

Department of the Army  
Headquarters, U.S. Army  
Industrial Operations Command  
Rock Island, IL 61299-6000

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Environmental Quality

HQ, IOC ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM GUIDE

Applicability. This pamphlet applies to Headquarters (HQ), U.S. Army Industrial Operations Command (IOC); all IOC subordinate installations; and all installation tenant activities.

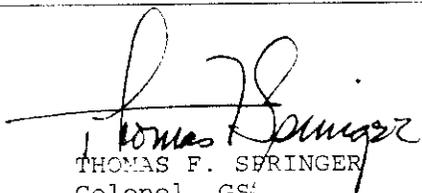
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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. Purpose. This pamphlet prescribes responsibilities, policies, and procedures to protect and preserve the quality of the environment. It is a general guide and is intended to supplement, not supplant, guidance from environmental coordinators, other professionals and Army regulations.

1-2. References. See Appendix A.

1-3. Organization and Staffing. See Table 1-1 on page 5 for DCSEM.

1-4. IOC Environmental Program Review.

a. Federal agency compliance with environmental statutory requirements is directed by Executive Order (EO) 12088 and by public law. The United States (U.S.) Army implements its program and policies for compliance with AR 200-1. The U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) and the IOC have supplemented AR 200-1.

b. The IOC Environmental Program encompasses compliance with laws and regulations in 38 states and 9 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regions. The varying regulations and differing interpretation of these regulations necessitates flexible HQ, IOC policies and the development of specific procedures by IOC installations. The installation's environmental coordinator is the focal point for environmental guidance and assistance, and is the key to a proactive environmental program. This individual is the interface between the installation commander and local regulators; an interpreter of regulations for the installation; a compliance auditor who precludes regulatory enforcement actions by early problem identification and programming of corrective actions; and facilitator to obtain environmental compliance related services from HQ, IOC, and other agencies. For Government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) installations, the environmental coordinator works closely with the contractor's environmental staff.

c. The DCSEM is the IOC's Environmental Coordinator. The DCSEM's staff is divided into three functional areas of management, compliance, and engineering expertise in order to provide in-depth knowledge of environmental requirements. The DCSEM's staff coordinates guidance and assistance to the installation environmental program from other HQ, IOC, staff elements and other Army organizations; represents IOC, in conjunction with other staff elements, in the development of agreements which have command-wide implications; and serves as an interface with EPA for HQ, IOC, and IOC installations.

d. Specific functions of DCSEM; other HQ, IOC, staff elements; and supporting Department of Defense (DOD) organizations are given in Appendix B.

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Table 1-1  
Organization Chart for DCSEM

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DCSEM

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION

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RESTORATION AND ENGINEERING DIVISION

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE DIVISION

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1-5. Responsibilities.

a. Overall, commanders will:

(1) Establish an organizational structure to plan, execute, and monitor environmental programs.

(2) Establish and serve as the chairperson of an Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC) (paragraph 14-13 of AR 200-1).

(3) Program and budget for the necessary funds and personnel in order to execute environmental programs and to comply with applicable Federal, state, regional, and local environmental laws and regulations.

(4) Design and execute an environmental program for tenant as well as Army activities, based on policies described in AR 200-1, to achieve the Army's environmental goals and objectives. It is the IOC's policy that tenant generated fines, etc., are the responsibility of the tenant.

(5) Integrate activities to protect and conserve environmental and natural and cultural resources into the planning and execution of the command's basic mission.

(6) Coordinate, consult, and cooperate with Federal, state, and local authorities to design and execute projects and activities required to bring the installation into compliance with applicable Federal, state, regional, and local environmental protection requirements.

(7) Provide representatives of regulatory agencies appropriate access to any facility or activity to monitor compliance with applicable pollution abatement standards under their jurisdiction. Access will be limited only for reasons of national security or personal safety. For areas so restricted, all efforts will be made to arrange conditions for inspection.

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(8) Require compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and regulations of all Federal, state, regional, and local authorities, particularly with regard to those sites where hazardous and toxic wastes and materials are generated, stored, handled, treated, or disposed. All persons entering such sites must be properly equipped, trained, certified (to the extent required by law), and subject to periodic health monitoring (AR 40-5 and 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) sections 1910, 1917, and 1926).

(9) Report immediately:

(a) Imminent or actual noncompliance with environmental requirements, notices of noncompliance/notices of violation (NON/NOV), and indications of environmental crises.

(b) Discoveries of illegal dumping by non-Army parties of hazardous materials, substances, or wastes onto Army property.

(c) Spills of oil and hazardous substances per paragraph 8-3 of AR 200-1.

(d) Actions believed to be against environmental laws and regulations to higher HQ for investigation. This would ensure that possible inappropriate actions would be halted while allowing the Army to correct problems before going to regulatory agencies.

(10) Conduct, in coordination with IOC Public Affairs Offices (PAOs), and per policies of Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) and AR 200-1, a public affairs program that complies with all applicable requirements of environmental laws and regulations and that supports the Army's environmental protection and enhancement activities. Refer all Congressional inquiries concerning environmental matters to the HQ, IOC, Office of Counsel (AMSIO-GC).

(11) Submit periodic and otherwise required environmental reports through appropriate command channels.

(12) Comply with requirements for environmental surveys of potential construction sites, per the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and related laws.

(13) For GOCO installations, review the environmental program of the operating contractor to ensure that all of the above requirements have been met. If under a facility contract, the operating or facility contractor is responsible for and must resolve all environmental compliance issues for each commercial activity. The Army does not have priority to contract with these activities, however, the commander retains responsibility for the installation and has access to all areas. He must be informed of any environmental problem occurring in any commercial activity area.

b. Commanders will also comply with remaining responsibilities pertaining to AR 200-1.

## Chapter 2

## WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

2-1. Purpose.

a. This chapter identifies requirements and responsibilities that apply to the IOC for:

- (1) Drinking water supplies (the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended).
- (2) Prevention and control of surface and ground water pollution (the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), as amended by the Clean Water Act (CWA)).
- (3) Surface runoff control (FWPCA, as amended).
- (4) Any state or local regulations that supersede the aforementioned Federal regulations.

b. The IOC's main water resource management goals are to conserve water resources, protect them from contamination, and ensure their availability for use as potable water or industrial process water. Ultimately, the IOC's goal is to prevent any interruptions in the timely production of materiel for the soldier in the field. To achieve this goal, IOC installations will:

- (1) Control and minimize all sources of pollutants according to applicable Federal and state requirements.
- (2) Obtain and comply with wastewater discharge permits IAW applicable Federal and state laws and regulations.
- (3) Develop and implement water management and conservation plans.
- (4) Control wastewater contaminated by oil or hazardous substances.

2-2. Responsibilities.

a. The HQ, IOC, will:

- (1) Identify and evaluate all sources of water pollution at IOC installations; take proper action to eliminate or reduce them to acceptable levels.
- (2) Provide assistance to installation commanders to set up water quality monitoring programs.
- (3) Monitor construction plans, construction activities, and natural resources conservation activities that are designed to control water pollution.
- (4) Provide input and assistance to installation master planners to ensure future development plans address drinking water and wastewater issues.

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(5) Promote water conservation measures and programs for restoration/reuse of wastewater for nonpotable purposes.

(6) Program and budget for resources to permit installations to provide drinking water that meets the quality requirements established by applicable Federal, state, and local restrictions.

(7) Set up and maintain programs to make all water pollution sources comply with established criteria within timeframes set by Federal, state, and local agencies.

b. Commanders will:

(1) Obtain or cause to be obtained operating permits from appropriate Federal and/or state agencies for water supply and wastewater treatment systems, as required by Federal and state statutes.

(2) Prepare and submit or cause to be prepared and submitted the Discharge Monitoring Reports to the state and EPA and maintain a record of all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, related monitoring data, and official correspondence for the installation.

(3) Program and budget funding and personnel resources for all water pollution control projects required to ensure timely compliance with all applicable standards.

(4) Set up and maintain programs to monitor routine wastewater control; ensure installations comply with discharge limitations, proper regulations, and permits; and adhere to proper waste treatment operational procedures.

(5) Provide adequate quantities of drinking water that meet the quality requirements established by Federal, state, and local regulations.

(6) Maintain wastewater and drinking water monitoring records IAW applicable Federal, state, and local requirements. Examples of these records include, but may not be limited to the following:

- (a) Strip chart recordings.
- (b) Monitoring charts.
- (c) Correspondence with regulatory agencies.
- (d) Inspection reports.
- (e) Laboratory test results.
- (f) Calibration and quality assurance data.
- (g) Sanitary survey reports.

(7) Maintain routine sampling and analysis programs to ensure compliance with applicable Federal, state, or local requirements.

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(8) Submit copies of NOV's and other regulatory proceedings to HQ, IOC DCSEM by datafax, DSN 793-1457, immediately upon receipt of violation. Include a short explanation which addresses the reason for issuance of the NOV.

(9) Monitor health and welfare aspects of water and wastewater control criteria and standards issued by Federal and state agencies.

(10) Comply with Federal, state, and local notification requirements for violations of maximum contaminant levels under the primary and secondary drinking water regulations.

(11) Report all water resource requirements, i.e., equipment, permits, training, fines, studies, remedial actions, monitoring, etc., in the Environmental Pollution Prevention, Control and Abatement Report (1383 Report).

2-3. Policies. Under the Water Resources Management Program, the IOC will:

- a. Conserve all water resources.
- b. Control or eliminate all sources of pollutants to surface or ground waters by conventional treatment systems or by employing alternative or innovative processes. Land treatment or recycle/reuse technology is included; i.e., reduction of phosphorous through use of alternative non-phosphorous products.
- c. Provide drinking water that satisfies standards set by EPA and all applicable state and local agencies.
- d. Cooperate with Federal, state, regional, and local authorities in forming and carrying out water pollution control plans.
- e. Develop a Storm Water Management Plan and Program to control or eliminate runoff and erosion through sound vegetation and land management practices.
- f. Implement non-point source abatement in all construction, installation operations, and land management plans and activities.
- g. Treat all industrial process water prior to discharge to meet all discharge permit limitations.

2-4. The CWA. The CWA requires that Federal facilities be subject to and comply with all requirements, substantive, and procedural for control and abatement of water pollution.

- a. Discharge permits.

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(1) The NPDES permits are required for all point sources and storm water associated with industrial activities, which discharge into waters of the U.S. (40 CFR Part 122). The NPDES permit may be required for certain field situations; e.g., discharges from equipment such as water treatment units or field laundry and bath units. The NPDES permits may also be required for discharges from minor industrial facilities. Examples of such facilities are wash racks, steam cleaning operations, and swimming pool filter backwash systems not connected to the sanitary sewer. For those situations which may warrant granting of an NPDES permit, contact the local permitting authority.

(2) Upon receipt of draft NPDES permit, the permittee should immediately request a 60-day extension to the review period to provide sufficient review time for all appropriate Department of the Army agencies.

(3) The U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM) should:

(a) Perform a technical review of each NPDES permit received.

(b) Provide advice or assistance to the installation commanders, through proper command channels.

(c) Communicate with regulatory agencies, with approval of the installation or IOC, to clarify and discuss permit conditions.

(d) Provide written comments back to the permittee, who will forward them to the appropriate EPA regional or state office.

(4) Commanders will report any potential problems that might cause the site to be in noncompliance with the permits. Commanders will report these problems to the DCSEM, DSN 793-1401.

b. Unlawful discharge. The discharge of any pollutant after established compliance dates that does not comply with applicable permit requirements is unlawful.

c. Site inspections.

(1) Assuming that national security will not be compromised and that proper credentials have been presented, authorized EPA, state, or regional representatives must be allowed to enter the HQ, IOC installation at reasonable times to:

(a) Examine or copy records.

(b) Inspect the facilities and monitoring equipment.

(c) Sample any effluents that the installation is required to sample.

(2) Inspectors from the agencies cited in c(1) above will be accompanied by either engineering or medical technical representatives designated by the installation's commander.

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d. Innovative/alternative treatment. The CWA requires application of innovative and alternative techniques and processes in new and updated wastewater treatment facilities, if possible. Each construction programming document should reflect the fact that innovative or alternative technology was considered.

e. Investigation of complaints. The IOC Commander will:

(1) Establish procedures to investigate water pollution complaints and allegations from individuals and water pollution control authorities.

(2) Report immediately any legal action or potential legal action that exists to the IOC Office of Counsel.

2-5. The SDWA.

a. Drinking water will be provided per the SDWA, as amended, or per the Surgeon General's directive, where applicable, for field environments and other military-unique operations.

b. Potential environmental considerations are associated with the treatment of raw water for drinking water purposes. These considerations include the effects of brine and sludge discharged from water treatment systems, and water runoff restrictions from surface or ground water sources. The NPDES permits or other permits may be required for water treatment systems at both fixed and field facilities.

c. Water supply, collection storage, treatment, and distribution systems will be monitored, operated, maintained, repaired, and upgraded IAW references in paragraph 3-3 of AR 200-1.

d. States have primary responsibility to enforce compliance with national primary drinking water standards and sampling, monitoring, and notice requirements in conformance with 40 CFR 141.

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Chapter 3

AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAM

3-1. Purpose. This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for management of IOC controlling pollutant emission into the air.

3-2. Explanation of Terms.

a. Air Contaminant. Smoke, dust, fume, gas, odor, mist, vapor, pollen, or any combination thereof.

b. Air Pollution. The presence in the outdoor atmosphere of any form of contaminant in such place, manner, or concentration which may be harmful to the public health, safety, or welfare or which is, or may be injurious to human, plant, or animal life, or to property, or which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.

c. Air Contamination. The presence in the outdoor atmosphere of an air contaminant which contributes to any condition of air pollution.

d. Air Contamination Source. Any place, facility, or equipment stationary or mobile, at, from, or by reason of, from which there is emitted into the outdoor atmosphere any air contaminant.

e. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). Any compound, (excluding carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide) containing either carbon and hydrogen or carbon and hydrogen in combination with any other element which has a vapor pressure greater than 0.002 psi (0.014 kilopascals) under standard conditions or which is collected employing the test procedures and conditions specified in Federal, state, and local air pollution regulations.

f. Prime Coat. The first of two or more coatings applied to a surface.

g. Clean Air Act (CAA). The Federal CAA (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

h. Best Available Technology. Equipment, drivers, methods, or techniques which will prevent, reduce, or control emissions or air contaminants to the maximum degree possible and which are available or may be made available.

i. Source. Any air contamination source.

j. Solvents. Organic compounds which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

k. RACT. Reasonable Available Control Technology.

3-3. Responsibilities.

a. The HQ, IOC will:

(1) Identify and monitor air pollution emission sources; determine types and amounts of pollutant emissions; control pollutant levels to those specified in applicable regulations or to protect health.

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(2) Procure commercial equipment and vehicles with engines that meet applicable standards and regulations and that do not present a health hazard. Exceptions are those vehicles or engines specifically excluded or exempted by EPA regulations or agreements.

(3) Ensure each piece of military equipment is designed, operated, and maintained so that it meets requirements of applicable regulations.

(4) Monitor ambient air quality in the vicinity of emission sources per applicable regulations.

(5) Cooperate with EPA and state authorities to achieve requirements of the CAA above and other pertinent regulations.

(6) Comply with all Federal, state, and local regulations concerning air quality.

b. Commanders will:

(1) Identify air pollution emission sources and maintain an up-to-date inventory of all these sources at their site.

(2) Monitor the air pollutant emission sources within their jurisdiction, or under their control, per applicable Federal, state, and local regulations to protect health.

(3) Obtain construction and operating permits for air pollution sources as required by applicable Federal, state, and local air quality regulations. Keep all permits current and meet permit requirements. Register with the regulatory authority all sources required to be registered. Ensure that the annual budgets include these requirements.

(4) Program remedial projects, and budget the necessary funds to control and monitor those sources that do not comply with applicable laws and regulations or that present a health hazard.

(5) Provide reports, emission data, and other information to regulatory agencies as required by regulation or permit requirements.

(6) Report all air pollution abatement requirements, i.e., equipment, permits, training, fines, studies, remedial actions, monitoring, etc., in the 1383 report.

(7) Coordinate with local representatives of Federal, state, regional, and local agencies when formulating and executing the installation master plan, projects, and operations, to ensure these activities comply with applicable regulations.

(8) Participate in the regulatory development process for:

(a) State and local air pollution standards and regulations.

(b) Off-post, land-use plans.

(c) Area air pollution abatement strategies.

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(d) Emergency air pollution episode strategies.

(9) Establish and maintain programs to train persons who control and monitor air pollution emissions; e.g., equipment operators, mechanics, and environmental managers. Program and budget for training requirements.

(10) Monitor and maintain assigned motor vehicles to ensure their operation complies with applicable regulations.

(11) Develop an air pollution emergency episode plan if required by the regulatory authority.

c. The use of Class I ozone depleting chemicals (ODCs) must be eliminated throughout the Command. Each installation commander needs to review the installation's ODC needs to ensure procedures have been implemented to find alternatives and ensure requirements have been identified in the installation's 1383 submission. Any questions about the Class I ODC elimination program should be directed to AMSIO-EQC, DSN 793-2320.

## Chapter 4

## HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

4-1. Purpose.

a. IOC managers and commanders will control their activities' use of hazardous and toxic materials to minimize hazards to public health and damage to the environment. The following objectives are needed to control these materials:

(1) Limit use of hazardous and toxic materials to the maximum extent practicable. The least hazardous and toxic material that is still effective for its intended purpose will be used to accomplish the mission.

(2) Employ procedures that provide the greatest safety during storage, use, and disposal of hazardous and toxic materials.

(3) Procure material in such a way as to minimize public health and environmental hazards.

(4) Develop safe, environmentally sound methods to store and ultimately dispose of hazardous and toxic materials. These materials may be either inherently hazardous or potentially dangerous because of the quantities involved.

(5) Provide appropriate training to persons who manage, use, store, and ultimately dispose of hazardous and toxic materials.

4-2. Explanation of Terms.

a. A hazardous and toxic material is a substance or material that:

(1) Is identified as such in any Federal or applicable rule or regulation.

