

Directorate of Public Works
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

History. This regulation supersedes III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-2, 17 Aug 1997 and III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 15-1, 1 Oct 1996. This is the first issue of this regulation as Fort Hood Regulation 200-1.

Summary. This regulation prescribes policies, assigns responsibilities, and establishes procedures for protection of the environment, preservation of natural and cultural resources, and hazardous material (HAZMAT) and hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) management.

Applicability. This regulation applies to units and activities assigned, attached, or conducting training, or residing on Fort Hood as partners in excellence; contractor activities and leases located within the

limits of the Fort Hood military reservation; persons residing, visiting, or working within the limits of the Fort Hood military reservation; and persons residing in family housing. During mobilization, this regulation remains in effect. Penalties for violations of this regulation apply to military and civilian personnel and include the full range of statutory and regulatory sanctions, including criminal prosecution under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) for personnel subject to its provisions or according to applicable sections of the United States Code (USC). In addition to Fort Hood restrictions stated in this regulation, all Texas environmental laws may be enforced.

Supplementation. Local supplementation of this regulation is prohibited, except upon approval of AFZF-PW.

Changes. Changes to this publication are not official unless authenticated by the Directorate of Information Management (DOIM).

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

FOR THE COMMANDER:

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*Supersedes III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-2, 17 Aug 1997, and III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 15-1, 1 Oct 1996.

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Chapter 1. Introduction.

1.1. Purpose.

A) Mission.

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

B) Policies.

This regulation prescribes policies, assigns responsibilities, details training requirements, and for protection of the environment; preservation and conservation of natural and cultural resources; management of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) and used-products; and hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) minimization and disposition.

Environmental laws and regulations, including this publication, are dynamic policies and environmental management system procedures that are constantly evolving as a result of new technologies and new regulatory requirements. This regulation implements local, state and federal environmental regulations at Fort Hood. Whenever required, the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) Environmental Division will provide appropriate guidance pertinent to significant changes in environmental policy and procedures, using the most appropriate media.

C) Provisions.

This regulation does not supersede the provisions of AR 40-13 (Medical Support - Nuclear Chemical Accidents and Incidents), AR 50-6 (Chemical Surety Program), AR 360-5 (Army Public Affairs), AR 385-40 (Accident Reporting and Records), or guidelines in the III Corps and Fort Hood Nuclear Chemical Accident Incident Control Plan. This regulation makes no provisions for radioactive incidents described in TM 3-261 (Handling and Disposal of Unwanted Radioactive Material).

D) Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

Personnel subject to the UCMJ who fail to comply with paragraphs 2.1(B), 3.1(B), 4.1(B), 5.1(B), 6.1(B), 7.1(B), 8.1(B) and 9.1(B) are subject to punishment under the UCMJ, as well as to adverse administrative action and other adverse action authorized by applicable sections of the United States Code (USC) or federal regulations. Paragraphs 2.1(B), 3.1(B), 4.1(B), 5.1(B), 6.1(B), 7.1(B), 8.1(B) and 9.1(B) are fully effective at all times, and a violation of any paragraph is separately punishable as a violation of a lawful general regulation under Article 92, UCMJ. These paragraphs and other provisions of this regulation may also be the basis for a commissioned, warrant, or noncommissioned officer to issue a lawful order to a Soldier. Penalties for violations of the cited provisions of this regulation, and orders issued based on these and other provisions of this regulation, include the full range of statutory and regulatory sanctions. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potentially federal and state prosecution. All persons on Fort Hood are subject to prosecution or civil fines imposed by civilian authorities for violations of applicable state and federal environmental and historic preservation statutes.

E) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires Fort Hood to evaluate environmental impacts of actions on the Installation and consider alternatives to the proposed action. Individuals, groups, or units conducting or participating in any type of activity on Fort Hood, including training, training support, and installation operation activities, are responsible for compliance with all EMS, federal and state rules, regulations and acts. All proposed construction related activities, major exercises, or new equipment fielding requires environmental impact analysis. This may result in a record of environmental consideration, an environmental assessment, or in some cases an environmental impact statement. Project/training proponents are responsible for implementing NEPA process. Contact the DPW Environmental Division early in the planning stages, prior to design or acquisitions, to request environmental impact analysis. Table D-1 lists contact numbers.

Army requirements for compliance with the NEPA and its implementing federal regulations are addressed for military activities in AR 200-1 (Environmental Protection and Enhancement), 32 CFR Part 651 (AR 200-2 Dated March 2002) (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions), AR 200-3 (Natural Resources- Land, Forest and Wildlife Management), and AR 200-4 (Cultural Resources Management). General actions normally requiring NEPA analysis include: (1) Policies, regulations and guidelines, (2) New management and operational concepts and programs, (3) Facilities construction, (4) Research and development for weapons, vehicles, and other equipment, (5) Facility testing and

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E) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (continued).

evaluation programs, (6) Requests for a Nuclear Regulatory Commission license, (7) Materiel development, acquisition, and/or transition, (8) Leases, easements, permits, licenses, certificates, or other entitlements for use, (9) Projects involving chemical weapons or munitions.

1.2. References.

Appendix A lists required and related publications and referenced forms.

1.3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms.

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

1.4. Installation Commander.

- (1) Establishes an organizational structure to plan, execute, and manage.
 - (2) Environmental programs. Plans and executes an environmental program, based on AR 200-1, 32 CFR Part 651 (AR 200-2, dated March 2002), AR 200-3, AR 200-4, and this regulation to achieve the Army's environmental objectives.
 - (3) Cooperates with state and local authorities in the planning and execution of projects and activities required of Fort Hood for compliance with applicable federal, state, and regional environmental protection standards.
 - (4) Integrates environmental management principles, environmental protection activities and programs, to the fullest extent possible, into the planning and execution of the command basic mission.
 - (5) Reports, as required, to higher commanders on the progress and effectiveness of environmental projects and activities aimed to detect, quantify, and mitigate pollution sources according to public laws.
 - (6) The Installation Commander is the approving authority for environmental assessments of actions implemented on post.
-

1.5. Commanders, directors, and managers.

- (1) Plan and execute a unit activity environmental program, based on AR 200-1, 32 CFR Part 651 (AR 200-2, dated March 2002), AR 200-3, AR 200-4, and this regulation to achieve the Army's environmental objectives.
- (2) Integrate environmental management principles, environmental protection activities and programs, to the fullest extent possible, into the planning and execution of the command basic mission.
- (3) Report, as required, to higher commanders on the progress and effectiveness of environmental projects and activities aimed to detect, quantify, and mitigate pollution sources according to public laws.
- (4) Coordinate with the DPW Environmental Division to ensure compliance with this regulation. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
- (5) Appoint, under orders, an Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) and as many assistants as necessary to administer an effective environmental program in their organization. The ECO reports directly to the commander, director, or manager and will be a Staff Sergeant (SSG) or above, or equivalent. Direct waivers to this requirement to the Chief, DPW Environmental Division. The ECO must complete the ECO course within 60 days of appointment orders and an annual refresher course. Note: See Appendix C, Training Matrix, for additional ECO guidance.
- (6) Conduct monthly spill prevention briefings and quarterly environmental awareness training. Document training by recording training topic(s), and attendee roster that includes:
 - (a) Date.
 - (b) Printed Name.
 - (c) Rank.
 - (d) Signature of all in attendance.
- (7) Maintain reference publications on environmental technical information.
- (8) Publicize policies and procedures to assure an efficient environmental management program.

1.6. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA).

- (1) Provides technical coordination and advice to all installation environmental law specialists and other installation lawyers involved in environmental matters.
- (2) Monitor and provide advice regarding environmental legislation and regulatory developments that affect the installation.
- (3) Review all draft environmental orders, consent agreements, and settlements with federal, state, or local regulatory officials before signature.

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1.6. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) (continued).

- (4) Provide assistance in drafting or negotiating interagency agreements or orders on consent with federal, state, and local regulators.
 - (5) Provide the installation with environmental law specialists.
-

1.7. Directorate of Public Works (DPW).

- (1) Is the designated representative of the Installation Commander in matters relating to the environment.
 - (2) Reviews technical and administrative matters pertaining to this regulation.
 - (3) Chief, Environmental Division, has responsibility for ensuring environmental compliance on Fort Hood.
 - (4) Provides environmental training and technical assistance visits to assist in maintaining a competent level of environmental compliance knowledge.
 - (5) Plans and executes a unit activity environmental program, based on AR 200-1, 32 CFR Part 651 (AR 200-2 Dated March 2002), AR 200-3, AR 200-4, and this regulation to achieve the Army's environmental objectives.
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1.8. G1, Health and Safety.

Responsible for hazardous communication (HAZCOM), radiation exposure risks assessments, personal protective equipment (PPE) conducts training of respiratory classes and fit test individuals approved to wear respirators, (this is an industrial hygiene function), and hazard and risk assessments.

1.9. Summary of change.

This summary provides a description of the changes being incorporated into the revised document. List these changes in the same order as they appear in the publication, and cite the paragraph number where the change is taking place.

Chapter 2. Water Resource Management Program.

2.1. Scope.

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A) Introduction.

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

B) Punitive provisions.

- (1) Persons on the Fort Hood military reservation will not:
- (a) Violate applicable permits or state statutes by knowingly discharging or causing the discharge of any pollutant into Fort Hood's surface waters, groundwater, drainage ditches, or on the ground.
 - (b) Use chemicals, detergents, solvents, or unapproved cleaning agents at vehicle wash racks in violation of paragraph 2.3B)(3)(a).
 - (c) Act in violation of the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, or other state or federal water quality laws.
 - (d) Discharge liquid wastes from field laundries, field showers, or field kitchens into streambeds or drainage ditches (see paragraph 2.3(D)(2)).
- (2) Paragraph 2.(B)(2) is punitive in nature (see Chapter I paragraph 1.1(D)). Military personnel may be prosecuted under the UCMJ for violations of this paragraph. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potentially federal and state prosecution.
- (3) Everyone, including individuals subject to the UCMJ, is subject to applicable federal and state water quality laws. Criminal violations of the Clean Water Act are punishable by fines up to \$1,000,000 and imprisonment for up to fifteen years.
- (4) Applicable laws:
- (a) The Clean Water Act requires that states identify sources of pollution that cause water bodies to fail to meet state water quality standards. States are required to develop plans to address and clean up these sources of pollution.
 - (b) The Safe Drinking Water Act was developed to protect public health. The act establishes uniform standards for drinking water. Requirements include physical, chemical, bacteriological, and radiological characterization of drinking water supplies.

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2.2. Policy.

Fort Hood will comply with legally applicable federal, state, and local requirements regarding water resources management. Fort Hood promotes the establishment of management plans to support these requirements. Responsibilities. The DPW Environmental Division and DPW Maintenance Divisions are responsible for managing, coordinating, and monitoring water conservation and compliance programs for Fort Hood. Fort Hood will:

- (a) Get, comply with, and ensure compliance on Fort Hood with all required water or wastewater permits.
- (b) Provide drinking water that meets or exceeds applicable laws and regulations.
- (c) Conserve all water resources.
- (d) Control or eliminate sources of pollutants and contaminants.
- (e) Work with regional authorities in the development and implementation of water resource initiatives.
- (f) Use non-point source (e.g., storm water runoff, soil erosion) control measures in construction, facility operations, and land management activities.

2.3. Major Program Requirements.

A) Potable water.

- (1) The drinking water supplied to South Fort Hood and Belton Lake Outdoor Recreational Area is purchased from Bell County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1. Gatesville Regional Water Supply supplies drinking water to North Fort Hood. The DPW Maintenance Division is responsible for the operation, maintenance, repair, water quality testing and records keeping for the Public Water Distribution Systems on Fort Hood. DPW Engineering Division or Environmental Division is responsible for oversight of some water quality testing, records keeping, reporting and overall compliance with federal, state, local and Army regulations. More information on water quality is available on the DPW website bulletin board under public notices (see <http://www.dpw.hood.army.mil/HTML/PPD/Pnotice.htm>) or contact The DPW Environmental Division. Table D-1 list telephone numbers.
- (2) The DPW Engineering Division oversees the Installation's Cross Connection Control Program, which is used to help ensure the

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A) Potable water (continued).

- (2) security and safety of our drinking water storage and distribution system. A cross connection is any physical link of pipes or hoses between the potable water supply and a line that contains a contaminant. Garden hoses are the most common source of such problems, since they can be easily connected to the potable water supply and used for a variety of potentially dangerous applications. All personnel on the installation will use care to keep hoses from lying on the ground or coming in contact with a nearby water source. For further information on cross connection control or backflow prevention, contact DPW Engineering Division or Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
- (a) Backflow Prevention Assembly Installation, Testing and Maintenance. Available from DPW Engineering Division.
- (i) All backflow prevention assemblies will be tested upon installation by a recognized backflow prevention assembly tester and certified to be operating within specifications. Backflow prevention assemblies, which are installed to provide protection against health hazards, must also be tested and certified to be operating within specifications at least annually by a recognized backflow prevention assembly tester.
 - (ii) Original forms of such test, repairs, and overhaul must be submitted to the DPW Engineering Division within five (5) working days of the test, repair, or overhaul of each backflow prevention assembly. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
 - (iii) No backflow prevention assembly or device will be removed from use, relocated, disassembled, or substituted with another device without the approval of the DPW Engineering Division.
 - (iv) Test gauges used for backflow prevention assembly testing must be calibrated annually according to The American Water Works Association's Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control (Manual M14, current edition) or The University of Southern California Manual of Cross-Connection Control (current edition). The original calibration form must be submitted to the DPW Cross Connection Control contract manager within five (5) working days after calibration.
 - (v) A recognized backflow prevention assembly tester must hold a current endorsement from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

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A) Potable water (continued).

- (b) The DPW oversees the Installation's Customer Service Inspection Program, which helps ensure that a minimum level of protection from cross-connections and lead are provided to the Fort Hood water supply.
 - (i) A customer service inspection must be completed prior to providing continuous water service to all new construction; when there is reason to believe that cross-connections or other hazards exist; or after performing any material improvement, correction, or addition to the water distribution facilities is conducted.
 - (ii) Plumbing inspectors and water supply protection specialists that have been licensed by the Texas State Board of Plumbing Examiners or personnel that have received a license from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) are authorized to conduct customer service inspections.

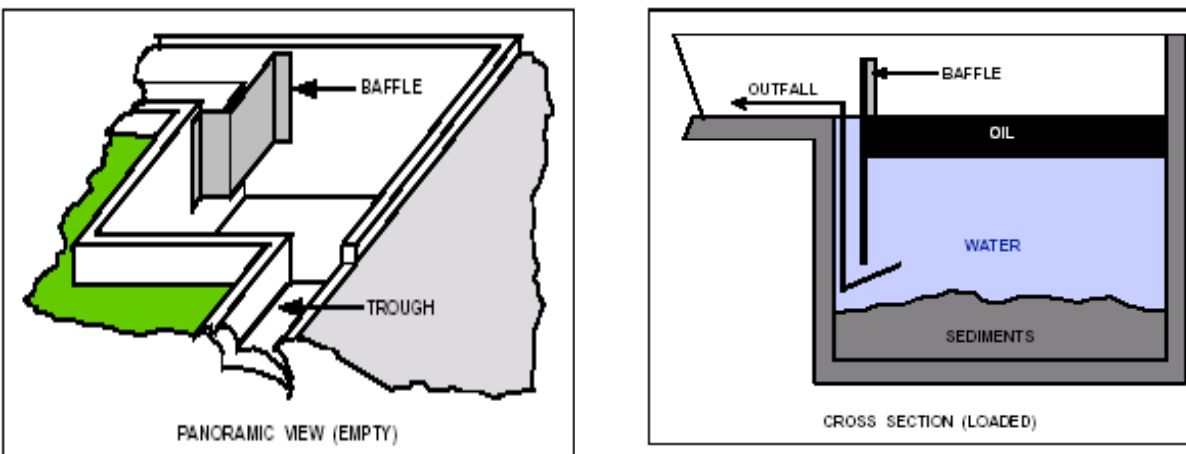
B) Wastewater.

- (1) This section applies to those activities that dump or discharge wastewater into the sanitary sewer system, storm water sewer systems, drainage ditches, and ponds. All units or other personnel will inspect visible portions of the wastewater and storm sewers, drains, and ditches weekly for material condition, evidence of improper operation (e.g., pooling of water, dumping of pollutants, etc.) and the presence of obstructions, trash, soil erosion, or soil build-up. Repair minor soil ruts and remove obstructions and trash that are within the unit's capabilities. Report extensive damage and major soil erosion or obstructions to the DPW, Roads and Grounds. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
- (2) The following procedures plus EMS Procedures must be used for the operation of oil-water separators at motor pool wash racks.
 - (a) Oil-water separators are designed to provide safe containment for small amounts of oils and sediment. Inspect separators weekly.
 - (b) Do not dump oil or any other material, including cleaners, detergent, and dirt, directly into the oil-water separator.
 - (c) Do not wash spills into oil-water separators; contain and cleanup the spill according to the provisions in Chapter 3.
 - (d) Use the following applicable procedures to inspect the separator. Insert approximately 12 inches (31cm) of a long rod

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B) Wastewater (continued).

- (broomstick or old antenna) vertically into the oil. While briskly agitating the rod from side to side, observe for water (oil usually floats on top of water). If no water becomes visible, excessive oil is present. Insert the rod farther until reaching the top of sediments. If sediments are within 3 feet (92 cm) from the fluid surface, the interceptor is overloaded. Check the baffle for leaks or evidence of oil discharging from the separator.
- (e) Minimize the generation of soil through use of the Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility assigned to your unit. Do not allow soil, trash, and other solids to flow into the oil-water separators. Store soil in a manner that protects it from run-off due to rain or wind. Turn soil into the DPW Soil Bioremediation Facility. Do not pile soil against fences, as this practice allows potential contaminants to escape from the site and causes damage to fences and landscape. Do not steam clean baffles, walls or weirs in oil-water separators.
 - (f) Report fuels in oil-water separators to DPW, Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
 - (g) Call the DPW Work Order Section to request repairs for oil-water separators and wash racks or to report water leaks. Call the DPW Environmental Division for removal of excessive oil and accumulated sediment. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

**Figure 2.1 Oil-water separator**

B) Wastewater (continued).

- (3) Cleaning compounds.
- (a) Do not use chemicals, detergents, or solvents at vehicle wash racks, except for the approved low-emulsion cleaning agents designated on the authorized use list and stocked at the HazMart. The use of any other chemicals, detergents or solvents at vehicle wash racks is expressly prohibited and could result in a violation of Fort Hood's wastewater discharge permits, Texas State law, and federal laws such as the Clean Water Act. Violators of these regulations may be subject to significant fines and/or criminal prosecution.
 - (b) Use approved low emulsion cleaning compounds only when absolutely necessary and only for their specific intended purposes. While they are designed to minimize discharge of pollutants to the environment, excessive or improper use of these cleaning agents could allow oil and grease to be discharged to the environment through the oil-water separator and inhibit our ability to recycle POL products. Do not apply these cleaning agents in concentrations above manufacturer recommendations. Generally, steam cleaning will do an adequate job of degreasing without the use of hazardous chemicals and without causing environmental incidents.
 - (c) Do not operate steam cleaners without an oil-water separator to process the wastewater.
 - (d) Pressure washers are authorized for cleaning by all units provided that the equipment has no potential for contaminating run-off (e.g., equipment not soiled or stained with POL products or other liquids and solids considered hazardous). Vehicles, equipment, or any other items contaminated with POL products must be cleaned at a facility with an oil-water separator.
 - (e) The DPW Environmental Division must approve all proposed new sources of wastewater discharges and their sources. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

B) Storm water.

