

SECTION 01 57 19

TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS
06/2026

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1910.120	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
29 CFR 1910.1053	Respirable Crystalline Silica
29 CFR 1926.1153	Respirable Crystalline Silica
40 CFR 50	National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards
40 CFR 64	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
40 CFR 112	Oil Pollution Prevention
40 CFR 241	Guidelines for Disposal of Solid Waste
40 CFR 243	Guidelines for the Storage and Collection of Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Solid Waste
40 CFR 258	Subtitle D Landfill Requirements
40 CFR 260	Hazardous Waste Management System: General
40 CFR 261	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 261.7	Residues of Hazardous Waste in Empty Containers
40 CFR 262	Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 263	Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste
40 CFR 264	Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
40 CFR 265	Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities

40 CFR 266	Standards for the Management of Specific Hazardous Wastes and Specific Types of Hazardous Waste Management Facilities
40 CFR 268	Land Disposal Restrictions
40 CFR 273	Standards for Universal Waste Management
40 CFR 273.2	Standards for Universal Waste Management - Batteries
40 CFR 273.4	Standards for Universal Waste Management - Mercury Containing Equipment
40 CFR 273.5	Standards for Universal Waste Management - Lamps
40 CFR 279	Standards for the Management of Used Oil
40 CFR 300	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
40 CFR 300.125	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan - Notification and Communications
40 CFR 355	Emergency Planning and Notification
49 CFR 171	General Information, Regulations, and Definitions
49 CFR 172	Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements
49 CFR 173	Shippers - General Requirements for Shipments and Packagings
49 CFR 178	Specifications for Packagings

1.2 DEFINITIONS

1.2.1 Class I and II Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS)

Class I ODS is defined in Section 602(a) of The Clean Air Act. A list of Class I ODS can be found on the EPA website at the following weblink.

<https://www.epa.gov/ozone-layer-protection/ozone-depleting-substances>.

Class II ODS is defined in Section 602(s) of The Clean Air Act. A list of Class II ODS can be found on the EPA website at the following weblink.

<https://www.epa.gov/ozone-layer-protection/ozone-depleting-substances>.

1.2.2 Contractor Generated Hazardous Waste

Contractor generated hazardous waste is materials that, if abandoned or disposed of, may meet the definition of a hazardous waste. These waste streams would typically consist of material brought on site by the

Contractor to execute work, but are not fully consumed during the course of construction. Examples include, but are not limited to, excess paint thinners (i.e. methyl ethyl ketone, toluene), waste thinners, excess paints, excess solvents, waste solvents, excess pesticides, and contaminated pesticide equipment rinse water.

1.2.3 Electronics Waste

Electronics waste is discarded electronic devices intended for salvage, recycling, or disposal.

1.2.4 Environmental Pollution and Damage

Environmental pollution and damage is the presence of chemical, physical, or biological elements or agents which adversely affect human health or welfare; unfavorably alter ecological balances of importance to human life; affect other species of importance to humankind; or degrade the environment aesthetically, culturally or historically.

1.2.5 Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is the prevention/control of pollution and habitat disruption that may occur to the environment during construction. The control of environmental pollution and damage requires consideration of land, water, and air; biological and cultural resources; and includes management of visual aesthetics; noise; solid, chemical, gaseous, and liquid waste; radiant energy and radioactive material as well as other pollutants.

1.2.6 Hazardous Debris

As defined in paragraph SOLID WASTE, debris that contains listed hazardous waste (either on the debris surface, or in its interstices, such as pore structure) in accordance with 40 CFR 261. Hazardous debris also includes debris that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR 261.

1.2.7 Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials as defined in 49 CFR 171 and listed in 49 CFR 172.