(2) Is defined in 49 CFR Section 171.8 as "...one which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce."

b. The definition of hazardous and toxic material, for purposes of this chapter, does not include those radioactive materials that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission controls. Licensees shall be responsible for disposal of those materials under the provisions of 10 CFR Part 20.

c. The term "hazardous and toxic material" does not include material defined in 40 CFR Part 261 and that is subject to the hazardous waste manifest requirements of 40 CFR Part 262.

4-3. Responsibilities.

a. IOC will:

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(1) Establish a program for hazardous and toxic materials management to protect workers Safety and Occupational Health (SOH), public health, and environment.

(2) Program and budget resources for routine review of installation programs to ensure compliance with AR 420-76.

(3) Maintain a dialogue with Federal and state regulatory agencies to ensure compliance with applicable Federal and state laws and regulations governing hazardous materials and pest management.

b. Commanders will:

(1) Supervise the procurement, use, storage, and ultimate disposition of hazardous materials as required herein and by Federal and state laws and regulations.

(2) Establish proper procedures to protect public health and the welfare of persons who are potentially exposed to these materials.

(3) Ensure required material safety data sheets (MSDSs) are provided for each type of chemical procured.

(4) Comply with all Federal, state, local, and Army requirements governing the management of hazardous materials.

(5) Use nonhazardous and nontoxic materials in installation operations and procedures when practicable.

(6) Program and budget resources to conduct an effective management program for hazardous material and pest management. Program and budget for training of pest management personnel to comply with Federal and state laws and regulations and Army policies.

(7) Ensure a coordinated effort among all installation elements concerning life-cycle management of hazardous materials.

(8) Ensure all hazardous and toxic materials are properly stored to reduce the need for corrective action.

(9) Establish procedures to identify and correct deficiencies concerning hazardous and toxic materials management.

(10) Report all hazardous and toxic material management requirements, i.e., equipment, permits, training, fines, studies, remedial actions, monitoring, etc., in the 1383 report.

(11) Maintain a dialogue with Federal/state regulatory agencies to ensure compliance.

4-4. Policies. Installations will:

a. Ensure the best management practices for all hazardous and toxic material, including but not limited to, the research, development, procurement, production, use, handling, storage, and ultimate disposition of such material.

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- b. Give priority to establishing a hazardous and toxic material management program that protects public health and the environment.
- c. Comply with environmental quality policies and procedures as specified in Army regulations; comply with those standards prescribed by applicable Federal, state, interstate, and/or local authority to control hazardous materials and hazardous substances.
- d. Use nonhazardous or nontoxic material substitutes to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with waste minimization programs of Federal and state laws and regulations.
- e. Conserve resources to the maximum extent practicable. Manage hazardous materials by using methods such as, but not limited to:
  - (1) Process substitution.
  - (2) Materials recovery.
  - (3) Recycling.
  - (4) Reuse.
- f. Program and budget resources to effectively manage and control hazardous and toxic material.
- g. Determine the requirement for environmental documents per AR 200-2, as a result of assessing action that:
  - (1) Implements the requirements of AR 200-1.
  - (2) Could be controversial.
- h. Comply with requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and Federal regulations of 40 CFR part 761 on the manufacture, import/export, processing, or storage of chemical substances. This includes requirements for notification, record keeping, and reporting. Asbestos notification and reporting requirements are set forth in chapter 10 herein.
- i. Comply with AR 700-141

#### 4-5. Management of Hazardous and Toxic Material.

a. Decisions pertaining to use and management of hazardous and toxic materials will be based on analysis of the costs, benefits, and alternatives over the life cycle of the project/operation. This life cycle begins at the conceptual stage of a project or operation and extends as long as the actual material or its after-effects incur a cost. Cost analysis will begin at the earliest possible stage of the process and be modified when better information becomes available. The depth of economic analyses used should match the magnitude of the decision being made. Analyses may include intangible factors.

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(1) Costs incurred over the life cycle include those encountered in acquisition, manufacture, supply, use storage, treatment, recycling, emission control, training, workplace safety, medical monitoring, regulatory overhead, spill contingency, disposal, and liability.

(2) Alternatives include, but are not limited to, substituting less hazardous and toxic or nonhazardous and nontoxic material, modifying processes or procedures, restricting user inventory, reducing consumptive use, direct ordering, extending shelf life, regenerating spent material, downgrading and reusing spent material, using waste as raw material in other manufacturing, and combinations of the above.

(3) Intangible factors include, but are not limited to, meeting a defense goal, public concern, possible new laws, and the potential for a long-term environmental and human health degradation.

#### 4-6. Pest Management Program.

a. IOC will establish and maintain an efficient, effective, safe, and environmentally sound pest management and surveillance program IAW AR 420-76. This program will safeguard health and morale, protect equipment, supplies, and facilities. Trained and licensed pesticide applicators will perform pest control services. Personnel overseeing pest control programs shall be trained and DOD certified in all applicable pest control categories.

b. The principle of integrated pest management will be used in pest management programs. Use of integrated pest management procedures will reduce the amount of pesticides used. When pesticides are applied, only Federal or state registered products will be used; such use will be according to current EPA registration, label directions, or other directives regulating their use.

c. Storage, handling, use, and disposal of pesticides, and pesticide contaminated material will conform to appropriate regulations. Only personnel trained or subcontractors trained and licensed, or DOD certified, shall apply or oversee the application of pesticides. Contract pesticide applications, if required, will conform with the requirements set forth in AR 420-76.

#### 4-7. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs).

a. PCB and PCB-contaminated material designated for disposal are turned in to the servicing Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO). Handling, use, storage, and disposal of PCBs, PCB-contaminated items, and PCB items (items and equipment containing PCBs) will be IAW applicable requirements.

b. Records pertaining to disposition of PCBs.

(1) IOC will ensure records are developed and maintained on disposition of PCBs and PCB-related material.

(2) These records are required by 40 CFR Part 761 and will form the basis for an annual document prepared for the installation/depot commander by 1 July covering the previous calendar year. Installations/activities will maintain annual documents on file for a period of at least 5 years after the facility ceases using or storing PCBs.

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4-8. Underground Storage Tanks (USTs). The UST Program requires compliance with the most stringent Federal, state, local, and Army requirements. Under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the EPA promulgates regulations for managing USTs containing regulated substances (petroleum products or hazardous waste under RCRA). A UST is one tank or a combination of tanks, including associated piping, that stores regulated substances and whose volume is 10 percent or more below the surface of the ground. Certain categories of tanks, as defined in 40 CFR Part 280, are exempt from Subtitle I requirements of the RCRA.

a. Notification. Notification for existing and new USTs will be made to appropriate state or local agencies.

b. UST Standards.

(1) No UST is to be used to store hazardous waste.

(2) USTs permanently taken out of service and abandoned USTs will be removed from the ground. USTs that have leaked or suspected to have leaked may not be closed in place. Procedures for closure in place or removal of USTs may be obtained from the DCSEM.

c. Corrective Actions for Leaking and Abandoned USTs. Once the presence of a leak has been determined, corrective action will include contacting the Environmental Coordinator, who will make appropriate coordination with local, state, and Federal agencies. In all cases, leaking tanks must be emptied, taken out of service, and removed from the ground, and the appropriate state and Federal regulatory officials must be notified. All abandoned tanks should have been taken out of the ground by 22 December 1992. Exceptions to the policy of removing nonleaking and abandoned tanks may only be granted by HQ, IOC, AMC, or HQDA. In all cases, action to deal with leaking or abandoned tanks will be IAW applicable Federal and state regulations and Army policies. Corrective actions will be taken to stop the leak and to minimize environmental impact.

d. Funding.

(1) Studies to locate tanks not used since January 1984 and cleanup of contamination resulting from tank leaks (not incidental to tank replacements) that occurred prior to 1 March 1986 are eligible for Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) funding.

(2) All other UST requirements are to be programmed as operating costs, (i.e., all cleanup costs not eligible under DERA). Noncompliance requirements (such as the need for recurring testing) will be programmed with routine operating funds.

4-9. Radioactive Material and Nuclear Accidents and Incidents.

a. Radioactive materials will be handled, used, and disposed of IAW applicable safety regulations.

b. Policies and procedures that apply to nuclear accidents and incidents are addressed in: ARS 40-5, 40-13, 40-14, 385-11, 385-40, and 385-80; TB MED 525; TM 3-261; 10 CFR; 29 CFR; 49 CFR; and MIL-STD-129.

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c. Environmental monitoring requirements for nuclear reactor facilities are set forth in AR 385-80.

4-10. Best Management Practices.

a. HQ, IOC and installation/depot commanders will take any measures needed to prevent pollution of the environment by release of hazardous and toxic chemicals to the air, water, and or land.

b. Ensure storage facilities for hazardous chemicals are constructed and operated IAW 29 CFR Part 1910, other applicable regulations, and DOD 4145.19M2. As a minimum, the following storage data must be considered:

- (1) Compatibility of chemicals.
- (2) Ventilation.
- (3) Fire walls.
- (4) Containment.
- (5) Protection from the elements.

c. Proper safety materials and protective clothing and equipment will be kept on-hand for emergency cleanup, treatment, and decontamination. Area warning signs and labels will be posted.

d. No hazardous or toxic material (or its container) that will cause adverse effects on the environment will be used or disposed of in a way inconsistent with instructions on its label and disposal procedures as prescribed by proper regulations.

e. Excess and unserviceable hazardous and toxic chemical stocks will be disposed of as described below:

(1) Ultimate disposition of excess and unserviceable hazardous and toxic chemical stocks will either be provided by the servicing DRMO IAW guidance from the DCSEM and reported by the generator on DD Form 1348-1 or will be disposed of, recycled, or reused IAW Federal and state laws and regulations, and installation/depot/activity environmental policies. Proper identification and packaging requirements will conform with DRMO and Department of Transportation (DOT) guidelines. We prefer the services of DRMO because:

(a) Proper disposal is more likely to occur; and

(b) DRMO defends litigation involving their disposal actions, whereas, the installation/depot/contractor must bear legal costs for non-DRMO disposal that is litigated.

(2) Refer to chapter 6 of AR 200-1 for a detailed discussion of solid waste and hazardous waste management responsibilities for the installation and collocated activities, including DRMO.

(3) The GOCO installations may elect to send their wastes to contractors other than DRMO provided they submit a waiver request or if they have been using other contractors.

## Chapter 5

SOLID, HAZARDOUS, MIXED AND LOW LEVEL RADIOACTIVE  
WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

5-1. Purpose. This chapter defines HQ, IOC's policy and procedures for managing solid, hazardous, mixed and low-level radioactive waste, including resource recovery, recycling, waste reduction, and training programs.

5-2. Responsibilities.

a. The HQ, IOC will:

(1) Direct a comprehensive effort to ensure installations are fully aware of and comply with solid and hazardous waste management requirements of Federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

(2) Ensure installations and tenants conform with local, state, and Federal requirements for solid and hazardous waste management, including record keeping and reporting requirements.

(3) Inspect and periodically review the operation of hazardous and solid waste management activities within the command.

(4) Ensure installations establish and maintain waste management programs, including resource recovery, recycling, and waste disposal, per the standards in AR 200-1 and the requirements of local, state, and Federal laws and regulations.

(5) Ensure timely submission of the biennial Hazardous Waste Report/Waste Minimization Report, via EPA Form 8700-13-A/B, to HQDA (DAIM-ED), Washington, DC 20310-2600. Copies of EPA Form 8700-13A/B can be obtained from EPA regional offices.

(6) Perform the following actions related to hazardous waste minimization (HAZMIN):

(a) Designate a principal point of contact (POC) to expedite staff actions on waste minimization issues and to provide oversight for the program.

(b) Develop a waste minimization plan, with a 5-year outlook, that is consistent with the requirements of AR 200-1.

(c) Provide technical assistance and oversight for design and implementation of installation waste minimization plans and programs.

(d) Establish hazardous waste reduction goals that discourage the use of land disposal methods and monitor progress towards goal achievement.

(e) Require economic evaluations of HAZMIN alternatives per requirements of DODI 7041.3 or the Army equivalent.

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(f) Ensure segregation of hazardous wastes and solid wastes, reduction in the use of petroleum oils and lubricants (POLs) and associated waste products, and encourage on-site treatment and recycling over off-site methods where economically practicable.

(g) Conduct audits to identify opportunities for HAZMIN.

(7) Perform the following actions related to mixed and low-level radioactive waste disposal:

(a) Designate a principal POC for the oversight of contractors on waste disposal actions and site remediations.

(b) Establish and maintain a comprehensive data base of radioactive waste inventory sent for disposal.

(c) Act as the single POC for all DOD disposal actions for the states, compacts (regions), and other federal agencies.

(d) Maintain a central file on state and Federal requirements.

(e) Provide assistance in support of any individual service's disposal effort and volume reduction program.

(f) Conduct audits to identify noncompliance with Army, Federal, and state regulations.

b. Commanders will:

(1) Ensure all hazardous waste generating activities and RCRA facility operators, sub-installations, and GOCO facility contractors, comply with all applicable Federal, state, and local solid and hazardous waste management laws and regulations, including requirements for record keeping, reporting, and training.

(2) Ensure all instances of noncompliance with waste management laws, RCRA permit conditions, and enforcement orders are corrected as soon as possible. In those instances where compliance cannot be achieved as soon as desirable (such as where major construction is necessary), installation commanders should pursue negotiations with the state or Federal regulatory official to enter into a compliance agreement wherein the parties will commit to a schedule to achieve compliance.

(3) Serve as the principal Government official of the installation in negotiating with state and Federal regulatory officials to ensure compliance with local, state, Federal, or Continental United States (CONUS) requirements on solid waste and hazardous waste management, including any plan to provide funds for compliance, to establish a schedule to correct NOV's, or to seek approval for permits or permit renewals.

(4) Ensure all Government personnel involved in solid waste and hazardous waste management activities are properly trained immediately upon their assignment. Hazardous waste training will comply with state and Federal requirements of the RCRA (40 CFR 264.16), the OSHA (29 CFR 1910.120), and Army policies, and will be updated at least annually, unless otherwise stated as a condition in the RCRA permit, where applicable.

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(5) Encourage timely and open communication with environmental and legal channels.

(6) Maintain continuous coordination with appropriate Federal and state regulatory agencies to promptly resolve compliance concerns at the operational level.

(7) Apply to Federal and state regulatory officials for required RCRA permits, renewals, and modifications and sign the RCRA permit application as the "owner." In some cases sign as the operator of a GOCO facility, where applicable, as defined in 40 CFR sections 260.10 and 270.11, including all hazardous waste units operated by tenants and sub-installations. Signature authority for the RCRA permit, renewals, and modifications may not be delegated.

(8) Sign the RCRA permit application, compliance agreements, consent orders, and responses to NOV's with the state and Federal permitting officials following the review by the installation Staff Judge Advocate (SJA), environmental coordinator, and resource manager. This responsibility may not be delegated. With respect to compliance agreements and consent orders, the IOC, AMC, and Department of the Army (DA) approval is required prior to execution by the Commander.

(9) Ensure terms and conditions in the RCRA permit and RCRA compliance agreements(s) are realistic and achievable. Ensure same for consent agreements.

(10) Sign correspondence to the state or Federal regulatory agency on responses to NOV's, consent orders, and other enforcement documents that seek compliance with the RCRA.

(11) Forward information on criminal indictments pursuant to the RCRA, within 14 calendar days of notice, through command channels.

(12) Ensure all requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and RCRA processes for public involvement are followed and that public comment is considered in environmental decision-making.

(13) Program, budget, and defend resource requirements to manage the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Program including funds for equipment, studies, operational costs, maintenance costs, treatment, storage or disposal, waste minimization, personnel training, and RCRA permit or local equivalent, as applicable.

(14) Report all solid and hazardous waste management requirements, i.e., equipment, permits, training, fines, studies, remedial action, monitoring, etc., in the 1383 report.

(15) In the area of waste management:

(a) Determine the most cost-effective and efficient means of waste treatment, storage, or disposal, including use of: a regional facility on non-IOC owned property for resource recovery, treatment, or disposal; industrial wastewater treatment plants, where applicable; and waste disposal services other than the DRMO. Commanders are encouraged to utilize the services of the DRMO to the extent they are available to them.

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(b) Ensure hazardous wastes are properly identified, measured, and certified by the installation's environmental official before offering for transportation.

(c) Identify a person to be responsible for daily management of solid waste and hazardous waste.

(d) Determine the use of proceeds from recycling programs, giving initial priority to improving environmental programs.

(e) Request assistance from HQ, IOC for site remediation and disposal of low-level radioactive and mixed waste.

(16) In the area of HAZMIN:

(a) Establish waste monitoring procedures to reduce the generation of waste and to limit the amount of waste requiring land disposal.

(b) Actively promote awareness of the Army's goals for HAZMIN and solicit ideas to promote waste minimization.

(c) Include HAZMIN as a key and ongoing function of the Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC).

(d) Develop a 5-year HAZMIN strategy consistent with HQDA and HQ, IOC guidance and goals. Review and update this strategy annually to track progress in meeting the goals and to ensure the goals can be achieved.

(e) Require routine inspections of each hazardous waste generating activity.

(f) Identify and characterize the hazardous waste producing processes and activities, including data on the type and quantity of hazardous materials used and hazardous waste generated by these activities.

(g) Evaluate and implement HAZMIN options that are economically practical and consistent with Federal, state, and local hazardous waste laws and regulations.

(h) Provide an accurate annual account of the type, quantity, and individual costs associated with the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

(i) Require the Director of Logistics (DOL) (Director of Supply), IAW AR 200-1, to implement a hazardous material procurement and inventory control program at each installation.

(j) Submit the annual Hazardous Waste Report/Waste Minimization Report, via EPA Form 8700-13A/B to HQ, IOC, by 1 March of each calendar year, on the efforts and accomplishments of the installation hazardous waste program, including HAZMIN activities (paragraph 6-6c of AR 200-1).

(k) Provide incentive awards to encourage and promote maximum awareness of the installation HAZMIN program.