- (1) Industrial Storm Water Discharge Permit.
- There are three classifications for storm water: industrial, municipal and construction. Permits associated with each discharge define these. Fort Hood has a general permit for industrial facilities that authorizes certain industrial activities to discharge storm water into state waters. Industrial activities identified on Fort Hood include: hazardous waste storage, landfills and land application sites, automobile salvage yards, scrap recycling facilities, land transportation and warehousing

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C) Storm water (continued).

and air transportation. New activities may be identified and require coverage under the industrial storm water permit. Industrial storm water discharges that commingle with other discharges are not eligible for coverage under the industrial storm water permit, unless otherwise described in the permit. Contact DPW Environmental Division if you have questions concerning these requirements or about permitted storm water or non-storm water discharges. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

- (2) Municipal Discharge Permit.
Polluted storm water runoff is often transported to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) and ultimately discharged into local rivers and streams without treatment. The Environmental Protection Agency's Storm Water Phase II Rule established the requirement for operators of small MS4 to develop a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) intended to improve the nation's waterways by reducing the quantity of pollutants that storm water collects and carries into storm sewers during storm events.
- (a) Permit Coverage.
Fort Hood requires permit coverage of its small MS4 by getting authorization to discharge storm water to surface waters of the state under the TPDES General Permit, and to develop a Fort Hood SWMP. The intent of the Fort Hood SWMP is to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable," to protect water quality, and to satisfy the water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act. Contact DPW Environmental Division if you have questions concerning these requirements. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
- (b) Common pollutants include:
- (i) Oil and grease and other vehicle fluids from roadways and parking lots.
 - (ii) Pesticides, fertilizers, and lawn clippings from lawns.
 - (iii) Sediment from construction sites or excess sediment from military vehicles at motor pools.
 - (iv) Trash and debris, such as cigarette butts, paper wrappers, and plastic bottles.
- (c) These pollutants discourage recreational use of water resources; contaminate drinking water supplies; and interfere with or possibly damage habitats for fish, other aquatic organisms, wildlife, and native vegetation.
- (d) The following actions will facilitate in the reduction and elimination of pollutants:
- (i) Reduce leaks from vehicles by following proper PMCS checks.

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C) Storm water (continued).

- (ii) When in cantonment area and not in motion, All vehicles must use drip pans or drip pads.
 - (iii) When on ranges, use drip pans or drip pads when vehicles are not in motion and use of drip pans or drip pads does not interfere with training.
 - (iv) Inspect the oil-water separator frequently in order for it to function properly. If service is required, contact the DPW Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
 - (v) Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly according to the manufacturer's label, get from HazMart, and do not allow product to enter drainage ditches or roads.
 - (vi) Sweep up grass clippings; do not wash into drainage ditches or roads.
 - (vii) Pick up trash and debris in drainage ditches and in oil-water separators.
- (3) Construction Discharge Permit.
Construction site operators are required to get authorization to discharge storm water from the construction site under the TPDES Construction General Permit if construction activities result in land disturbance (clearing, grading, excavating, or similar soil disturbing activities) of one (1) acre or more. Construction site operators will also be required to meet the requirements of the Fort Hood Construction Site Erosion and Sediment Control Criteria included in the Fort Hood SWMP. Contact the DPW Environmental Division for coordination and more information regarding these requirements. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

D) Laundry, shower, and water supply points .

- (1) All usage of surface water or ground water must be coordinated in writing using Fort Hood 200-X10 with both the DPW Environmental Management Branch and Natural Resources Management Branch, at least 30 days in advance of such a need. The information required includes the proposed use for the water, estimated dates of the operation, estimated amount of water to be used, and desired locations of the water source. In some cases, a temporary water use permit from the TCEQ may be required. Such permits may take from 1-6 months to get, so provide sufficient lead time to accommodate state regulatory requirements. For military water purification operations, DPW Environmental Division will designate locations for the set-up of water purification systems and provide

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D) Laundry, shower, and water supply points (continued).

guidance on the disposal of all wastes (to include sludge, brine, backwash water, other wastewaters, or treated potable water) in accordance with EMS procedures. Contact DPW Environmental Division for additional information concerning water purification operations. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

- (2) Training that includes the operation of field laundry, shower, or water supply points must not cause a significant impact to the environment. Discharging liquid wastes from field laundries, field showers, and field kitchens into streambeds or drainage ditches is prohibited. Wastewater from these units should be collected and discharged into the sanitary sewer system, but may be discharged into a soakage pit that does not allow surface runoff if collection and disposal of the wastewater is not a viable option during training operations. An excavation and water use permit must be approved prior to construction of a soakage pit. When pit is no longer required, it must be filled in and the area restored to its previous condition as much as practicable.
- (3) Do not operate or position vehicles and motorized equipment on dams or dikes.

Chapter 3. Oil and Hazardous Substances Spills.

3.1. Scope.

A) Introduction.

This section describes the pollution prevention programs at Fort Hood that have been established to prevent or minimize the amount of contaminants released to the environment. It includes the policy and guidelines to prevent, control, and clean up accidental or intentional spills of petroleum products or releases of hazardous substances. These provisions include assignment of responsibilities and establish spill contingency guidelines and requirements for waste management. This chapter supports the State of Texas Oil and Hazardous Substances Spill Contingency Plan, Environmental Protection Agency Region VI Contingency Plan, and AR 200-1 (Environmental Protection and Enhancement). The DPW Environmental Division reviews and evaluates this chapter and supporting plans at least once every 3 years or after a discharge greater than 1,000 U.S. gallons (3,785 liters) of oil into navigable waters in a single event, or 2 spill events (greater than 1,000 gallons (3,785 liters) within any 12-month period.

B) Punitive provisions.

- (1) Persons on the Fort Hood military reservation will not intentionally discharge or spill fuels, used-oils, or other pollutants, as defined in 30 Texas Administrative Code 327.2, into the environment.
- (2) This paragraph is punitive in nature (see Chapter I paragraph 1.1D). Military personnel may be prosecuted under UCMJ for violations of this paragraph. Persons not subject to the UCMJ may be prosecuted under the authority of The Texas Water Quality Act.
- (3) Everyone, including individuals subject to the UCMJ, is subject to criminal penalties and civil fines imposed under applicable federal and state pollution control laws. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potentially federal and state prosecution.

C) Responsibilities.

- (1) DPW and Environmental Division will:
 - (a) Serve as a liaison between Fort Hood and state or federal agencies.
 - (b) Perform all necessary internal and external notification and documentation as described in the Facility Response Plan (FRP) or EMS Procedures, and in accordance with 30 Texas Administrative Code 327.
 - (c) Procure, maintain, and distribute specialized materials according to Fort Hood Regulation 200-10 (Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP)).
 - (d) Assist organizations in procuring specialized services, supplies, and equipment required to prevent and/or clean up spills and other pollution.
 - (e) Identify potential spill sources (see Appendix B, Fort Hood Regulation 200-10) within Fort Hood and provide guidance, training, and assistance to prevent pollution incidents.
 - (f) Assist in establishing best management practices.
 - (g) Serve as the Fort Hood Installation on Scene Coordinator (IOSC) during spill clean up and/or recovery operations.
 - (h) Supervise implementation of the Spill Response Standard Operating Procedure, the Facility Response Plan, the Installation Spill Contingency Plan, and coordination of the Installation Response Team.
 - (i) Request spill response support tasking through ACofS, G3/DPTM (Operations) as provided in the Facility Response Plan.
 - (j) Coordinate and supervise Facility Response Plan contingency training.
 - (k) Assign tasks to the Facility Response Plan and Installation Spill Contingency Plan.

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C) Responsibilities (continued).

- (2) Commanders and Activity Chiefs:
 - (a) Inspect and direct subordinates to identify activities and inspect areas where spills are a potential factor and ensure knowledge of appropriate notification to alert Fort Hood Fire Department or the DPW Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
 - (b) Provide environmental awareness training for their personnel as defined in section 1-8 of the Fort Hood Facility Response Plan.
 - (c) Request assistance from the DPW Environmental Division in matters pertaining to spills and other environmental issues. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
 - (d) Procure sufficient spill containment and clean-up supplies and equipment. Lack of resources does not justify violation of environmental protection laws.

3.2. Policy.

Fort Hood's policy is to prevent spills of oil and hazardous substances and maintain readiness to rapidly respond to spills.

3.3. Major Program Requirements.

A) Fuels, oils, and other liquids.

- (1) Intentional spillage of fuels, used-oil, or other pollutants is prohibited. Leaders will emphasize safe handling of petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) during transportation, refueling, and maintenance operations.
 - (2) Disposal of liquids in a manner such as dumping POL on the ground to control dust or pouring it into ditches or sewer systems is prohibited.
 - (3) Collect and transport used oil, off-specifications fuel, used-products, and salvageable materials generated during field training for disposition in accordance with established procedure. Collected materials must be stored in a portable used product reclamation point until transport.
 - (4) Persons who intentionally spill or discharge fuels, used oil, or other pollutants in violation of this paragraph are subject to prosecution.
 - (1) Fort Hood Regulation 200-10 is available at <http://pclerk.hood.army.mil/> or through the DPW Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
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B) Spill prevention control and countermeasures plan.

- (2) The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan lists potential spill sites and identifies available resources, technologies, and training requirements for the prevention of oil spills and hazardous, or toxic substance releases. The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan also includes response procedures and best management practices for control and mitigation of spills and inspection, training, and record keeping requirements.

C) Facility response plan.

- (1) Fort Hood has prepared a Facility Response according to 40 CFR Regulations Part 112 – Oil Pollution Prevention.
- (2) The Facility Response Plan provides emergency response actions and information, potential discharge scenarios, and emergency response training and implementation. Contact the DPW Environmental Division for information and copies of the Facility Response Plan.
- (3) Installation Spill Contingency Plan.
 - (a) Response Guidelines. Response to spill events is generally organized in five phases. Elements of more than one phase may take place concurrently.
 - (b) Phase I. Discovery and Notification.
 - (i) Immediate reporting requirements: When discovering a discharge or threat of a spill, notify the Fort Hood Fire Department (FHFD) using the most expedient means available. The fire department will assess whether spill must be reported to the DPW Environmental Division. The Fire Department maintains an on-call roster for notification on incident responders after duty hours. All spills must be reported to Fort Hood Fire Department or DPW Environmental Division response personnel. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

Figure 3.1 Spill reporting criteria

Report spills to the nearest Fire Department. Fire department will assess if one or more of the following conditions exist.
Spillage of at least 25 gallons (94.6 liters) of petroleum products
Spillage of any hazardous substance
Spillage covers more than a 100-square foot (9.29 square meters) area
Spillage is harmful to, or potentially threatens the public health and welfare or the environment
Any spill causing a visible sheen on water

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C) Facility response plan (continued).

- (ii) The DPW Environmental Division performs on-site investigation of spill events and determines internal and external reporting requirements. DPW Environmental Division will complete all notifications to state and federal regulatory agencies. The Incident Commander (IC) notifies MEDDAC, Preventive Medicine Service, and DPW Environmental Division, when spills enter surface waters or occur within 328 feet (100 meters) of a well or water point.
 - (ii) The DPW Environmental Division performs on-site investigation of spill events and determines internal and external reporting requirements. DPW Environmental Division will complete all notifications to state and federal regulatory agencies. The Incident Commander (IC) notifies MEDDAC, Preventive Medicine Service, and DPW Environmental Division, when spills enter surface waters or occur within 328 feet (100 meters) of a well or water point.
 - (iii) If pollutants flow off-post and into critical water areas, or have the potential to do so, the IC must provide immediate notification to the DPW Environmental Division as required in section 1 of the Facility Response Plan.
- (c) Phase II. Containment and Countermeasures. These are defensive actions initiated as soon as possible after discovery of a discharge.
- (i) Any available person on the scene can perform initial containment and countermeasures efforts until more qualified response professionals arrive on scene. All those assisting in initial response must be made aware of the hazards and wearing PPE.
 - (ii) If personal safety would not be risked, stop the product flow. If applicable, secure pumps, close valves, close spill drains, and tighten gaskets. If risk of contact with the spilled substances or vapors associated with the spill exists, do not attempt to stop product flow.
 - (iii) If personal safety would not be risked, contain spilled substance to smallest area possible. Use all available materials necessary, such as spill kit items, preferably boom, to enclose spilled substance with special effort to prevent spill from entering or threatening water.
 - (iv) Do not allow pollutants to enter underground drainage systems or pipes. Avoid adding water to spilled substance, because to do so increases the amount of waste or spread pollutants over a wider area, or could cause a chemical reaction.

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C) Facility response plan (continued).

- (d) Phase III. Cleanup and Disposal. This includes mechanical or absorptive removal and chemical or biological treatment remediation as appropriate.
- (i) Cleanup operations must only be performed by appropriately trained individuals and equipped with PPE, taking all necessary safety precautions.
 - (ii) Begin cleanup as soon as possible.
 - (iii) All clean up and disposal activities must be directed by the professional spill responder from the fire department or the DPW Environmental Division on scene fulfilling the role of the on-scene coordinator unless the spill event is of catastrophic scale in which case the Incident Command System would be employed.
 - (iv) Recover as much pollutant as possible for potential incorporation into reuse or recycling processes on Fort Hood. Extract pollutants until affected areas are free of pollution. The on-scene coordinator determines the extent of cleanup. The on-scene coordinator determines the extent of pollutant recovery possible and thus the extent of cleanup necessary.
 - (v) Transport recovered pollutants, contaminated soil, used absorbents and related materials as directed by spill incident the DPW Environmental Division on-scene coordinator to the appropriate Fort Hood remediation or disposal facility.
 - (vi) Contract organizations responsible for a spill may be called upon to provide labor, materials, and equipment to clean up the spill under direction of the DPW Environmental Division on-scene coordinator.
 - (vii) Do not disperse or sink pollutants in lakes, ponds or streams. This is prohibited unless the Environmental Protection Agency or state authorities concur in writing.
- (e) Phase IV. Restoration. Assess damages and restore the site as close to original conditions as directed by on-scene coordinator. Organizations or contractors, who spill, are responsible for restoration work, while the on-scene coordinator is the approving authority for completion of this restoration work.

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C) Facility response plan (continued).

- (f) Phase V. Recovery of Damages and Enforcement. Actions depend on the circumstances surrounding each case. DPW provides adequate information, photographs, samples, and technical advice to the SJA in support of the Fort Hood legal position in matters related to spills or other environmental incidents. When Soldiers violate this regulation or related laws, their commanders may take appropriate administrative or UCMJ action. Civilian violators are referred to federal magistrates, federal courts, state or local authorities, as appropriate, and according to the applicable laws and federal regulations.
- (g) Violations of this section may be punished in accordance with 3.1B).
- (h) If a contractor is responsible for the spill or discharge, the contractor is responsible for clean up and recovery. The contractor is responsible for all expenses arising from the spill or discharge.
- (4) DPW has established EMS procedures for the actions DPW is to take upon notification of a reportable spill. This procedure applies to DPW only. Questions concerning this procedure are to be addressed to the DPW Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists phone numbers.
- (5) Reporting Requirements. Spill reporting requirements are contained in the Facility Response Plan and Table 3.1. All POL or hazardous substance spills greater than 25 gallons must be immediately reported to the Fire Department. All external notifications to state and federal agencies will be the responsibility of the the DPW Environmental Division.

D) Petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) bulk storage.

- (1) This paragraph applies to permanent and temporary tank facilities and mobile or portable tank equipment in both tactical and non-tactical operations.
- (2) Always deploy portable and collapsible drums or tanks, and other dismantled tanks with secondary containment. Do not use a tank for storage of a substance unless the material, construction, and condition of the tank are compatible with the substance.
- (3) Operational deployment of tanks includes arrangement of secondary containment. Secondary containment is a highly effective, best management practice for any situation with a high spill potential. Earth berms alone are not acceptable secondary containment, especially if the berm is un-compacted. Un-surfaced earthen berms provide little or no spill containment and usually leave the groundwater unprotected. For that reason, use protective

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D) POL bulk storage (continued).

liners that are sufficiently large to go under tanks and overlap the berms. Employ impervious berms, curbs, or pits that are impenetrable and capable of containing at least the entire capacity of the largest tank plus 20 percent. Where these methods are not appropriate, apply other alternatives such as an impermeable ditch.

- (4) Materials stored on daily use pallets must have secondary containment.
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Chapter 4. Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) Management.

4.1. Scope.

A) Introduction.

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

B) Punitive provisions.

- (1) This paragraph is punitive in nature (see Chapter 1, paragraph 1.1D). Military personnel may be prosecuted under UCMJ for violations of this paragraph. Persons not subject to the UCMJ may be prosecuted under the authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
- (2) Everyone, including individuals subject to the UCMJ, is subject to criminal penalties and civil fines imposed under applicable federal and state HAZMAT handling and transportation laws. Criminal violations of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act are punishable by a fine up to \$50,000 per day per violation and imprisonment for up to five years. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potentially federal and state prosecution.
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C) Responsibilities.

- (1) DPW Environmental Division will:
 - (a) Assist organizations to develop EMS procedures for procurement, handling, storing or accumulating HAZMAT.
 - (b) Provide HAZMAT training courses according to Appendix C of this document, and assist commanders in acquiring specialized training for personnel assigned to HAZMAT facilities.
 - (2) Corps Chemical will:
 - (a) Assist subordinate units with the turn-in of all hazardous chemical equipment by gathering data from the unit requesting turn-in, conducting a pre-inspection of the unit's equipment and coordination with the Fort Hood Classification Unit for pre-approval unit turn-in.
 - (b) Advise commands on the differences between chemical HAZMAT for training (serviceable) and that which requires disposal (unserviceable).
 - (3) Commanders, directors, and managers will:
 - (a) Manage HAZMAT operations.
 - (b) Appoint, under orders, an Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) and as many assistants as necessary to administer an effective environmental program in their organization. ECO must complete the environmental compliance officer course within 60 days of appointment orders and an annual refresher course. The ECO reports directly to the commander, director, or manager and must be a SSG or equivalent or higher. Direct request(s) for a wavier from this requirement to the Chief, Environmental Division. NOTE: See Appendix C, Training Table, for additional ECO guidance.
 - (c) Monitor fuel and oil storage facilities for compliance with spill prevention procedures according to this regulation; III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 200-10 (Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan); and the Facility Response Plan.
 - (d) Provide HAZMAT training for their organizations in accordance with Fort Hood Regulation 350-1 and document training by recording the training topic(s) and attendee roster with at least printed name, rank, and signature of all in attendance per EMS procedures.
 - (e) Provide HAZMAT inventories as directed by EMS procedures. DPW Environmental Division requires full year accountability and, at a minimum, quarterly reports. Reports will be required for the periods: Jan-Mar, Apr-Jun, Jul-Sep, and Oct-Dec.
 - (4) ACofS, G1 Safety, has responsibility for turn-in of unwanted radioactive materials (waste) and provides direction on clean up of radiation contamination spills/incidents in accordance with EMS procedures.
-

4.2. Policy.

All Fort Hood activities that handle, use, or store HAZMAT will:

- (1) Follow legally applicable and appropriate federal, state, and local environmental regulations or final governing standards, EMS procedures, and Army environmental quality policies regarding HAZMAT and used products.
 - (2) Apply best management practices to reduce risk to human health and the environment from HAZMAT. These practices will be applied throughout the life cycle of the HAZMAT.
 - (3) Avoid, replace, or eliminate the use of hazmat and the generation of solid or HAZWASTE. Apply best management practices, improved procurement practices and inventory control to prevent waste generation through material spoilage, shelf-life expiration or improper inventory control.
 - (4) Minimize use of HAZMAT through pollution prevention and best management practices.
-

4.3. Major program requirements.

A) Program overview.

- (1) Fort Hood has adopted the Department of Army's Hazardous Materials Management Program (HMMP) for the life-cycle management of HAZMAT on Fort Hood. Accountability of the program is centralized around the automated Hazardous Substance Management System (HSMS). Details of this program and the EMS procedures for the system can be obtained from DPW Environmental Division or the DPW web site:

<http://www.dpw.hood.army.mil/html/env/hsms/hsms.htm>

- - (2) See Table D-1 for a list of telephone numbers.
 - (2) In addition, Fort Hood has adopted a Hazardous Waste Minimization Program. The objectives of the hazardous waste minimization program are to eliminate or reduce the volume or toxicity of HAZWASTE to the extent technologically and economically practicable. Most HAZWASTE minimization techniques require no significant funding and generally save money and labor. Successful HAZWASTE minimization techniques will require individual training and proactive management.
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B) Acquisition and procurement.

All HAZMAT that cannot be ordered through existing supply channels must be procured through one of Fort Hood's HazMart's. Procurement through a Fort Hood HazMart will help Fort Hood maintain compliance and achieve HAZWASTE minimization goals as set by state and federal statutory requirements. Fort Hood HazMart's goal is to provide environmentally preferred products when possible. Acquisitions through the Fort Hood HazMart's will reduce inventory requirements and reduced costs for participating organizations. This section is according to Federal Acquisition and Regulations (FAR) Part 8 and 23.