Hazardous material is any material that: Is regulated as a hazardous material in accordance with 49 CFR 173; or requires a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120; or during end use, treatment, handling, packaging, storage, transportation, or disposal meets or has components that meet or have potential to meet the definition of a hazardous waste as defined by 40 CFR 261 Subparts A, B, C, or D. Designation of a material by this definition, when separately regulated or controlled by other sections or directives, does not eliminate the need for adherence to that hazard-specific guidance which takes precedence over this section for "control" purposes. Such material includes ammunition, weapons, explosive actuated devices, propellants, pyrotechnics, chemical and biological warfare materials, medical and pharmaceutical supplies, medical waste and infectious materials, bulk fuels, radioactive materials, and other materials such as asbestos, mercury, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

1.2.8 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous Waste is any material that meets the definition of a solid waste and exhibit a hazardous characteristic (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity) as specified in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C, or contains a listed hazardous waste as identified in 40 CFR 261, Subpart D.

1.2.9 Illicit Discharge

Any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not entirely composed of stormwater, except discharges authorized under an NPDES permit and discharges resulting from firefighting activities. Examples of illicit discharges are sanitary sewer lines, industrial process wastewaters, or equipment cleanup wash waters that discharge to the storm drainage system.

1.2.10 Land Application

Land Application means spreading or spraying discharge water at a rate that allows the water to percolate into the soil. No sheeting action, soil erosion, discharge into storm sewers, discharge into defined drainage areas, or discharge into the "waters of the United States" must occur. Comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

1.2.11 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit

MS4 permits are those held by installations to obtain NPDES permit coverage for their stormwater discharges.

1.2.12 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

The NPDES permit program controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States.

1.2.13 Oily Waste

Oily waste are those materials that are, or were, mixed with Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (POLs) and have become separated from that POLs. Oily wastes also means materials, including wastewaters, centrifuge solids, filter residues or sludges, bottom sediments, tank bottoms, and sorbents which have come into contact with and have been contaminated by, POLs and may be appropriately tested and discarded in a manner which is in compliance with other state and local requirements.

This definition includes materials such as oily rags, "kitty litter" sorbent clay and organic sorbent material. These materials may be land filled provided that: It is not prohibited in other state regulations or local ordinances; the amount generated is "de minimus" (a small amount); it is the result of minor leaks or spills resulting from normal process operations; and free-flowing oil has been removed to the practicable extent possible. Large quantities of this material, generated as a result of a major spill or in lieu of proper maintenance of the processing equipment, are a solid waste. As a solid waste, perform a hazardous waste determination prior to disposal. As this can be an expensive process, it is recommended that this type of waste be minimized through good housekeeping practices and employee education.

1.2.14 Regulated Waste

Regulated waste are solid wastes that have specific additional federal, state, or local controls for handling, storage, or disposal.

1.2.15 Sediment

Sediment is soil and other debris that have eroded and have been transported by runoff water or wind.

1.2.16 Solid Waste

Solid waste is a solid, liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous waste. A solid waste can be a hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste, or non-Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulated waste. Types of solid waste typically generated at construction sites may include:

1.2.16.1 Debris

Debris is non-hazardous solid material generated during the construction, demolition, or renovation of a structure that exceeds 2.5-inch particle size that is: a manufactured object; plant or animal matter; or natural geologic material (for example, cobbles and boulders), broken or removed concrete, masonry, and rock asphalt paving; ceramics; roofing paper and shingles. Inert materials may not be reinforced with or contain ferrous wire, rods, accessories and weldments. A mixture of debris and other material such as soil or sludge is also subject to regulation as debris if the mixture is comprised primarily of debris by volume, based on visual inspection.

1.2.16.2 Green Waste

Green waste is the vegetative matter from landscaping, land clearing and grubbing, including, but not limited to, grass, bushes, scrubs, small trees and saplings, tree stumps and plant roots. Marketable trees, grasses and plants that are indicated to remain, be re-located, or be re-used are not included.

1.2.16.3 Material Not Regulated As Solid Waste

Material not regulated as solid waste is nuclear source or byproduct materials regulated under the Federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended; suspended or dissolved materials in domestic sewage effluent or irrigation return flows, or other regulated point source discharges; regulated air emissions; and fluids or wastes associated with natural gas or crude oil exploration or production.

