipeline enters at coordinate PV388422 and lies in and out of the southern installation boundary toward coordinate PV283440. It is off limits to vehicles; there are no approved crossings.

(3) No excavations of any type are allowed or authorized within 164 feet (50 meters) of any pipe.

c. Regulated Medical Waste (RMW).

(1) RMW is waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals that is capable of causing disease or that, if not handled properly, poses a risk to individuals or a community.

(2) RMW is classified into the following groups:

(a) Group 1: Cultures, Stocks, and Vaccines.

(b) Group 2: Pathological Waste. Examples include tissue, organs, body parts, extracted human teeth, and body fluids removed during autopsy or surgery.

(c) Group 3: Blood and Blood Products. Examples include free flowing liquid human blood or body fluid, gauze or bandages that are saturated or dripping with human blood, or items caked with dried blood and capable of release during normal handling.

(d) Group 4 and Group 7: All used and unused sharps. Examples include sharps used in animal and patient care, for treatment in medical research, or for live training purposes. This includes hypodermic needles, syringes (with or without needles attached), Pasteur pipettes, scalpel blades, blood collection tubes, culture dishes, and broken or unbroken glassware that was in contact with infectious agents.

(e) Group 5: Animal Waste. Examples include contaminated animal carcasses, body parts, and bedding of animals known to have been exposed to infectious waste.

(f) Group 6: Isolation Waste. Bedding from patients or animals with bio-safety level 4.

(g) Group 8: Other. Fluids that are designated by the CRDAMC Infection Control.

(h) Group 9: Chemotherapy Trace Waste. Examples include items such as needles, empty vials, and syringes used to administer chemotherapeutic pharmaceuticals during the treatment of patients.

(3) Regulated medical waste generated on Fort Hood will be managed and disposed of according to CRDAMC Regulation 40-40 (Regulated Medical Waste Management). Contact the Environmental Health Services, Department of Preventive Medicine, at for additional information. Table C-1 lists the telephone number.

(4) Military units and activities scheduled for field training may contact the CRDAMC Environmental Services Branch, Logistics Division, prior to their mission. The Environmental Services Branch will provide training to military personnel, RMW collection supplies, and free-of-charge disposal. Contact CRDAMC Environmental Services Branch at the number listed in Table C-1 for additional information.

(5) Regulated medical waste will be collected in disposable red biohazard bags with 3-milimeter thickness. The biohazard bags containing RMW must be placed in disposal boxes provided by CRDAMC-Environmental Services Branch. Sharps will be discarded in sharp containers, which will be sealed and placed into red biohazard bags when they are three-fourths full and placed into disposal boxes. Units will label RMW boxes in permanent/waterproof markers with the following information.

(a) Section and unit generating the RCW.

(b) Date generated.

(c) Section and unit phone number.

(6) Regulated medical waste will be transported to CRDAMC Environmental Services Branch in a manner that prevents leakage. A spill cleanup kit will be maintained in the vehicle during RMW transport. Contact CRDAMC Environmental Health Services for

additional information on spill kits. Only transport RMW in government-owned vehicles. Transporting in POVs is not authorized.

(7) Training is required for personnel who segregate, package, store, transport, treat, or dispose of RMW. To schedule training, contact CRDAMC Environmental Health Services, Department of Preventive Medicine at the number listed in Table C-1.

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

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

III Corps and Fort Hood 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 Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 190-5
Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 210-25
Hunting, Fishing, and Natural Resources Conservation

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 210-190
Internment on the Fort Hood Military Reservation

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 350-1
III Corps and Fort Hood Training

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 350-40,
Fort Hood Range Operations, Procedures and Policies

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 385-10
Garrison Safety Program

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-6
Recycle Program

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-9
Energy Conservation Program

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-27
Care, Maintenance, and Alterations of Facilities

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-37
Installation Housing Community Standards

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 750-2
Maintenance Policies and Procedures

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 755-725
Procedures for Turn-in to and Withdrawal From Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DLA)

III Corps and Fort Hood MOI
Environmental Compliance Assessment Team Visits

III Corps and Fort Hood 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 Part 261
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

Texas Water Quality Act

Vernons Texas Code

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 Standard for the Treatment of

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
Indian Sacred Sites

EO 13084
Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

EO 13101
Through Waste Prevention, Recycling and Federal Acquisition

EO 13423
Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management

EO 13514
Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance

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

ISO 14001; 1996 Environmental Management System

Underwriters Laboratories Standard 2085

Underwriters Laboratories Standard 142

University of Southern California Manual of Cross-Connection Control

Fort Hood Military Installation Map V7825FTHOODMIM

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

FHT Form 200-X10
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, as well as increase environmental awareness and performance.