- (1) Restricted Use List (RUL): Fort Hood has established a list of approved HAZMAT for the purpose of compliance and HAZWASTE minimization goals. The restricted use list is a list of Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) registry numbers for which Fort Hood has found environmentally preferred substitutions. This list must be reviewed prior to any HAZMAT procurements. The restricted use list can be found at:

<http://www.dpw.hood.army.mil/Files/ENV/HSMS/fhrul01.pdf>

- (2) Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs). All HAZMAT must be accompanied with their specific material safety data sheets. All material safety data sheets must be reviewed for material approval by the DPW Environmental Division office prior to acquisition and procurement.
- (3) Purchase Card Purchases. No HAZMAT shall be purchased using a government credit card unless the DPW Environmental Division gives prior, written authorization.
- (4) Environmentally Preferred Products. Every day new products are coming onto the market that are approved substitutions without HAZMAT constituents or having reduced HAZMAT quantities. Units must:
 - (a) Consult technical manuals (TMs), EMS procedures and/or maintenance/logistics section for preferred substitutions and recycled materials options.
 - (b) Have the material safety data sheet reviewed and the material approved by the DPW Environmental Division office.
 - (c) Use the Environmental Products Catalog available through the Defense General Supply Center to evaluate possible advantageous substitutions.
 - (d) Contact the DPW Environmental Division Pollution Prevention section for ideas and information.

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B) Acquisition and procurement (continued).

- (5) Best Management Practices (BMP) for Procurement:
- (a) Observe shelf-life. Avoid shelf-life expiration by purchasing only small quantities of materials with limited shelf-life. For example, excess paints remaining in storage for too long will separate or cure and may become HAZWASTE. Avoid undue damage to container, deterioration, expiration, misuse, and pilferage of HAZMAT through wise selection, procurement practices, and secure storage in appropriate containers and shelters
 - (b) Consider disposal costs: Careful selection of HAZMAT can mean huge cost savings and avoidance of storage, handling and disposal nightmares. Disposal costs can greatly outweigh procurement savings. Disposal questions may be directed to the DPW Classification Unit.
 - (c) Consult your inventory: Overstock can cost time and money. Choose chemical compounds using equipment technical manuals and equipment density as the basis for stocking. Procure HAZMAT that are suited for established needs. Consider facts and circumstances. For example, an armored battalion should not procure “aircraft surface cleaning compound” since no equipment manual for ground armored equipment prescribes that product. Avoid acquisition of HAZMAT for reasons like “In case we need it.”
 - (d) Do not accept forced issues of HAZMAT and do not force issue HAZMAT to subordinate organizations. Issue HAZMAT for their specific intended purposes, in support of demonstrated need, and always in the least amounts that will satisfy the needs.
- (6) According to Department of Defense (DoD) regulation 4500.9-R, Chapter 204, paragraph B.3.a, only commercial or Military Owned Vehicles (MOV)/government vehicles may be used for transporting HAZMAT and hazardous waste (HAZWASTE). Use of personally owned vehicles (POVs) for transporting HAZMAT and HAZWASTE is prohibited.

C) Usage.

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

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

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C) Usage (continued).

- (2) Use existing products until exhausted. Some products may have multiple uses. For example, solvents used for cleaning paint sprayers are suitable for thinning paint; and, some paint shops restore spent solvents for their original purpose by accumulating used solvent in an open-head drum that remains closed and undisturbed for 1 or 2 days. After solids settle to the bottom, users siphon clean solvent from the top layer.
- (3) Schedule and consolidate events that generate potential used products. For example, schedule a detail to spot-paint several vehicles and pieces of equipment in one operation instead of the operators painting one piece at a time. Consolidation in this case allows economy of HAZMAT. Consumption of the entire paint can yields no leftovers, no used products, and possibly only one brush to clean.

D) Storage.

- (1) Organizations must maintain applicable material safety data sheets for all HAZMAT at all storage locations and use best management practices to avoid spills and material wastes. In case of a spill, consult Chapter 3 of this regulation.
- (2) Organizations must maintain an accurate inventory, in accordance with the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA), of all HAZMAT either through the automated Hazardous Substance Management System (HSMS) or its supporting Hazardous Material Inventory (HMI) program. Inventory only unused products stored at every activity, facility, or operation throughout the organization. Store the data using the software templates as provided through the DPW Environmental Division. Do not edit the templates. Tampering with templates makes them incompatible with related database forms on file at DPW. Avoid using other incompatible templates, formats or software. Send the inventory through the environmental compliance officer (ECO) at the next higher level of organization. Otherwise, follow commanders' directives pertaining to data transmittal. For security reasons, do not send inventory through unsecured channels. Major subordinate commands and separate organizations forward their consolidated inventory no later than the 5th working day for the months: Jan, Apr, Jul, and Oct. to DPW, Environmental Division, using electronic mail, or bring the data on a floppy disk to the Environmental Division (RCS exempt: 335-15, paragraph 5-2b(2)).

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D) Storage (continued).

- (3) Organizations must properly label and store items according to Occupation Safety and Health Administration, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and Department of Transportation rules and regulations.
- (4) Best management practices for storage:
 - (a) Make reasonable efforts to devise safe and legal uses for recyclables before they become a HAZWASTE. Contact DPW Environmental Division for EMS procedures, specific guidance and assistance.
 - (b) Source segregation. Avoid increasing volumes of used-product. Avoid needless mixing of used-products with non-HAZWASTE or with other types of used-products. When mixed, the used-product often becomes dangerous for handling while its legal disposition is always expensive.
 - (c) Petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) Quality Assurance Testing: Directorate of Logistics (DOL), Post POL Laboratory can test POL to determine product quality. The laboratory uses DA Form 2077 (Petroleum Product Laboratory Analysis Report) to provide the analysis results and recommend a course of action as needed. Their recommendations usually convey to use the product as is, send the POL to disposal, or restore it to acceptable specifications and quality standards. For example, “blend off-specifications fuel,” or “process contaminated fuel through a filter separator.” If the recommendation calls for disposal, follow applicable EMS procedures.
 - (d) Shelf-life management. Avoid expiration. Use oldest items first and extend shelf-life, where applicable, before expiration through shelf-life management programs. Exchange certain expired products, at minimal or no cost, for fresh ones through manufacturers or suppliers. For instance, most pharmaceutical manufacturers exchange expired medicines. The fastest and most up-to-date shelf-life information comes through <http://www.shelflife.hq.dla.mil/>. If the above source is not available, request guidance from Post POL Laboratory, or the POL Section at the appropriate Materiel Management Center (MMC).
 - (e) Protect HAZMAT in stock. Maintain HAZMAT storage according to standards provided in this chapter, Army, DoD, and federal standards. Protect HAZMAT from corrosion, damage, pilferage, and undue exposure to extreme weather conditions (rain, freezing, high temperature, and so forth). Preserve product labels so that the product name, national stock number (NSN), safety requirements, and instructions

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D) Storage (continued).

- (e) are readable. Replace lost or unserviceable product labels using DD Form_2521 or DD Form 2522.
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E) Containment.

- (1) If a HAZMAT, HAZWASTE, or used-product spill occurs, minimize the volume of spill residue and the extent of contamination through deployment of containment. Once contained, recover or collect the spillage along with cleanup materials for recycle, treatment, or disposal. Containment is an advantageous HAZWASTE minimization technique since the smaller the spill the less expensive it is to clean up and dispose of.
 - (2) Secondary containment is a best management practice to install when the potential for any substance to spill is high. Products placed on daily use pallets must have secondary containment.
-

F) Recycle used-products.

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

- (1) Each organization must assure that used-products or other HAZWASTE minimization products are not mixed. Cross-contamination can result in large disposal costs and dangerous combinations.
 - (2) Each organization must follow all approved letters of instructions and EMS procedures for maintaining recycle operations.
-

G) Bioremediation facility.

- (1) Petroleum-contaminated soil is bioremediated at Fort Hood. Bioremediation not only cuts down on disposal costs but also allows the reuse of the once-contaminated soil. For more information on soil bioremediation on Fort Hood, call the bioremediation facility or the DPW Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
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G) Bioremediation facility (continued).

- (2) The Bioremediation facility provides services through appointments only. Contact the Bioremediation site for guidance and to schedule an appropriate time for turn-in. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. Arrangements for the disposition of contaminated soil will be scheduled to maximize work efficiency. Soil being turned into the Bioremediation facility requires a DA Form 3161, Request for Issue or Turn-In. List soil by source on a singular DA Form 3161.
- (3) Units are responsible for identifying the source of the contaminated soil so that the Bioremediation facility personnel can properly determine disposition requirements. Potential sources include:
 - (a) Soil contaminated as a result of an accidental spill of a petroleum product. These include spills of petroleum, oil, and lubricant products (i.e., fuel, oil, grease, etc.).
 - (b) Soil resulting from the clean-up of motor pools and wash racks.
 - (c) Soils contaminated with other than petroleum product spills (i.e., paints and paint related products) are not accepted at Bioremediation facility. Contact the DPW Classification Unit for the proper EMS procedure on turning in this type of contaminated soil. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
- (4) Contaminated soil must be segregated by source to ensure proper management and disposition. Return soil determined to be improperly identified, to the unit for proper identification and the unit must reschedule another appointment.
- (5) Soil must not be mixed with absorbents.
- (6) All trash and debris must be removed from the soil.
- (7) Sufficient personnel must accompany the turn-in to off load soil as required.

H) Hazardous and potentially hazardous substances.

- (1) Asbestos and Lead-Based Paint.
 - (a) This section addresses the EMS procedures to be followed for working safely during the modification, renovation, or construction of buildings and structures containing asbestos or lead-based paint.
 - (b) Contact the DPW, Environmental Division to schedule a project meeting prior to initiation of activities that may result in worker exposure to asbestos and lead-based paint. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. This meeting will take place early enough so that the contract specifications for construction or demolition will identify the potential for exposure to asbestos or lead-based paint.

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H) Hazardous and potentially hazardous substances (continued).

- (c) All asbestos work must comply with rules and regulations of the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants and performed according to Fort Hood's asbestos and lead-based paint management plans.
- (2) Paints.
Most paints exhibit two hazardous characteristics—ignitability and toxicity. Painting operations must not significantly contribute to personnel endangerment or environmental pollution.
 - (a) Paint will be applied only when the present paint is unserviceable or the equipment is not painted the proper colors for contingency missions. Refer to AR 750-1 (Army Material Maintenance Policy and Retail Maintenance Operations) for guidance on when to paint vehicles.
 - (b) Implement the following guidance for repainting vehicles and equipment.
 - (i) Totally repainting vehicles and equipment solely for uniformity or other cosmetic reasons is prohibited. Non-essential repainting generates unnecessary used-products and needlessly exposes personnel and the environment to hazards.
 - (ii) Regardless of need and method of paint application, total repainting of vehicles and equipment at organizational maintenance is not authorized. Makeshift paint shops are not authorized.
 - (iii) Touch-up painting of chemical agent resistant coating (CARC) painted equipment will be with CARC only.
 - (iv) This applies to all touch-up painting to include painting bumper numbers on vehicles.
 - (c) Spot painting of vehicles and equipment using brushes is authorized at all levels of maintenance with proper PPE.
 - (d) Refer to AR 750-1 for questions concerning the painting of vehicles and use of CARC paint.
 - (e) Company-sized units are authorized to keep on hand no more than one quart of each type of CARC paint required for touch-up or spot painting.
 - (f) Wear the appropriate level of personal PPE while using CARC paint.
 - (g) Coordinate safety and health requirements through G1.

I) Security.

HAZMAT, HAZWASTE, or used-product activity leaders must prevent unauthorized entry of persons or livestock onto the active part of HAZMAT or HAZWASTE facilities. HAZMAT or HAZWASTE facilities must have an artificial or natural barrier surrounding its active portion and controlled entry through gates or entrances.

J) Procedures prior to disposition.

- (1) Minimize used-products through recycling or reclaiming used HAZMAT. Containerize used-product safely so that no leaks occur during handling, transportation or storage. Transfer or over-pack leaking containers into compatible containers as appropriate. Turn in used-product through the DPW, Classification Unit, according to section 11.2(C) of this regulation or EMS procedure. Do not classify excess HAZMAT as HAZWASTE. Turn-in excess HAZMAT through normal supply channels. Although recycling dominates the hierarchy of disposition, under certain conditions DPW classifies spent, defective, damaged, shelf-life-expired, non-recyclable, unserviceable, or used HAZMAT as HAZWASTE.
- (2) Safe and legal disposition of HAZMAT, hazwaste, and used-product requires knowledge of its specific hazards and chemical composition. DPW Environmental Division develops this information when establishing accumulation areas according to this chapter. DPW Classification Unit assists to identify or characterize chemical compounds.
- (3) Directorate of Logistics (DOL), Post POL Laboratory analyzes POL to determine product quality. The laboratory uses DA Form 2077 (Petroleum Product Laboratory Analysis Report) to provide the analysis results and recommend a course of action as needed. If the recommendation calls for disposal, follow applicable EMS Procedure in this regulation.
- (4) To safely accumulate, handle, store and transport HAZMAT or used products, use a serviceable package, repackage or over-package. Consider that containers must be compatible with the substances contained in them and meet the following qualities:
 - (a) Free of leaks.
 - (b) Clean and without considerable corrosion.
 - (c) Labeled and marked.
 - (d) Serviceable bungs, plugs, lids, caps, or collars tightly in place.
 - (e) Without rust or damage such as large dents or fractured seams that may result in leaks.
 - (f) Dry batteries may be packaged in a drum, cardboard or wooden box lined with plastic film.
 - (g) Whetlerite charcoal filters (from Nuclear, Biological and Chemical masks) may be packaged in doubled transparent plastic bags.
- (5) Documents required for HAZMAT and used-product turn-in include one or more of the following:
 - (a) The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) requires that direct support units initiate DD Form 1348-1(a) for HAZMAT turn-in.
 - (b) DA Form 2077 is required for POL turn-ins, except for outdated packaged products that are not listed in current Quality Status List as having shelf life extended. Do not use unlisted products in tactical equipment during military operations.

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J) Procedures prior to disposition (continued).

- (c) Other laboratory reports are issued through the DPW Environmental Division as required when mixtures and unknown substances are characterized or identified through chemical analysis for characterization and disposal by the classification unit.
- (d) Turn-in serviceable HAZMAT through the direct support unit using DA Form 2765-1.
- (e) Material safety data sheets are required for HAZMAT turn-in.
- (f) The DPW-classification unit requires DA Form 3161 for used-product turn-in.
- (6) Other preparations for turn-in.
 - (a) Extract water from POL products (run fuels through filter separator) before sampling.
 - (b) Treat empty containers that previously contained a hazardous substance as if they were full of their original contents. Contact DPW-Classification Unit for specific guidance relevant to turn-in of empty hazardous containers. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
 - (c) Determine the correct disposition of products affected by expiration or extension of shelf life and test date. Validate shelf life or test date using one of the following resources.
 - (d) The fastest and most up-to-date shelf-life information comes through <http://www.shelflife.hq.dla.mil/>. If the above source is not available, request guidance from Base POL Laboratory, or the POL Section at the appropriate Materiel Management Center.

4.4. Chemical hazardous material (HAZMAT) turn-in.

A) Process.

- (1) The unit requiring a chemical Individual Protection Gear (IPG) HAZMAT turn-in contacts the Corps Chemical Logistics Section with the following information. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
 - (a) Unit POC (Standard name line to include rank).
 - (b) Unit Designation.
 - (c) Phone number.
 - (d) Nomenclature of the item(s) being turned-in.
 - (e) Quantity.
 - (f) Reason for turn-in.
- (2) The Corps Chemical Logistics Section coordinates a pre-inspection date with the requesting unit.

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A) Process (continued).

- (3) Upon approval, the Corps Chemical Logistics Section emails the data above and approval for the unit to turn-in their chemical IPG HAZMAT to the DPW Classification Unit.
 - (4) The DPW-Classification Unit contacts the requesting unit to schedule a date for turn-in.
-

B) Chemical individual protective gear (IPG) hazardous material (HAZMAT).

- (1) The following items are considered acceptable for turn-in to the DPW-Classification Unit:
 - (a) Solidified STB.
 - (b) Expended M256 kits.
 - (c) Outdated or expended C2 Canisters.
 - (2) Only solidified STB will be considered for turn-in. Non-solidified STB in deteriorating original packaging can be re-packaged, re-labeled and maintained for continued storage by the unit. Units requiring additional packaging material can contact Corps Chemical for assistance (units may have to order the packaging material).
 - (3) Expended and Expired M256 kits will be considered for turn-in. Shelf life expired kits may potentially be extended by the item manager (contact Corps Chemical for guidance). If the item manager does not extend the kit(s), the kits may be retained for use as training aids. If the unit has no use for the expired kits, then coordination can be made for turn-in of expired kits.
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Chapter 5. Hazardous and Solid Waste Management.

5.1. Scope.

A) Introduction.

The goal of Fort Hood's Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Programs is to protect public health and the environment by minimizing the generation of hazardous and solid wastes, developing cost-effective waste management practices, saving energy, and conserving natural resources. Regulations identifying hazardous solid wastes are found in 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261 and applicable state and local regulations.

B) Punitive provisions.

- (1) Persons on the Fort Hood military reservation will not:
 - (a) Knowingly dispose of prohibited materials in the Fort Hood sanitary landfill (see paragraph 5.3(A)(2))
 - (b) Discard trash outside of approved receptacles or waste disposal facilities or containers.
 - (c) Violate the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Texas Litter Abatement Act, or other state or federal pollution control laws.
 - (2) This paragraph is punitive in nature (see Chapter I, paragraph 1.1(D)). Military personnel may be prosecuted under the UCMJ for violations of this paragraph. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potentially federal and state prosecution.
 - (3) Everyone, including individuals subject to the UCMJ, is subject to applicable federal and state pollution control laws. Criminal violations of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act are punishable by a fine up to \$50,000 per day per violation and imprisonment for up to five years. Violations of the Texas Litter Abatement Act are punishable by a fine of up to \$4,000 and imprisonment for up to one year.
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5.2. Scope.

- (1) Comply with applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations pertaining to the management, generation, treatment, storage, disposal, and transportation of hazardous and solid waste. All persons and activities will adhere to the terms and conditions of state and federal hazardous and solid waste permits.
 - (2) Establish EMS procedures and responsibilities for the execution of the waste management program. Use best management practices, emphasizing pollution prevention, chain of command, and individual responsibility to achieve compliance.
 - (3) Establish EMS procedures and responsibilities to minimize waste generation, treatment, and disposal.
 - (4) Ensure that waste accumulation, storage, or transfer facilities are designed and constructed to prevent releases to the environment in accordance with applicable solid or HAZWASTE regulations, life safety codes, safety regulations, and permit requirements.
-

5.3. Major Program Requirements.
A) Solid waste disposal—landfill.

- (1) Fort Hood's Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfill operates daily from 0730 to 1700, Monday through Friday, and 0730 to 1200, Saturday. It is "off limits" any other time.
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A) Solid waste disposal— landfill (continued).

- (1) All waste delivered to the landfill will be inspected by the landfill operating contractor for materials that are not authorized in the landfill. Trucks that contain unauthorized material will be diverted for removal of the unauthorized material before being allowed to proceed to the working face to dump their load. Questions concerning landfill policy and EMS procedures may be answered by calling the landfill. See Table D-1 for a list of telephone numbers.
- (2) The following classes of materials are not authorized in the Fort Hood MSW Landfill and shall be diverted as described below:
 - (a) Recycle Materials. Cardboard and paperboard, light metal, aluminum and steel containers, paper, and plastic containers. Trucks entering the landfill with recyclable materials will be directed to a series of roll-off containers located at the entrance to the landfill for removal of the materials. Contractor/Transporters will be responsible for removing the unauthorized materials from the load and placing them in the properly marked container before proceeding to dump their load.
 - (b) Compost Materials. Untreated wood, branches, shrubs, grass, woodchips, unserviceable or odd sized pallets should be separated from the refuse load and delivered to the Fort Hood Compost Center located across Turkey Run Road from the landfill.
 - (c) Clean Fill Material and Inert Construction and Demolition wastes. Soil, sand, sod, rock, clean masonry, brick, concrete, and pavement are not accepted at the landfill. Trucks containing these materials must be disposed of as directed by the Contracting Officer or the authorized representative.
 - (d) Salvageable Items. Tires, white goods and appliances, bulk scrap metal, lead-acid batteries and engine and machine parts. Salvageable items should be delivered to DRMO Building. 4286, located at 80th Street and Tank Destroyer Boulevard, Monday-Thursday, 0730-1300.
 - (e) Serviceable Pallets. Serviceable pallets are to be delivered to the Post Recycling Center Building. 4621, located at 65th Street and Railhead Drive, Monday-Friday, 0730-1600.
 - (f) Freon. Freon shall be collected in 50lb (22.7 kg) retrievable containers and turned in to the DPW Classification Unit Monday through Thursday, 0730-1700. An empty container will be furnished upon turn-in of the full container. Each container must be labeled (R-12, R-22, etc.) and should not be mixed. If Freon is unintentionally mixed, the contractor shall properly label the container as mixed and inform DPW supply of the suspected mixture.