1.2.16.4 Non-Hazardous Waste

Non-hazardous waste is waste that is excluded from, or does not meet, hazardous waste criteria in accordance with 40 CFR 263.

1.2.16.5 Recyclables

Recyclables are materials, equipment and assemblies such as doors, windows, door and window frames, plumbing fixtures, glazing and mirrors that are recovered and sold as recyclable, wiring, insulated/non-insulated copper wire cable, wire rope, and structural components. It also includes commercial-grade refrigeration equipment with Freon removed, household

appliances where the basic material content is metal, clean polyethylene terephthalate bottles, cooking oil, used fuel oil, textiles, high-grade paper products and corrugated cardboard, stackable pallets in good condition, clean crating material, and clean rubber/vehicle tires. Metal meeting the definition of lead contaminated or lead based paint contaminated may not be included as recyclable if sold to a scrap metal company. Paint cans that meet the definition of empty containers in accordance with 40 CFR 261.7 may be included as recyclable if sold to a scrap metal company.

1.2.16.6 Surplus Soil

Surplus soil is existing soil that is in excess of what is required for this work, including aggregates intended, but not used, for on-site mixing of concrete, mortars, and paving. Contaminated soil meeting the definition of hazardous material or hazardous waste is not included and must be managed in accordance with paragraph HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT.

1.2.16.7 Scrap Metal

This includes scrap and excess ferrous and non-ferrous metals such as reinforcing steel, structural shapes, pipe, and wire that are recovered or collected and disposed of as scrap. Scrap metal meeting the definition of hazardous material or hazardous waste is not included.

1.2.16.8 Wood

Wood is dimension and non-dimension lumber, plywood, chipboard, hardboard. Treated or painted wood that meets the definition of lead contaminated or lead based contaminated paint is not included. Treated wood includes, but is not limited to, lumber, utility poles, crossties, and other wood products with chemical treatment.

1.2.17 Surface Discharge

Surface discharge means discharge of water into drainage ditches, storm sewers, creeks or "waters of the United States". Surface discharges are discrete, identifiable sources and require a permit from the governing agency. Comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

1.2.18 Wastewater

Wastewater is the used water and solids from a community that flow to a treatment plant.

1.2.18.1 Stormwater

Stormwater is any precipitation in an urban or suburban area that does not evaporate or soak into the ground, but instead collects and flows into storm drains, rivers, and streams.

1.2.19 Waters of the United States

Waters of the United States means Federally jurisdictional waters, including wetlands, that are subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or navigable waters, as defined under the Rivers and Harbors Act.

1.2.20 Wetlands

Wetlands are those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater 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.

1.2.21 Universal Waste

The universal waste regulations streamline collection requirements for certain hazardous wastes in the following categories: batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment (for example, thermostats), and lamps (for example, fluorescent bulbs). The rule is designed to reduce hazardous waste in the municipal solid waste (MSW) stream by making it easier for universal waste handlers to collect these items and send them for recycling or proper disposal. These regulations can be found at [40 CFR 273](#).

1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are for Contractor Quality Control approval. When used, a code following the "G" classification identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. Submit the following in accordance with Section [01 33 00](#) SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Preconstruction Survey

Solid Waste Management Permit; G

Environmental Submittals; G

Dirt and Dust Controls; G

Safety Data Sheets; G

Excavation Permits; G

SD-06 Test Reports

Project Solid Waste Disposal Documentation Report; G

SD-07 Certificates

Employee Training Records; G

ECATTS Certificate Of Completion; G

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Waste Determination Documentation; G

Assembled Employee Training Records; G

Solid Waste Management Permit; G

Project Solid Waste Disposal Documentation Report; G

Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log; G

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

Provide and maintain, during the life of the contract, environmental protection as defined. Plan for and provide environmental protective measures to control pollution that develops during construction practice. Plan for and provide environmental protective measures required to correct conditions that develop during the construction of permanent or temporary environmental features associated with the project. Protect the environmental resources within the project boundaries and those affected outside the limits of permanent work during the entire duration of this Contract. Comply with federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to the environment, including water, air, solid waste, hazardous waste and substances, oily substances, and noise pollution.