B-2. Unit Quarterly Training
All Fort Hood 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, EMS training, and other training as requested by organizations.

B-3. Appointment
Commanders, managers, and activity chiefs are required to appoint an ECO and as many ECO assistants (ECA) as necessary to implement and maintain an effective environmental program. The ECO must be certified and appointed on orders. ECOs must get their certification within 60 days of appointment and attend an annual refresher course to continue their certification. ECOs must be the rank of staff sergeant or above and/or civilian equivalent. A reply by memorandum is required if an appointee fails to attend or complete the required course. The reply by memorandum must contain root cause analysis, corrective and preventive actions, must be signed by the Commander, manager, or activity chief and submitted to DPW Environmental Division, ATTN: Environmental Training, within 30 days of receiving notification of appointee failure to attend course. To register for environmental training, all class enrollments must be completed via III Corps and Troop Schools application. Unit training or schools NCO must complete the III Corps and Fort Hood application. The application must be manually or CAC signed by the Commander. After the Commander signs the application, the application can be delivered to 4622 Engineer Dr, scanned and emailed, or faxed. Table C-1 lists the fax number. According to Fort Hood Regulation 200-1, Soldiers must be in the rank of staff sergeant or above to serve as the ECO. Please ensure Soldier's military email address is on application. If the Soldier does <u>not</u> meet the rank requirement of staff sergeant and/or above, a memorandum will be required from the Commander. The Soldier will <u>not</u> enroll in the course until the total registration packets and memorandums are received. Once enrolled, students and Commanders will receive confirmation 2-3 weeks prior to course. All civilians and contractors must be enrolled by their supervisor, program manager or COR. Civilian enrollment must be completed via email with the student's full name, and the company/division they are representing. Contact the Environmental Trainer for more information. See Table C-1 for contact information. The ECO <u>cannot</u> serve as the recycle coordinator; however the ECO can serve on the recycle committee.

Appendix C
Contacts

Appendix C, Table C-1. Contact information

Department	Telephone Number
Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS),	
G1 Safety	287-3725
Hazardous Communication Course	287-3343
G3 DPTM Troop School	287-1882
Corps Chemical Logistics Section	287-7666/286-5209
Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DLA)	287-7764
Directorate of Public Works (DPW)	
Environmental Division	287-6499
Cultural Resources Management	
CRM Team Leader	288-0427
CRM Team	287-2633/287-1092
Environmental Training Division fax	287-9736
Environmental Management Branch	287-6499
Biotreatment Facility	286-5933
Classification Unit	553-0896
Appointments/Manifesting	287-9743
EMS Coordinator	288-7760
Hazardous Materials	535-1703/288-5262
Program Manager	287-9718
HAZMAT Team (HMMS/SDSs)	287-8711/288-5262
PSC/HazMart	287-2695/532-9861
Environmental Training Trainer	287-8755
Environmental Compliance	
Assessment Team Chief	287-9103
Mobile Kitchen Trailer and Compact Kitchen Facility	286-5993
Pollution Prevention Section	287-1099
P2 Services Team	286-5993
Tanker Purge Facility	286-5993
Parts Washers	288-5264
Base Supply Center and HazMART	285-6548
Air Program Manager	287-8714
Water Program Manager	287-8712
Spill Response Program Manager	286-6262
Natural Resources Management Team	287-2885
Pest Control	288-5030
Post Recycle	
Recycle Business Manager	288-5307
Recycle Business Office	287-2336
Recycle Processing Office	287-7881
Collection Service	287-1606/6732
Maintenance Division, Utilities Section	287-9197

Table C-1. Contacts information (continued)