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5-3. Policies. Under the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Program, installations will:

- a. Prohibit storage of hazardous waste in underground storage tanks.
- b. Conform to Federal, state, and international laws and regulations on ocean dumping of material. In the absence of published national standards, guidance on acceptable methods and maximum concentrations of hazardous substances to be discharged or disposed of should be sought from the proper authorities. Refer questions to the DCSEM.

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Chapter 6

ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE ABATEMENT PROGRAM

6-1. Purpose. IOC's Environmental Noise Abatement Program goal is to achieve compliance with applicable noise regulations in a manner consistent with mission accomplishment. To achieve this goal, installations will control environmental noise to protect the health and welfare of military personnel and their dependents, civilian employees, and the public adjacent to the installation.

6-2. Responsibilities.

a. HQ, IOC will require each installation to develop an Installation Computable Use Zone (ICUZ) study per the guidance in chapter 7 of AR 200-1.

b. Commanders will:

(1) Program and budget for resources required to minimize noise impacts and conduct an ICUZ plan.

(2) Develop noise zone maps for the installation's current and long-range peacetime capabilities. (The maps will be part of the overall master plan and ICUZ study.)

(3) Conduct the initial and follow-up ICUZ studies per chapter 7 of AR 200-1.

(4) Provide technical information to local, regional, and state agencies to assist them in developing their land use plans, zoning regulations, or regulatory requirements related to environmental noise. Explain the ICUZ study and its implications to these agencies. Work towards compatible planning and development in the ICUZ study area.

(5) Identify continuous or recurring sources of noise that create impact; program and budget for resources needed to lessen this impact.

(6) Establish a noise complaint procedure per paragraph 7-2(f)(g) of AR 200-1.

(7) Maintain operational data per chapter 7 of AR 200-1.

(8) Report all noise abatement requirements, i.e., equipment, permits, training, fines, remedial actions, studies, monitoring, etc., in the 1383 report.

6-3. Policies. Under the Environmental Noise Abatement Program, installations will:

a. Assess the impact of noise that may be produced by proposed Army actions/activities and lessen harmful or objectionable impacts to the greatest extent practicable.

b. Comply with applicable Federal laws and regulations respecting the control and abatement of environmental noise.

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c. Maintain an active ICUZ program to protect the present and future operational capabilities of the installation. Encroachment problems may be caused by land uses that are not compatible with the existing and future noise environments or noise environments that are not compatible with existing and future on-post land uses. Predictions for long-range planning purposes can be made for several decades into the future.

d. Coincident with ICUZ reviews, assess the effect of noise from those on-post noise sources studied as a part of the ICUZ review and of off-post noise sources, such as commercial airports and highways and on-post noise-sensitive land uses. This assessment will use the criteria established in paragraph 7-3 of AR 200-1.

e. Minimize environmental noise impacts by:

(1) Noise reduction engineering.

(2) Administrative and operational controls.

(3) Appropriate siting and design of facilities and ranges.

(4) Development and procurement of weapons systems and other military combat equipment that produces less noise, when consistent with operational requirements.

(5) Procurement of commercially manufactured products or those adapted for general military use that produce less noise and that comply with regulatory noise emissions standards.

(6) Appropriate installation land use controls, which include:

(a) Assisting in the development of protective off-post land use planning.

(b) Assisting in the development of protective off-post structural requirements to mitigate noise impacts.

(c) Controlling land uses through easement or fee purchase. Acquisition of property rights solely on the basis of unacceptable noise levels will be considered only after all possibilities of achieving acceptable levels have been exhausted and the operational integrity of the mission is threatened.

(d) Forward ICUZ studies through the DCSEM to HQDA for final review and approval, when zone III goes off the installation or when the ICUZ situation is controversial. All other ICUZ studies will be approved at the AMC level.

(e) Reduce building interior noise levels through architectural and engineering controls when noise-sensitive activities such as medical treatment, education, and general living are located in noise impacted areas.

(f) Assess noise using the measures, criteria, and procedures of paragraph 7-3 of AR 200-1.

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Chapter 7

OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING,  
CONTROL, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

7-1. Purpose. This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for prevention and control of spills of oil and hazardous substances. Prevention, control, and reporting of spills are subject to the provisions of: 40 CFR 110, 112, 116, 117, 122, 129, 262, 264, 265, 300, 302, 355, and 761.120; ARs 200-1, 420-47, and 500-60; the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986; and any state or local regulation that is more stringent than the aforementioned Federal regulations.

7-2. Explanation of Terms.

a. Hazardous substances. Any substance that, when released into the environment, may present substantial danger to public health, welfare, or the environment.

b. Oil. Includes oil of any kind or in any form, including but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, sludge oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes.

c. Spill. Includes the accidental discharge of oil or the release of a reportable quantity of hazardous substance.

d. Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP). This plan is used to promptly identify, report, contain, and cleanup accidental oil discharges and spills of hazardous and toxic substances at or near installations due to installation activity. Installations will comply with paragraph 8-5 of AR 200-1 for ISCP requirements.

e. Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP). This plan is used to prevent and control the accidental discharge of oil and hazardous substances. Installations will comply with paragraph 8-4 of AR 200-1 for SPCCP requirements.

7-3. Responsibilities.

a. The HQ, IOC will:

(1) Issue instructions for preparing and reviewing the SPCCP and ISCP (see paragraphs 8-4 and 8-5 of AR 200-1).

(2) Forward to commander, updated copies of the EPA lists of the reportable quantities of hazardous, extremely hazardous, and toxic chemicals.

(3) Program and budget for personnel, materials, SOH training, periodic health monitoring and equipment required for the prevention, countermeasure, control of, and the emergency response to spills of oil and hazardous substances.

(4) Ensure commanders prepare adequate emergency response plans; provide appropriate equipment, SOH training, and periodic health monitoring to their emergency response personnel; and participate in activities of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).

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## b. Commanders will:

(1) Develop and implement SPCCPs and ISCPs (paragraphs 8-4 and 8-5 of AR 200-1), establish procedures, and provide resources to prevent spills and to ensure prompt and adequate reporting, containment, and cleanup of spills of oil and hazardous substances that occur at or near installations due to installation activities.

(2) Perform periodic surveys or inspections to verify compliance with AR 200-1 and test the effectiveness of ISCPs. The ISCP will be tested annually.

(3) Ensure all oil and hazardous substances are used, stored, and otherwise handled so as to avoid or minimize the possibility of spills.

(4) Provide engineering safeguards to prevent spills of stored oils and hazardous substances, such as dikes, catchment areas, weirs, booms or other barriers.

(5) Identify in the ISCP those resources and capabilities that could be made available to the LEPC or Regional Response Team (RRT) if requested, and if consistent with operational commitments, to assist in containing or cleaning up a spill not due to installation activities (see AR 500-60).

(6) When required by the Commander in Chief, U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), provide available resources to support the Installation On-Scene Coordinator (IOSC) when the National Contingency Plan (NCP) is implemented.

(7) Consult with the installation's PAO and notify the IOC about the actual and/or anticipated news media coverage, local public reaction, and proposed public affairs response to a spill of oil or hazardous substances.

(8) Identify, program, and budget needs for staffing, materials, equipment, SOH training programs, and periodic health monitoring necessary for personnel to carry out oil and hazardous substances spill prevention, countermeasures, and control, and emergency response.

(9) Determine, for off-post spills due to installation activities in the immediate vicinity of the installation, whether or not the installation has the resource capability to respond to the spill. Accordingly, establish a procedure for either making such response or engaging other Federal agency response assistance.

(10) Designate an installation employee to represent the installation commander at meetings of the LEPC and to provide, to the extent practical, the information requested by the LEPC or any other party. Comply with any request for copies of Army documents housed at or available to the installation (including reports, plans, and permits), provided that those documents are available under the Freedom of Information Act and are not classified and also provided that no resources are spent in creating new documents or transferring data to blank forms.

(11) Require contractors and subcontractors, located on the installation, and tenants to comply with all requirements of the EPCRA that apply to their operations on or off the installation.

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(12) Ensure contract agreements for response actions and disposal of oil and hazardous spill residue on behalf of the Army contain provisions that require the disposal procedures and operations to be carried out per applicable regulations.

(13) Appoint an IOSC and an Installation Response Team (IRT). Ensure the IOSC and IRT are adequately trained and prepared to act per the NCP. The IOSC has primary responsibility for response actions following a spill and will coordinate response plans with RRT, state, and local representatives. The IOSC will:

(a) Report all spills of reportable quantities of oil and hazardous substances, per paragraph 8-3 of AR 200-1, AR 500-60, and AMCCOMP 200-4 through command channels to the appropriate authorities.

(b) Ensure the RRT and appropriate DOD agencies are notified for necessary action if installation personnel cannot respond sufficiently to contain and cleanup a spill.

(14) Report all oil and hazardous substance spill contingency planning, control, and emergency response requirements, i.e., equipment, permits, training, remedial actions, monitoring, etc., in the 1383 report.

#### 7-4. Policies.

a. The IOC's policy is to prevent spills of oil and hazardous substances due to mission activities and to provide for prompt, coordinated response to contain and cleanup spills that might occur.

b. Installation objectives for carrying out this policy are to:

(1) Use, generate, transport, store, handle, and dispose of oil and hazardous substances in a way that protects the environment.

(2) Institute a responsive notification and reporting procedure to be used when a spill occurs and maintain readiness to respond rapidly to contain and cleanup a spill.

(3) Cooperate with other Federal, state, and local government agencies to ensure public health and welfare are adequately protected from spills of oil and hazardous substances.

(4) Conform to applicable substantive requirements of the EPCRA of 1986, sections 301(c), 303(d)(1), and 304, to the maximum extent consistent with security related limitations on public disclosure as required by EO 12856.

(5) Comply with other applicable Federal, state, regional, and local regulations, Status of Forces Agreement and international agreements.

#### 7-5. Implementing Guidelines.

a. The discharge of oil and hazardous substances from installations and vehicles into the environment without a discharge permit is prohibited. Exceptions will be made in cases of extreme emergency when the discharge is:

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(1) Considered essential to protect human life.

(2) Authorized by a discharge permit or an IOSC during a spill incident response.

b. Every reasonable precaution should be taken to prevent spills of oil and hazardous substances.

c. Wastewater discharges containing oil or hazardous substances will be monitored by the installation according to permits issued under the NPDES.

## Chapter 8

## ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

8-1. Purpose. The objective of this chapter is to provide effective management and implementation of the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) for identification, investigation, and cleanup of contamination associated with past manufacturing activities on-site and beyond the boundaries of the installation when the contamination has occurred as a result of migration from a source on the installation.

8-2. Explanation of Terms.

a. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or Superfund. The CERCLA of 1980.

b. Claim. Defined as a demand in writing for a certain compensation (CERCLA, section 101(4)).

c. Discharge. Includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil. Discharge shall also mean substantial threat of discharge (CWA, section 311(a)(2)).

d. Drinking Water Supply. Any raw or furnished water source that is or may be used by a public water system or as drinking water by one or more individuals (CERCLA, section 101(7)).

e. Environment. Any surface water, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface and subsurface strata, or ambient air within the U.S. or under its jurisdiction (CERCLA, section 101(8)).

f. Facility. Any building, structure, equipment, pipe, or pipeline into a sewer or treatment works, well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage, container, motor vehicle, installation, or any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed (CERCLA, section 101(9)).

g. Feasibility Study (FS). The FS means a study undertaken by the lead agency to develop and evaluate options for remedial action (RA). The FS emphasizes data analysis and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the remedial investigation (RI), using data gathered during the RI. The RI data is used to define the objectives of the response action, to develop RA alternatives, and to undertake an initial screening and detailed analysis of the alternatives. The term also refers to a report that describes the results of the study.

h. Groundwater. Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water (CERCLA, section 101(12)).

i. Hazardous Substance. Any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated under section 102 of CERCLA; any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; any toxic pollutant listed under section 307(a) of the CWA; any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA); and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture designated under section 7 of the TSCA.

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j. Hazard Ranking System (HRS). A ranking scheme developed by EPA that is used to determine which sites should be included on the National Priorities List (NPL). A score of 28.5 or greater on the HRS indicates placement of the site on the NPL and a high priority is accorded to the remediation of this site.

k. Interagency Agreement (IAG). Upon being placed on the NPL, a Federal facility is to commence a RI and FS within 6 months of this inclusion. Within 180 days after the completion of the FS report, the Army, EPA, and state must enter into an IAG. This agreement is to include a review of the alternative RAs and the final selection for the site, a schedule for the completion of each remedial action, and arrangements for long-term operation and maintenance of the facility. However, DA and the EPA have agreed to negotiate the IAG in the first instance as the EPA will not review any documentation until the IAG has been negotiated and executed. This is different than stated in the law.

l. NPL. List compiled by EPA pursuant to CERCLA, section 105, of uncontrolled hazardous substance releases or threatened releases in the U.S. that are priorities for long-term remedial evaluation and response. Theoretically, this results in the worst sites being cleaned up first. See k above.

m. Natural Resources. Land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust, or otherwise controlled by the U.S. or any state or local Government.

n. On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). The Federal official predesignated by the EPA or the U.S. Coast Guard to coordinate and direct Federal responses and removals.

o. Operable Unit (OU). OU means a discrete action that comprises an incremental step toward comprehensively addressing site problems. This discrete portion of a remedial response manages migration, or eliminates or mitigates a release, threat of a release, or pathway of exposure. The cleanup of a site can be divided into a number of OUs, depending on the complexity of the problems associated with the site. The OUs may address geographical portions of a site, specific site problems, or initial phases of an action or may consist of any set of actions performed over time or any actions that are concurrent but located in different parts of a site.

p. Preliminary Assessment Screening (PAS). An inventory of all of the real property over which the installation commander has control. The purpose of this assessment is to identify potential sources of contamination and to indicate the possible endangerment to public health, safety, welfare, and the environment.

q. Pollutant or Contaminant. Any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingesting through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions, or physical deformation in the organism or their offspring (CERCLA, section 104(a)(2)).

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r. Record of Decision (ROD). Upon the publication of the FS report whereby a RA has been selected according to the EPA guidelines, a ROD is prepared documenting the RA and its criteria for selection. The ROD is signed by a representative of the state, the EPA Regional Administrator, and the installation commander (only applicable to NPL).

s. Release. Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injection, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (CERCLA, section 101 (22)).

t. Relevant and Appropriate Requirements. Those Federal requirements that, while not "applicable," are designed to apply to problems sufficiently similar to those encountered at CERCLA sites that their application is appropriate.

u. RI. A process undertaken by the responsible party that focuses on data collection and site characterization. This investigation is performed to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by the release. Sampling and monitoring are included, as necessary, as well as the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for and proposed extent of RA. This investigation also involves assessing whether the threat can be mitigated or minimized by controlling the source of contamination at or near the area where the hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants were originally located (source control) or whether additional actions will be necessary because of the hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants that have migrated from the area of their original location (management of migration).

v. Remedy or RA. Those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken in place of, or in addition to, removal action in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize/mitigate the release of these hazardous substances so that they do not cause substantial danger to present or future public health, welfare, or the environment (CERCLA, section 101(24)).

w. Remove or Removal. Refers to removal of oil or hazardous substances from the water and shorelines or taking of such other actions as may be needed to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health, welfare, or the environment (CERCLA, section 101(23) and CWA, section 311(a)(8)).

x. Respond or Response. Remove, removal, remedy, or RA (CERCLA, section 101(25)).

y. Site Investigation (SI). An examination of the readily available information on current and former activities and land uses to determine the existence of individual sources of contamination.

### 8-3. Responsibilities.

a. The HQ, IOC will:

(1) Oversee the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) projects:

(a) Ensure necessary response actions are completed within the shortest time possible and within resource constraints.

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(b) Track source status and installation restoration (IR) to ensure IRP goals and response milestones are met.

(c) Ensure consistent and frequent coordination through HQ, AMC, ATTN: AMCEN-A, when required, Army Environmental Center (AEC), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) district, and regulatory agencies.

(d) Ensure IRP activities are performed per all applicable Federal, state, regional, and local requirements, and Army policies, guidance, protocols, and standing operating procedures (SOPs) concerning environmental and related SOH matters, and chapters 9 and 14 of AR 200-1.

(2) Serve as a focal point for identifying IRP financial requirements and provide through HQ, AMC, ATTN: AMCEN-A, a prioritized listing of such requirements for inclusion in the IRP portion of the annual environmental restoration work plan. Funding requirements would include: operational/maintenance; technical training; SOH training and health monitoring for IRP personnel; and staffing for legal, public affairs, and environmental review and to provide sufficient support to the commander of each installation/depot that is included in the IR program.

(3) Manage environmental restoration account funds distributed within the command and report project execution and funds obligation information to Commander, HQ, AMC, ATTN: AMCEN-A.

(4) Submit to HQ, AMC, ATTN: AMCEN-A, reports of major IRP developments, including the discovery of off-post migration of contamination and other environmental crises; development of response plans; status of negotiations on interagency agreements and RODs (provide drafts); proposals for real property transactions at installations/depots in the IRP and environmental reports.

(5) Report to HQ, AMC, ATTN: AMCEN-A, in relation to installations in the IRP, incidents of actual or imminent noncompliance with applicable requirements including worksite SOH rules (provide copies of violation notices), and status of negotiations on interagency agreements (provide copies of drafts).

(6) Coordinate with HQ, AMC, all public affairs activities concerning environmental restoration projects. Refer all congressional inquiries to HQ, IOC, ATTN: General Council.

(7) Ensure provision of SOH training and periodic health monitoring per paragraphs 1-16 and 1-17 of AR 200-1.

b. Commanders will:

(1) For the IRP, **be responsible** for all IRP projects on their installation. On installations included or proposed for inclusion on the NPL, or designated as "critical" by the USACE, the installation commander will ensure that AEC or the US Army Corps of Engineers Directorate of Military Programs (CEMP) is fully involved in the IRP work.

(2) Ensure that IRP activities are performed per all applicable Federal, state, regional, and local requirements, and Army policies, guidance, protocols, and SOPs concerning environmental and related SOH matters.

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(3) Report to the DCSEM concerning IRP projects:

(a) Major IRP developments, including discovery of off-post migration and other environmental crisis; development of response plans; status of negotiations on IAGs and RODs (provide drafts); proposals for real property transactions and environmental reports.