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A) Solid waste disposal-landfill (continued).

- (g) Regulated Waste. Regulated wastes such as liquid waste, florescent light bulbs, oil filters, ordinance, explosives, pressurized gases, PCB ballasts, paints, solvents, antifreeze, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive material, and bio-HAZMAT are not accepted. Regulated waste shall be brought to the DPW-Classification Unit, Building. 1345, located at 37th Street and North Avenue, Monday-Friday, 0800-1600, unless otherwise specified in the contract. All turn-ins are by appointment only. Call the DPW Classification Unit to schedule an appointment. The DPW Classification Unit can help contractors with containers, packing requirements, waste classifications and state notification.
 - (h) Asbestos. Generator manifests must be obtained from the DPW-Classification Unit, Building. 1345, located at 37th Street and North Ave, Monday-Friday, 0800-1600. The transporter must have two originally signed manifests and then give the landfill 24 hours prior notice. Delivery of asbestos containing material (ACM), friable and non-friable, must be made prior to 1200 on the day of delivery. All asbestos containing material must be double-bagged; in an enclosed trailer, off-loaded by hand and the driver must have two originally signed manifests. One large bundle is not acceptable due to the possibility of bag breakage upon off-loading and disposal activities. Non-friable asbestos containing material that has been damaged or has the potential of being damaged by offloading, grinding, cutting, sanding, disposal or other invasive actions must also be double-bagged.
 - (i) Special Wastes. Properly characterized special wastes including fuel (TPH) contaminated soils (<1500 ppm), and demolition debris contaminated with lead paint (TCLP <5.0 mg/L) are allowed in the landfill. Documentation of all characterization tests must be provided to the Fort Hood DPW-Classification Unit and the landfill manager a minimum of 48-hours prior to delivery of the material to the landfill. The Transporter must have a properly completed manifest at the time of delivery to the landfill. Copies of the Landfill's Waste Acceptance Plan, which contains specific EMS procedure for disposal of these materials, may be obtained from DPW Engineering Division, or the Landfill Operating Contractor.
- (3) Information on the waste acceptance criteria and guidelines are contained in the Type I Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Permit and subsequent documents. Contact DPW Engineering Division for guidance. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

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A) Solid waste disposal—landfill (continued).

- (4) Waste requiring characterization and/or manifests must be coordinated through DPW Environmental Division and require 24-hour notice of disposal prior to disposal at the landfill. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
- (5) Scavenging of waste containers or at post sanitary landfill is prohibited.
- (6) Waste containers are Contractor-owned property. Do not fill these receptacles beyond their capacity and keep covers closed. When refuse containers become 75 percent full, call the refuse collection contractor for same-day service. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. Keep the areas around waste containers free of spillage. Place bulky items alongside waste containers, and call the contractor for a special pick-up. Maintain clear access to waste containers, so the contractor can empty them.
- (7) The contractor may check any type of waste container (refuse, recyclable, or compost) to see if they contain hazardous, recyclable, or salvageable materials. Using organization must work with the contractor to get these types of waste in the correct disposal system.

B) Police and disposal of solid waste—field environment.

- (1) Police training and maneuver areas, including bivouac, food service, maintenance, and headquarters areas during use.
- (2) Do not abandon, burn or bury garbage or other solid waste in training areas.
- (3) Collect solid waste and place it in refuse or recycle containers at the unit area as appropriate, or properly segregate the waste and transport it directly to the Fort Hood Sanitary Landfill at coordinate PV115477.

C) Point of generation operation and procedures.

Note: This chapter applies only to generators of HAZWASTE as determined by the DPW Environmental Division.

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

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C) Point of generation operation and procedures (continued).

- (2) Registration. Before making a point of generation location operational, the respective activity must register the site through DPW Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. Do not relocate or modify established point of generation locations without first updating their registration through the DPW Environmental Division.
- (3) Location. Locate the point of generation location at or as near as practical to the point of generation of the HAZWASTE. The immediate area encompassing each point of generation location must be under direct control of the operator who generates the HAZWASTE. Before final selection of a site, consider the applicable fire prevention and safety requirements of III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-1 (Fire Regulations), and AR 385-10 (Army Safety Program).
- (4) Assistance:
 - (a) Get technical assistance to set up, register, and inspect point of generation locations through the DPW Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
 - (b) DPW Classification Unit, Building 1345, provides chemical characterization and disposal of HAZWASTE.
 - (c) Coordinate through the respective ECO at the major subordinate command or directorate to get the required training for managers, coordinators and operators of point of generation locations.
- (5) Administration.
 - (a) Commanders and civilian supervisors appoint a coordinator, in writing, for each point of generation location.
 - (b) Point of generation location coordinators are involved in every aspect of the point of generation location operation.
 - (c) Point of generation location coordinators must inspect point of generation locations daily. When inspecting point of generation locations, coordinators must ensure that:
 - (i) Containers remain closed and sealed, except when adding or removing material.
 - (ii) Containers are free of leaks and deterioration.
 - (iii) Incompatible containers are positively segregated according to the appropriate material safety data sheets.
 - (iv) Containers are marked properly with the name of their contents.

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C) Point of generation operation and procedures (continued).

- (v) Containers are placed in a secondary containment to mitigate releases.
 - (vi) The space around containers allows for movement of emergency personnel and equipment.
 - (vii) The area surrounding the containers is free of visible contamination.
 - (viii) Required records are kept up to date, accurate and kept within the point of generation location area.
 - (ix) Full containers do not exceed the 72-hour rule (see 5.3.C (6)(b)(ii)).
 - (x) Flammable or ignitable wastes are stored safely away from ignition sources.
- (d) Point of generation location coordinators must manage the point of generation location regulatory compliance associated with handling, inventorying and storing the daily used product accumulation.
- (e) Point of generation location coordinators must coordinate with the DPW Classification Unit to schedule appointments for HAZWASTE turn-in. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
- (f) Maintain required documentation according to federal and/or state regulatory requirements plus EMS procedures. The DPW Environmental Division can provide guidance regarding regulatory requirements.
- (g) Place compatible and correctly labeled containers at each point of generation location and establish source segregation before accumulation starts. Although DPW Environmental Division issues containers and labels as available, under certain circumstances, the generating organization may be required to provide them.
- (i) ECO of each major subordinate command or directorate will assist subordinate organizations in maintaining point of generation locations regulatory compliance per EMS procedures.
 - (ii) Coordinate with the DPW Environmental Division and subordinate organizations to get required training for every person engaged in operation of the point of generation location.
 - (iii) Determine whether point of generation locations comply with regulatory requirements.
 - (iv) Working with the DPW Environmental Division, to develop an inspection program to inspect the point of generation location according to established EMS procedures.

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C) Point of generation operation and procedures (continued).

- (v) Inspect the point of generation location according to the approved inspection checklist.
- (6) Accumulation and storage.
 - (a) The physical setup of each point of generation location must conform to the location of the point of generation waste using best management practices.
 - (b) When a container is filled to its safe capacity, or when such container is not expected to receive more HAZWASTE, prepare the container for turn-in.
 - (i) Place the current date on the exterior of the container. Make reference to this date as "the accumulation-start date" because that is when the allowable 72-hour storage period begins.
 - (ii) Coordinate turn-in appointments with the DPW-Classification Unit, Building 1345. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. Complete the HAZWASTE turn-in within 72 hours from the accumulation-start date or move the HAZWASTE to a permit exempted, < 90-day storage facility. DPW Environmental Division will designate these facilities. Federal and state regulations provide no exceptions to the 72-hour rule. Therefore, weekends, holidays, training holidays, and periods of field training all count toward the 72-hour limit.
 - (iii) Document HAZWASTE turn-in using DA Form 3161 in duplicate. Transport HAZWASTE safely to the DPW Classification Unit for turn-in conforming to coordinated appointments.
 - (c) Maintain the listed documentation within the active part of the point of generation location accumulation facilities.
 - (d) Keep an up-to-date, written inventory that includes every quantity and form of HAZWASTE currently being accumulated or stored.
 - (e) Retain a copy of each point of generation location turn-in document (DA Form 3161) for one year from the date of turn-in.
 - (f) Maintain inspection logs at the point of generation location through the end of the current year. Transfer inspection logs of the previous year to DPW Environmental Division, not later than 5 January of the current year.
 - (g) Maintain training records in the activity ECO's office. Records are to be maintained indefinitely.

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C) Point of generation operation and procedures (continued).

- (h) Containment.
 - (i) If a solid waste, HAZWASTE or used-product spill occurs, minimize the volume of spill residue and the extent of contamination through deployment of containment. Once contained, recover or collect the spillage along with cleanup materials for recycle, treatment, or disposal. Containment is an advantageous HAZWASTE minimization technique since the smaller the spill the less to clean up and dispose of.
 - (ii) Secondary containment is a best management practice to install when the potential for any substance to spill is high. Products placed on daily use pallets must have secondary containment.

Chapter 6. Air Program.

6.1. Scope.

A) Introduction.

This section applies to all operations and activities on Fort Hood that emit or potentially emit contaminants into the air of the State of Texas. This chapter provides procedures for controlling air emissions. These provisions do not exempt individuals and organizations from compliance with fire, health, and safety regulations or Fort Hood's Title V Federal Operating Permit. See also:

http://dpw_web/HTML/ENV/air_quality.asp (DPW LAN Users) or
http://www.dpw.hood.army.mil/HTML/ENV/air_quality.asp.

Information related to permitting requirements, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, asbestos rules and regulations, record keeping stratospheric ozone protection and new air issues would be addressed here. EMS procedures may supersede this section or parts thereof.

B) Punitive provisions.

- (1) Persons on the Fort Hood military reservation will not:
 - (a) Knowingly release chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) (such as halon and freon) into the atmosphere (see paragraph 6.3C)(3)).

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B) Punitive provisions (continued).

- (b) Burn prohibited materials or conduct open or prescribed burning or fire training activities without a valid, approved permit (see paragraph 6-3a).
 - (c) Spray paint vehicles outside of authorized, permitted paint booths (see paragraph 6-3b).
 - (d) Act in violation of the Clean Air Act or other state or federal air quality laws.
- (2) Paragraph 6-B1 is punitive in nature (see Chapter I, paragraph 1.1(D)). Military personnel may be prosecuted under the UCMJ for violations of this paragraph. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potentially federal and state prosecution.
- (3) Everyone, including individuals subject to the UCMJ, is subject to applicable federal and state air quality laws. Criminal violations of the Clean Air Act are punishable by a fine up to \$1,000,000 and imprisonment for up to fifteen years.
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C) Responsibilities.

- (1) The DPW Environmental Division has overall responsibility to ensure Fort Hood meets all applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations.
 - (2) All proponents of projects that impact air quality are responsible for notifying the DPW Environmental Division of all new construction or modifications of an existing facility. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. This will ensure that a review will take place and the appropriate permits are obtained before construction begins.
-

6.2. Policy.

The following website details information concerning permit requirements and a list of the rules governing air quality at Fort Hood: Internet:

http://www.dpw.hood.army.mil/HTML/ENVair_permits.asp Intranet:

http://dpw_web/HTML/ENV/air_permits.asp

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6.3. Major Program Requirements.

A) Outdoor burning.

- (1) Open burning is prohibited on Fort Hood. However, prescribed burning and fire training are permitted activities. DPW Environmental Division must approve all outdoor burning using DA Form 4283 (Facilities Engineering Work Request). Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. Get concurrence, guidance, and required support from DPW Environmental Division at least 30 days before the burn.
- (2) Fires for Recreation, Ceremony, Cooking, or Warmth. Outdoor burning is allowed when used solely for recreational or ceremonial purposes, in the noncommercial preparation of food, or exclusively as a means to provide warmth in cold weather. In other words, campfires, bonfires, and cooking fires are allowed. Fires built under this exception will not contain electrical insulation, treated lumber, plastics, construction or demolition materials not made of wood, heavy oils, asphalted materials, potentially explosive materials, chemical wastes, or items containing natural or synthetic rubber. The other general requirements on allowable outdoor burning do not apply to fires covered by this exception.
- (3) Do not burn oils, asphalted materials, natural or synthetic rubber, automotive tires, or other materials that may produce high concentrations and volumes of smoke. It is permissible to burn excess artillery propellant charges at the firing points immediately following firing missions.
- (4) Do not burn regulated medical waste; instead coordinate with USA MEDDAC Environmental Services for disposal procedures. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. Any technical information concerning regulated medical waste can be referred to the USA MEDDAC Environmental Science Officer. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. The USA MEDDAC will fund the disposal of regulated medical waste products generated at all Fort Hood hospital, clinics, aid stations, and temporary or fixed field medical facilities.
- (5) Do not burn refuse such as trash, rubbish, lumber, vegetation clippings, leaves, and tree pruning. Send these items to the compost facility. Contact Fort Hood's Recycle program for details.
- (6) Do not burn acetate or other plastics. Coordinate with the III Corps Headquarters Command, S2 for destruction of plastic items (except compact disks) that contain classified information. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. The Recycle Center accepts Type I and II plastic items. See III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-6 for details.

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B) Spray painting and paint booths.

- (1) The requirements of this paragraph are applicable to spray-painting operations where the nominal size of paint containers is 1 gallon (3.79 liters) or larger. However, do not use this container size stipulation to circumvent the intent of this paragraph. As of 1 April 2002, TCEQ requires the installation to track all paint usage. Therefore all painting must be covered by a permit or permit by rule excluding painting of family housing quarters. Routine painting will fall under 30 TAC 106.261 or 106.263. Generally, if spray guns are used, the painting operation is regulated through the TCEQ Air Quality Permit, or the Permit by Rule section of 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 106. DPW applies for and receives permits under provisions of the Clean Air Act and the Clean Air Act Amendments. The DPW Environmental Division can grant approval for one time painting operations such as painting in place museum pieces.
 - (2) Spraying Chemical Agent Resistant Coating (CARC) is authorized only in permitted spray booths where air emissions are exhausted through filtration systems having an efficiency capture particulate matter rating of 99 percent for standard permits and 95 percent for permits by rule.
 - (3) Stocking of CARC paint in 1-quart (1.136 liters) or larger cans is not authorized except for permitted paint booths or authorized supply activities (i.e. HazMart's, direct support units).
 - (4) To ensure compliance with state air quality standards, request (on a case-by-case basis) the appropriate permit or permit by rule documents for proposed painting operations before starting operation/construction. Spray painting of vehicles is authorized only at permitted paint booths. This does not include the use of aerosol cans for a one-time operation such as labeling. See Army Regulation 750-1, Army Material Maintenance Policy and Retail Maintenance, for painting vehicle labels using CARC paint. Address requests for new painting operations to DPW-Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. Include original documents such as user manuals, material safety data sheet, and filter data. Do not construct or modify paint booths or implement painting operations until DPW Environmental Division provides legal documentation to authorize spray painting under premises of a facility permit or at least one permit by rule.
 - (5) Coordinate safety and health requirements through the Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS) G1. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. See painting request Letter of Instruction (LOI) for new painting operations request information.
-

C) Stratospheric ozone protection/ozone depleting compounds.

- (1) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) such as halons and freons are Ozone Depleting Substances. Willful release of these controlled substances into the atmosphere is unlawful. Violators may be subject to prosecution under the UCMJ or 18 United States Code (USC) 13 (Assimilative Crimes Act) and Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated, Article 4477-5 for the release of CFCs.
- (2) Environmental Protection Agency training and certification for personnel who will handle ozone depleting chemicals are available through local community colleges or similar accredited institutions. Personnel in military occupational specialty 52C and others whose duties include routine maintenance and repair of automotive and aircraft air conditioning systems are trained and certified according to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (Protection of the Environment) 82.40.
- (3) Only trained and certified individuals can legally recover CFCs using refrigerant recovery and recycle system equipment, which is manufactured according to standards in 40 CFR 82.36. This equipment is authorized according to Supply Bulletin (SB) 700-20 (Army Adopted and Other Items Selected for Authorization/List of Reportable Items), CTA 50-909, table 6-6, appendix B, LIN 97360N. Procure and use the correct recovery and recycle equipment in accordance with DOD 4145.19-R-2 Storage and Handling of Compressed Gas Cylinders and MIL STD 101B, DOD Color Code for Pipelines and Compressed Gas Cylinders. Note: Do not mix CFCs when performing recovery operations. All recovery/recycle equipment must be registered with the Environmental Protection Agency. Contact the DPW Environmental Division Ozone Depleting Substances Program manager for details.
- (4) A piece of equipment that contains CFCs must have the CFC removed by a certified and trained technician before turn-in. The piece of equipment must be tagged stating that the CFC was removed, and the name of the person removing the CFC must be identified. The Directorate of Logistics (DOL) Chemical shop is available to remove CFC fire extinguisher chemicals as well as certified technicians using approved recovery/recycle equipment.
- (5) Recovered CFCs must be reused whenever possible. If reuse is not feasible at the source, DPW Environmental Division will assist in the lawful disposition of any recovered CFCs. Primarily, all CFCs that are considered excess are returned to the ozone depleting substances reserve. Fort Hood is prohibited from awarding contracts that require the use of Class I Ozone Depleting Compounds. This includes contracts for the servicing of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment and fixed fire

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C) Stratospheric ozone protection/ozone depleting compounds (continued).

suppression systems, as well as the direct purchase of CFC refrigerants and halons. Document and report CFCs releases to DPW Fire Department and to the Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

- (6) Leaks. Commercial refrigeration equipment, which contains more than 50 lbs. of refrigerant, must have leaks repaired within 30 days of discovery. EPA may grant additional time for repairs. Repairs are also required if the appliance is leaking at a rate such that the loss of refrigerant will exceed 35 percent of the total charge during a 12-month period. If the owners or operators of the federally-owned commercial refrigerant appliances determine that the leaks cannot be repaired and that an extension is required, they must document all repair efforts and notify the Environmental Division's ODS Manager by telephone or email. The Ozone Depleting Substances manager must follow written notification protocol under 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 82.156, section (2)(i), to inform the Environmental Protection Agency within 30 days of the inability to comply with the 30-day repair requirement and the reason for the inability must be submitted in accordance with 40 CFR 82.166 (n).
- (7) Prohibited Chemicals. Fort Hood has assembled a list of chemicals and products containing CFCs that are prohibited on Fort Hood. for details, see:

http://dpw_web/HTML/ENV/hsmsrefe.htm

Or contact DPW-Environmental Division for a listing of these chemicals. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

D) Indoor air quality/radon.

- (1) The Army Radon Reduction Program will guide radon activities on Fort Hood. The action level established for radon is 4 Pico Curies per liter (pCi/L).
- (2) Radon monitoring and inspections are the responsibility of the Army Family Housing. All Army structures that are routinely occupied must have their radon levels measured. The Army Radon Reduction Program requires installations to maintain, "the records required to document the results of the radon measurements."

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D) Indoor air quality/radon (continued).

- (3) New building constructions and renovations of existing buildings require establishment of an indoor air quality program that includes designating an indoor air quality manager. Contact the DPW Environmental Division for assistance. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
-

E) New air emission sources.

- (1) Any new facility or modification to an existing facility that emits contaminants (Hazardous Air Pollutants or Texas Contaminants) to the air must get a permit or satisfy conditions for a permit by rule in accordance with 30 Texas Administrative Code Chap 116 or Chap 106. Owners and operators of permitted or permitted by rule stationary sources must comply with all permit conditions.
 - (2) Organizations engaged in activities that meet the above conditions must contact DPW Environmental Division during the preliminary stages of design for instructions that may include contacting TCEQ in accordance with 30 Texas Administrative Code Subchapter B, Division 1, Section 116.110(a).
-

F) Annual air emissions inventory.

- (1) Fort Hood must control the emissions of air pollutants. Typical air pollution sources are boilers, welding shops, generators, spray painting activities, abrasive blasting operations, degreasing units, engine testing, fires for vegetation control, fuel storage and fuel dispensing operations and landfill operations.
- (2) The air emissions inventory is required to quantify actual criteria pollutant emissions from stationary sources as defined in Title I of the Clean Air Act Amendments. These pollutants include Volatile Organic Compounds, Carbon Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides, Sulfur Dioxide, Particulate Matter, and Particulate Matter less than 10 microns, Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns and Lead. The inventory also quantifies actual stationary source emissions of Hazardous Air Pollutants as defined under Title III of the Clean Air Act Amendments. The inventory also provides data necessary to comply with the TCEQ air emissions regulations for submission of an annual emission inventory and payment of annual emission fees.