Department	Telephone Number
Services Division	287-9733
Digging Permit Section	287-9735
Landfill Operations	532-2256
Waste Acceptance Plan	287-9606/288-7842
Work Order Section	287-3115
Fort Hood Fire Department	287-3908
Fort Hood DOL Laboratory, building 7046	287-2504
CRDAMC Environmental Services	288-8782
CRDAMC Environmental Science Officer	285-5630
CRDAMC Industrial Hygiene	288-1666
Range Support Operations	287-5519
Range Support Operations – Safety	287-8397
Range Support Operations – ITAM	287-8707
Refuse Collection Contractor	532-2256
III Corps Headquarters Command, S2	287-7427
Air permit http://www.hood.army.mil/dpw/Environmental/Air.aspx	
Ft Hood Phantom CLERK: http://www.hood.army.mil/dhr/asd/announcements.htm	
Learning Management Portal (LMP) https://lmp.hood.army.mil/lmp/login.aspx	
Paint booth operations course http://www.hood.army.mil/dpw.	
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
Ft – Fort Hood
BSC and HazMart – Base Supply Center and Hazardous Materials Center
HMMS/SDSs – Hazardous Material Management System/Safety Data Sheets
ITAM – Integrated Training Area Management
LMP – Learning Management Portal
Mil – military
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

AKO
Army Knowledge Online

AOA
Administrative Order

AR
Army Regulation

ARNG
Army Reserve National Guard

ARPA
Archeological Resource Protection Act

ARRP
Army Radon Reduction Program

AST
above-ground storage tank

ATTN
Attention

AWWA
American Water Works Association

BSC and HAZMAT
Unit supplies and Hazardous Materials Center

BCWICD
Bell County Water Control and Improvement District

BF
Bio-Treatment Facility

BLORA
Belton Lake Outdoor Recreation Area

BMP
best management practices

BRAC
base realignment and closure

BSC
base supply center

CAA
Clean Air Act

CAAA
Clean Air Act Amendment

CAC
common access card

CARC
chemical agent resistant coating

CD
Compact disk

CERCLA
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980

CFC
chlorofluorocarbon

CFR
Code of Federal Regulations

CFT
Cross Function Team

CGP
construction general purpose

CI
Compression ignition

CK
Compact kitchen facility

cm
centimeter

CNO
Compliance order

CO
carbon dioxide

COC
Corps Operations Center

COR
Contracting officer representative

CRDAMC
Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center

CRM
Cultural Resource Management

CSI
customer service inspection

CSN
Construction Site Notice

CTA
Common Table of Allowances

CU
Classification Unit

CWA
Clean Water Act

DA
Department of the Army

DeCA
Defense Commissary Agency

DES
Directorate of Emergency Services

DFMWR
Directorate of Family and Morale, Welfare and Recreation

DHR
Directorate of Human Resources

DLA
Defense Logistics Agency

DLADS
Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Service

DoD
Department of Defense

DOL
Directorate of Logistics

DOT
Department of Transportation

DPTMS
Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security

DPW
Directorate of Public Works

DSN
Defense Switched Network

DSU
Direct Support Unit

DTMS
Digital Training Management System

EA
environmental assessment

ECO
Environmental compliance officer

ECA
Environmental compliance officer assistant

ECAT
Environmental Compliance Assessment Team

EIS
environmental impact statement

ENV
Environmental

EMS
Environmental Management System

EOC
Emergency Operations Center

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

FHFD
Fort Hood Fire Department

FH
Fort Hood

FHT
Fort Hood Form

FM
Frequency modulated

FORSCOM
United States Army Forces Command

FOV
Finding of violation

FTX
Field training exercise

GS
General staff

HAP
Hazardous Air Pollutant

HAZCOM
Hazardous Communication

HAZMAT
hazardous material

HAZMIN
Hazardous Material minimization

HAZWASTE
Hazardous waste

HCFC
Hydrochlorofluorocarbon

HFC
Hydrofluorocarbon

HMI
hazardous material inventory

HMMP
Hazardous Material Management Program

HMMS
Hazardous Material Management System

HAZMIN
hazardous waste minimization

HAZWASTE
hazardous waste

HC
hexachlorethane-zinc

HEMTT
heavy expanded mobility tactical truck

HP
Horsepower

HVAC
heating, ventilation and air conditioning

IAW
In accordance with

IC
Incident Commander

ICRMP
Integrated Cultural Resource Management plan

IDG
Installation design guide

IMMU
Inert material management unit

IOSC
Installation On-Scene Coordinator

IPG
Individual Protection Gear

IPM
Integrated pest management

IPMC
Installation Pest Management Coordinator

IPMP
Installation Pest Management Plan

IRP
Installation Response Plan

IRT
Installation Response Team

ISCP
Installation Spill Contingency Plan

ISO
International standardization organization

ISRT
Installation spill response team

ITAM
Integrated training area management

kg
kilogram (unit of measure)