(b) Incidents of actual or imminent noncompliance with applicable requirements, including worksite SOH rules and the status of negotiations on IAGs (paragraph 14-7 of AR 200-1; provide copies of drafts).

(4) Report discovered releases to the appropriate EPA, state, regional, and local authorities, after reporting to and coordinating with the HQ, IOC environmental and public affairs staffs (chapter 8 of AR 200-1). Provide information about the discovery to the public in a timely manner through public affairs channels, and if applicable, in an administrative record placed in a public repository. Refer all congressional inquiries to HQ, IOC, ATTN: Office of Counsel.

(5) Identify in the Army's environmental reporting procedures (paragraphs 1-21 and 3-3 of AR 200-1) the financial resources needed to ensure releases and sources on the installation will be addressed expeditiously. Installation commanders are responsible for the quality of the environmental data reported (see requirements listed in paragraphs 1-27 and 13-3 of AR 200-1).

(6) Ensure results and conclusions of each stage of the programs are documented with supporting data. This information will be provided through IOC to AMC. All decisions on initiation of subsequent actions (or no action) must be documented and coordinated through the IOC with AMC.

(7) Ensure provision of SOH training and periodic health monitoring, per paragraphs 1-19 and 1-20 of AR 200-1.

(8) **Serve** as the lead agency per the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP, 40 CFR 300) and assign an OSC/Remedial Project Manager (RPM) for all on-going ERP projects on the installation. The OSC/RPM will act as the installation commander's representative on all ERP matters and perform the duties described in 40 CFR 300.32. The OSC/RPM will also:

(a) Coordinate with the IOC and AMC on all proposals for removal and RA and per procedures stated in paragraph 9-9 of AR 200-1, select and recommend to the installation commander for signature, the preferred remedial action alternatives that are to be sent to IOC for concurrence. Waiver of this requirement may be requested in cases of actual or imminent threat to public health or the environment; however, the installation commander must make such a request immediately by telephone through the chain of command.

(b) Serve as the installation's POC for coordinating with regulatory agencies.

(c) Monitor the activities of contractors as requested by AEC or the USACE Field Operation Agency (FOA).

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(d) Review and comment on draft reports prepared by AEC or IRP activities.

(e) Review response plans and recommendations for ERP response actions and proposed future actions, in coordination with the IOC, USACE FOA, and AEC concerning, for example, studies, monitoring, removal actions, and the preferred RA alternative. The USACE will serve as arbiter of disputes between the IOC and AEC. For such assistance, the installation commander should make immediate request by telephone, through the chain of command, to AMC. Special approval and coordination requirements for installations included or proposed for inclusion on the NPL are covered in paragraphs 9-11 and 14-7 in AR 200-1.

(f) Ensure currently operating facilities are not and do not become sources of hazardous materials contamination. Also, the OSC/RPM will coordinate and plan ERP and installation activities so as to avoid interference with operating activities.

(g) Ensure EPA, state, regional, and local officials have an adequate opportunity for timely review and comment on proposed activities.

(h) Establish a Technical Review Committee (TRC), if applicable, per paragraph 9-12 in AR 200-1.

(i) Develop and maintain a community relations program for ERP activities that include public notification and comment. All releases of information regarding ERP activities will need approval of the installation commander. Conduct public participation and community relations activities in coordination with the installation and IOC PAO and per paragraph 9-12 of AR 200-1. Refer all congressional inquiries to the IOC's Office of Counsel. For installations included or proposed for inclusion on the NPL, the installation commander will appoint a community relations coordinator or public affairs coordinator (paragraph 9-12 of AR 200-1).

(j) Ensure proposals for real property transactions concerning installations included in the ERP will be immediately reported to the DCSEM.

8-4. Policies. IOC installations will:

a. Protect the health and safety of installation personnel, the public and the quality of the environment by identifying and addressing, in a timely manner, the threats proposed by uncontrolled hazardous materials on or from Army activities.

b. Comply with Federal, state, regional, and local requirements applicable to the cleanup of hazardous materials contamination, including related worksite SOH requirements and NEPA provisions.

c. Promote establishment of a comprehensive public affairs program to keep the public informed of the activities and problems in the IR and, per NEPA, solicit public comments on proposed actions and consider public comment in decision making. Establish Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) when required by the guidelines set forth in joint DOD/EPA final guidance on RABs, dated September 1994.

d. Keep EPA and state regulatory agencies informed of IR program activities and solicit their comments regarding Army plans and reports.

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e. Establish policy consistent with DOD policy pertaining to planning, programming, budgeting, and execution for the IR program.

f. Emphasize the acquisition of resources, including the funds, personnel, SOH training, and periodic health monitoring necessary to meet regulatory requirements, statutory deadlines, commitments to regulatory agencies and the public, and other Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) goals.

g. Address explosive ordnance as defined in AR 75-14, and unexploded ordnance as defined in AR 75-15, in CERCLA activities.

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## Chapter 9

## ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

9-1. Purpose. This chapter prescribes policies and procedures for management of asbestos and asbestos containing materials (ACM).

9-2. Explanation of Terms.

- a. Adequately Wetted. Sufficiently mixed or coated with water or an aqueous solution to prevent dust emissions.
- b. Asbestos. A group of naturally occurring minerals that separate into fibers. Asbestos fibers are incombustible, are chemically resistant, and have good thermal and electrical insulating properties. Types of asbestos include chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and antinolite.
- c. ACM. A material composed of any type of asbestos in an amount greater than 1 percent by weight, either alone or mixed with other fibrous or nonfibrous materials.
- d. Asbestos Management Plan. The installation's formal long-range objectives and implementation schedule for eliminating occupational and nonoccupational asbestos hazards from its buildings and structures.
- e. Asbestos Management Program. The policies and procedures established by the installation for effective accomplishment of the objectives of its Asbestos Management Plan, as set forth in this chapter.
- f. Employee Exposure. The concentration of airborne asbestos to which an employee is exposed without regard for the filtering effect of any respiratory protective equipment used.
- g. Encapsulate. The application of a material to control the release of airborne asbestos fibers from ACM.
- h. Encapsulant. A material which can be applied to control the possible release of asbestos fibers from ACM. Common encapsulants either create a membrane over the surface (bridging encapsulant) or penetrate and bind together the components of the material (penetrating encapsulant).
- i. Enclosure. The construction of physical barriers around asbestos or ACM to prevent release of fibers to the air or adjacent areas.
- j. Fiber. A particulate form of asbestos 5 microns or greater in length, with a length to diameter ratio of at least 3 to 1.
- k. Friable. Capable of being crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure when dry. Friable ACM represents great potential for release of asbestos fibers to the air with minimal disturbance.
- l. Hazardous Waste. Any material which exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and/or toxicity as identified in CFR, Title 40.

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m. High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA)/Filter. A filter capable of retaining at least 99.97 percent of all monodispersed particles of at least 0.3 microns in diameter.

n. Nonfriable ACM. Material of greater than 1 percent asbestos by weight into which the fibers have been locked by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material to prevent release of fibers during any appropriate use, handling, storage, transportation, or processing. This material is considered hazardous during removal and disposal procedures.

o. Nonoccupational Exposure Limit (NEL). The maximum concentration of airborne asbestos fibers to which an individual may be exposed at any given time while not performing, as part of assigned duties, a recognized potentially asbestos-related activity. TB MED 513 requires this exposure not to exceed the greater outdoor ambient concentration or the minimum level detectable by the method used for analysis.

p. Operations and Maintenance Program. A program established by the installation for safe management of identified asbestos or ACM until abatement action occurs.

q. Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL). The maximum 8-hour time weighted average (TWA) concentration of airborne asbestos fibers to which employees may legally be occupationally exposed by their employer without special protective equipment to reduce their effective exposure. The OSHA's current PEL for asbestos is 0.1 f/cc of air.

r. Regulated Area. A demarcated area within which airborne concentrations of asbestos can reasonably be expected to exceed the OSHA PEL.

s. Removal. Taking out or stripping of asbestos or ACM.

t. Containment. To encapsulate asbestos materials to control the release of airborne particles and eliminate hazardous conditions.

### 9-3. General.

a. Asbestos is a general term used to describe several fibrous mineral silicates which have been incorporated in the manufacture of asbestos cement products, floor tiles, thermal and acoustical insulation, fireproof textiles, friction and gasket materials, and various other products.

b. The hazard represented by the presence of such ACM depends upon the friability and general condition of the material, together with the probability that conditions will exist which allow the material to release asbestos fibers to the surrounding air.

c. Fibers are released from friable material as a result of a breakdown in the integrity of the material due to deterioration or direct contact and damage.

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d. Asbestos fibers cannot be easily destroyed or degraded. Their size and shape permit them to remain airborne for long periods of time. Inhalation or ingestion of these fibers can produce asbestosis, lung cancer, esothelioma, cancer of the gastrointestinal tract, and other disorders. A 20 to 40 year latency period is not uncommon between first exposure to asbestos and the appearance of a malignancy.

e. Asbestos-free substitutes are becoming increasingly available, but ACM continues to be encountered in the U.S. Army operations and facilities.

#### 9-4. Responsibilities.

a. The HQ, IOC will:

(1) Establish programs to control asbestos and to protect human health and the environment.

(2) Program and budget for resources required for asbestos management.

b. Commanders will:

(1) Establish and execute an asbestos management plan in support of the DA and IOC asbestos management policies.

(2) Program and budget for adequate resources to execute effective asbestos management programs.

(3) Report all asbestos requirements, i.e., studies/surveys, RAs, training, fines, etc., in the 1383 report.

9-5. Policies. To control asbestos (including all asbestos containing materials, friable and nonfriable) and to minimize environmental release of airborne asbestos fibers and subsequent occupational and incidental exposures, the following IOC policies have been adopted:

a. Establish and maintain a comprehensive and effective asbestos management program.

b. Comply with all applicable Federal, state, and local regulations relative to asbestos management.

c. Prohibit introduction of asbestos into the workplace and nonoccupational environment by using substitute materials or by instituting engineering control. Procurement and use of asbestos-free materials is required where such materials exist.

d. Protect children from asbestos exposure in DA-controlled schools, family housing quarters, and child development centers by following the requirements specified in the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) of 1986 and 40 CFR 763.

e. Provide personal protective equipment and clothing (including respirators) to workers per AR 385-10, 29 CFR 1910.1001, 20 CFR 1926.59, and TB MED 502.

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f. Program and budget adequate resources to identify, manage, and control exposure to asbestos.

g. Manage and maintain asbestos records per requirements of OSHA, EPA, and DA; and any other applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

h. Ensure individuals occupationally exposed to asbestos are informed of the exposure and of the hazard associated with that exposure, per 29 CFR 1910.1200, 29 CFR 1910.1001, and 29 CFR 1926.58.

i. Perform surveys to identify the existence, extent, and condition of all asbestos (both friable and nonfriable) in all IOC controlled structures. Ensure these surveys are kept current.

j. Identify in detail and validate the existence, extent, and condition of all asbestos (both friable and nonfriable) in structures prior to renovation, demolition, or excessing. Ensure employees, visitors, and contractors are appropriately notified of any asbestos-related health hazard. Ensure working conditions are safe and that all actions are performed per Federal, state, and local requirements.

k. Take immediate RA where health hazards are identified due to asbestos exposure.

l. Ensure proper notification requirements of 40 CFR 61.145 are met.

m. Promptly initiate a special operations and maintenance (O&M) program for those structures where asbestos has been identified.

n. Dispose of asbestos waste material only in approved disposal facilities per Federal, state, and local requirements. (An approved disposal facility in most cases will be a facility meeting asbestos disposal standards and having written notification by the State that asbestos can be disposed of at the facility.) Off-post disposal is preferred.

o. Dispose of asbestos-containing excess real property per AR 405-90.

p. Use contracting for asbestos abatement in preference to in-house abatement, unless in-house performance is adequately justified and funded and personnel are adequately trained.

q. Conduct worker education/training programs for individuals identified to work with asbestos.

r. Assess the relative health risks associated with alternative control actions. Asbestos should not be removed for the sole purpose of eliminating asbestos.

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Chapter 10

RADON REDUCTION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

10-1. Purpose. Summarize health risks associated with indoor radon, outline DA indoor radon standard, and describe policies and procedures for identifying structures owned and leased by the IOC that have elevated indoor radon levels.

10-2. Explanation of Terms.

a. Mitigation. Implementation of structural or engineering changes within a facility to decrease the indoor radon concentration to acceptable levels.

b. Picocurie. A unit for measuring radioactivity, equal to  $10e-12$  curies. One curie equals the quantity of radiation of specific nuclear construction in which the number of disintegrations per second is  $3.7e10$ .

c. Radon. A naturally occurring, inert, radioactive, gaseous by-product of the radioactive decay of uranium. An increased risk of lung cancer has been associated with exposure to elevated concentrations of radon over long periods of time. Radon is a human carcinogen.

10-3. Responsibilities. Commanders will:

a. Ensure their installations initiate radon measurement and mitigation programs per AR 200-1.

b. At the end of each fiscal year (FY), report to the DCSEM, the installations'/depots' progress in the assessment and mitigation of radon.

c. Implement the installation's Radon Reduction Program as outlined in chapter 11 of AR 200-1.

d. Program and budget for the measurement of radon in installation structures and for the mitigation of elevated radon levels.

e. Report all radon reduction requirements, i.e., studies/surveys, RAs, etc., in the 1383 report.

10-4. Policies. Objectives of the Army Radon Reduction Program (ARRP) are to:

a. Identify structures owned and leased by the Army (CONUS/Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS)) that have indoor radon levels greater than 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/l) of air.

b. Modify all Army-owned structures having radon levels greater than 4 pCi/l so that the levels are reduced to 4 pCi/l or less.

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Chapter 11

CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM

11-1. Purpose.

- a. Carry out the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.
- b. Manage the historic preservation requirements through a Historic Preservation Plan (HPP).
- c. Follow professional standards for Army preservation personnel and projects.
- d. Accomplish the historic preservation program in a timely and cost-effective manner.

11-2. Responsibilities.

a. The HQ, IOC will:

- (1) Ensure the IOC installations are in compliance with the NHPA, particularly sections 106 and 110.
- (2) Ensure that an HPP is prepared and implemented at each IOC installation, unless there is written documentation from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that an HPP is not required.
- (3) Provide advice and guidance concerning cultural resource management issues, plans and policy.
- (4) Serve as proponent for cultural resource management requirements.
- (5) Assist in the development of HPPs, section 106 reviews, agreement documents, review reports, and environmental documentation for adequacy.

b. Commanders will:

- (1) Develop an HPP to locate, inventory, evaluate, and protect historic properties unless there is written documentation from the SHPO that an HPP is not required.
- (2) Provide qualified historic preservation expertise, facilities, and resources necessary to carry out the HPP.
- (3) Budget or program for resource requirements sufficient to carry out the HPP.
- (4) Afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on the HPP and on any undertakings that may have an effect on historic property.
- (5) Consult or coordinate, as necessary, with the following on historic preservation activities, plans, and projects:

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- (a) SHPO.
- (b) Other Federal, state, and local agencies.
- (c) Local universities and colleges.
- (d) Federal, professional, and vocational organizations.
- (e) Museums.
- (f) Interested persons.

(6) See that the HPP and projects are coordinated with master planning (AR 210-20), environmental analysis (AR 200-2), and natural resources management plans and programs (AR 420-74).

(7) Plan military training, construction, and undertakings to avoid or minimize adverse effects on historic properties.

(8) Request, through command channels, a Determination of Eligibility by the Secretary of the Interior (36 CFR 64) when the SHPO and the installations do not agree as to whether a property is eligible for listing on the National Register.

(9) Nominate, through command channels to the National Register, all Army controlled properties that meet the criteria of the National Register (36 CFR 60).

(10) Review antiquities permit applications and route through command channels for processing.

(11) Ensure military police and other security personnel are trained to enforce:

(a) Laws that protect historic and archaeological properties, including but not limited to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979.

(b) Measures to be taken to reduce and eliminate illegal activities affecting such properties (AR 190-31).

(c) Procedures for prosecuting violators.

(12) Report non-routine cultural resource requirements, i.e., inventories, surveys, training, mitigation measures, etc., in the 1383 report.

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Chapter 12

NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM

12-1. Purpose. To set forth policy, procedure, and responsibilities for conservation, management, and restoration of land and the renewable natural resources consistent with the military mission and national policies. The scope includes, to the extent compatible with the mission, the conservation, management and utilization of the soils, water areas, croplands, rangeland, forests and fish and wildlife species.

12-2. Responsibilities.

a. The HQ, IOC will:

(1) Provide command and technical supervision of the Natural Resources Management Program at all installations under command jurisdiction.

(2) Conduct staff visits as prescribed by AR 200-3.

(3) Staff with appropriate professional natural resources personnel who will:

(a) Review installation natural resources plans, programs, projects, reports, environmental impact analyses, and the allocation of manpower, material, equipment, and funding requirements.

(b) Appraise and initiate training programs.

(c) Maintain surveillance over land utilization and management.

(d) Provide technical assistance to installations.

(e) Maintain professional proficiency.

(f) Coordinate with other agencies engaged in natural resources management.

(4) Review and approve Timber Reports of Availability when not within installation commander's authority.

(5) Review outdoor recreation plans to ensure compatibility with Natural Resources Management Plans and Programs and the Installation Master Plan.

(6) Review and approve Agricultural Reports of Availability.

b. Commanders will:

(1) Provide for funding, staffing, and resources necessary to effectively manage natural resources.

(2) Plan land utilization to avoid or minimize adverse effects on environmental quality.

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(3) Enter into Cooperative Plan Agreements with state and Federal conservation agencies for the conservation and development of fish and wildlife, soil, and outdoor recreation.

(4) Appoint and ensure the functioning of Natural Resources Conservation and Beautification Committee as a sub-committee of the EQCC.

(5) Report non-routine natural resource requirements, i.e., surveys, mitigation measures, training, plan development, etc., in the 1383 report.

c. Facilities Engineer/Director of Environmental Programs or operating contractor equivalent will:

(1) Manage all phases of the Natural Resources Program on the installation.