Tests and procedures assessing whether construction operations comply with Applicable Environmental Laws may be required. Analytical work must be performed by qualified laboratories; and where required by law, the laboratories must be certified.

1.4.1 Training in Environmental Compliance Assessment Training and Tracking System (ECATTS)

1.4.1.1 Personnel Requirements

The Superintendent or QC Manager is responsible for environmental compliance on projects. The Project Manager, Superintendent, , QC Manager must complete applicable ECATTS training modules (installation specific or general) prior to submission of the [Environmental Submittals](#) and starting respective portions of on-site work under this Contract. If personnel changes occur for any of these positions after starting work, replacement personnel must complete applicable ECATTS training within 5 days of assignment to the project.

1.4.1.2 Certification

Submit an [ECATTS certificate of completion](#) for personnel who have completed the required ECATTS training. This training is web-based and can be accessed from any computer with Internet access using the following instructions.

Register for NAVFAC Environmental Compliance Assessment, Training, and Tracking System, by logging on to <https://environmentaltraining.ecatts.com/>. Obtain the password for registration from the Contracting Officer.

1.4.1.3 Refresher Training

This training has been structured to allow contractor personnel to receive credit under this contract and to carry forward credit to future contracts. Ensure the Environmental Manager review their training plans for new modules or updated training requirements prior to beginning work. Some training modules are tailored for specific state regulatory requirements; therefore, Contractors working in multiple states will be required to retake modules tailored to the state where the contract work is being performed. ECATTS is available for use by all contractor and subcontractor personnel associated with this project. All on-site

employees are required to complete the ECATTS, NSA Mid-South site-specific Environmental Management System General Awareness training, prior to performing work under this contract. This may be accomplished online or by using printed materials on-site prior to starting work. Failure to maintain an updated log on the job site or to ensure all employees receive the training prior to starting work shall result in a Work Stand Down until all on-site workers have either been verified to have received the training (via written records) or receive the training at that time. The Government shall not be responsible for delays associated with such a stand down. ECATTS training cannot be used as a substitution for any regulatory required training.

1.4.2 Conformance with the Environmental Management System

Perform work under this contract consistent with the policy and objectives identified in the installation's Environmental Management System (EMS). Perform work in a manner that conforms to objectives and targets of the environmental programs and operational controls identified by the EMS. Support Government personnel when environmental compliance and EMS audits are conducted by escorting auditors at the Project site, answering questions, and providing proof of records being maintained. Provide monitoring and measurement information as necessary to address environmental performance relative to environmental, energy, and transportation management goals. In the event an EMS nonconformance or environmental noncompliance associated with the contracted services, tasks, or actions occurs, take corrective and preventative actions. In addition, employees must be aware of their roles and responsibilities under the installation EMS and of how these EMS roles and responsibilities affect work performed under the contract.

Employees must receive applicable environmental and occupational health and safety training, and keep up to date on regulatory required specific training for the type of work to be conducted onsite. All on-site Contractor personnel, and their subcontractor personnel, performing tasks that have the potential to cause a significant environmental impact shall be competent on the basis of appropriate education, training or experience. Coordinate with the installation's EMS coordinator to identify training needs associated with environmental aspects and the EMS, and arrange training or take other action to meet these needs. Provide training documentation to the Contracting Officer. The Installation Environmental Office will retain associated environmental compliance records. Make EMS Awareness training completion certificates available to Government auditors during EMS audits and include the certificates in the Employee Training Records. See paragraph EMPLOYEE TRAINING RECORDS.

1.5 SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Comply with the special environmental requirements listed here.

Contractor is responsible for damages to persons or property resulting from Contractor fault or negligence as well as payments of any civil fines or penalties, which may be assessed by any federal, state, or local regulatory agency as a result of the Contractor's or any subcontractor's violation of any applicable federal, state, or local environmental law or regulation. If a Notice of Violation (NOV), Notice of Noncompliance (NON), Notice of Deficiency (NOD), or similar regulatory agency notice be issued to the Government as facility owner/operator on account of the actions or inaction's of the Contractor or one of its subcontractors in the performance of work under this contract, the Contractor shall fully

cooperate with the Government in defending against regulatory assessment of any civil fines or penalties arising out of such actions or inaction's.