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

MQCSS
Material Quality Control Storage Standards

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

NEC
Network Enterprise Center

NEPA
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

NESHAP
National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

NHPA
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NIOSH
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NOI
Notice of Intent

NON
Notice of noncompliance

NOx
Nitrogen Oxides

NOV
Notice of violation

NPDES
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NRMB
Natural Resources Management Branch

NWP
Nationwide permit

ODC
ozone depleting compounds

ODS
ozone-depleting substances

OPORD
operations order

OSC
on-scene coordinator

OSHA
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OTC
Operational Test Command

OWS
Oil-water separators

P2
pollution prevention

PAO
Public Affairs Office

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

PMO
Provost Marshal Office

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 Hood map grid zone designator

QSL
quality status list

RC
recycle center

RCI
Residential Community Initiative

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

SCI
special control item

SDS
Safety data sheet

SDWA
Safe Drinking Water Act

SHIP
Self-Help Issue Point

SHPO
State Historic Preservation Officer

SJA
Staff Judge Advocate

SO2
sulfur dioxide

SOP(s)
standing operating procedure(s)

SPCCP
Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan

SSA
supply support activity

SSG
staff sergeant

SRP
Sustainable range program

STB
super tropical bleach

SWMP
Storm Water Management Plan

SWPPP
Storm Water 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

UPRP
used product reclamation point

USACE
United States Army Corps of Engineers

USACH
United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine

USC
United States Code

UST
Underground storage tank

U.S.
United States

VOC
volatile organic compound

Section II. 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 compounds have a greater ozone-depletion potential than Class II ozone depleting compounds. Class II ozone depleting compounds are generally considered safer than Class I ozone depleting compounds. 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.

Disposal (Waste)

The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or HAZWASTE into or on any land or water. The act is such that the solid waste or HAZWASTE, or any constituent thereof, may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground water (40 CFR, section 260.10).

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 Hood 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 HAZWASTE.

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 general 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 mucus membrane.

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

(3) Chemicals, which in the course of 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 HAZWASTE 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 (HAZWASTE)

A solid waste identified in 40 CFR, section 261.3, or applicable foreign law, rule, or regulation (see also solid waste).

Hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) disposal

As defined in 40 CFR, section 260.10: the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or HAZWASTE into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

Hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) generator

As defined in 40 CFR, section 260.1: Any person, by site whose act or process produces HAZWASTE identified or listed in part 261.10 or whose act first causes a

HAZWASTE to become subject to regulation. For reporting purposes in the Army, the Senior Commander is considered generator.

Hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) storage
As defined in 40 CFR, section 260.10: the holding of HAZWASTE for a temporary period, at the end of which the HAZWASTE is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

Hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) treatment
As defined in 40 CFR, section 260.1: Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any HAZWASTE so as to neutralize such waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste, or so as to render such non-hazardous or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

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 Hood, 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 so as 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(a) or that is not excluded by variance granted under sections 260.30 and 260.31 (40 CFR 261.2).

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 becomes HAZWASTE. 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 Hood maintains combat readiness without hindering the ability of future generations at Fort Hood to maintain combat readiness.

Tactical
Pertaining to military units.

Tank
Any stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of used oil (40 CFR 279.1) or HAZWASTE (260.10), oil (40 CFR 112 and 40 CFR 280.12) or regulated substance (40 CFR 280.12), which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic), which provides structural support.

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 HAZWASTEs, and HAPs under the CAA.

Treatment
Any method, technique, or process such as neutralization, detonation, chemical or biological change in character, or composition of any HAZWASTE to render it non-hazardous or less hazardous.

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.

Wetland
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.