(2) Provide training for personnel.

(3) Coordinate with local, state, and Federal government and civilian conservation agencies.

12-3. Policies. Installations will:

a. Develop, initiate, and maintain progressive programs for land management.

b. Maintain, protect, and improve the environmental quality, aesthetic values, and ecological relationships by:

(1) Protection of real estate investment.

(2) Compliance with ARs 200-1, 200-3, 420-40, and 420-76.

(3) Protection and improvement of natural beauty of landscape.

(4) Improvement of the appearance of installation and facilities.

(5) Prevention of damage and destruction from fire, insects, and disease.

(6) Protection of endangered and threatened plant/animal species.

(7) Responding to the increasing need for the food, fiber, timber products, and outdoor recreation consistent with military mission.

(8) Protection of environmentally sensitive areas, such as flood plains, wetlands, steep slopes, and natural areas.

12-4. Funding.

a. Forestry. Derive from funded requirement from proceeds of sales and direct appropriated funds.

b. Fish and Wildlife. From sale of installation hunting, fishing, and trapping permits or if no fee is collected from appropriated funds.

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c. Land Management other than Agricultural Outleasing. From appropriated funds.

d. Agricultural Outleasing. Derived from funded reimbursement from agricultural cash rental and direct appropriated funds.

## Chapter 13

## OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

13-1. Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to list responsibilities, procedures, and policies associated with other environmental programs which may impact natural resources, or historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural sites at the IOC.

13-2. Explanation of Terms.

a. Environmental Assessment (EA). A document which briefly provides the decision maker with sufficient information for determining whether a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) should be prepared.

b. EIS. A detailed written document required by NEPA for major Federal actions with significant environmental effects.

c. Natural Resources. Land, water, and their associated flora and fauna.

d. Natural Resources Management Plans. Plans including fish and wildlife, land, forest, and outdoor recreation plans, which shall be used by guide planners and implementers of mission activities to protect and enhance the natural environment.

e. NEPA. A Public Law that requires all Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of proposed actions on the human and natural environment.

f. Proponent. The lowest level decision maker; i.e., the unit, element, or organization responsible for initiating or carrying out the proposed action.

g. Wetlands. An area, to include bogs, swamps, and marshes, which may support and, under normal circumstances, do support plants adapted to life in hydro-soils.

13-3. Responsibilities.

a. The HQ, IOC will:

(1) Perform on-the-ground work or actual work tasks at installations, such as timber marking to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

(2) Threatened and Endangered Species. Per the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the goal of the IOC is to ensure actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat of such species. To carry this out, the IOC provides direction in AR 200-3.

(3) The IOC's goal is to protect buildings, structures, sites, and objects of historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural value located on Army controlled property per the NHPA of 1966 and related laws.

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(4) Real Property Transactions. The Army proponent for any real property transaction outside the Army within the U.S., its territories and possessions will comply with the Army policy set forth in AR 200-1, in addition to the procedures found in ARs 405-10, 405-80, and 405-90.

(5) Environmental Compliance. Immediately, by telephone, the commander of an installation, activity, or unit who receives any notice of noncompliance, NOV, or is or will be unable to comply with any applicable Federal, state, regional, or local environmental law or regulation, will so report to the DCSEM, who will report within 48 hours to AMC, the receipt of any NOV, consent or compliance order or Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement (FFCA). Reports of spills of hazardous substances and petroleum products will also be reported to AMC.

(6) Environmental Auditing. The IOC will use environmental auditing as a means of achieving, maintaining, and monitoring compliance with applicable Federal, state, regional, and local environmental laws and regulations. Auditing will also be used as a vehicle for attaining Army environmental program goals and improving program visibility.

(7) Mobilization. During mobilization, all requirements of AR 200-1 will remain in effect, unless waived by higher command.

(8) Environmental Quality Awards.

(a) Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) award. The SECDEF presents an annual award to the DOD installation that has achieved noteworthy improvement in environmental quality in the prior 2 years. In addition, an individual award is given to the military or civilian employee who has made the most significant contribution to the environmental quality program during the preceding 2 years.

(b) Certificate of Commendation for Environmental Achievement. The IOC's Deputy Commanding General presents a certificate to a military or civilian employee of the IOC or an IOC installation who has been nominated by their commander for significant contribution which resulted in environmental achievement.

(9) EQCC.

(a) Requirement. Each installation will have an EQCC. While compliance with this requirement is the rule, an occasion may arise where an exemption to have an EQCC is in order. Requests for exemption must contain explanation why exemption is needed and forwarded to HQ, IOC, ATTN: AMSIO-EQ, for approval.

(b) Members and Functions. The EQCC is comprised of members representing the command, operational, engineering, planning, resource management, legal, safety, and medical interests of the installation, including tenant activities. The EQCC acts on the broad range of environmental issues covered in AR 200-1. The EQCC advises the commander on environmental priorities, policies, strategies, and programs.

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(10) Selection of Military Construction Sites. Every effort must be made to assure that builders and future occupants of military facilities will not be exposed to health and safety risks resulting from sites contaminated by hazardous substances or unexploded ordnance.

13-4. Policies. Installations will:

- a. Ensure integrated natural resource management plans are given primary consideration during the master planning process and for land use and development decisions.
- b. Ensure the environmental impact analysis for any proposed activity or project shall include an analysis of the compatibility of the proposal's impact with affected natural resources management plans and objectives. Only after necessary revisions to management plans are made shall the new activity begin.
- c. Ensure soil capabilities, water management, landscaping, erosion control, and conservation of natural resources shall be included in all site feasibility studies and in project planning, design, and construction. Appropriate conservation work and associated costs shall be included in project proposals and construction contracts and specifications. Such studies and work shall be coordinated with appropriate natural resources management professionals and plans.
- d. Ensure fish and wildlife conservation shall be considered in all site feasibility studies and project planning, designs, and construction. Appropriate conservation work and associated funding shall be included in project proposals and construction contracts and specifications.

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Appendix A

REFERENCES

A-1. Publications.

- a. AMCR 385-100 (Safety Manual).
- b. AMCR 740-17 (Inventory and Accountability).
- c. AR 10-5 (Organization and Functions, Department of the Army).
- d. AR 40-5 (Preventive Medicine).
- e. AR 40-13 (Medical Support-Nuclear/Chemical Accident and Incidents)
- f. AR 40-14 (Control and Recording Procedures for Exposure to Ionizing Radiation and Radioactive Materials)
- g. AR 40-66 (Medical Record Administration).
- h. AR 50-6 (Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and Material).
- i. AR 55-355 (Defense Traffic Management Regulation).
- j. AR 75-14 (Interservice Responsibilities for Explosive Ordnance Disposal)
- k. AR 75-15 (Responsibilities & Procedures for Explosive Ordnance Disposal)
- l. AR 200-1 (Environmental Quality: Environmental Protection and Enhancement); AMC supplement.
- m. AR 200-2 (Environmental Effects of Army Actions); AMCCOM Supplement.
- n. AR 210-20 (Master Planning for Army Installations)
- o. AR 385-10 (The Army Safety Program).
- p. AR 385-11 (Ionization Radiation Protection [Licensing, Control, Transportation, Disposal and Radiation Safety])
- q. AR 385-40 (Accident Reporting and Records)
- r. AR 385-80 (Nuclear Reactor Health and Safety Program)
- s. AR 405-10 (Acquisition of Real Property and Interests Therein)
- t. AR 405-80 (Granting Use of Real Estate)
- u. AR 405-90 (Disposal of Real Estate)
- v. AR 420-10 (Management of Installation Directorates of Engineering and Housing)
- w. AR 420-46 (Water Supply and Wastewater)

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- x. AR 420-47 (Solid and Hazardous Waste Management)
- y. AR 420-74 (Natural Resources - Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management)
- z. AR 420-76 (Pest Management)
- aa. AR 500-60 (Disaster Relief)
- ab. AR 700-141 (Hazardous Material Information System)
- ac. AR 710-2 (Inventory Management Supply Policy Below Wholesale Level)
- ad. AR 735-5 (Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability)
- ae. AR 740-32 (Responsibilities for Technical Escort of Dangerous Materials)
- af. DA PAM 420-7 (Natural Resources, Land, Forests and Wildlife Management)
- ag. DODD 4210 (Total Quality Management of Hazardous Material)
- ah. DODD 4210.15 (Hazardous Material Pollution Prevention)
- ai. DODD 6050.4 (Marine Sanitation Devices for Vessels Owned or Operated by DOD)
- aj. DODD 6050.8 (Storage and Disposal of Non-DOD-Owned Hazardous or Toxic Materials on DOD Installations)
- ak. DOD 4140.25M (Defense Utilization and Disposal Manual)
- al. DOD 4145.19 (Storage and Warehousing, Facilities and Services)
- am. DOD 4160.ZIM (Defense Reutilization and Marketing Manual, June 1973, DOD Personal Property Utilization and Disposal Program)
- an. DODI 7041.3 (Economic Analysis and Program Evaluation for Resource Management)
- ao. EPA/625/5-86/019 (Radon Reduction Techniques for Detached Houses)
- ap. FM 10-69 (Supply Paint Equipment and Operations)
- aq. HQDA LTR 40-88-3 (Army Radon Program)
- ar. OPA-86-004 (A Citizen's Guide to Radon)
- as. OPA-87-009 (Radon Reduction in New Construction)
- at. OPA-87-010 (Radon Reduction Methods: A Homeowner's Guide)
- au. TB 55-1900-206-14 (Control and Abatement of Pollution by Army Watercraft)

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av. TB MED 502 (Occupational and Environmental Health and Respiratory Protection Program)

aw. TB MED 513 (Occupational and Environmental Health and Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Asbestos Exposure)

ax. TB MED 525 (Control of Hazards to Health from Ionizing Radiation Used by the Army Medical Department)

ay. TB MED 576 (Occupational and Environmental Health: Sanitary Control and Surveillance of Water Supplies at Fixed Installations)

az. TB MED 577 (Occupational and Environmental Health: Sanitary Control and Surveillance of Field Water Supplies)

ba. TM 3-261 (Handling and Disposal of Unwanted Radioactive Material)

bb. TM 5-612 (Asbestos Control)

bc. TM 5-630 (Natural Resources Land Management)

bd. TM 5-631 (Natural Resources Forest Management)

be. TM 5-633 (Natural Resources Fish and Wildlife Management)

bf. TM 5-635 (Natural Resources Outdoor Recreation and Cultural Values)

bg. TM 5-660 (Maintenance and Operation of Water Supply, Treatment, and Distribution Systems)

bh. TM 5-801-1 (Historic Preservation; Administrative Procedures)

bi. TM 5-801-2 (Historic Preservation; Maintenance Procedures)

bj. TM 5-813-1 (Sources and General Consideration)

bk. TM 5-813-2 and -3 (Water Treatment)

bl. TM 5-813-4 (Water Storage)

bm. TM 5-813-6 (Water Supply for Fire Protection)

bn. TM 5-813-7 (Water Supply for Special Projects)

bo. 10 CFR (Energy)

bp. 29 CFR (Labor)

bq. 40 CFR (Protection of Environment)

br. 49 CFR (Transportation)

bs. MIL-STD-129 (Marking for Shipping and Storage)

A-2. Forms.

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- a. DD Form 1348-1 (DOD Single Line Item Release/Receipt Document)
- b. USACHPPM Form 250-R (Request for Service)

A-3. Statutes and Other Documents.

- a. Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, 1986
- b. Archaeological Resources Protection Act, 1979
- c. Clean Air Act, 1977
- d. Clean Air Act Amendments, 1990
- e. Clean Water Act, 1977 (section 311(a)(2))
- f. Corps of Engineering Guidance Specifications (CEGS) 02080 through 02083
- g. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 1980
- h. Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 1986
- i. Executive Order 12088 (Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards)
- j. Executive Order 12580 (Superfund Implementation, January 23, 1987)
- k. Federal Facilities Interagency Agreement
- l. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- m. National Environmental Policy Act, 1969 (PL 91-190)
- n. National Historic Preservation Act, 1966
- o. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
- p. Noise Control Act, 1972 (PL 92-574)
- q. Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1970
- r. Quiet Communities Act, 1978
- s. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 1976
- t. Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, 1986
- u. Solid Waste Disposal Act, 1965
- v. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, 1986
- w. Toxic Substances Control Act, 1976
- x. Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA) of 1992

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Appendix B

SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE AND GUIDANCE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

B-1. This appendix serves as a general listing of various HQ, IOC staff elements and DOD organizations which can provide assistance or guidance. The list is not complete. For example, several Corps of Engineer laboratories and divisions which can provide specialized assistance are not included. This and other sources of help can be obtained through those agencies which are listed, however, the best direction is to contact the DCSEM whenever any questions on proponency exist.

B-2. DCSEM (Part I):

- a. Component of: HQ, IOC.
- b. Function: Manage and oversee the Environmental Program at the IOC installations..
- c. Specific environmental functions:
  - (1) Serve as IOC focal point for coordination of the development and administration of the IOC Environmental Quality Program.
  - (2) Provide staff assistance and consultant services to IOC installations on matters related to the development of environmental quality programs and objectives at their levels.
  - (3) Conduct staff visits and inspections, as necessary, to assist in achieving desired implementation of the guidance and direction previously provided, and ensure conformance with requirements established by higher headquarters.
  - (4) Review all specific requests for technical assistance received from installations in connection with environmental pollution abatement and control studies by the USACHPPM or other agencies. Coordinate such requests with the Command Surgeon. Following review and approval, forward requests to HQ, IOC, ATTN: Command Surgeon.
  - (6) Review all specific requests for technical assistance received from installations. Coordinate such requests with appropriate Corps of Engineers (CoE) Divisions. Following review and approval, forward requests to Commander, AMC Installations and Services Activity (I&SA), ATTN: AMXEN-U, Rock Island, IL 61299-7190.
  - (7) Maintain close coordination and contact with AMXEN-U on behalf of all IOC installations for assistance and consultation on the following areas of activity responsibility:
    - (a) Monitor maintenance and minor construction projects during technical review to ensure environmental pollution abatement and control has been incorporated into the designs.
    - (b) Review criteria furnished by submitting installations for construction projects to ensure adequate pollution abatement and control facilities and equipment have been incorporated in design.

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(c) Maintain current technological information and data on new developments in pollution abatement and control equipment and procedures.

(8) Serve as the IOC focal point for coordination and technical assistance contact with the Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer, HQ, AMC, for IOC subordinate installations in connection with:

(a) Development of plans and corrective actions taken by IOC installations to bring pollution abatement under acceptable control standards.

(b) Review of plans for new construction and projects for renovating or modifying existing buildings, structures, and utilities systems to ensure adequate provisions for pollution abatement and control are incorporated. Coordinate such review with the Deputy Chief of Staff for Industrial Readiness (DCSIR) on production base support (PBS) projects.

(9) Review Depot Maintenance Work Requirements (DMWR) to assist in the preparation of environmentally acceptable disposal procedures appropriate to installation activities.

(10) Review Nuclear Regulatory Commission license applications and DA permit/authorization applications from IOC installations to ensure environmental documentation meets requirements of the NEPA.

(11) Serve as the IOC POC for providing technical assistance in preparation of environmental documentation required for Nuclear Regulatory Commission license or DA permit/authorization applications involving IOC commodities.

(12) Serve as co-chair of the environmental subgroup for the Joint Ordnance Commanders Group (JOCG). Coordinate environmental issues associated with lifecycle management of conventional munitions and armament. The subgroup provides environmental expertise, identifying programs and projects for joint sponsorship, and recommends to the JOCG those which meet criteria for the JOCG mission.

(13) Serve as the Army's representative for the TRI-SERVICES Joint Depot Environmental Panel (JDEP) which is a subgroup of the Joint Depot Maintenance Analysis Group. The subgroup monitors service depot environmental programs, assists in attainment of hazardous waste reduction goals, and ensures exchange of environmental information within the depot maintenance community.

B-3. DCSEM (Part II):

a. Component of: HQ, IOC.

b. Function: Overall coordination of the IOC Environmental Program to include providing assistance in:

(1) Determining means of complying with environmental requirements.

(2) Interfacing with regulatory authorities.

(3) Obtaining services from other staff groups and external organizations.

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c. Specific Environmental Duties:

(1) Serve as primary environmental coordinator for IOC/Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA) to monitor and coordinate environmental quality and pollution prevention and abatement activities undertaken by all elements of the IOC.

(2) Perform advisory review of command plans, design criteria, designs, and construction packages which relate to pollution prevention and/or abatement.

(3) Analyze requirements and participate in development and execution of all projects which involve considerations for environmental quality to include review of manufacturing processes and research and development (R&D) efforts.

(4) Provide advice and assistance to all installations on administrative problems and procedures regarding environmental matters.

(5) Monitor the overall IOC program to abate pollution at existing facilities and to ensure future facilities comply with environmental standards.

(6) Coordinate with the U.S. Army Armament Research, Development and Engineering Center (ARDEC) during research and development to ensure compliance with environmental quality program objectives and requirements.

(7) Provide notification to appropriate HQ, IOC elements of environmental incidents at IOC installations/depots that may prove embarrassing and/or legally binding.

(8) Exercise primary staff responsibility for coordinating and monitoring all NEPA activities within IOC.

(9) Provide environmental expertise and advice to On-Scene Commander during Service Response Force eXercise (SRFX).

B-4. Deputy Chief of Staff for Installation Support (DCSIS) (AMSIO-IS)  
(Part I):

a. Component of: HQ, IOC.

b. Function: Oversee the development, maintenance, and wise use of the IOC natural/cultural resources.

c. Specific function:

(1) Serve as the IOC focal point for coordination of the development and administration of the IOC Natural/Cultural Resources Program. Serve as the IOC program manager for the conservation pillar (Natural and Cultural Resources Program).

(2) Provide staff assistance and consultant services to IOC installation relating to the development of natural/cultural resource programs and objectives.

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(3) Conduct staff visits and inspections to assist in implementation of guidance previously provided and to ensure compliance with requirements established by higher headquarters.

(4) Review all projects to ensure historical/archaeological considerations in EO 11593 are addressed.