If the contractor encounters any additional material not indicated that may be hazardous to human health or to the environment upon disturbance during construction operations, stop that portion of work and notify the Installation, Environmental Division through the Contracting Officer immediately.

1.5.1 Excavation Permits

Before any excavation is started, obtain an approved NSA Mid-South Dig Permit Request through the Public Works Utilities Branch via the Contracting Officer (excavation is defined as digging or opening of an existing surface to a depth exceeding 12 inches below the existing grade, as well as driving of piles or auger borings). The permit form is self-explanatory. Fill in the applicable items on the permit and give it to the Contracting Officer in sufficient time for Base personnel to process the permit, but not less than 15 working days prior to the planned excavation. Contractor will be required to coordinate with the local utility company via Tennessee One (811) for utilities not maintained by the Installation.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.6.1 Preconstruction Survey and Protection of Features

This paragraph supplements the Contract Clause PROTECTION OF EXISTING VEGETATION, STRUCTURES, EQUIPMENT, UTILITIES, AND IMPROVEMENTS. Prior to start of any onsite construction activities, perform a [Preconstruction Survey](#) of the project site with the Contracting Officer, and take photographs showing existing environmental conditions in and adjacent to the site. Submit a report for the record. Include in the report a plan describing the features requiring protection under the provisions of the Contract Clauses, which are not specifically identified on the drawings as environmental features requiring protection along with the condition of trees, shrubs and grassed areas immediately adjacent to the site of work and adjacent to the Contractor's assigned storage area and access route(s), as applicable. The Contractor and the Contracting Officer will sign this survey report upon mutual agreement regarding its accuracy and completeness. Protect those environmental features included in the survey report and any indicated on the drawings, regardless of interference that their preservation may cause to the work under the Contract.

1.6.2 Environmental Brief

Attend an environmental brief to be included in the preconstruction meeting. Provide the following information: types, quantities, and use of hazardous materials that will be brought onto the installation; types and quantities of wastes/wastewater that may be generated during the Contract; and waste disposal. Discuss the results of the Preconstruction Survey at this time.

Prior to initiating any work on site, meet with the Contracting Officer and installation Environmental Office to discuss the proposed Environmental Submittals. Develop a mutual understanding relative to the details of environmental protection, including measures for protecting natural and cultural resources, required reports, required permits, permit requirements (such as mitigation measures), and other measures to be taken.

1.6.3 Employee Training Records

Prepare and maintain [Employee Training Records](#) throughout the term of the contract meeting applicable 29, 40 and 49 CFR requirements. Provide Employee Training Records as part of the SubmittalsEPP. Ensure every employee completes a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures compliance with federal, state and local regulatory requirements for RCRA Large Quantity Generator. Provide a Position Description for each employee, by subcontractor, based on the Davis-Bacon Wage Rate designation or other equivalent method, evaluating the employee's association with hazardous and regulated wastes. This Position Description will include training requirements as defined in [40 CFR 265](#) for a Large Quantity Generator facility. Submit these [Assembled Employee Training Records](#) as part of the EPP, unless otherwise directed.

Train personnel to meet OSHA, EPA and TN state requirements. Conduct environmental protection/pollution control meetings for personnel prior to commencing construction activities. Contact additional meetings for new personnel and when site conditions change. Include in the training and meeting agenda: methods of detecting and avoiding pollution; familiarization with statutory and contractual pollution standards; installation and care of devices, vegetative covers, and instruments required for monitoring purposes to ensure adequate and continuous environmental protection/pollution control; anticipated hazardous or toxic chemicals or wastes, and other regulated contaminants; recognition and protection of archaeological sites, artifacts, waters of the United States, and endangered species and their habitat that are known to be in the area.