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F) Annual air emissions inventory (continued).

- (3) Users who are responsible for operation and maintenance of stationary sources are required to provide operational information, usage data for all processes and any other pertinent information needed to complete the annual emissions inventory. Report preparation usually takes place during the months of February through May capturing data from the previous year.

G) Title V federal air operating permit.

- (1) Fort Hood's Title V federal air operating permit includes unit-specific requirements in the applicable requirements sections. General and special terms and conditions for individual emissions units and areas have also been included. This permit does not relieve Fort Hood from getting pre-construction authorization for new or modified facilities according to 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 116, Control of Air Pollution by Permits for New Construction or Modification. The site and emissions units authorized by this permit must be operated in accordance with 30 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 122, Federal Operating Permits, the general terms and conditions, special terms and conditions, and attachments contained therein. The permit will expire five years from the date of issuance. All compliance records shall be maintained for 5 years.
- (2) Fort Hood's federal operating permit will require annual compliance certification for visible emissions from stationary vents constructed on or before 31 January 1972. These emissions cannot exceed 30 percent opacity average over a six-minute period. For visible emissions from stationary vents constructed after 31 January 1972 emissions must not exceed 20 percent opacity averaged over a six-minute period. Owners and operators of emissions units must demonstrate compliance regarding this permit prior to the installation's certification of compliance to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Also the installation must control volatile organic compound leaks from transport vessels during filling operations. Another requirement is the implementation of control requirements during filling of gasoline storage vessels for motor vehicle fuel dispensing facilities that have dispensed 125,000 gallons of gasoline in any calendar month after 1 January 1999. There are additional requirements for wood furniture manufacturing operations. This permit also carries related record keeping and inspection requirements.

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G) Title V federal air operating permit (continued).

- (3) Abrasive blasting of water storage tanks performed by portable operations must comply with rules of 30 Texas Administrative Code, Chapters 133-137. Terms and conditions of Title VI, Protection of Stratospheric Ozone of Clean Air Act Amendments is enforceable by Environmental Protection Agency.
-

H) National emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants.

- (1) Section 112(c) of the Clean Air Act outlines categories of major and area sources of hazardous air pollutants emissions. The source category list in Section 112(e) of the Clean Air Act outlines stationary sources of air toxic emissions that warranted the creation of a National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants to control, reduce, or otherwise limit hazardous air pollutants emissions.
- (2) The standards are designed to require all major sources to meet hazardous air pollutants emissions to reflect the application of the maximum achievable control technology. The DPW Environmental Division Air Program Manager must approve the design of all new facilities or any modifications to existing facilities on Fort Hood affected by a National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant.
- (3) National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant compliance can address several aspects of facility operation including, but not limited to: the installation of pollution control technology, operational restrictions, record keeping and emissions reporting.
- (4) In 1993 the Environmental Protection Agency identified 174 source categories requiring emission standards. Promulgation of source categories is not complete at the time this document was created. Additionally, previously promulgated standards are sometimes amended changing the definition of compliance. To view source categories applicable to Fort Hood facilities and operations subject to these standards see internet:

http://www.dpw.hood.army.mil/HTML/ENV/air_neshap.htm
Intranet: http://dpw_web/HTML/ENV/air_neshap.htm

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Chapter 7. Cultural Resource Management.

7.1. Scope.

A) Introduction.

This chapter describes Fort Hood's policy on cultural resource preservation and conservation implemented per Army Regulation 200-4, Cultural Resources Management and Army Pamphlet 200-4.

B) Punitive provisions.

- (1) Persons on Fort Hood military reservation will not:
 - (a) Engage in any construction or ground-disturbing activity without first getting an approved Fort Hood Coordination for Land Excavation and Water Use permit (see chapter 8) with Cultural Resource Management (CRM) approval.
 - (b) Knowingly excavate, remove, damage, alter, or deface any archaeological resource on Fort Hood (see paragraph 7.3A)(2)).
 - (c) Remove funerary objects from a Native American burial site (see paragraph 7.3A)(3)).
 - (d) Act in violation of the National Historic Preservation Act, Archaeological Resource Protection Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, or other state or federal historic preservation laws.
 - (2) Paragraph 7-B1 is punitive in nature (see Chapter I, paragraph 1.1D)). Everyone, including individuals subject to the UCMJ, is subject to applicable federal and state historic preservation laws. Criminal violations of Archaeological Resource Protection Act are punishable by a fine up to \$20,000 and imprisonment for up to two (2) years for a first offense. Criminal violations of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act are punishable by fines and imprisonment for up to one year. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potentially federal and state prosecution.
-

C) Activities.

All types of activities conducted on Fort Hood are subject to compliance with federal, state and local preservation, protection, and repatriation laws, statutes and regulations for cultural resources. Activities include, but are not limited to, training, training support, and installation operation activities.

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C) Activities (continued).

Cultural Resources include, but are not limited to, structures, landscapes, and archaeological resources as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act, the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

D) National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Fort Hood's Cultural Resource Management Program is implemented under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and as amended in 1992.

7.2. Policy.

A) Compliance.

Fort Hood will comply with legally acceptable and appropriate federal, state and local laws, regulations and guidance regarding cultural resource management per Army Regulation 200-4. Fort Hood will implement the policy via the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) by:

- (1) Implementing preservation and conservation standard operating procedures and practices under the National Historic Preservation Act for Fort Hood.
 - (2) Reducing and preventing as practicable, damage or destruction to cultural resources including, but not restricted to, archeological resources, standing historic structures, prehistoric and historic burials, and traditional cultural properties.
 - (3) Monitoring of cultural resources to record natural and non-natural impacts to resources.
 - (4) Providing education to the Army and civilian communities to increase preservation, conservation and protection of cultural resources.
 - (5) Providing identification, assessment and protection recommendations.
-

B) Non-compliance.

Non-compliance may result in prosecution of violators.

7.3. Major program requirements.

A) Regulatory responsibilities.

- (1) National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Fort Hood is responsible for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and in particular implementing Section 106 and Section 110. As such, any proposed project that includes but is not limited to construction, military training, demolition, rehabilitation, renovation and National Environmental Policy Act analysis requires review under NHPA Section 106. The State Historic Preservation Officer has 30 calendar days to comment on the proposed undertaking, before funding is committed to an undertaking. Undertaking review early in the project's planning stages and prior to design or acquisitions, is required under the National Historic Preservation Act.
- (2) Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA).
 - (a) Fort Hood is responsible for the protection of archaeological resources from damage and destruction as a result of ground disturbing activities including but not limited to construction, training activities, and looting. Damage includes, but is not restricted to, digging within a resource; damage from tracked and wheeled vehicles resulting from traversing over resources, particularly repeated damage to the same resource; and removal of artifacts.
 - (b) Criminal and civil penalties are assessable for damage and destruction under ARPA. Criminal penalties include a fine up to \$20,000 and up to two (2) years in prison or both. Civil penalties include confiscation of items involved in action (e.g., vehicles, shovels, and other equipment), and unrestricted fines.
- (3) Native American Graves Protection And Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).
 - (a) Fort Hood is responsible for the determination of custody, protection, and disposition of Native American human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. Native American graves and the above-mentioned associated objects are to be protected in place. If the location of a grave or any of these objects is disturbed and/or damaged during military training, construction activities, looting or other activities, Fort Hood is required to:
 - (i) Stop all activities within the vicinity of identified grave or location of funerary objects and contact the DPW Cultural Resources Management Team (Table D-1). Activity in the area will be suspended pending notification from the DPW Cultural Resources Management Team of resumption parameters.

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A) Regulatory responsibilities (continued).

- (ii) Notify affiliated Native American Tribes.
- (iii) Identify extent of damage and whether remains and/or funerary objects have been removed.
- (iv) Implement repatriation process.
- (b) Criminal and Civil penalties area assessable for damage or removal of remains and/or funerary objects.
- (4) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Compliance under National Historic Preservation Act is a different and separate requirement from compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. Results from National Historic Preservation Act compliance may be used to meet National Environmental Policy Act compliance requirements however compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act does not imply compliance with National Historic Preservation Act requirements.

B) Program responsibilities.

- (1) Identifies and protects significant cultural resources.
- (2) Curates and maintains archeological collections and records archives.
- (3) Prepares and executes cultural resource management plans, agreements, EMS procedures, and memoranda of understanding for the management and protection of significant cultural resources.
- (4) Coordinates and maintains liaisons with appropriate federal, state, local, and tribal offices, agencies, and authorities for the protection and management of significant cultural resources.
- (5) Coordinates with military and civilian elements with regard to planning of field maneuver training, construction and any activities that involve modification of the existing landscape. Coordination includes identification of potential impacts on protected cultural resources and impact avoidance strategies.
- (6) Monitoring of cultural resources to record natural and non-natural impacts to resources. This action provides on-going resource condition status and enables adverse impacts to resources to be identified, quantified and addressed. Monitoring assists in the protection and preservation by providing an opportunity to identify patterns of impacts. Types of monitoring include:
 - (a) Random verification of FH Form 200-X10, Coordination for Land Excavation (Chapter 8), implementation accuracy.
 - (b) Identify natural events that require mitigation measures to fulfill protection and conservation requirements.
 - (c) Identify and collect evidence on possible looting activities with the aim of prosecuting perpetrators.

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B) Program responsibilities (continued).

- (7) Develop, update and implement Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan and associated program Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
-

C) Program procedures.

- (1) Unintentional Disturbance of Cultural Resources.
 - (a) When an unintentional disturbance occurs, military unit or construction personnel or others causing disturbance are to stop immediately. Field Commander, Foreman/Contractor or other excavators immediately reports location and nature of resource disturbance to the DPW Cultural Resource Management Team (Table D-1).
 - (b) DPW Cultural Resources Management Team personnel will visit location within 24 hours during normal working hours or as soon as practicable during non-working hours, to assess damage to the resource.
 - (c) Activity may be continued in another area of the approved project/training location pending the DPW Cultural Resources Management Team's review of the damaged resource, determination of degree of damage, and recommendation for resolution.
- (2) Coordination Procedures. The following procedures will assist in avoiding a non-compliance finding for a training or construction project, thus leaving the proponent open to possible criminal and/or civil punitive actions:
 - (a) Contact the DPW Cultural Resource Management Team early in the planning stages, preferably when the project/training locations are under consideration, to have the proposed locations reviewed for cultural resource impacts (Table D-1).
 - (b) Modify requested locations to avoid impacts to any cultural resources identified in the proposed project locations, if needed.
 - (c) If avoidance is not an option, be prepared to modify project implementation in accordance with action required to mitigate cultural resource impacts.
 - (d) The DPW Cultural Resource Management Team will issue a Memorandum for Record (MOR) of their impact assessment and proposed mitigation, if any, at the end of project review.

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C) Program procedures (continued).

- (e) Copies of MOR must be provided with any future FH Form 200-X10 (Chapter 8) coordination to streamline review. FH Form 200-X10 is still required as Cultural Resources is just one review media on the form. Submitting project/training information only on FH Form 200-X10 for coordination with DPW-Cultural Resource Management, could result in major delays to project/training start time.

7.4. Technical assistance.

Technical assistance on cultural resources and coordination issues can be obtained from Fort Hood's DPW Cultural Resource Management Team (Table D-1).

Chapter 8. Excavation and Water Use Permits.

8.1. Scope.

A) Introduction.

This section defines Fort Hood's policy on excavations anywhere within Fort Hood's boundaries including range and cantonment but excluding free dig areas. Getting an Coordination for Excavation and Water Use permit (digging permit) before digging is essential to prevent destruction of utility systems and fiber-optic cable, violation of environmental, natural and cultural laws, or damage that could cause injury or death. Any individual, unit, contractor or any other group that is excavating on Fort Hood property must secure a dig permit before operations commence.

B) Punitive provisions.

- (1) Persons on the Fort Hood military reservation will not engage in excavation, as defined in subparagraphs 8.1C, without first securing an approved Fort Hood Form 200-X10 (FH 200-X10), then only excavating within the approved areas.

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B) Punitive provisions (continued).

- (2) Paragraph 8-1b is punitive in nature (see Chapter I, paragraph 1.1D)). Any person whether military, visitor (authorized or unauthorized) or non-federal employee, are subject to civil and/or criminal action under the respective laws and regulations violated. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potentially federal and state prosecution.

C) Definition.

Excavation is any movement of soil (mechanical or hand digging), and includes digging, staking and any other type of ground disturbance or penetration. Excavation actions include but are not limited to tank ditches, battle positions, fox holes, foundation excavations, utility line ditches, grading, post holes, borrow pits, stakes, grounding rods, any hole or insertion. For training areas, this also includes any mechanical excavation or scraping at any depth, by shovel or other means.

D) Form FHT 200-X10 (Coordination for Land Excavation).

An approved form FHT Form 200-X10, Coordination for Land Excavation is required for each excavation or ground disturbing action. Requestor is responsible for getting an approved form FHT Form 200-X10 from DPW Engineering Division. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

8.2. Policy.

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- (1) Fort Hood is committed to environmental stewardship in all actions as an integral part of the Army mission. Implementation of a control process for excavations assists with meeting Army stewardship responsibilities.
 - (2) The Fort Hood Coordination for Land Excavation and water use permit requirement is based on requirements from all appropriate federal, state and local laws, regulations and guidance regarding the preservation and conservation of Fort Hood's landscape, utilities, structures, and other components.
-

8.3. Major Program Requirement.

A) Regulatory responsibilities.

- (1) Environmental regulations implemented elsewhere in this regulation as well as ARs 200-1 (Environmental Protection and Enhancement), 200-3 (Natural Resources- Land, Forest and Wildlife Management), 200-4 (Cultural Resources Management), 200-5 (Pest Management), FH Reg 420-27 (Care, Maintenance and Alterations of Facilities), AR 210-21 (Army Ranges and Training Land Program), AR 385-10 (Army Safety Program), and DODI 4715.3 (Environmental Conservation Program), 32CFR Part 651 (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions).
 - (2) Other regulations and field manuals include but are not limited to DA Pam 385-63 (Policies and Procedures for Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice and Combat), FH Reg350-40 (Fort Hood Range Operations, Procedures and Policies) and FM 3-100.4 (Environmental Considerations in Military Operations).
 - (3) For projects that will result in the disturbance of an area of soil of one acre or greater, ensure that all requirements in Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) General Permit have been met. Contact DPW-Environmental Division for additional information (Table D-1).
-

B) Program responsibilities.

- (1) DPW Engineering Division will:
 - (a) Supply FHT Form 200-X10 Form and Guidance.
 - (b) Schedule a digging permit inspection, as needed.
 - (2) DPW and DPTS Range Division will monitor field use of FHT 200-X10 to ensure excavation is compliant with approvals.
 - (3) G3/Directorate of Plans, Training and Security, Range Division, is responsible for establishing procedures and controlling Access to maneuver and live fire training areas on the installation (AR 210-21).
-

C) Requestor/proponent responsibilities.

- (1) Requestor/Proponent. Person(s) responsible for the excavation(s) must first get an approved digging permit(s) prior to starting excavation operations. DPW Engineering Division, Digging Permit Section, Building 4612A, is the point of contact for all digging permits (Table D-1).
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C) Requestor/proponent responsibilities (continued).

- (a) Permit shall be coordinated 3 weeks (21 calendar days) before expected excavation start date.
- (b) If submitted within 3 weeks before the proposed excavation date, the requestor/proponent shall "walk the permit through" required departments. A person knowledgeable on the project/training with appropriate project/training plans shall take the permit to each section to expedite review. Lack of compliance will result in approval delays if required information is not available to approving authority.
- (2) Person(s) Performing Excavations. Any person(s) performing any excavation anywhere on Fort Hood must have a current, approved digging permit on the site of the excavation, throughout the period of excavation.
- (3) If FHT Form 200-X10 is disapproved for any reason, it is the requestor's/proponent's responsibility to submit modifications to the permit request for reconsideration. Excavation activity cannot be started until approval has been acquired from all approving authorities.

8.4 Major program procedures.

A) Permit acquisition procedure.

- (1) Requestors must submit form FHT Form 200-X10 to DPW Engineering for coordination and approval. Forms and assistance are also available through DPTS Range Division (Table D-1).
- (2) Requestor must submit form 3 or more weeks (21 calendar days) prior to planned excavation when possible.

B) Excavation guidelines specific to contractors.

- (1) Contractors are responsible for submitting form FHT Form 200-X10 for individual excavation and ground disturbing actions.
 - (2) Applies to activities/projects within and outside of the installation for which Fort Hood is responsible.
 - (3) All personnel performing the digging, including all subcontractor personnel must be present at the digging permit inspection.
 - (4) The Family Housing Maintenance Contractor issues permits for excavations in Housing Villages for rental fence installations and self-help activities (such as, trees, gardens, patios, etc).
-

C) Excavation guidelines specific to training.

- (1) Dig the minimum number of emplacements, foxholes and field fortifications consistent with training objectives. Save topsoil to refill holes once training is completed. Upon completion of training, fill and restore ground surface where foxholes, battle positions, tank ditches, and emplacements have been dug. Mark unused, open holes to prevent personnel from driving into them until sites are refilled.
- (2) Do not excavate within 164 feet (50 meters) of streams, ponds, or lakes, and minimize tactical digging that orients the length of excavations up and down the inclination of slopes. Do not excavate or deposit materials within 33 feet (10 meters) of trees.
- (3) Do not excavate within 164 feet (50 meters) of an installation boundary fence, a tank trail or paved road.
- (4) The four bermed "free dig" sites are to support Training. These sites do not require a dig permit and are adequate to support several units training at the same time. Units using these sites are responsible for site recovery after training events. Sites are in Training Areas 10, 18, 32B and 54A. Locations are marked on Installation Training Area Map.
- (5) Excavation sites should be monitored with GPS devices. If part of an excavation is extending outside of the approved excavation site, or "free dig" site; the unit must stop work, initiate and process a form FHT Form 200-X10 request through the normal approving agencies to dig in the new area.
- (6) All contractors working within maneuver and live fire training ranges are required to attend the Unexploded Ordnance Recognition Briefing prior to conducting any work. The Explosive Ordnance Detachment provides briefing and is located in Building 56000, Range Control.
- (7) All privately owned vehicles, to include contractor vehicles, shall be accompanied by an Area Access Pass, clearly displayed in the windows at all times. All non-military personnel accessing the maneuver or live fire training areas must get an Area Access Pass and sign the "Hold Harmless" agreement prior to occupying maneuver or live fire training areas on Fort Hood. Area access passes are available through Range Control, Building 56000 for construction contractor personnel.

Chapter 9. Natural Resource Management.

9.1. Scope.

(continued on next page)

A) Introduction.

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

B) Punitive provisions.

- (1) Persons on the Fort military reservation will not:
 - (a) Start outdoors fires without prior approval by the DPW (see paragraph 6.3(A)).
 - (b) Act in violation of the Endangered Species Act or other state or federal game and wildlife laws. Actions prohibited by the Endangered Species Act include destroying endangered species or the vegetation that makes up their habitat (see paragraph 9.3(C)(1) and knowingly failing to take required action (such as willful failure to consult with fish and wildlife agencies when legally required).
 - (c) Cut trees without prior approval from DPW Natural Resources Branch (see paragraph 9.3(D)(1)).
 - (d) Knowingly kill any animal that is a member of an endangered species.
 - (2) This paragraph is punitive in nature (see Chapter 1, paragraph 1.1(D)). Military personnel may be prosecuted under the UCMJ for violations of this paragraph. Civilian employees of the federal government are subject to administrative sanctions and potentially federal and state prosecution.
 - (3) Everyone, including individuals subject to the UCMJ, is subject to applicable federal and state game and wildlife laws. Criminal violations of the Endangered Species Act are punishable by a fine up to \$50,000 and imprisonment of up to one year for each violation.
-

C) Responsibilities.

- (1) The DPW Natural Resources Management Branch is responsible for:
 - (a) Managing, coordinating and monitoring natural resources, fish and wildlife, land and pest management.
 - (b) Establishing and recommending protective measures and practices in construction and maintenance activities to avoid pollution, burning, and unnecessary destruction of wildlife and/or endangered species habitat.
 - (c) Monitoring, investigating, and recommending management and procedures relating to game animals, birds, and fish.
 - (d) Surveying and recommending improvement for food, cover, and water sources for wildlife.
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C) Responsibilities (continued).