(5) Review requests for technical assistance received from installations/depots relating to natural/cultural studies. Following review and approval, forward requests to Commander, AMC I&SA, ATTN: AMXEN-M, Rock Island, IL 61299-7190.

(6) Maintain close coordination with AMXEN-M as required by the delegation of authority.

(7) Serve as IOC focal point for coordination and technical assistance contact with the DA Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, Director, Environmental Programs for IOC subordinate installations.

B-5. DCSIS (Part II):

a. Component of: HQ, IOC.

b. Functions: Overall coordination of the IOC Natural/Cultural Resource Programs to provide assistance in:

(1) Determining means of complying with natural/cultural resource requirements.

(2) Interfacing with regulatory authorities.

(3) Obtaining services from other staff elements and external organizations.

c. Specific duties:

(1) Serve as primary natural/cultural resources coordinator for the IOC to monitor and coordinate natural/cultural resource activities undertaken by all elements of IOC.

(2) Perform advisory review of command plans and design criteria as they relate to natural/cultural resources.

(3) Analyze requirements and participate in development and execution of all projects which involve consideration for natural/cultural resources.

(4) Provide advise and assistance to all installations on administrative problems and procedures regarding natural/cultural resource matters.

(5) Monitor the overall IOC program at existing installations/depots and ensure future compliance with natural/cultural programs.

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(6) Provide notification to appropriate HQ, IOC elements of natural/cultural incidents at IOC installations that may prove embarrassing and/or legally binding.

(7) Exercise primary staff responsibility for coordinating and monitoring all NEPA activities relating to natural/cultural resource programs within IOC.

B-6. Advanced Systems Integration Division (ASID) (AMSIO-IRA):

a. Component of: HQ, IOC, DCSIR.

b. Functions: Management of the DOD Armament, Munitions and Chemical Production Base Modernization Program. Serve as the focal point for the IOC bridging environmental requirements with the technology development community. Assist the IOC in management and review of the environmental documentation in the technical data package (TDP) for transition items and into the SMCA inventory and base.

c. Specific Environmental Duties:

(1) Manage execution of the DA PBS Program. This responsibility requires that ASID:

(a) Coordinate, through DCSEM, all major and/or controversial environmental activities relating to the ASID armaments, munitions, and chemical production base modernization program.

(b) Ensure environmental consequences and prevention and control of pollutants are considered in development of manufacturing methods and processes; and the development of new technology.

(c) Ensure all ASID projects include the necessary pollution abatement facilities. The ASID will also notify the DCSEM whenever a decision is made to use an existing pollution abatement facility to support a ASID armaments, munition, and chemical production base modernization project/process.

(d) Ensure appropriate environmental documents for each ASID armaments, munitions, and chemical production base modernization project/process are prepared. All "FNSI" should remain on the local level with the installation commander and "Notices of Intent" will be forwarded to the DCSEM for review and publication. All EIS shall be coordinated with the DCSEM.

(e) Ensure prove-out programs for new production facilities provide for a demonstration that environmental standards are met.

(f) Provide environmental pollution control in production support and equipment replacement (PSR), layaway, and self-amortizing projects to ensure all facilities meet applicable environmental standards.

(g) Ensure NEPA documents, as appropriate, are prepared for each PSR, layaway, expansion, and self amortizing, and modernization project and sub-project.

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(h) Provide staff management (overview and reporting) of manufacturing methods and technology programs that develop pollution abatement technology within the IOC.

(i) Direct and coordinate all FS and cost estimates to include an evaluation of associated waste disposal problems and costs of remedial actions. All cost estimates will be coordinated with the Cost Analysis - Division.

(2) Manage and coordinate all environmental technology requirements from the IOC base into the development communities. This responsibility requires that the ASID:

(a) Coordinate with the DCSEM to identify environmental technology requirements for compliance, conservation, remediation, and pollution prevention thrust areas.

(b) Assist the DSCEM in the development of marketable projects and proposals for the various DOD, DoE, Industry and Academia environmental R&D programs.

(c) Represent the IOC in the R&D communities in developing users requirements for new environmental R&D programs.

(d) Serve as the bridge/link between the IOC and the environmental R&D communities. This will include interface with the Environmental Technology Office at ARDEC, Academia and other Services.

(e) Provide the the DCSEM status reports of on-going R&D technology development related IOC base.

(f) Manage and execute new environmental technology demonstration projects for the IOC base.

(g) The DCSEM will provide adequate resource (i.e. funding and TDA) to the ASID in the performance of these tasks.

(3) Manage the review of environmental documentation in the TDP for the ammunition items to be transitioned into the SMCA inventory and base.

(a) Assist the DSCEM in the review of environmental documentation for items from the other services to be transitioned to SMCA.

(b) Ensure environmental consequences and prevention and control of pollutants are considered in development of manufacturing, maintenance, fielding, logistic support, and demilitarization are identified and assessed in these environmental documents.

(c) Represent the IOC in the Army's ammunition R&D community ensuring environmental requirements are addressed in new weapon system design and development. Provide assistance and support in the performance of these assessments and studies.

(d) Ensure life cycle environmental consequences including pollution prevention methods and costing are addressed.

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(e) The DCSEM will provide sufficient resource (i.e. funding, TDA) to the ASID in the performance of these tasks.

B-7. Office of Council (AMSIO-GC):

- a. Component of: HQ, IOC.
- b. Function: Provide legal service and advice on the IOC's general mission activities.
- c. Specific Environmental Functions: Provide legal advice on all types of environmental matters. Represent the IOC installations, except R&D centers, before Federal and state environmental agencies and regulatory bodies. Direct and accomplish litigation arising from subject matter.

B-8. Safety Division (AMSIO-DMS):

- a. Component of: HQ, IOC, Deputy Chief of Staff for Industrial Risk Management.
- b. Function: Establish direction and supervise the IOC Safety Program.
- c. Specific Environmental Functions:
  - (1) Review plans for new construction or major modification of facilities involving explosives and other hazardous items, as in AMCR 385-100, paragraph 5-27.
  - (2) Coordinate all Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses and DA permit/authorization applications from the IOC installations with the DCSEM to ensure environmental documents attached thereto comply with requirements of NEPA.
  - (3) Coordinate all Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses and DA permit/authorization applications for IOC commodities with the DCSEM to ensure the environmental documentation meets NEPA requirements.
  - (4) Prepare shipping instructions for world-wide activities having radioactive material for disposal.
  - (5) Serve as the central focal/contact point for all DA activities on radiological waste disposal matters.

B-9. Deputy Chief of Staff for Acquisition and PARC (AMSIO-AC):

- a. Component of: HQ, IOC.
- b. Function: To direct, manage, and control execution of the assigned procurement mission including planning, solicitation, contract award, contract administration, and contract close-out.
- c. Environmental Functions:
  - (1) Initiate and monitor commercial contracts for land burial of radioactive waste and provide on-site assistance to Army and other DOD activities as required.

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(2) Provide contract administration services for the demilitarization of chemical weapons.

(3) Monitor contractor compliance with environmental regulations at government facilities.

(4) Provide assistance in hazardous waste cleanup at contractor-owned, contractor-operated facilities.

B-10. Command Surgeon (AMSIO-SG):

a. Component of: HQ, IOC.

b. Function: Provide guidance on medical matters.

c. Specific Environmental Functions:

(1) Ensure actions taken or recommended are technically (medically) correct.

(2) Evaluate and coordinate technical assistance requests for USACHPPM services regarding environmental pollution abatement with the DCSEM.

B-11. External Affairs Office (AMSIO-EA):

a. Component of: HQ, IOC.

b. Function: Develop, supervise, and execute the IOC External Affairs Program.

c. Specific Environmental Functions: Staff, coordinate, and supervise all activities relating to the public affairs aspects of the IOC Environmental Program.

B-12. Internal Review and Audit Compliance Office (AMSIO-IA):

a. Component of: HQ, IOC.

b. Function/Environmental Function: Direct, coordinate, and carryout the Command Internal Review and Audit Compliance Program, surveillance, and review of all audits and reviews by audit organizations external to the command.

B-13. Surety Office (SO) (AMSIO-DMU):

a. Component of: HQ, IOC, Deputy Chief of Staff for Industrial Risk Management.

b. Function: Execution of operational contingency plans.

c. Specific Environmental Functions:

(1) Serve as single POC within the IOC for nuclear/chemical accident/incident control to include providing input to the Emergency Plans Branch for the IOC SO and arrange for staffing and training of the SO staff.

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(2) As delegated by AR 75-15, authorize movement and determine destination of chemical surety material found in the public domain or on-posts not currently storing surety material.

(3) Conduct final review of environmental documentation and operation plans pertaining to movement of chemical surety material other than research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) quantities. Provide policy and guidance regarding shipment to RDT&E quantities of chemical surety material.

B-14. Integrated Logistics and Technical Support Division (AMSIO-IOI):

- a. Component of: HQ, IOC Executive Director for Industrial Operations.
- b. Function: Focal point for actions relating to GOCO Army Ammunition Plants (AAPs), Crane Army Ammunition Activity (AAA), McAlester AAP, and Alabama AAP.
- c. Specific Environmental Functions: Participate in and assist functional elements in managing and analyzing impacts of the OSHA and environmental matters at individual plants. Assist in developing plans of action for compliance that affect desired results with minimum impact on balance of plant missions.

B-15. National Maintenance Point Division (AMSIO-SMA-N):

- a. Component of: HQ, IOC DCS for SMCA Center.
- b. Function: Demilitarization technology, procedures, and workloading for demil account (B5A) items.
- c. Specific Environmental Functions:
  - (1) Coordinate and assist in developing and preparing technical data to comply with existing and/or evolving EPA and RCRA state/Federal regulatory guidance and Army guidance (AR 200-1 and AR 200-2) for inclusion in or development of equipment publications, including DMWRs.
  - (2) Develop economic tradeoff considering EPA/RCRA solution utilizing demilitarization technology, sales, energy requirements, manpower and resource material requirements.
  - (3) Participate in prototype demilitarization procedure reviews, as coordinated with or requested by proponent service.
  - (4) Initiate and monitor pilot demilitarization operations and/or equipment for new items entered into wholesale inventory demilitarization programs to determine compliance with/for state/Federal EPA, RCRA, OSHA, and Army guidance (AR 200-1 and AR 200-2).

B-16. Operating Funds Division (AMSIO-RMO):

- a. Component of: HQ IOC, Deputy Chief of Staff for Resource Management.
- b. Function: Coordinator for HQ, IOC's Environmental Resources.

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c. Specific Environmental Function: Review the IOC environmental requirements for appropriate fund source, and ensure requirements are included in the appropriate budget submissions.

B-17. Other Organizations:

a. USACHPPM (Provisional). This organization has a world-wide mission and reports to the Health Services Command. Additionally, USACHPPM has been designated as a center of environmental competence by CoE Division Engineer, Huntsville.

(1) The Command Surgeon is the central IOC POC for requesting USACHPPM services. Requests are routed through the Command Surgeon, to the AMC Surgeon, to USACHPPM with copies furnished to the Health Services Command. The Command Surgeon and the DCSEM will coordinate requests for environmental services. The Command Surgeon will coordinate required actions for reports generated by the Directorate of Occupational and Environmental Health and the Directorate of Radiation and Environmental Science.

(2) Directions for requesting USACHPPM services can be obtained from the Command Surgeon. Immediate requirements may be initially coordinated through HQ, IOC elements which are noted above and followed with a formal request through command channels.

(3) The sequence of events in providing an approved and scheduled service are about 4 weeks prior to a scheduled service visit to an installation, USACHPPM forwards a letter announcing the visit, giving details on the topic, names the visiting/surveying individuals, and supporting information; on occasion extensive surveys require a pre-survey visit to make detailed arrangements and plans; actual on-site visit/survey; preliminary report submittal through channels if the final report is voluminous or involves extensive laboratory analysis; and final report submission through command channels.

(4) The services of USACHPPM under the environmental quality program are free to the requesting installation. However, installation support costs are overhead costs. Each request for technical services should contain a statement to the effect that the installation has funds available to pay for support costs resulting from USACHPPM services in providing assistance.

(5) The USACHPPM technical assistance to the installation's environmental quality program can be broken into two sub-programs. The first is in general support of the installation commander's environmental quality responsibility to formulate and execute an environmental program and plan to identify and quantify pollutants, establish and evaluate emission and effluent monitoring programs. The second part is the specific identification and/or evaluation of known environmental problems. The services of USACHPPM under this program are intended to be supportive and consultative to the installation commander in the performance of the commander's responsibilities. For this reason these services are not considered inspections even though they are endorsed through command channels to the installations commander.

b. AEC. This organization provides services to Army installations and is also responsible for staff management of the Army's Environmental Research Program and the IRP also. The DCSEM is the POC for the IRP and monitors all "installation assessment" studies.

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c. U.S. Army Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Laboratory. This organization, under the U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command, has the capability to study military unique topic such as those recently completed, "Mutagenicity of Munition Wastewater Chemicals" and "Mammalian Toxicity of Munitions Compounds." Proposed research topics and discussion of problems and or need should be sent to Commander, HQ, IOC, ATTN: DCSEM.

d. Hazardous Materials Technical Center. This center is operated by the Dynamac Corporation for the Defense Logistics Agency. Its purpose is to provide information of technology and current regulations related to hazardous materials and wastes. Technical inquiries (such as what are the current requirements for storage tanks) requiring less than 40 manhours can be provided without charge. Studies and training programs can be provided on a reimbursable basis. Call 800-638-8958 (if in Maryland call 301-468-8858) for technical inquiries. For other assistance, contact DCSEM.

e. I&SA. Performs the AMC Environmental Audit Program. Provides design and construction guidance.

f. Deputy Chief of Staff for Engineering, Housing, Environment and Installation Logistics at HQ, AMC. The Environmental Quality Division performs the following functions:

(1) Restoration: Provides support to major subordinate commands (MSCs)/installations for DERA management and technology; promotes hazardous site cleanup under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

(2) Hazardous Waste Management: Provides support to MSCs/installations on all aspects of RCRA policies and procedures; manages command solid waste, PCB and toxic waste programs; promulgates policy/guidance on USTs.

(3) Pollution Prevention: Provide HAZMIN program management and information exchange via HQ, AMC HAZMIN Board, oversight of MSCs/installation programs; provide support in automation and management information systems to provide technology/information transfer to meet EPA/DOD/HQDA reporting requirements; support command-wide pollution prevention initiatives to include recycling and reuse programs; identify, coordinate, prioritize funding for environmental R&D.

## Appendix C

## FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

C-1. The following notes outline the appropriations and programs through which environmental projects may be funded. This material should only be used as a general guide and the references and proponents cited throughout this guide should be consulted prior to submitting reporting documents (i.e., Army Environmental Requirements Report, RCS DD-P&L (SA)1383) and programming documents (Exhibit P-15 (Production Support and Equipment Replacement Projects Exhibit P-25), and DD Form 1391).

NOTE: The 1383 report is a requirements document not a programming or budgeting document, and therefore, does not constitute a request for funds (exception to this is DERA funds that are managed by AEC).

C-2. All production supporting and base operating projects compete for the same funding, whether they are environmentally related or not. No special "pot of money" is set aside or available to cover environmental needs. All projects must be planned in advance and budgeted for in the proper appropriation.

C-3. Any requested project should not be assumed to be funded or budgeted until the applicable proponent, i.e. appropriation manager, identifies the project as a part of its program. It is the installation's responsibility to ensure all "must fund" projects are identified as such and appropriate documentation is submitted to this HQ. See 1383 report policy/guidance for additional information. "HQDA has mandated that all "must fund" projects will be funded."

C-4. Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF).

a. General Description: Provides working capital for the operation of industrial activities at GOGO AAPs and arsenals/depots. The DBOF is a revolving fund, therefore, obligation periods are not applicable. All environmentally related costs with the exception of HQDA approved restoration projects, are funded through DBOF operating rates.

b. Limitations: The DBOF installations will capitalize all property, plant, and equipment with estimated service life of at least 2 years and total system acquisition costs in excess of \$50,000. These costs must have OSD capital investment approval before execution.

c. References: DOD Financial Policy letter, dated 27 September 1991.

d. Examples: Wastewater collection sumps for production lines; air emission controls for forge lines, operating permits, etc., all covered through DBOF rates.

e. Proponent: DBOF Division.

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C-5. Ammunition Peculiar Equipment (APE).

a. General Description: Component of Procurement of Ammunition Appropriation, Army (PAA). Provides investment-type APE, not unique to a specific installation, which is required to support ammunition operations world-wide. Items provided are classified as APE.

b. Limitations: Limited to APE classified items. Excludes the replacement or rehabilitation of existing equipment at DBOF installations.

c. Reference: AR 700-20.

d. Examples: Upgrade of deactivation furnaces (APE 1236) at GOCO sites to RCRA requirements.

e. Proponent: Project Management Branch.

C-6. DERA.

a. General Description: This is a DOD transfer account which means the funds can be placed in any appropriation by HQDA; e.g., Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA), Military Construction, Army (MCA), RDTE, PA, for use as directed by HQDA. The current AMS code for environmental restoration is 439008. The DERA provides an expanded effort in restoration where lands have been contaminated, damaged, or disturbed by DOD activities. Program requirements eligible for DERA funds are submitted via 1383 exhibits through HQ, AMC to AEC to be incorporated into an annual work plan. Based on the narratives contained in the 1383 submission, priority codes are established for each DERA eligible project. The codes determine whether a project is funded/unfunded on the annual work plan based on overall DERA appropriation funding levels authorized by Congress. The DERA program consists of three sub-elements: installation restoration, building demolition (BD) and debris removal (DR), and other hazardous waste operations. These sub-elements are further described below:

(1) Installation Restoration: This sub-element is a comprehensive program to identify, investigate, and cleanup contamination at installations (including off-post migration) and formerly-owned or used properties (FUDS). This program is focused on cleanup of contamination associated with past DOD activities to ensure that we eliminate threats to public health and restore our natural resources for future use. This element includes research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) for innovative and cost effective cleanup technology and toxicological data collection. Does not include RCRA closures, unexploded ordnance disposal, closing or capping sanitary landfills unrelated to a hazardous waste cleanup action, construction of hazardous waste storage or transfer facilities, testing active underground tanks, costs of replacing leaking underground tanks, costs of replacing PCB transformers, cost of spill prevention and containment measures for currently operating equipment and facilities, and cleanup costs of spills covered or required to be covered by SPCC plans.