1.6.4 Non-Compliance Notifications

The Contracting Officer will notify the Contractor in writing of any observed noncompliance with federal, state or local environmental laws or regulations, permits, and other elements of the Contractor's EPP. After receipt of such notice, inform the Contracting Officer of the proposed corrective action and take such action when approved by the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer may issue an order stopping all or part of the work until satisfactory corrective action has been taken. FAR 52.242-14 Suspension of Work provides that a suspension, delay, or interruption of work due to the fault or negligence of the Contractor allows for no adjustments to the contract for time extensions or equitable adjustments. In addition to a suspension of work, the Contracting Officer may use additional authorities under the contract or law.

1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL SUBMITTALS

Present an overview of known or potential environmental issues that must be considered and addressed during construction. Incorporate construction related objectives and targets from the installation's EMS as part of the submittals. Include measures for protecting natural and cultural resources, required reports, and other measures to be taken. No requirement in this section will relieve the Contractor of any applicable federal, state, and local environmental protection laws and regulations. During Construction, identify, implement, and submit for approval any additional requirements to be included. Maintain the current version onsite.

The Environmental Submittals include, but are not limited to, the

following elements:

1.7.1 General Overview and Purpose

1.7.1.1 Descriptions

Include Contract title, contractor organization, address, and phone numbers. A brief description of each specific plan required by environmental permit or elsewhere in this Contract such as stormwater pollution prevention plan, spill control plan, solid waste management plan, wastewater management plan, air pollution control plan, contaminant prevention plan, a historical, archaeological, cultural resources, biological resources and wetlands plan, traffic control plan Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Plan Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal Plan borrowing material plan.

1.7.1.2 Duties

The duties and level of authority assigned to the person(s) on the job site who oversee environmental compliance, such as who is responsible for adherence to the EPP, who is responsible for spill cleanup and training personnel on spill response procedures, who is responsible for manifesting hazardous waste to be removed from the site (if applicable), and who is responsible for training the Contractor's environmental protection personnel.

1.7.1.3 Communications

Communication and training procedures that will be used to convey environmental management requirements to Contractor employees and subcontractors. Include copies of training certificates as required prior to the start of construction, including but not necessarily limited to ECATTS, 29, 40, and 49 CFR.

1.7.1.4 Contact Information

Emergency contact information contact information (office phone number, cell phone number, and e-mail address).

1.7.2 Management of Natural Resources

- a. Land resources
- b. Tree protection
- c. Replacement of damaged landscape features
- d. Temporary construction

1.7.3 Protection of Historical and Archaeological Resources

- a. Objectives
- b. Methods

1.7.4 Stormwater Management and Control

- a. Ground cover

- b. Erodible soils
- c. Temporary measures
- d. Effective selection, implementation and maintenance of Best Management Practices (BMPs).

1.7.5 Protection of the Environment from Waste Derived from Contractor Operations

Control and disposal of solid and sanitary waste. Control and disposal of hazardous waste.

This item consist of the management procedures for hazardous waste to be generated. The elements of those procedures will coincide with the Installation Hazardous Waste Management Plan. The Contracting Officer will provide a copy of the Installation Hazardous Waste Management Plan. As a minimum, include the following:

- a. List hazardous wastes expected to be generated
- b. Ensure a written waste determination is made for appropriate wastes that are to be generated
- c. Sampling/analysis plan, including laboratory method(s) that will be used for waste determinations and copies of relevant laboratory certifications
- d. Methods and proposed locations for hazardous waste accumulation/storage (that is, in tanks or containers) near the point of generation up to a total quantity of one quart of acute hazardous waste or 55 gallons of hazardous waste
- e. Management procedures for storage, labeling, and transportation of waste (treatment of waste is not allowed unless specifically noted). Once storage containers are full, they shall be turned in to the HW permitted storage facility, Building 1694, within 3 days.

Management procedures for recyclable hazardous materials such as lead-acid batteries, used oil, and similar

- g. Used oil management procedures in accordance with 40 CFR 279; Hazardous waste minimization procedures
- h. Hazardous waste generated on this base shall be turn in to NSA Midsouth for proper disposal.