- (e) Serving as an "approving authority" for the excavation and water use permit process.
 - (f) Developing, preparing, and monitoring long-range plans for the use and improvement of natural resources programs.
 - (g) Developing EMS procedures for record keeping.
 - (i) Preparing and reviewing plans for service projects and in-house projects on landscape, land management, natural resources, and pest control projects/contracts.
- (2) The DPW Environmental Division is responsible for managing, coordinating, and monitoring the installations environmental programs.

9.2. Policy.

- (1) All proposed construction related activity, major exercise, or new equipment fielding requires completion of an environmental assessment (EA) or a Record of Environmental Consideration (REC). Contact DPW Environmental Division early in the planning stages, prior to design or acquisitions, to for determination of an environmental assessment or a categorical exclusion. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
- (2) Any person, military or civilian, conducting any type of excavation (digging) on Fort Hood is required to get an approved Excavation and Water Use permit prior to the start of excavation. Refer to Chapter 8, page 56, Excavation and Water Use permits, for instructions.

9.3. Major program requirements.

A) Wetlands.

- (1) The current legal definition for wetlands is contained in the 1987 Army Corps of Engineers Technical Manual Wetland Delineation Manual (Technical Report Y-87-1). The Army Corps of Engineers regulates dredge and fill activities in wet areas or surface water drainage areas. Contact DPW Natural Resources Management Branch during the National Environmental Policy Act process concerning activities in suspected wetlands. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
-

B) Land management.

- (1) Fort Hood lands and vegetation are managed to provide maximum sustained yields and to protect the water resources of the installation, adjacent communities, and the State of Texas. The land must produce adequate resources for the perennial military training mission, habitat for several endangered species, and recreation for the Fort Hood community. From time to time some of the services will be restricted to satisfy the management needs of the land by the DPW Natural Resources Management Branch. Fort Hood Regulation 350-40 (Fort Hood Range Operations, Procedures and Policies) establishes the Maneuver Damage Program. All Land Management actions will be carried according to AR 200-3 (Natural Resources- Land, Forest and Wildlife Management).
-

C) Threatened and endangered species.

- (1) Endangered species laws require protection of the food source and nesting sites as well as the endangered animal. Often, land clearing operations result in depletion of food sources for wildlife, disruption of natural wildlife's habitat, nesting, breeding, and foraging, and contributes to soil erosion and siltation.
- (2) The land encompassing the Fort Hood military reservation serves as the natural habitat for numerous animal species. Some of these animals are listed as endangered or threatened. For these reasons, Fort Hood manages endangered species habitats in compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Species listed as endangered or threatened are protected under provisions of federal laws. Personnel not subject to the UCMJ are prosecuted for disturbing or destroying endangered species or their habitat in violation of 18 United States Code (USC) 13 Assimilative Crimes Act.
- (3) This section outlines the procedures to prevent significant damage to endangered species habitat throughout the year. Implementing EMS procedures reduces disturbance of mating and nesting activities. Endangered species such as the Black-Capped Vireo and Golden-Cheeked Warbler establish nesting territories throughout Fort Hood from 1 March through 31 August. Annually, a few Bald Eagles, which are listed as a threatened species, come to spend the winter in this region on Belton Lake.
- (4) For military training exercise planning purposes, contact DPW Natural Resources Branch for consultation or a site visit regarding planned activities that infringe upon known endangered species nesting areas. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. The standard Fort Hood military installation map, stock number

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C) Threatened and endangered species (continued).

- V782SFTHOODMIM, provides coarse-scale identification of core (restricted) endangered species habitats. Figure 9.1 is a map of endangered species areas, depicting both core and Non-core habitat. Fort Hood military installation training maps are available through each division/separate brigade G3/S3.
- (5) Vehicular travel through core species nesting areas is not considered harmful if such movement is transient and confined to established roads and tank trails. In core habitat areas, do not drive vehicles or equipment through or over woody vegetation. Other uses of the areas are subject to the specific restrictions promulgated in this regulation.
 - (6) During the annual nesting season occurring from 1 March through 31 August, the use of core habitat areas is limited to transient travel on established trails, or emergency stop only. The time spent in activities within core bird habitat areas must not exceed 2 hours in a calendar day. Do not circumvent or defeat this limitation through rotation of subordinate elements, brief displacements, or yielding training areas to other organizations. Drive vehicles on established roads and tank trails. Do not create new roads and trails without written permission from DPW Natural Resources Branch. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. Park vehicles in open areas. Prevent damage to woody vegetation. Do not cut brush or trees within habitat areas.
 - (7) Do not use smoke or chemical agents in or within 328 feet (100 meters) of core habitat.
 - (8) Non-core habitat areas, as depicted in Fig 9.1, have fewer training restrictions, and do not appear on the standard Fort Hood military installation map, stock number V782SFTHOODMIM. However, Non-core habitat is included as restricted areas for excavations, and FHT Form 200-X10 will not be approved for digging, construction, or other activities in habitat areas that will result in a permanent loss of habitat. In Non-core habitat areas, off-trail maneuver is authorized if necessary to accomplish mission-essential task elements. Use of obscurants is not restricted in Non-core habitat. Do not clear underbrush for command posts, bivouac, or field dining areas.

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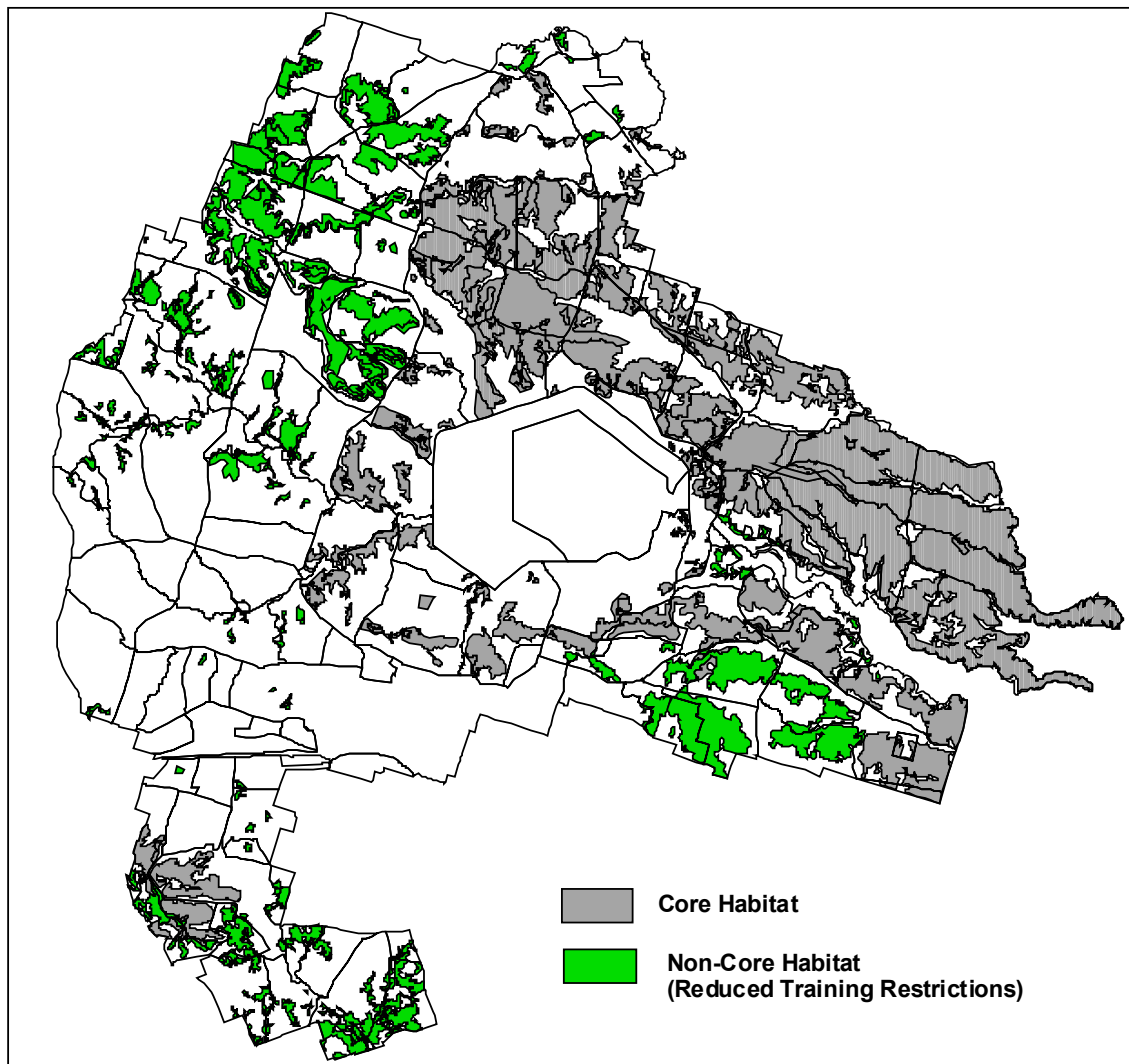
C) Threatened and endangered species (continued).

Figure 9.1. Map of endangered species area

- (9) Always protect vegetation against fire. Do not start fires. Take necessary precautions to prevent fires and promptly extinguish fires started accidentally.
- (a) Outdoor fires are unauthorized except as approved by DPW Environmental Division and Natural Resources Management Branch. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

(continued on next page)

C) Threatened and endangered species (continued).

- (b) Avoid unnecessary use of pyrotechnics and incendiary munitions.
- (c) Report fires immediately to Range Control through frequency modulated (FM) 30:45. When FM radio is not available, use the most expedient means available to notify Range Control or the Fire Department. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
- (10) Use existing tactical emplacements to the extent possible. Digging or constructing new tactical emplacements within woodlands is unauthorized without an approved excavation and water use permit.
- (11) Do not tamper or interfere with cowbird traps (large screen cages). Intentional damage to these traps is prohibited.
- (12) If the military mission requirements conflicts with this regulation, the designated S-3 will coordinate with DPW Natural Resources Management Branch.

D) Plants and animals.

- (1) Do not destroy plants and animals in violation of game and wildlife laws. Do not cut trees, whether alive or dead without the approval of DPW Natural Resources Branch.
- (2) Do not clear underbrush in command posts, bivouac, or field dining areas. Hunters and fishermen must consult local fish and game laws, and III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 210-25 (Hunting, Fishing, and Natural Resources Conservation).
- (3) Fisheries impoundments off-limits to training are shown in Table 9.1 by name and grid coordinates.

Table 9.1. Fish impoundments off-limits for training

Coordinate	Lakes and Ponds
PV293618	1A
PV296493	12C
PV083418	22A
PV102349	25A
PV068458	31C
PV064505	33C
PV078514	33G
PV058462	33M
PV106505	34A

(continued on next page)

Table 9.1. Fish impoundments off-limits for training (continued)

PV102551	34D
PV065550	35K
PV113533	36G
PV170619	44E
PV058536	73B
PV238462	Airfield Lake
PV197467	Birdbath Lake
PV111441	Cantonment A
PV133440	Cantonment B
PV083462	Copperas Cove #3
PV123406	Crossville Lake
PV204467	East lake
PV128605	Eister Lake
PV275478	Engineer Lake
PV125364	Gray Lake
PV326452	Heiner Lake
PV318479	Larned Lake
PV366448	Nolan Lake
PV070516	Starnes #1

E) Pest management.

- (1) The Army Pest Management Program implements DOD policies to protect health, property, and natural resources from damage by insects, weeds, and other species in ways that support training and readiness with minimum risks to the environment.
- (2) This regulation promulgates policies, responsibilities, and procedures to implement the Army Pest Management Program. It also supplements federal, state, and local laws and requirements described in AR 200-5 (Environmental Quality Pest Management) and AR 200-1 for the Army Environmental Program.
- (3) All pest management activities must be conducted IAW the approved Installation Pest Management Plan. A copy of this plan is available for review by contacting the DPW, Natural Resources Management Branch. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

(continued on next page)

E) Pest management (continued).

- (a) Non-certified personnel are not permitted to apply pesticides except those pesticides that have been approved for facilities self-help use, those pesticides approved for DA field sanitation team use, or personal use repellents.
- (b) DoD personnel who apply pesticides other than those specified above must be DoD certified according to current Army regulations and the Installation Pest Management Plan.
- (c) Contract personnel who apply pesticides must have valid certification in the category of work being performed as required by the State of Texas. (Certifying agencies are: the Structural Pest Control Board of Texas, the Texas Department of Health, and the Texas Department of Agriculture).
- (d) All pesticide applications (in-house and contracted) must be documented and the required record data maintained and copies furnished to the Integrated Pest Management Coordinator (IPMC).
- (e) The use of specific pesticides and storage locations must be coordinated and approved through the IPMC in the Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists Telephone numbers.
- (f) Pesticide concentrates must be mixed over a secondary container.
- (g) Liquid pesticide concentrates may not be purchased, stored, or transported on the installation in container units exceeding 2.5 gal (9.4 liters) without the IPMC approval.
- (h) All contracts involving the application of pesticides must be coordinated and approved through the IPMC in the DPW Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

Chapter 10. Pollution Prevention.

10.1. Scope.

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

10.2. Policy.

- (1) Pollution prevention is the Army's preferred approach to maintaining compliance with environmental laws and regulations. When both preventive and control approaches are available, preventive measures must be used unless mitigating circumstances exist and can be documented.
- (2) Pollution prevention will be used to complement, and eventually replace to the maximum extent possible, traditional pollution control and cleanup orientations in Army environmental program management.
- (3) Pollution will be prevented or reduced at the source. Wastes and by-products that cannot be eliminated will be recycled. Pollutants that cannot be recycled will be treated to minimize environmental hazards. Disposal or other release to the environment will be employed only as a last resort and will be conducted in an environmentally safe manner.
- (4) All units, activities, and contractors will incorporate pollution prevention planning and EMS procedures throughout the mission, operation, or product life cycle.

10.3. Major Program Requirements.

A) Recycling.

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

- (1) Responsibilities.
 - (a) Directorate of Public Works (DPW):
 - (i) Provides staff supervision of the recycle program.
 - (ii) Investigates and identifies advantageous sources of reclaimable materials.
 - (iii) Ensures implementation of the recycle program according to III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-6.
 - (b) Commanders and activity supervisors:
 - (i) Make subordinates aware of the need for recycling and promote their support for the recycle program.
 - (ii) Make subordinates aware of the need for recycling and promote their support for the recycle program.

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A) Recycling (continued).

- (iii) Develop and implement EMS procedures for collection and source separation of recyclable materials.
 - (iv) Do not allow trash or contaminants to mix with recyclable materials. Table 10-1 provides general guidance.
- (2) Recycle Center Operation:
- (a) The Recycle Center operates at building 4621, Monday through Saturday, 0730-1600.
 - (b) Upon request, the recycle center assists organizations to get and locate dumpster-type containers for collection of paper products. These containers need to be placed conveniently, near activities that generate large quantities of recyclable paper products. Use these types of containers where advantageous, for example at large headquarters, printing facilities, supply activities, and direct support units. These containers are normally painted green or blue. Do not use these containers for disposal of non-recyclable materials.
- (3) Reusable Materials:
- (a) Turn-in reusable containers that are used for shipping vehicle components through the supporting direct support unit. Normally, the old components are put into these containers for turn in.
 - (b) Reuse serviceable office specialties such as binders, paper fasteners, etc.
 - (c) Recover barrier materials such as barbed tape, barbed wire,
 - (d) Concertina wire, metal pickets, poles, and timber after each use. Store these materials for reuse if they are serviceable. Turn-in serviceable barrier materials. Turn in unserviceable barrier materials to the Fort Hood recycle program, 4621, 72nd Street.
 - (e) Recover field telephone wire after each use and, if serviceable, store it for reuse. Turn-in unserviceable wire to the DRMO.

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A) Recycling (continued).
Table 10.1 Disposition of common recyclable materials

MATERIAL	GUIDANCE	DESTINATION	PHONE
Paper products	Do <u>not</u> mix recyclable materials with garbage. Keep paper products dry and sort according to type (See table 10-1 for description of types). Disassemble cardboard boxes.	Recycle Center, building 4621	287-7881
Glass	Rinse glass containers and sort according to color. Do <u>not</u> break.		
Plastic	Rinse plastic containers and remove caps.		
Aluminum, steel and tin cans	Rinse and sort according to metal. Deliver materials 0730-1600 on duty days.		
Scrap Material	Deliver materials 0730-1600 on duty days. Sort metals according to type. Document using DD Form 1348-1, in block BB enter the recycle account number 21F 3875.1111 76C S41093.	DRMO, building 4291	287-2723
Lumber and other recyclable wood products	Deliver materials 0800-1530 on duty days.	Recycle Center, building 4621	287-7881
Serviceable Pallets	Deliver materials 0800-1530 on duty days.	Recycle Center, building 4621	287-7881
Un-serviceable pallets	<u>Not</u> accepted for reuse per Recycle Center determination	Solid Waste Landfill Compost Facility	
Clean Soil	Do <u>not</u> contaminate with POL. Coordinate with DPW, building 4213.	DPW determines the destination upon coordination	287-2113

B) Environmental compliance assessment team (ECAT)

- (1) Objective. Fort Hood's Environmental Compliance Assessment Team (ECAT) provides technical support to Fort Hood units and activities by performing both formal and informal compliance assessment visits to ensure compliance with all federal, state and local regulations/policies.
- (2) Responsibilities:
 - (a) ECAT Team:
 - (i) Conduct environmental compliance assessments at least semi-annually of all units, activities and contractor facilities.
 - (ii) Provide technical assistance as requested.
 - (iii) Schedule assessments with units, activities and contractor facilities.
 - (b) Commanders and activity chiefs:
 - (i) Provide access and escort during assessments.
- (3) General:
 - (a) DPW Environmental Division publishes a Letter of Instruction (LOI) for conducting ECAT assessments. LOI will be the basis for all assessments conducted.
 - (b) To get further information contact ECAT representative. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
- (4) For more information about ECAT go to:

http://dpw_web/HTML/ENV/ECAT.asp

C) Vendor demonstrations.

- (1) Coordinate vendor demonstrations of cleaning products, equipment, or other environmental products with the DPW Environmental Division and Contracting Command.
- (2) All demonstrations must process a standard vendor agreement through Contracting Command before proceeding.
- (3) This coordination precludes unauthorized commitments or release of procurement sensitive information. Fort Hood will not allow product demonstrations below division or separate brigade level.
- (4) Once coordination has been made through contracting, persons/unit must notify DPW Environmental and provide the following information:
 - (a) Name of person conducting demonstration.
 - (b) Name of product(s) to be demonstrated.
 - (c) Material safety data sheet of product(s) to be demonstrated.

D) Draining fuel tanks.

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

E) Tanker purge facility.

- (1) The DPW Environmental Division operates a Tanker Purge Facility located at the corner of 37th Street and North Avenue. The system will purge 5000-gallon (18925 Litre) tankers, 2500-gallon (9468.5 Litre) tankers and 600-gallon (2271 Litre) fuel pods and other size tanks. Call the tanker purge facility to inquire about smaller tanks and fuel cells. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
 - (2) Responsibilities.
 - (a) The DPW Environmental Division will provide an operator for the system.
 - (b) The unit is responsible for the following:
 - (i) Scheduling appointments through the tanker purge facility point of contact. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
 - (ii) Providing a qualified operator/user of the tanker or equipment being purged.
 - (iii) Ensure all filters, fluids and lids on tanks are removed prior to arrival.
 - (iv) Remove the tank level indicator probe and jet level sensor assembly in lid opening.
-

F) Mobile kitchen trailer facility.

- (1) The DPW Environmental Division operates a Tanker Purge Facility located at the corner of 37th Street and North Avenue. The system will purge 5000-gallon (18925 Litre) tankers, 2500-gallon (9462.5 Litre) tankers and 600-gallon (2271 (Litre) fuel pods and other size tanks. Call the tanker purge facility to inquire about smaller tanks and fuel cells. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
 - (2) Responsibilities:
 - (a) DPW Environmental Division schedules the operation of the facility and provides a point of contact.
 - (b) Units are responsible for the following:
 - (i) Furnishing Soldiers to operate the steam cleaners.
 - (ii) Following all instructions given by the point of contact or posted at the facility site.
 - (c) Ensure all water stays within the facility boundaries.
-

Chapter 11. Other Environmental Programs and Requirements.

11.1. Scope.

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

11.2. Major program requirement.

A) Portable latrines (portable sanitation units) (continued)

Anyone placing portable sanitation units on Fort Hood must comply with the following instructions.