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(2) BD/DR: This element applies to both active installations and formerly-used DOD lands. The purpose is to plan and execute a comprehensive program to demolish and remove unsafe buildings and structures. Expenses include BD and DR which are required as part of an installation restoration project. Demolition which is required as part of a new construction project is excluded. Does not include the removal and disposal of unexploded ordnance.

(3) Other Hazardous Waste Operations (OHW): This element provides funds for hazardous waste reduction equipment, process changes within existing technology, and other hazardous waste minimization initiatives requiring new technology and for unexploded ordnance detection and range clearance. Excludes operations and maintenance properly chargeable to base operations support, such as storage and removal of hazardous wastes. The DERA funds for implementing the Hazardous Material Pollution Prevention Directive (DOD 4210.15) (HAZMIN) are planned to be phased out after FY 94 because of the integration of hazardous materials management into DOD mission programs.

b. Limitations: As noted above, generally these funds do not support base operating/recurring requirements, or requirements involving active areas since November 1980.

c. References: Annual DERA management guidance and AR 37-100-XX.

d. Examples of Eligible Projects: Cleanup of abandoned hazardous waste landfills; excavation of contaminated soil. DERA (HAZMIN) hazardous waste reduction studies; solvent recovery.

e. Proponent: DCSEM.

#### C-7. PBS Program.

a. General Description: The PBS program will support the industrial base by establishing and maintaining the industrial facilities in a manner necessary to produce required items. This is accomplished via different types of projects within the PBS program, such as: Industrial Facilities (IF), Layaway of Industrial Facilities (LIF), and Maintenance of Inactive Industrial Facilities (MIIF). These funds are available for obligation for 3 years. A breakout of the programs are contained within.

b. IF: This program involves projects related to the "design, acquisition and construction of new facilities..." and the "... redesign, rehabilitation, expansion, replacement, modernization, and conversion of existing facilities." (excerpt from AR 700-90).

c. Initial Production Facilities (IPF): These projects involve the acquisition and construction of new facilities. For ammunition items this is funded via the PBS program (hardware Activity II dollars) and by PBS or associated hardware funds for other than ammunition items.

(1) Limitations: Exclude functions which are solely in support of R&D.

(2) References: ARs 700-90 and 37-100-XX.

(3) Examples: Design and construction of RDX production.

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(4) Proponent: DCSIR.

d. Modernization (MOD): These projects improve existing manufacturing lines or industrial IF through replacement, modification, rearrangement, or addition to production and maintenance capability. The engineering design effort can provide studies and design alternatives.

(1) Limitations: Must be based upon peacetime requirements or justified industrialization of critical response requirements. All projects must exceed the investment/expense threshold of \$50,000.

(2) References: ARs 700-90 and 37-100-XX.

(3) Example: Construction of hazardous waste storage.

(4) Proponent: DCSIR.

e. Expansion (EXP): These projects create new or additional capacity for new items or add to existing capacity for current items. This is a normal follow-on to on IPF effort.

(1) Limitations: If private industry cannot provide the required capacity and economic benefit, efforts will be provided by the Government. All projects must exceed the investment/expense threshold of \$50,000.

(2) References: ARs 700-90 and 37-100-XX.

(3) Example: Construction of hazardous waste storage.

(4) Proponent: DCSIR.

f. Layaway of IF: Provides for the decontamination, rehabilitation, and preservation of facilities and equipment no longer required for current production, but required to support critical response requirements. Provides for the disposal of equipment and conversion to modified caretaker status of inactive facilities no longer required for crisis production. Provides for the re-layaway of facilities where previous layaway was inadequate.

(1) Limitations: Excludes facilities in active production, RDT&E facilities, and the maintenance of facilities after layaway.

(2) Reference: AR 700-90.

(3) Examples: Deactivation and layaway of a load line.

(4) Proponent: DCSIR.

#### C-8. Energy Conservation and Management (ECAM).

a. General Description: Provides energy conservation through construction or purchase of capital equipment. Funded as part of the PSR program for active GOCO installations and MCA funded at GOGO installations. The ECAM at the inactive GOCO installations must be budgeted as a separate IF project.

(1) Limitations: Energy conservation projects only.

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- (2) Reference: AR 700-90.
- (3) Examples: Heat recovery from waste heat streams; insulation.
- (4) Proponent: DCSIR and DCSIS.

C-9. MCA.

a. General Description: Multiple-year appropriation for construction (available for obligation for five years) of military facilities and acquisition of real estate as authorized by legislation (line item approval by Congress).

b. Limitations: 3-year minimum required for programming. Project cost must be \$300,000 or greater. At GOCO installations, these funds may be used only to correct pollution abatement problems. The current guidance is that MCA will be used to fund pollution abatement which is not specifically a component of a larger PBS (modernization/expansion (MOD/EXP)).

c. References: ARs 415-15 and 700-90.

d. Examples: MCA construction of industrial wastewater treatment plant; sanitary wastewater treatment plant; explosive waste incinerator.

e. Proponent: DCSIR and DECIS.

C-10. Unspecified Minor MCA.

a. General Description: Minor construction for locations not specifically identified by legislation (does not require line item approval by Congress). Multiple-year appropriation for obligation for 5 years. Intended for accelerated design and construction.

b. Limitations: Project cost must be \$300,000 or greater and less than \$1,500,000. At GOCO installations, these funds may only be used to correct existing pollution abatement problems at inactive installations. This means correction of problems in active portions (such as a landfill) may be accepted into the program, but corrections required as mobilization actions will not be funded. The current guidance is that minor MCA will be used to fund pollution abatement which is not specifically a component of a larger PBS (MOD/EXP) project. These must be unforeseen requirements.

c. References: ARs 415-15 and 700-90.

d. Examples: Wastewater collection system; wastewater holding tanks.

e. Proponent: DCSIS.

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C-11. OMA.

a. General Description: Provides for the O&M of all organizational equipment and facilities at Army posts, camps, and stations. Also includes welfare and morale, information, education, religious activities, expenses of courts, temporary duty (TDY) travel costs, and pay of Government civilian personnel. The OMA industrial preparedness planning account is a source for performing plant assessments, surveys, and studies at inactive/standby GOCO facilities. These funds are not normally available to GOCO facilities for operation and maintenance activities.

b. Limitations: At AIF (now DBOF) financed installations, these monies may only be used for projects which cannot have their cost prorated among product costs.

c. References: ARs 37-1, 37-100-XX, and 37-6.

d. Examples: Salary, travel, and training costs of Government employees at the GOCO plants.

e. Proponent: DCSIR.

C-12. GOCO Overhead.

a. General Description: Overhead is indirect cost, i.e., efforts that do not directly benefit any one specific order. Projects may arise, for example, from new or changed regulations, audits, and inspections. Overhead costs will be prorated to all orders at an installation.

b. Limitations: Expenditure of overhead funds cannot be authorized for purchase of items determined to be capital assets/items (i.e., unit costs > \$50,000).

c. References: HQ, IOC, guidance.

d. Examples: Design of hazardous waste unit closure; groundwater monitoring.

e. Proponent: DCS for Acquisition and PAPC.

f. Proponent: DCSIR.

C-13. RDT&E.

a. General Description: Finances the conduct and support of basic and applied research, experiments, studies, and exploratory and advance development for the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods, including the design and development of prototype and processes. This appropriation is available for use at ARDEC and may support base operations at these locations.

b. Limitations: As noted in General Description above.

c. Examples: As noted in General Description above.

d. Proponent: DCS for Resource Management.

## Appendix D

## TRAINING

D-1. Army regulations require an annual performance appraisal for each employee. An individual development plan (IDP) is an integral part of the appraisal. Training needs for each employee should be documented on this IDP.

D-2. There are a variety of training programs provided by Government sources. The latest information is available from the installation's Civilian Personnel Office (CPO), training official, or in cases where there is no CPO, from the activity's administrative officer. Many of the Government course descriptions are contained in the Annual Defense Management Education and Training Catalog (DOD Pam 5010.16C) or the USACE Training Needs Survey. Special subject matter, course descriptions, and availability of both Government and non-Government sources may be obtained by the CPO's training officials if the office has access to the Army's TRAIN system.

D-3. For information regarding any particular course, contact your site training coordinator.

D-4. The EPA regulations require a written job description for each employee in a position relating to hazardous waste management. The description must include the requisite skill, education, or other qualifications and duties of the incumbent. The EPA also requires both introductory and continuing training for the employee of each such position. Further, Army regulations require a performance plan for each employee. The performance plan will identify critical and noncritical elements and the standards for acceptable performance. Each employee, in a position relating to hazardous waste management, must have the associated training identified on the IDP.

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Appendix E

ENVIRONMENTAL STATUTES  
(GENERALLY APPLICABLE TO IOC INSTALLATIONS)

E-1. Environmental statutes have evolved from a complex interweaving of citizen pressure, court actions, political reactions to revelations such as love canal, and economic interests.

E-2. The following is a general outline of the environmental statutes generally applied to the IOC's operations and mechanisms for exceptions and enforcement. Interpretation of these laws and corresponding regulations should be entrusted to environmental and legal professionals. All personnel should have awareness of these requirements however.

a. CAA of 1977.

(1) Media: Air.

(2) Federal Regulations: 40 CFR 50 through 87

(3) States: All states have some enforcement activity; may be delegated to local communities.

(4) General Description: Current statutory requirements developed from legislation enacted in 1955, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1970, 1975, and 1977. The CAA Amendments of 1990 constitute a major new initiative for control of air pollution in the U.S. and is composed of eight major titles which address various aspects of the National Air Pollution Control Program. Major impacts will come from Titles I (attainment), III (Hazardous Air Pollutants), V (Permits), and VII (enforcement). The stated objectives of the CAA is the protection of the public health and welfare from the harmful effects of air pollution. Major features:

(a) National ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) specify maximum acceptable outdoor concentrations of particles, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, ozone, and lead. These indirectly impact the IOC's operations as explained under state implementation plans.

(b) Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) standards are established to preserve the air quality in areas which better the NAAQS.

(c) National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAPS) establishes standards and control technology for industries processing asbestos, beryllium, mercury, and vinyl chloride. Additional substances have proposed NESHAPS. Other than beryllium in some rocket motors, NESHAPS do not currently affect the IOC's operations.

(d) Mobile Source Standards impose requirements on the manufacture of motor vehicles and aircraft. Tactical vehicles are currently exempted from these requirements.

(e) New source performance standards (NSPS) set requirements on certain categories of new industrial plants and existing plants that are substantially modified.

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(f) State implementation plans (SIPs) are developed by state Governments and approved by the EPA. Under these plans, regulations are developed to achieve the NAAQS. These regulations generally cover air emission sources not included in the NSPS.

(5) IOC Operations Affected: All industrial operations, heating plants, open burning/open detonation (OB/OD), incineration, storage piles (dust), and any other process with a release to the air. New processes must meet any applicable NSPS. Incinerators and OB/OD operations must also comply with RCRA requirements.

b. CWA of 1977.

(1) Media: Water.

(2) General Description: The first Federal legislation was the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. Subsequent legislation was enacted in 1948, 1956, 1965, 1966, 1972, 1977, and 1981. The purpose of the CWA is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological quality of the national water resources.

(a) The CWA requires each state to establish water quality standards and control strategies for bodies of surface water within its boundaries.

(b) All point sources (identifiable discharge locations) of water pollution must apply for and obtain a permit under the NPDES, which specifies the type and quality of pollutants. This is also true for storm water run-off from active IF.

(c) The EPA must establish and enforce effluent limitations for direct discharge and pretreatment standards for discharge to public sewage system by industries. These limitations are based on the availability and feasibility of technologies.

(d) Wetland protection must be considered in construction.

(e) Procedures and equipment must be developed to control spills of oil and hazardous substances.

(3) IOC Operations Affected: All operations with a release or potential release to any water resources. The operation of hazardous wastewater management units must also comply with RCRA requirements.

c. CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986.

(1) Media: All, but principally directed towards groundwater protection and emergency response to accidental industrial releases.

(2) Federal Regulations: 40 CFR 300 through 306.

(3) General Description: This law authorizes the EPA to undertake emergency actions to control the release of hazardous materials and to direct or undertake long-term cleanup actions at sites identified on the NPL. Monies known as superfund are allocated for this effort. Sites are placed on the NPL based on a ranking system for risk to public health and environment.

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Currently, 11 IOC locations are on the NPL. The EPA and DOD interaction at these and other DOD sites is currently in contention as DOD is delegated responsibility for its facilities under CERCLA and Congress funds a separate DOD ERP. The Federal facilities is excluded from using the superfund monies. Under CERCLA, the EPA may recover cleanup costs from users of disposal sites if the operator abandons the site. This makes the IOC installations liable for improper disposal by contractors. Additional requirements were added by SARA to establish communications between industrial sites and local emergency response and planning groups and to identify chemicals used at the site. Current legal guidance by HQDA is that these requirements do apply to Government operations and operating contractors at IOC facilities must comply.

(4) IOC Operations Affected: Army installations with environmental contamination from previous (pre-1980) operations. The AEC operates the Army's ERP. Cleanup efforts at the IOC NPL sites are coordinated by AEC. Funding is by DERA monies. Cleanup and emergency action to stop environmental releases at sites contaminated by previous (pre-1980) operations may be accomplished by AEC or the installation's DERA funds, or by the installation through other sources. A currently operating site is regulated under RCRA.

d. NEPA of 1969

(1) Media: All.

(2) Federal Regulations: 40 CFR 6.

(3) States: Federal requirement supersedes.

(4) General Description: NEPA does not impose any requirements other than the documented consideration of environmental consequences of proposed actions. However, lack of proper documentation can stop or delay a project.

(5) IOC Operations Affected: Any proposed construction, expansion, or modification. (See AR 200-2.)

e. RCRA of 1976, as amended by Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984.

(1) Media: All with particular emphasis on solid waste management and groundwater protection.

(2) Federal Regulations: 40 CFR 240 through 280.

(3) States: All states have some enforcement activity with the current exceptions of Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, and Wyoming.

(4) General Description: The term RCRA is used interchangeably to mean the law and the regulations promulgated under the law. The law which was enacted in 1976, evolved from the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965. The HSWA added substantial requirements in 1984.

(a) Three significant areas covered by the statutes are: hazardous waste, solid waste, and USTs used to store chemicals and petroleum products.

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(b) The hazardous waste portion currently has the most implications for the IOC.

(c) Four key elements are established for hazardous waste management by the Federal regulations promulgated under RCRA:

1. A definition of waste and hazardous waste (includes pink and red water; class A and B explosives if identified for destruction; and spent solvents).

2. A tracking system that requires a document known as a manifest to accompany any hazardous waste from point of generation to point of disposal. The installation's personnel are responsible for ensuring correct final disposal as the Army may be liable for improper disposal by contractors.

3. Identification and permitting procedures that enables EPA and states to oversee the generation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste.

4. Restrictions and controls on the placing of hazardous waste on or into the land. The solid waste requirements imposed by RCRA generally apply to municipal type garbage.

(d) The UST requirements apply to both petroleum and hazardous material storage. Current regulations impose corrosion and spill protection requirements on new tanks.

(e) The RCRA regulations are continually undergoing change. The "Federal Register" and state equivalents should always be consulted when reviewing requirements.

(5) IOC Operations Affected: All operations. Waste, explosives, explosive containing sludge, certain solvents, pink water, red water, and many other items associated with manufacturing and hazardous waste. Materials in the demilitarization account (BSA) are not considered hazardous waste until transferred from storage for treatment or disposal. The Federal Facilities Compliance Act allows for fines to be levied against Government facilities by the the EPA and the states. Civil suits are authorized and permits also can be revoked or denied resulting in operation shutdowns.

f. TSCA of 1976.

(1) Media: All.

(2) Federal Regulations: 40 CFR 700 through 799.

(3) States: Primarily implemented by the EPA.

(4) General Description: This statute is intended to identify and control chemicals that pose an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment through their manufacture, processing, distribution, use, or disposal. Pesticides, nuclear materials, firearms, ammunition, and a few other items are exempt from TSCA as they are regulated by other laws. Major provisions include:

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(a) A pre-manufacture notification to the EPA before producing or importing a new chemical substance.

(b) A comprehensive chemical inventory to be maintained by the EPA.

(c) Standardized methods for testing chemicals.

(d) Special requirements for PCBs, asbestos, and dioxin.

(5) IOC Operations Affected: All PCB transformers and asbestos insulated items. See exemptions for impact on munition and chemical research.

g. SDWA.

(1) Media: Water - drinking water supplies.

(2) Federal Regulations: 40 CFR 141 through 149.

(3) State: Generally responsible for enforcing standards.

(4) General Description: Establishes national drinking water standards known as maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) from both surface and groundwater sources. The SDWA also establishes the basis for underground injection control program.

(5) IOC Operations Affected: Drinking water supplies and disposal of hazardous waste by underground injection.

### E-3. Statutes Without Direct or Significant Impact on IOC Operations.

a. Endangered Species Act of 1973. Provides for the conservation of certain species.

b. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Establishes a system for registering and restricting the use for certain pesticides to include canceling use.

c. Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972. Controls ocean dumping to include that of munition items.

d. Noise Control Act of 1972. An Act to Require Aircraft Noise Abatement Regulations; Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act of 1979. Generally, these acts attempt to control noise generated by commercial products and establish research in noise abatement. Most noise restrictions on the IOC installations develop from complaints by local residents rather than regulatory requirements. The ICUZ Program is a land use planning system which attempts to control this.

### E-4. Enforcement Mechanisms Used by State Regulatory Authorities and EPA.

a. Notice of Deficiencies/Letters of Non-Compliance: Documented notice that a plan or application has shortcomings. May be synonymous with a NOV.

b. NOV: Formal notification that an environmental law or regulation has been violated. Upon receipt, notify the DCSEM.