- (1) Spills. Exercise caution to prevent all spills from occurring. In the event of any spillage, immediately notify the DPW Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. Upon direction from DPW Environmental Division personnel, the entire contaminated area will be cleaned up of all solids and debris then sprayed with a disinfectant solution by DPW, Environmental Division personnel.
- (2) Placement. All portable sanitation units provided will be non-collapsible, completely enclosed, and constructed of watertight material. All portable sanitation units must be placed and leveled, in the correct location in the field, and at least 328 feet (100 meters) away from natural water sources and tank trails. Portable sanitation units will be placed on a level surface with the door facing away from prevailing winds (from the southeast) to the extent possible. Portable sanitation units placed in the field must be anchored down during high wind conditions.
- (3) Disposal. All portable sanitation unit waste collected on Fort Hood must be disposed (or dumped) in the sanitary sewer manhole designated by DPW Maintenance Division, Utilities Section. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. Prior to dumping, waste effluent must be screened to ensure that cans, bottles, rags, cloth, or any foreign objects do not enter the sanitary sewer line. When dumping into a manhole, a dump tube must be attached onto the service truck valve and the other end of the tube placed at the bottom of the manhole, so that the contents are transferred directly into the sewer line, at the bottom of the manhole. The manhole must be cleaned and washed (rinsed) after the dumping process. All precautions must be taken to prevent any waste from spilling outside the manhole.

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A) Portable latrines (portable sanitation units) (continued)

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

B) Used product reclamation and used product reclamation points (UPRP).

- (1) Segregate used products of radically different sources or properties. Although most used products can be recycled, the economic success of recycling used oil, antifreeze, solvents, grease, off-specifications fuels, oil and fuel filters, absorbents, and so forth depends on the quality of the substance. Mixtures are difficult or unsuitable for recycling. Keep each batch of recyclable materials homogeneous. Do not dispose of used products in unauthorized manners like dumping them on the ground, ditches, or sewer systems. When maintaining equipment in training areas or at sites away from normal maintenance facilities, collect recyclables according to this regulation.
- (2) All military units, partners in excellence, activities and contractors on Fort Hood that generate used oil must follow the procedures outlined in the HQ III Corps and Fort Hood LOI, Used Oil Management Procedures, or any LOI superceding. LOI can be obtained through the DPW Environmental Division office.
- (3) Individuals assigned to Fort Hood who reside in government quarters, barracks, or off post are encouraged to bring their used oil to the Recycle Center; the Automotive Craft Shops; or the main Army and Air Force Exchange Service automotive service station.
- (4) Household HAZWASTE, as well as used oil, can be taken to the Classification Unit for disposition.
- (5) (a) DPW Environmental Division provides used product reclamation points. Using organizations operate and maintain the general housekeeping of these points. Do not relocate, modify or paint storage buildings or tanks in established reclamation points. Coordinate relocation, modification, painting or establishment of new used product reclamation points with DPW Environmental Division. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

(continued on next page)

B) Used product reclamation and used product reclamation points (UPRP).

- (b) Employ used oil reclamation tanks to collect used lubricating oil, hydraulic and transmission fluids. Segregate used products and other substances each in a separate container. Clearly label drums, tanks and other containers in the reclamation point. Keep extraneous materials such as rags, oil filters, trash, soil, vehicle parts, and water out of fluids in reclamation containers. Information concerning containers requiring a National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 704 Hazard Identification label and the instructions for completing the label can be found at:

www.orcbs.msu.edu/chemical/nfpa/nfpa.html
- (c) Locking devices on reclamation points are prohibited. Locking constitutes an inconvenience that may provoke improper disposal or abandonment of used products. Make access reasonably available to the users. If multiple organizations use a common reclamation point, commanders coordinate among themselves to establish and maintain reasonable access to all. This coordination precludes obstructions to use after normal duty hours, deployments, field training and during other temporary absences of the host organization. Maintain clearance around containers for access by collection vehicles.
- (d) Collection of used products or waste in open, incompatible or unserviceable containers are prohibited.
- (e) Inspect the used product reclamation point weekly to ensure constant serviceability of components and to curb improper use.
- (6) Used Product Reclamation Pick Up:
 - (a) DPW Environmental Division picks up used products from the UPRP as required. If unusual conditions warrant a pickup sooner than scheduled, coordinate a special pickup with DPW Bioremediation facility. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. If DPW refuses to pick up used oil because of extraneous materials in the oil, remove the extraneous materials from the tank and arrange for a special pickup. For questions or assistance call the DPW-Classification Unit. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.
 - (b) DPW picks up used oil, off-specifications fuels, and used anti-freeze only.

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B) Used Product Reclamation and Used Product Reclamation Points (UPRP) (continued).

- (i) Used oil is collected by the DPW Environmental Division in dedicated vehicles as required.
- (ii) The DPW Environmental Division collects off-specifications fuels and anti-freeze in dedicated vehicles as required.
- (iii) Turn-in other used products and suspected HAZWASTE to the DPW Classification Unit, according to this chapter.

Figure 11.1. Typical used product reclamation point

C) Department of Public Works (DPW) classification unit and used product turn-in procedures.

- (1) The DPW Classification Unit publishes a letter of instructions (LOI) for turn-in procedures. A copy of this LOI is available through the DPW Classification Unit. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers. The DPW Classification Unit accepts turn-ins according to the following standards and conditions
- (2) When making dispositions of unwanted materials or used products, contact the DPW Classification Unit to coordinate appointments and get guidance. Do not load or transport used products until you have confirmed an appointment. Understand and comply with the EMS procedures (identification, containerization and documentation) for a successful turn-in.
- (3) Use a DA Form 3161, Request for Issue or Turn-in, to document used product turn-in. List every used product on a DA Form 3161. The DA Form 3161 serves as transportation shipping papers and must be filled out prior to leaving the unit/activity area. The activity must inspect items being transported and sign the DA Form 3161 before transporting. The designated representative bringing the used products to the DPW Classification Unit will sign in block 13.

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B) DPW Classification Unit and Used Product Turn-In Procedures (continued)

- (4) Load used products onto military vehicles without damaging the containers. Transport and deliver the load to DPW Classification Unit on the day and time of appointment. Potentially HAZMAT will be secured with tie down straps or by blocking and bracing. Vehicles that arrive at the DPW Classification Unit with spillage on the bed of the truck will not be able to leave the DPW Classification Unit until vehicle is cleaned up. Customers who arrive at the DPW-Classification Unit more than 30 minutes late may be asked to reschedule their turn-in appointment.
- (5) Table 11.1 lists the Items the DPW Classification Unit accepts.

Table 11.1 Items Accepted at Classification Unit

Absorbents	Aerosol cans	Antifreeze
Asbestos containing materials: brake shoes, floor tile, etc.	Alkaline batteries.	Magnesium batteries.
Nickel-cadmium Batteries.	Silver-oxide batteries.	Lead acid batteries. Turn in unserviceable wet batteries to your direct support unit.
Empty containers.	Fluorescent ballast and Lamps.	Fuel/oil filters.
Grease.	NBC- coordinated thru III Corps Chemical.	Paint and paint related Items.
Alcohols, solvents, and thinners.	Calcium hypochlorite and super tropical bleach (STB) decontaminating agent.	Disposable gas cylinders- ether, butane, propane (small).
Pesticides.	Paint rags (oily/grease rags cleaned on credit card, call Classification Unit for number).	Damaged materials.

B) DPW Classification Unit and Used Product Turn-In Procedures (continued)

- (6) Contaminated soil. See section 4.3G) of this regulation.
- (7) Radioactive materials. The DPW-Classification Unit does not manage radioactive waste or materials. For assistance and disposition instructions regarding radioactive materials or waste, contact G1 Safety. Table D-1 lists telephone numbers.

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C) DPW Classification Unit and Used Product Turn-In Procedures.

- (8) Class III packaged products.
 - (a) Serviceable.
 - (i) The DPW Classification Unit does not manage Serviceable products.
 - (ii) Get and follow applicable disposition procedures from the appropriate supply support activity.
 - (iii) The supply support activity will determine if the serviceable material is to reenter the supply system or be sent to the DRMO.
 - (b) Unserviceable.
 - (i) Shelf life expired materials will be checked for extension of shelf life per section 4.3(D)(4)(d) of this regulation. The supply support agency issues applicable disposition procedures, and if necessary, initiates by-pass document to DRMO.
 - (ii) Damaged, leaking opened or partially used containers should be turned into the DPW Classification Unit.

D) Pipelines.

- (1) Crude Oil Pipeline. A crude oil pipeline traverses Fort Hood, entering at coordinate PV357580 and laying straight toward coordinate PV105678. Constructed in 1929, it lies approximately 3 feet (1 meter) underground. As a result of an accident in 1967, reinforcing sleeves were placed around the pipe at several points. The pipeline is "off-limits" to vehicles, except for crossing at established roads and tank trails. It is a safety hazard to violate this provision since the underground line operates at high pressure and carries a flammable material. The pipeline is marked every 328 feet (100 meters) with a sign warning against unauthorized crossing and directions to the nearest crossing sites. Crossing sites are clearly marked. Authorized crossing points according to the Fort Hood military installation map, stock number V782SFTHOODMIM, are listed in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2 Authorized pipeline crossing points.

WEST OF RANGE AREA	INSIDE RANGE AREA	EAST OF RANGE AREA
PV119672	PV199641	PV287607

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Table 11.2 Authorized pipeline crossing points (continued).

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

- (2) Natural Gas Pipeline. An underground natural gas pipeline enters at coordinate PV388422 and lies in and out of the south reservation boundary toward coordinate PV283440. It is off-limits to vehicles and there are no approved crossings.
- (3) No excavations, of any type, are allowed nor authorized within 164 feet (50 meters) of any pipe.

E) Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC).

- (1) General:
- (a) The Fort Hood EQCC makes recommendations to the Installation Commander for planning and execution of the Environmental Management System, Natural Resources, Environmental Protection, Energy Efficiency, and Installation Sustainability Programs.

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E) Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC) (continued).

- (b) The EQCC is a forum for developing ideas, coordination and development of recommendations to preserve or enhance the environment and ensure compliance with laws, regulations, and policy.
 - (c) The EQCC also serves as the proponent of use, maintenance, and conservation of natural resources.
 - (d) The EQCC also serves as the proponent of efficient use of energy, and serves as a forum for the establishment of sustainable business practices.
- (2) Members:
- (a) The EQCC will consist of members representing the operational, engineering, planning, resource management, legal, medical, and safety interests of the command, include military installation partners in excellence activities. Full membership lists can be found on the EQCC charter, located in public folders.
 - (b) At a minimum, all members will send a knowledgeable representative who can provide input for their organization according to the EQCC Charter. Commanders, directors and managers are encouraged to attend whenever possible.
- (3) Responsibilities:
- (a) Chairperson. The Chairperson represents the command group; assigns and tasks responsibilities and recommendations to members and subordinate committees; and appoints special subordinate committees as needed.
 - (b) Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary schedules, prepares agendas, and coordinates materials for meetings; records, distributes, and files the minutes; and provides technical information or assigns technical advisors as needed.
 - (c) EQCC Members. EQCC members make, prepare, and evaluate recommendations; and serve on subordinate committees.
- (4) Procedures:
- (a) The EQCC will meet once per quarter at a minimum. Additional meetings will be held upon request of the DPW when approved by the EQCC chairperson. A summarized record of EQCC meetings will be prepared and distributed to EQCC members by the executive secretary.

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E) Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC) (continued).

- (b) The Fort Hood Commander will chair EQCC and the DPW will facilitate the meetings and perform duties EQCC secretary.
 - (c) EQCC recommendations will be prepared in an action/decision memorandum format, coordinated with the EQCC members. Once coordinated, recommendations will be forwarded to the Garrison Commander for approval.
 - (5) Subordinate Committees:
 - (a) General. The EQCC appoints subordinate committees and assigns members as needed. Will meet as required or directed by the EQCC. The subordinate committees will assist the EQCC through consideration of issues and requirements; environmental awareness and education; recommendations on necessary actions; and appointment of other subcommittees.
 - (b) Conservation Committee. The Conservation Committee is responsible for issues such as endangered species, fire danger rating system, Integrated Training Area Management, outdoor recreation, fall and spring cleanup, and energy efficiency Full membership lists can be found on the EQCC charter, located in public folders.
 - (c) Compliance Committee. The Compliance Committee is responsible for HAZWASTE operations, waste minimization, air and water discharges, and installation compatible use zone. Full membership lists can be found on the EQCC charter, located in public folders.
 - (d) Pollution Prevention Committee. The Pollution Prevention Committee is responsible for hazardous product substitution, storage and turn-in of material, pharmacy concept (HSMS), and recycling. Full membership lists can be found on the EQCC charter, located in public folders.
 - (e) Installation Sustainability Committee. The Installation Sustainability Committee is responsible for the establishment of the Installation's 5-year resource plans in support of the 25-year Installation Sustainability Program Full membership lists can be found on the EQCC charter, located in public folders.
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Appendix A References

Section I. Required Publications

Note: Publications existing in electronic form are adequate for compliance.

AR (AR) 200-1, cited in: Ch.1; Secs.1.1; Para. E; p.7; 1.4; Subpara. 2; p.8; 1.5; Subpara. 1; p. 8; 1.7; Subpara. 5; p. 9; Ch. 3; Sec. 3.1; para. A; p. 20; Ch. 8; Sec. 8.3; para. A; Subpara. 1; p. 64; Ch. 9; Sec. 9.3; para. E; Subpara. 2; p. 73.
Environmental Protection and Enhancement

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-1, cited in: Ch. 5; Sec. 5.3; para. C; Subpara. 3; p. 45.
Fire Regulations

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-6, cited in: Ch. 6; Sec. 6.3; para. A; Subpara. 6; p. 50; Ch. 10; Sec. 10.3; Para. A; Subpara. 1; p. 75.
Recycle Program

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

Section II. Related Publications

AR 40-13, cited in: Ch. 1; Sec. 1.1; para. C; p. 6.
Medical Support - Nuclear/Chemical Accidents and Incidents

AR 50-6, cited in: Ch. 1; Sec. 1.1; para. C; p. 6.
Chemical Surety Program

AR 200-3, cited in: Ch. 1; Secs. 1.1; Para. E; p. 7; 1.4; Subpara. 2; p. 8; 1.5; Subpara. 1; p. 8; 1.7; Subpara. 5; p. 9.
National Resources, Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management

AR 200-4, cited in: Ch. 1; Secs. 1.1; Para. E; p. 7; 1.4; Subpara. 2; p. 8; 1.5; Subpara. 1; p. 8; 1.7; Subpara. 5; p. 9; Ch. 7; Sec. 7.1; Para. A; p. 57; Ch. 8; Sec. 8.3; para. A; Subpara. 1; p. 64.
Cultural Resources Management

AR 360-5, cited in: Ch. 1; Sec. 1.1; Para. C; p.6.
Army Public Affairs

AR 385-10, cited in: Ch. 5; Sec. 5.3; Para. C; Subpara. 3; p. 45; Ch. 8; Sec. 8.3; Para. A; Subpara. 1; p. 64;
Army Safety Program

AR 385-40, cited in: Ch. 1; Sec. 1.1; Para. C; p. 6.
Accident Reporting and Records

AR 750-1, cited in: Ch. 4; Sec. 4.3; Para. H; Subparas. 2a; 2d; p. 36; Ch. 6; Sec. 6.3; Para. B; Subpara. 4; p. 51.
Army Material Maintenance Policy and Retail Maintenance Operations

AR 11-27
Army Energy Program

AR 40-5
Preventive Medicine

AR 190-5
Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision

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

AR 210-20
Master Planning for Army Installations

AR 420-74
Natural Resources; Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management

DA PAM 200-4, cited in: Ch. 7; Sec. 7.1; Para. A; p. 57
Cultural Resources Management

DoD Regulation 4500.9-R

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 200-10, cited in: Ch. 3; Secs. 3.1; Para. C; Subparas. 1c; 1e; p. 21; 3.3; Para. B; Subpara. 1; p. 22; Ch. 4; Sec. 4.1; Para. C; Subpara. 3c; p. 28.
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP)

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 210-25, cited in: Ch. 9; Sec. 9.3; Para. D; Subpara. 3; p. 72.
Hunting, Fishing, and Natural Resources Conservation Regulations

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 350-40, cited in: Ch. 8; Sec. 8.3; Para. A; Subpara. 2; p. 64; Ch. 9; Sec. 9.3; Para. B; p. 69.
Fort Hood Range Operations, Procedures and Policies

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 385-6
Safety, Permit-Required Confined Space Entry Program

III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 420-27, cited in: Ch. 8; Sec. 8.3; Para. A; Subpara. 1; p. 64.
Care, Maintenance, and Alterations of Facilities

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

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

FM 3-100.4, cited in: Ch. 8; Sec. 8.3; Para. A; Subpara. 2; p. 64.
Environmental Considerations in Military Operations

FM 10-20
Organizational Maintenance of Military Petroleum Pipelines, Tanks, and Related Equipment

FM 21-10
Field Hygiene and Sanitation

FM 10-69
Petroleum Supply Point Equipment and Operations

TM 3-261, cited in: Ch. 1; Sec. 1.1; Para. C; p. 6.
Handling and Disposal of Unwanted Radioactive Material

TM 38-250
Preparing HAZMATs for Military Air Shipments

III Corps and Fort Hood LOI, cited in: Ch. 11; Sec. 11.1; Para. B; Subpara. 2; p. 81.
Used Oil Management Procedures

III Corps and Fort Hood LOI, cited in: Ch. 10; Sec. 10.3; Para. B; Subpara. 1; p. 78.
Environmental Compliance Assessment Team Visits

III Corps and Fort Hood LOI, cited in: Ch. 11; Sec. 11.2; Para. B; Subpara 6; p. 82.
DPW Classification Unit

SB 700-20, cited in: Ch. 6; Sec. 6.3; Para. C; Subpara. 3; p. 52.
Army Adopted and Other Items Selected for Authorization/List of Reportable Items

SB 3-30-2
Supply Bulletin, Chemical and Biological Canisters and Filter Elements: Serviceability List

DOD 4715, cited in: Ch. 8; Sec. 8.3; Para. A; Subpara. 1; p. 64.
Environmental Conservation Program

DOD 4145.19-R-2, cited in: Ch. 6; Sec. 6.3; Para. C; Subpara. 3; p. 52.
Storage and Handling of Compressed Gas Cylinders

Army Corps of Engineers Technical Manual, cited in: Ch. 9; Sec. 9.3; Para. A; Subpara. 1; p. 68.
Wetlands Delineation, 1987

MIL STD 101B, cited in: Ch. 6; Sec. 6.3; Para. C; Subpara. 3; p. 52
Military Standard, DoD Color Code for Pipelines and Compressed Gas Cylinders (cited in paragraph 6.3)

TB MED 576
Technical Bulletin- Medical, Sanitary Control and Surveillance of Water Supply at Fixed Installations

CTA 50-909, cited in: Ch. 6; Sec. 6.3; Para. C; Subpara. 3; p. 52.
Common Table of Allowances, Field and Garrison Furnishings and Equipment, Table 6-6, Appendix B

Public law 102-484

The National Defense Authorization Act of 1993, Section 326

Texas Health and Safety Code

section 382.001 (Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated, Article 4477-5)(cited in paragraph 6.3)

18 United States Code (USC) 13

Assimilative Crimes Act

29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

Labor-Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor

30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC), cited in: Ch. 6; Sec. 6.3; Paras. E; Subpara. 1; p. 54; G; Subpara. 1; p. 55.
Chapter 116

30 TAC, cited in: Ch. 6; Sec. 6.3; Para. G; Subpara. 1; p. 55.
Chapter 122

30 TAC, cited in: Ch. 6; Sec. 6.3; Para. G; Subpara. 3; p. 56.
Chapters 133-137

30 TAC, cited in: Ch. 3; Sec. 3.1; Para. B; Subpara. 1; p. 20.
Chapter 327

30 TAC, cited in: Ch. 6; Sec. 6.3; Para. B; Subpara. 1; p. 51.
Chapter 106

32 CFR Part 651, cited in: Ch. 1; Sec. 1.1; Para. E; p. 7; Ch. 8; Sec. 8.3; Para. A; Subpara. 1; p. 64.
Environmental Analysis of Army Actions

40 CFR Part 82, cited in: Ch. 6; Sec. 6.3; Para. C; Subpara. 3; p. 52.

40 CFR Part 261, cited in: Ch. 5; Sec. 5.1; Para. A; p. 40.
Protection of Environment

40 CFR Part 112, cited in: Ch. 3; Sec. 3.3; Para. C; Subpara. 1; p. 23.
Oil Pollution Prevention

Hazardous Substance Management System (HSMS) SOP, cited in: Ch. 4; Sec. 4.3; Para. A; Subpara. 1; p. 29.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), cited in: Ch. 7; Secs. 7.1; Paras. B; Subpara. 1d; p. 57; C; p. 58; D; p. 58; 7.3; Para. A; Subpara. 1.
(citation Title 16, United States Code, section 470)

Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA), cited in: Ch. 7; Secs. 7.1; Para. B; Subpara. 1d; p. 57; 7.3; Para. A; Subpara. 2b; p. 59.
(citation Title 16, United States Code, section 470 aa)

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), cited in: Ch. 7; Secs. 7.1; Para. C; p. 58; 7.3; Para. A; Subpara. 3; p. 59.
(citation 104 Stat. 3048)

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), cited in: Ch. 1; Sec. 1.1; Para. E; p. 7; Ch. 7; Sec. 7.3; Para. A; Subpara. 4; p. 60.
(citation Title 42, United States Code, section 4321)

Endangered Species Act (ESA), cited in: Ch. 9; Sec. 9.1; Para. B; Subpara. 1a; p. 67.
(citation Title 16, United States Code, section 1531)

Texas Water Code
Chapter 11

Texas Water Quality Act, cited in: Ch. 3; Sec. 3.1; Para. B; Subpara. 2; p. 20.

The American Water Works Association's Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control, cited in: Ch. 2; Sec. 2.3; Para. A; Subpara. 2a; p. 13.
(Manual M14)

University of Southern California Manual of Cross-Connection Control, cited in: Ch. 2; Sec. 2.3; Para. A; Subpara. 2a; p. 13.

The National Standard Plumbing Code

ISO 14001;1996 Environmental Management System

A-3. FORMS.

DA Form 2077 , cited in: Ch. 4; Sec. 4.3; Para. D; Subpara. 3c; p. 33.
Petroleum Product Laboratory Analysis Report

DA Form 2765-1, cited in: Ch. 4; Sec. 4.3; Para. J; Subpara. 5d; p. 38.
Request for Issue or Turn-in

DA Form 3161, cited in: Ch. 4; Sec. 4.3; Para. J; Subpara. 5f; p. 38; Ch. 5; Sec. 5.3; Para. C; Subpara. 6e; p. 47.
Request for Issue or Turn-in

DA Form 4283
Facilities Engineering Work Request

DD Form 1348-1, cited in: Ch. 4; Sec. 4.3; Para. J; Subpara. 5a; p. 38.
DOD Single Line Time Release/Receipt Document

DD Form 2521, cited in: Ch. 4; Sec. 4.3; Para. D; Subpara. e; p. 34.
Hazardous Chemical Warning Label

DD Form 2522, cited in: Ch. 4; Sec. 4.3; Para. D; Subpara. e; p. 34.
Hazardous Chemical Warning Label

FHT Form 200-X10, cited in: Ch. 2; Sec. 2.3; Para. D; Subpara. 1; p. 19; Ch. 7; Sec. 7.2; Para. B; Subpara. 6; p. 60; Sec. 7.3; Para. C; Subpara. e; p. 62.
Excavation and Water Use Permit

FH Poster 200-003
In Case of A Spill

Appendix B Statutes and Regulations- Cultural Resources Management

This appendix lists the various legal requirements under which the Cultural Resources Management Program operates and available guidance from federal, state, Department of Defense, and Department of the Army sources.

Statutes

Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 43 USC 2101-2106
Antiquities Act of 1906 16 USC 431-433; 34 Stat.225
Archeological and Historic Data Preservation Act of 1974 16 USC 469-469c
Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 ARPA 16 USC 470aa-47011
Historic Sites Act of 1935 16 USC 461-467
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) 42 USC 4321-4370c
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended NHPA 16 USC 470-470w
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 NAGPRA 25 USC 3001-3013
Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act 40 USC 601-619
Sikes Act 16 USC 670a-670o, 74 Stat. 1052
Sikes Act Improvement Amendment-1998

Executive Orders

EO 11593- Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment
 EO 12512- Federal Real Property Management
 EO 13007- Indian Sacred Sites
 EO 13084- Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments
 EO 13101- Through Waste Prevention, Recycling and Federal Acquisition
 EO 13148- Greening the Government through Leadership in EMS

Presidential Memorandum

Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments

Federal Regulations and Guidance

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Protection of Historic Properties, 36 CFR 800

Council on Environmental Quality, Regulations Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act, 40 CFR 1500-1508

Department of the Interior, Curation of Federally owned and Administered Archeological Collections, 36 CFR 79

Department of the Interior, Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National

Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR 63

Department of the Interior, National Historic Landmark Program, 36 CFR 65

Department of the Interior, National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR 60

Department of the Interior, Preservation of American Antiquities, 43 CFR 3

Department of the Interior, Supplemental Regulations [per ARPA], 43 CFR 7

Department of the Interior, Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibility under Section

110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR 78

Department of the Interior, The Secretary of the Interior's Standard for the Treatment of Historic Properties, 36 CFR 68

Regulations Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act, 40 CFR 1500-1508

National Register Bulletins and Other Guidance Documents

Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes
How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation- National Register Bulletin 15 (NRB 15)
How to Complete the National Register Registration Form (NRB 16A)
How to Evaluate and Nominate Historic Landscapes (NRB 18)
Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (NRB 30)
Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeological Sites and Districts (NRB 36) (zip format)
Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties (NRB 38)

Secretary of the Interior Standards

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

Department of Defense (DoD) Regulations and Guidance

Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4715.3, Environmental Conservation Program Protection of Archeological Resources, 32 CFR 229
American Indian and Alaskan Native Policy

Army Regulations and Guidance

Army Regulation 200-4, Cultural Resources Management.
Army Regulation Pamphlet 200-4, Cultural Resources Management.

Fort Hood Regulations

FH 200-1, Environment Protection and Enhancement
FH 420-27, Care, Maintenance, and Alternations of Facilities
FH 350-40, Fort Hood Range Division Operating Procedures
FH 210-190, Internment on the Fort Hood Military Reservation

Fort Hood Forms

FH Form 200-X10 COORDINATION FOR LAND EXCAVATION

Texas State Law

Antiquities Code of Texas

Texas State Guidance

Rules of Practice and Procedure
Restricted Cultural Resource Information
Council of Texas Archeologists: Guidelines for Cultural Resource Management Reports
Archeological Survey Standards for Texas

Appendix C Environmental Training

Section I. Training matrix.

This table is designed to be a reference in using this regulation. See also Fort Hood Regulation 350-1.

Table C-1. Training reference.

Position	Sections of the Regulation That Apply
Commander, Director or Manager*	<i>All sections apply</i>
Motor/Maintenance Officers & NCOs	1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 3.3, 5.1, 6.1, 6.3, 7.1, 8.1, 9.1, 10.3, 10.3, and 11.2
Contractors/Utility Company	1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 3.3, 5.1, 6.1, 6.3, 7.1, 8.1, 9.1, and 11.2
Individuals Utilizing Fort Hood Facilities or Resources	2.1, 3.1, 3.3, 5.1, 6.1, 6.3, 7.1, 8.1, 9.1, and 9.3

Note: This table does not list the Environmental compliance officer as having responsibility in the Hazardous Material Management of the Environmental & Natural Resources area. The ECO position was established to assist the Commander, Director, or manager in following *all* environmental regulations.

* The Commander, Director or Manager is ultimately and solely responsible for ensuring these and *all* environmental regulations and EMS procedures are followed or met. The Commander, Director or Manager does have many tools at his/her disposal that will help to ensure these regulations are followed.

In addition, the Environmental Compliance Assessment Team was established to assist the installation in maintaining compliance with all environmental regulations. This team can also assist the Unit Activity Commander in the unit's overall environmental program.

Section II. Environmental training on Fort Hood, Texas.

This is a guide to the types of environmental training available to person(s) working on Fort Hood. Call DPW-Environmental Division or G3, Troop School for details. Table D-1 list telephone numbers.

Table C-2. Environmental training.

Course Title:	Intended For:	Frequency Taught:	By Whom:
Environmental Compliance Office Course	Environmental Compliance Office Course (ECO) or Environmental compliance officer Assistant (ECA) or Environmental Compliance Officer Refresher (ECOR)	as published	DPW-Environmental Division, Troop School/DTMS
HAZMAT Officer Course	HAZMATs Officer (HMO) or HAZMATs Officer Assistant (HMOA)	Monthly	G1, Safety
Technical Transportation of HAZMAT Course (AMMO-62)	Unit Movement Officer, Anyone shipping HAZMATs, Certified Load Out Officer or Certified Load Master (CLOO or CLM) or Certified Load Out Officer Assistant or Certified Load Master Assistant (CLOOA or CLMA)	As scheduled in Troop School FY Class scheduled	G3, DPTM Troop School
HAZMAT Familiarization & Safety in Transportation (AMMO-67)	All handlers of hazardous materials	One Day Computer-based	G3, Troop School
Fuel Handler's Course	POL Handler (POL) or POL Handler Assistant (POLA)	Bi-weekly	G3, Troop School

Appendix D Telephone Numbers

Table D-1. Telephone Numbers.

Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS),	
G1 Safety	287-3725
Hazardous Communication Course	287-3343
G3 DPTM Troop School	287-1882
Corps Chemical Logistics Section	287-7666/286-5209
Defense Reutilization & Marketing Office (DRMO)	287-2723
Directorate of Public Works (DPW)	
Environmental Division	287-6499
Cultural Resources Management,	
Chief Archeologist	287-1092
CRM Team	288-0427
Environmental Management Branch	287-6499
Bioremediation Facility	286-5993
Classification Unit	288-7627
EMS Coordinator	288-5256
Environmental Compliance	
Assessment Team Chief	287-9103
Mobile Kitchen Trailer Facility	287- 5993
Pollution Prevention Section	287-1099
Tanker Purge Facility	287-5993
Parts Washers	288-5264
HazMart	285-6548
Air Program Manager	287-8714
Water Program Manager	287-8712
Spill Control	286-6262
Natural Resources Management	
Team	287-2885
Pest Control	288-5030
Post Recycling Center	287-6732
Maintenance Division, Utilities Section	287-9197
Services Division	287-9733
Digging Permit Section	287-9735
Landfill Operations	532-2256
Waste Acceptance Plan	287-9606/288-7842
Supply (freon)	287-2383
Work Order Section	287-3115
Fort Hood Fire Department	287-3908
Fort Hood DOL Laboratory , Building 7046	287-2504
MEDDAC Environmental Services	288-8779
MEDDAC Environmental Science Officer	288-1055
MEDDAC Industrial Hygiene	288-1664
Range Division	287-5519
Range Control Safety	287-8397
Range Division ITAM	287-8707
Refuse Collection Contractor	532-2256
III Corps Headquarters Command, S2	287-7427

Appendix E
Glossary and Terms

Section I. Abbreviations.

AAFES

Army and Air Force Exchange System

ACM

asbestos containing material

ACofS

Assistant Chief of Staff

AR

Army Regulation

ARPA

Archeological Resource Protection Act

ARRP

Army Radon Reduction Program

BF

Bioremediation Facility

BMP

best management practices

CAA

Clean Air Act

CAAA

Clean Air Act Amendments

CFC

chlorofluorocarbons

CARC

chemical agent resistant coating

CCMD

III Corps Contracting Command

CERCLA

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980

CFR

Code of Federal Regulations

CO

carbon dioxide

COC

Corps Operations Center

CRM

Cultural Resource Management

CSI

customer service inspection

CTA

Common Table of Allowances

CU

Classification Unit

CWA

Clean Water Act

DA

Department of the Army

DLA

Defense Logistics Agency

DOD

Department of Defense

DOIM

Directorate of Information Management

DOL

Directorate of Logistics

DPTM

Directorate of Plans, Training, and Management

DPTS

Directorate of Plans, Training, and Security

DPW

Directorate of Public Works

DRMO

Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office

DSN

Defense Switched Network

DSU

direct support unit

EA

environmental assessment

ECO

Environmental compliance officer

ECA

Environmental compliance officer Assistant

ECAT

Environmental Compliance Assessment Team

EIS

environmental impact statement

ENV

Environmental

EMS

Environmental Management System

EOC

Emergency Operations Center

EPA

Environmental Protection Agency

EPR

Environmental Program Requirements

ESA

Endangered Species Act

FGS

Final Governing Standards

FORSCOM

United States Army Forces Command

FH

Fort Hood

FH 200-X10

Fort Hood form 200-X10, Coordination for Land Excavation and Water Use

FM

Frequency modulated

FRP

Facility Response Plan

HAP

Hazardous Air Pollutants

HAZCOM

Hazardous Communication

HMMP

Hazardous Material Management Program

HazMart

Hazardous Materials Center

HAZMAT

hazardous material

HMI

hazardous material inventory

HSMS

Hazardous Substance Management System

HAZMIN

hazardous waste minimization

HAZWASTE

hazardous waste

HC

hexachlorethane-zinc

HEMTT

heavy expanded mobility tactical truck

ICRMP

Integrated Cultural Resource Management plan

IMA

Installation Medical Activity

IPG

Individual Protection Gear

IRT

Installation Response Team

ISCP

Installation Spill Contingency Plan

kg

kilogram (unit of measure)

lb

pound (unit of measure)

LIN

Line Item Number

LOI

Letter of Instruction (EMS Procedure)

MACT

maximum achievable control technology

MEDDAC

Medical Department Activity

MMC

Material Management Center

MQCSS

Material Quality Control Storage Standards

MS4

municipal separate storm sewer systems

MSC

major subordinate command (of III Corps)

MSDS

material safety data sheet

MSW

municipal solid waste

NFPA

National Fire Protection Agency

NAGPRA

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NBC

nuclear, biological, chemical

NEPA

National Environmental Policy Act

NESHAP

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

NHPA

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

NIOSH

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NOx

Nitrogen Oxides

NPDES

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NSN

national stock number

ODC
ozone depleting compounds

ODS
ozone-depleting substances

OSC
on-scene coordinator

pCi/L
Pico Curies per Liter

PCB
polychlorinated biphenyls

PL
public law

PM
Particulate matter

PM 2.5
Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns

PM 10
Particulate matter less than 10 microns

PMO
Provost Marshal Office

POC
Point of contact

POG
Point of Generation

POL
petroleum, oils, and lubricants

PPE
Personal Protective Equipment

ppm
parts per million (unit of measure)

PV
Fort Hood map grid zone designator

QSL
Quality Status List

RBBP
Recycle Buy Back Program

RC

Recycle Center

RCI

Residential Community Initiative

RCRA

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

REC

record of environmental consideration

REG

regulation

SCI

special control item

SDWA

Safe Drinking Water Act

SHIP

Self-Help Issue Point

SHPO

State Historic Preservation Officer

SJA

Staff Judge Advocate

SO2

Sulfur Dioxide

SOP

standing operating procedure (EMS Procedure)

SPCCP

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan

SSA

supply support activity

STB

super tropical bleach

SWPPP

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

TAC

Texas Administrative Code

TCLP

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure

TCEQ

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

TPDES

Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

TPH

Total placed hydrocarbons

UCMJ

Uniform Code of Military Justice

UPRP

used product reclamation point

USACHPPM

United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine

USC

United States Code

VOC

volatile organic compound

Section II. Terms

Activity

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

Army Proponent

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

Baffle

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

Class I and Class II ozone depleting chemicals

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

Compliance Agreement

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

Conservation

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

Construction Activities

(i) Large construction activities are those that disturb five (5) or more acres of land or disturb less than five (5) acres of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development that will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than five (5) acres of land. A larger common plan of development is a construction activity that is completed in separate stages, phases, or in combination with other construction activities. It is identified by the documentation for the construction project that identifies the scope of the project.

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

Construction Site Operator

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

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

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

Contaminant

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

Critical Water Areas

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

Discharge

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

Disposal (Waste)

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

Emission standards

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

Enforcement action

Any written notice of a violation of any environmental law from a regulatory official having legal enforcement authority. Examples include Warning Letter, Notice of Noncompliance (NON), Notice of Violation (NOV), Notice of Significant Noncompliance

(NOSN), Compliance Order (CO), Administrative Order (AO), Compliance Notice Order (CNO), Finding of Violation (FOV).

Environment

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

Environmental audit

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

Environmental awareness training

Environmental knowledge conveyed by written information, hands-on training, or formal presentations. It is often provided outside a normal school classroom or regularly scheduled class. It has limited applicability to teaching competence in specific job skills.

It is intended to promote an environmental stewardship ethic and create an understanding of the importance of performing job skills in accordance with appropriate environmental requirements. It also encourages consultation with environmental staff and Army or local compliance publications to determine specific procedures.

Environmental pollution

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

Environmental Sustainability

The process of using efficient resource management and best management practices to ensure that all environmental impacts on Fort Hood are protected now, and into the future.

Environmental training

Instruction whose primary purpose is to provide measurable competence for doing specific environmental jobs or tasks. Law or regulation may mandate some. Commonly taught in a classroom, by such methods as lecture, discussion, or practical exercise. However, other methods may also be used. Environmental training includes both separate environmental courses and environmental content in non-environmental courses.

Facility

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

Generator

Any person, organization, or activity whose act or process produces HAZWASTE.

Hazardous chemical

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

a. Any food, food additive, color additive, drug, or cosmetic regulated by the Food and Drug Administration.

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

Hazardous material (HAZMAT)

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

a. Any item or chemical, which is a 'health hazard' or "physical hazard" as, defined by Occupational Safety and Health Administration in 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.1200, which includes the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hazardous substance

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

- a. For the purposes of this regulation a hazardous substance is any of the following:
 - (1) Any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act.
 - (2) Any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of the Clean Air Act.
 - (3) Any HAZWASTE having the characteristics identified under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
 - (4) Any toxic pollutant listed under the Toxic Substance Control Act.
 - (5) Any hazardous air pollutant listed under section of the Clean Air Act.
 - (6) Any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Environmental Protection Agency Administrator has taken action pursuant to subsection 7 of Toxic Substance Control Act.
- b. The term does not include:
 - (1) Petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance in paragraph a above.
 - (2) Natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures) or natural gas and such synthetic gas usable for fuel).
- c. A list of hazardous substances is found in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 302.4.

Hazardous waste (HAZWASTE)

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

Hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) disposal

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

Hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) generator

As defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) section 260.1: Any person, by site whose act or process produces HAZWASTE identified or listed in part 261.10 or whose act first causes a HAZWASTE to become subject to regulation. For reporting purposes in the Army, the Installation Commander is considered generator.

Hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) storage

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

Hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) treatment

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

Impervious

Not permitting passage or penetration. Impermeable. Impenetrable.

Incompatible waste

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

Inspections

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

Installation

Fort Hood, Texas

Installation Response Team

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

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

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

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

A 1969 U.S. statute that requires all Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of proposed actions and alternatives on the human and natural environment. This consideration is done during the planning process, prior to decision-making, and the results must be made available to the public. The Army implementation guidance for the National Environmental Policy Act is given in 32 CFR Part 651 (AR 200-2 dated March 2002).

Non-point source

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

Official use

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

Oil

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

Oil-water separator

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

On-scene coordinator

The person that the post commander predestinated to coordinate and direct cleanup efforts at the scene of oil or hazardous substance discharges on or adjacent to the post

Open burning

The combustion of any material without the characteristics below:

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

Outage

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

Outfall

Point source discharge location of treated wastewater, or storm water runoff.

Pollutant

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

Pollution prevention

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

Procedure

The term standard operating procedure, letter of instruction, and EMS procedure are used interchangeable in this regulation.

Reclamation

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

Recycling

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

Release

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

Excluded are:

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

Reportable spill or event

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

- a. For oil (defined by 40 CFR 110): A discharge of such quantities of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, its adjoining shorelines, or the contiguous

zone so as to meet the qualification listed in harmful discharge (of oil) into navigable waters or into or beyond the contiguous zone above.

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

(1) The Environmental Protection Agency National Response Center to be notified immediately.

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

Reusable

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

Solid waste

Any discarded material that is not excluded by section 261.4(a) or that is not excluded by variance granted under sections 260.30 and 260.31 (40 CFR 261.2).

Source reduction

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

Source separation

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

Spill

Any incident in which oil, hazardous substances, industrial wastes, or "other substances" contaminate or may contaminate surface water or groundwater in the State of Texas. Because substances spilled on the ground may find their way into groundwater, lakes, rivers, or streams, the definition includes spills on the ground as well as spills that go directly into water.

Surface water

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

Sustainability

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

Tactical

Pertaining to military units.

Tank

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

Toxic chemical

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

Toxic pollutant

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

Treatment

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

Water or Water in the State

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

Waste

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

Wastewater

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

Water conservation

The beneficial reduction of water uses or water losses.

Wetland

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

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