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c. Administrative Penalty or Fine: Assessment of a monetary forfeiture. Upon receipt of notice of intent, notify the DCSEM and the Office of Council.

d. Denial or Revocation of Permit: Basically, a stoppage of operations for which permit was requested or issued. Upon receipt of notice of intent, notify the DCSEM and the Office of Council.

e. Compliance Order: Administrative order by regulatory authority to take corrective action. May include penalties or permit actions. Notify parties listed for permit actions.

f. Court Order: Possible means to enforce mechanism selected by regulatory authority or to action sought by private citizens. Notify parties listed for permit actions.

g. Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement/IAG/Memorandum of Agreement: Statements outlining actions and responsibilities of all parties in correcting environmental problems. These are developed to preclude enforcement actions. These cannot be negotiated without Office of Council and DCSEM assistance and must be reviewed and approved by AMC and DA.

#### E-5. Variances and Exemptions from Environmental Laws.

a. Most environmental laws and regulations allow for deviations from requirements. The deviations, generally termed variances, are available to both civilian and Government operations to include DOD activities. The specific applicable law/regulation and regulatory authority should be consulted to determine if variances are possible when requirements appear technically infeasible; administratively or economically impractical; or environmentally unnecessary (such as allowed by delisting of materials as hazardous waste under RCRA).

b. Exemptions from environmental laws for DOD facilities and sites are highly controversial and should not be confused with variances allowed for any facilities. A general explanation of these exemptions is provided below and a more detailed description for each statute generally applicable to the IOC is provided in the following pages.

c. The typical term used in authorizing such exemptions is "in the paramount interest of the U.S." This implies a national mobilization but leaves the issue open to interpretation.

d. One key stipulation common to the CAA, the CWA, the CERCLA, and the RCRA is that Congress must specifically disallow funding for the needed corrective action before any exemption can be granted due to a lack of appropriated funds. The implication of this is that any environmental project must be an identifiable element in budgetary submissions, such as an MCA project. Projects which are components of the broad programs such as PAA are subject to question. This should not preclude an installation from ensuring all programming documents are up to date in the event circumstances dictate an exemption be attempted.

e. In no case should a Presidential exemption be assumed. The exemption mechanism is not intended to circumvent environmental requirements and the budgetary process on a routine basis.

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(1) CAA: The President may exempt particular stationary Government-owned emission sources if it is in the "paramount interest of the U.S." (section 118 of the CAA), except for new source performance standards. Exemptions from NESHAPS for reasons of national security may be granted only for 2-year periods (renewable) and only if control technology is unavailable. No exemptions for stationary sources except for NESHAPS can be given unless funds for controls have been requested through budgetary process and not granted by Congress. Any exemption is for 1 year, is renewable at 1-year increments, and must be reported to Congress annually. Mobile sources (such as tactical vehicles) which are uniquely military may be exempted from requirements by the President for 3-year renewable periods. This exemption is in effect.

(2) CERCLA and SARA: The President may issue such orders regarding response actions at any specified site or facility of DOD as may be necessary to protect national security interests of the U.S. at the site of facility (Section 120 of CERCLA). The President must notify Congress within 30 days of the exemption and periodically notify Congress of any response action at the facility or site related to exemption. It is the intention of Congress that the response action shall proceed as expeditiously as practicable (section 120 of the CERCLA). An exemption cannot be granted due to a lack of funds unless funding has been specifically requested through the budgetary process and was denied by Congress.

(3) CWA: The President may exempt any Government-owned effluent source from compliance if it is "in the paramount interest of the U.S." (section 313 of the CWA), except for standards for new sources and toxic pollutants. No exemptions can be given unless funds for control have been specifically requested through budgetary process but were not granted by Congress. Any exemption is for 1 year, is renewable, and must be reported annually to Congress. The President may exempt unique military items (such as tactical vehicles) for 3-year periods. (The decision to exempt stationary sources is highly political and unlikely to be granted except during mobilization.)

(4) NEPA: No overall exemption; however, sensitive information can be restricted. (See AR 200-2.)

(5) RCRA and HSWA: The President may exempt any Government-owned facility if it is in the "paramount interest of the U.S." As with the CAA, CERCLA, and CWA, such an exemption can only be granted if funds are specifically requested from and subsequently rejected by Congress through normal budgetary processes. Exemptions are for 1 year, are renewable, and must be reported annually to Congress.

(6) SDWA: The EPA Administrator shall waive compliance on the request of the Secretary of Defense and determination of the President that the waiver is necessary in the interest of national security.

(7) TSCA: The EPA Administrator shall waive compliance with any provisions of this Act upon a request and determination by the President that the requested waiver is necessary in the interest of national defense (section 22 of the TSCA). Requires published notice in the "Federal Register" unless security needs preclude it. In such a case, notice must be given to the House and Senate Armed Services Committee. The TSCA exempts new chemical substances used in small quantities for research and pre-manufacture notice.

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## Appendix F

U.S. ARMY CENTER FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  
AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE (PROVISIONAL) (USACHPPM)

F-1. In 1942, the Army Industrial Hygiene Laboratory was established under the direct jurisdiction of the Army Surgeon General. Its mission was to conduct occupational health surveys aimed at identifying and eliminating occupational health hazards associated with the DOD's industrial production base and proved to be beneficial to the war effort.

F-2. Most recently, it was nationally and internationally known as the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAHPPM). USAHPPM's mission has been expanded to support the world-wide preventive medicine programs of the Army, DOD, and other Federal agencies through consultations/supportive services, investigations, and training.

F-3. On 1 August 1994, USAHPPM was redesignated USACHPPM (Pro). Our mission is to provide world-wide technical support for implementing preventive medicine, public health, and health promotion/wellness services to all aspects of America's Army and the Army community by anticipating and rapidly responding to operational needs and adapting to a changing world environment.

F-4. The following provides information on USACHPPM services. All USACHPPM program titles, program managers, and telephone numbers are listed. An example of USACHPPM's Request for Field Services (CHPPM Form 250-R) and instructions for proper submission of the request is also included.

PROGRAM #	PROGRAM TITLE	PROGRAM MANAGER	EXT*
11	Occupational Medicine Residency	LTC Gum	2714
16	Pest Management	Mr. Wells	3613
17	Pesticide Risk Management	Dr. Evans	4131
24	Radiofrequency Radiation/Ultrasound	Mr. Hicks	4834
25	Laser/Optical Radiation	Dr. Sliney	3932
27	Industrial Health Physics	Mr. Edge	3526
28	Medical Health Physics	MAJ Matthews	3548
31	Water Supply Management	MAJ Rudolph	3919
32	Wastewater Management	Mr. Fifty	3816
37	Hazardous and Medical Waste	Mr. Resta	3651
38	Ground Water and Solid Waste	Mr. Bauer	2024
39	Health Risk Assessment	Maj Lee	2953
42	Air Pollution Source Management	Mr. Daughdrill	3500
43	Ambient Air Quality Management	Mr. Guinivan	3500
51	Hearing Conservation	Dr. Ohlin	3797
52	Environmental Noise	Dr. Luz	3829
53	Occupational Health Management Information System (OHMIS)	MAJ Tompkins	3926
54	Industrial Hygiene Special Services	Ms. Russiello	3928
55	Industrial Hygiene	MAJ Sheaffer	3118
56	Healthcare Hazards	MAJ McKee	3040
57	Sanitation and Hygiene	MAJ McDevitt	2488
59	Industrial Hygiene Management	Ms. Monk	2439
63	Vision Conservation	LTC Hsieh	3534
64	Occupational & Environmental Medicine	LTC Oronoz	2714
65	Occupational Health Nursing	Dr. Dash	3534

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66	Document Development	Ms. Kestler	3254
69	Health Hazard Assessment	LTC Murnyak	2925
75	Toxicology Assessment	Mr. Weeks	3627
74	Laboratory Customer Service	MAJ Lukey	3269
76	Organic Environmental Chemistry	Mr. Belkin	3739
78	Radiological and Inorganic Chemistry	Dr. Boldt	2619

USACHPPM Direct Support Activities:

DAS-North, LTC Phull, Ft George G. Meade, MD	DSN 923-7403/C 301-677-7403
DAS-South, LTC Broadwater, Ft McPherson, GA	DSN 572-3332/C 404-752-3332
DAS-West, LTC Johnson, Fitzsimons AMC, CO	DSN 943-3737/C 303-361-3737

Related Occupational and Environmental Health Support

USAPACEHEA, LTC Harry J. Quebbeman, Japan	C011-81-3117-68-4831/4113
10th Medical Laboratory, COL Phillip Perkins, Germany	C-11-49-6371-86-8118

\*Unless otherwise noted, all extensions may be reached at DSN 584-XXXX or Commercial 410-671-XXXX.

FAX numbers for the above programs are DSN 584-3656/3665/2084 or Commercial 410-671-3656/3665/2084.

## Appendix G

## GLOSSARY

AAA.....ARMY AMMUNITION ACTIVITY  
 AAP.....ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT  
 ACHP.....ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
 ACM.....ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL  
 ADP.....AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING  
 AEC.....ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER  
 AHERA.....ASBESTOS HAZARD EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACT  
 AMC.....U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND  
 APE.....AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT  
 ARDEC.....U.S. ARMY ARMAMENT RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING CENTER  
 ARPA.....ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT  
 ARRP.....ARMY RADON REDUCTION PROGRAM  
 BD/DR.....BUILDING DEMOLITION OR DEBRIS REMOVAL  
 CAA.....CLEAN AIR ACT  
 CERCLA.....COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY  
 ACT OF 1980  
 CEMP.....U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS DIRECTORATE OF MILITARY PROGRAMS  
 CERCLA.....COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND  
 LIABILITY ACT  
 CFR.....CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS  
 CONUS.....CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES  
 CPA.....CHIEF OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
 CPO.....CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OFFICE  
 CRDEC.....U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND ENGINEERING CENTER  
 CWA.....CLEAN WATER ACT  
 DA.....DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
 DBOF.....DEFENSE BUSINESS OPERATIONS FUND  
 DCSEM.....DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
 DCSIR.....DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INDUSTRIAL READINESS  
 DESIS.....DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INSTALLATION SUPPORT  
 DERA.....DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT  
 DERP.....DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM  
 DMWR.....DEPOT MAINTENANCE WORK REQUIREMENT  
 DOD.....DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
 DOT.....DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
 DRMO.....DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING OFFICE  
 DRMS.....DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING SERVICE  
 EA.....ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
 ECAM.....ENERGY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT  
 EIS.....ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT  
 EPA.....ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
 EPCRA.....EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT  
 ERP.....ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM  
 EQCC.....ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL COMMITTEE  
 FAR.....FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS  
 FFCA.....FEDERAL FACILITY COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT  
 FNSI.....FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT  
 FOA.....FIELD OPERATION AGENCY  
 FORSCOM.....U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND  
 FS.....FEASIBILITY STUDY  
 FWPCA.....FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT  
 FY.....FISCAL YEAR

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FYDP.....FIVE-YEAR DEFENSE PLAN  
GOCO.....GOVERNMENT-OWNED, CONTRACTOR-OPERATED  
GOGO.....GOVERNMENT-OWNED, GOVERNMENT-OPERATED  
HAZMIN.....HAZARDOUS WASTE MINIMIZATION  
HEPA.....HIGH EFFICIENCY PARTICULATE AIR  
HPP.....HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN  
HQ.....HEADQUARTERS  
HQDA.....HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HMIS.....HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM  
HRS.....HAZARDOUS RANKING SYSTEM  
HSWA.....HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENT OF 1984.  
IAG.....INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT  
IAW.....IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
ICUZ.....INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE  
IDP.....INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
IOC.....U.S. ARMY INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND  
IOSC.....INSTALLATION ON-SCENE COORDINATOR  
IPF.....INITIAL PROVISION OF FACILITIES  
IR.....INSTALLATION RESTORATION  
IRP.....INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM  
IRT.....INSTALLATION RESPONSE TEAM  
ISCP.....INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN  
LEPC.....LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE  
MANTECH.....MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY  
MCA.....MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY  
MCL.....MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL  
MIL-STD.....MILITARY STANDARD  
MILCON.....MILITARY CONSTRUCTION  
MIPR.....MILITARY INTERDEPARTMENTAL PURCHASE REQUEST  
MMT.....MANUFACTURING METHODS AND TECHNOLOGY  
MOA.....MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
MOD/EXP.....MODERNIZATION/EXPANSION  
MSDS.....MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET  
NAAQS.....NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD  
NCP.....NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN  
NEL.....NONOCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT  
NEPA.....NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT  
NESHAPS.....NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS  
NHPA.....NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT  
NOV.....NOTICE OF VIOLATION  
NPDES.....NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM  
NPL.....NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST  
NPR.....NATIONAL PRIORITY REGISTER  
NPS.....NON-POINT SOURCE  
NRC.....NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER  
NRT.....NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM  
NSPS.....NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS  
O&M.....OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE  
OB/OD.....OPEN BURNING/OPEN DETONATION  
OCONUS.....OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES  
OHW.....OTHER HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATIONS  
OMA.....OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY  
OPA.....OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY  
OSC.....ON-SCENE COORDINATOR  
OSHA.....OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT  
PA.....PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

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PAA.....PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY  
PAO.....PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE  
PAS.....PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT SCREENING  
PBMA.....PRODUCTION BASE MODERNIZATION AGENCY  
PBS.....PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT  
PCB.....POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL  
PCIP.....PRODUCTIVITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM  
PECIP.....PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCING CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM  
PEL.....PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT  
PEP.....PROPELLANT, EXPLOSIVE, AND PYROTECHNIC  
POL.....PETROLEUM OILS AND LUBRICANTS  
POM.....PROGRAM OBJECTIVE MEMORANDUM  
PSD.....PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION  
PSR.....PRODUCTION SUPPORT AND EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT  
QRIP.....QUICK RETURN ON INVESTMENT PROGRAM  
RA.....REMEDIAL ACTION  
RAB.....RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD  
RCRA.....RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT  
RCS.....REQUIREMENTS CONTROL SYMBOL  
RDTE.....RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, and EVALUATION  
RI.....REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION  
ROD.....RECORD OF DECISION  
RPM.....REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER  
RPMA.....REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES  
RRT.....REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM  
SARA.....SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986  
SDWA.....SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT  
SECDEF.....SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
SHPO.....STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
SI.....SITE INVESTIGATION  
SIP.....STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN  
SMCA.....SINGLE MANAGER FOR CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION  
SOH.....SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH  
SOP.....STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE  
SOW.....SCOPE OF WORK  
SPCCP.....SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN  
SWMU.....SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT  
TB.....TECHNICAL BULLETIN  
TB MED.....TECHNICAL BULLETIN, MEDICAL  
TDY.....TEMPORARY DUTY  
TRC.....TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE  
TSCA.....TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT  
U.S.....UNITED STATES  
USACE.....U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
USACHPPM.....U.S. ARMY CENTER FOR HEALTH PROMOTION AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE  
USAEHSC.....U.S. ARMY ENGINEERING AND HOUSING SUPPORT CENTER  
USC.....UNITED STATES CODE  
UST.....UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK  
VOC.....VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND

# REQUEST FOR SERVICE

The proponent of this form is USACHPPM

See instructions on reverse side of form.

## 1. DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE REQUESTED.

Program \_\_\_\_\_

Service Desired:

## 2. REQUESTOR INFORMATION:

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Installation \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

MACOM/Sub-MACOM \_\_\_\_\_

Name of POC \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number DSN \_\_\_\_\_ COMMERCIAL \_\_\_\_\_

Requestor's Prioritization: (circle one)

IMMEDIATE

HIGH

MEDIUM

LOW

Impact if Service is Not Performed (Optional) \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. CHPPM Point of Contact (if known):

MACOM INFORMATION: Control Number \_\_\_\_\_

Name/Title of MACOM POC \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number DSN \_\_\_\_\_ COMMERCIAL \_\_\_\_\_

MACOM Prioritization: (circle one)

IMMEDIATE

HIGH

MEDIUM

LOW

Preferred Quarter \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

MACOM POC

INSTRUCTIONS; Use a separate form for each service request.

Description of the service requested.

Program: Enter the program title from the Directory of Services (Ex. Hearing Conservation) or the program number from the listing of Program Managers provided with the Directory.

Service Desired: Identify your needs. Please be specific. State building number or site specific locations. Will extensive laboratory sampling efforts be required? Has this problem been identified in process (for environmental issues)? Is the request related to compliance, notice of violation, pollution prevention, safety or human health concerns, etc?

Some examples follow:

- Survey to determine full extent of contamination caused by pesticide applications at Bulk Storage Site No. 12.
- Develop ICUZ programs for noise generating activities from helicopter and fixed wing aircraft at the Army Airfield.
- Request industrial hygiene sampling for lead fumes for welders and ventilation survey at the CSMS Shop, Building 311.

Requestor Information:

Organization: Example: DEH Environmental Office  
PVNTMED Activity, MEDDAC

Prioritization: Please indicate the urgency of the service.

CHPPM Point of Contact: Please fill in if you've talked with someone at CHPPM about this request.

MACOM Information: Control Number is optional.

Prioritization: Please indicate the MACOM urgency.

Mail completed form to: COMMANDER  
(for CONUS requests) U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine  
ATTN: MCHB-DE-S (Mrs. Doner)  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5422

FAX Numbers: DSN: 584-8104	Commercial: (410) 671-8104
584-3656	(410) 671-3656
584-8513	(410) 671-8513
584-8197	(410) 671-8197
584-3677	(410) 671-3677

<u>Mail completed form to:</u>	COMMANDER	COMMANDER
(for Europe requests)	CHPPM Europe	(for Pacific requests) CHPPM Pacific
	APO AE 09180-3619	UNIT 45008
		APO AP 96343-0079

FAX Number: 0 11 496 371867198

FAX Number: 0 11 81-3117-68-4367

CHPPM Program Managers and the Direct Support Activities may be called at any time if you need assistance. You may also call Mrs. Pam Doner, DSN 584-3289/3816 or Commercial 410-671-3289/3816 for assistance in completing this form.