1.7.6 Prevention of Releases to the Environment

Identify Procedures to prevent releases to the environment and potential sources

Notifications in the event of a release to the environment

Describe the actions to be taken to contain and clean-up spill should one occur. All personnel that clean up spills shall be trained to the technician level training per 29 CFR 1910.120.

1.7.7 Clean Air Act Compliance

1.7.7.1 Air Pollution-engineering Processes

Identify planned air pollution-generating processes and management control measures (including, but not limited to, spray painting, abrasive blasting, demolition, material handling, fugitive dust, and fugitive emissions). Log hours of operations and track quantities of materials used.

1.7.7.2 Compliant Materials (Hazardous Material Management)

Provide the Government copies of SDSs, include estimated quantities, for all hazardous materials proposed for use on site. Materials must be compliant with all Clean Air Act regulations for emissions including solvent and volatile organic compound contents, and applicable National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants requirements. The Government may alter or limit use of specific materials as needed to meet installation permit requirements for emissions.

1.8 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PERMIT

Provide the Contracting Officer with written notification of the quantity of anticipated solid waste or debris that is anticipated or estimated to be generated by construction. Include in the report the locations where various types of waste will be disposed or recycled. Include letters of acceptance from the receiving location or as applicable; submit one copy of the receiving location state and local Solid Waste Management Permit or license showing such agency's approval of the disposal plan before transporting wastes off Government property.

1.9 FACILITY HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR STATUS

Naval Support Activity Mid-South is designated as a Small Quantity Generator. Meet the regulatory requirements of this generator designation for any work conducted within the boundaries of this Installation. Comply with provisions of federal, state, and local regulatory requirements applicable to this generator status regarding training and storage, handling, and disposal of construction derived wastes.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Minimize interference with, disturbance to, and damage to fish, wildlife, and plants, including their habitats. Prior to the commencement of activities, consult with the Installation Environmental Office, regarding rare species or sensitive habitats that need to be protected. The protection of rare, threatened, and endangered animal and plant species identified, including their habitats, is the Contractor's responsibility. Maintain a 100-foot buffer around all wetlands, including streams and designated waters of the state.

Restore site to an equivalent or improved condition upon completion of work that is consistent with the requirements of the Contracting Officer

or as otherwise specified. Confine construction activities to within the limits of the work indicated or specified. Protect existing trees that are to remain to ensure they are not injured, bruised, defaced, or otherwise damaged by construction operations. For all trees removed, one shall be planted as a replacement.

3.2 STORMWATER

Do not discharge stormwater from construction sites to the sanitary sewer without prior specific authorization from the Installation Environmental Office in writing. Discharge of hazardous substances will not be permitted under any circumstances. If the water is noted or suspected of being contaminated, it may not be released to the storm drain or sewer system. It must be held on site until treated or disposed of properly. Obtain authorization in advance from the Installation Environmental Office for any release of contaminated water.

3.2.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

Construction sites shall be properly managed in order to prevent any discharge that causes a condition in which visible solids, bottom deposits, or turbidity impairs the usefulness of waters of the state for any use. There shall be no distinctly visible floating scum, oil, or other matter in the stormwater discharge from the construction site; nor will the discharge from the site cause an objectionable color contrast in the receiving waters. Storm water controls shall be in place before and during any ground disturbance which would cause runoff. Controls will remain in place until soil has undergone permanent stabilization. The storm water discharge must result in no materials in concentrations sufficient to be hazardous or otherwise detrimental to humans, livestock, wildlife, plant life, or fish and aquatic life in the receiving stream. Sediment that escapes the site shall be removed at the close of each business day or prior to a rainfall event to prevent its reaching streams, creeks, and ditches. Remove sediment from traps, silt fences, straw bales, etc., as necessary and when design capacity has been reduced by 50 percent. Controls shall be removed from the site once construction is complete and the site has undergone permanent stabilization with a final sustainable cover.

3.2.1.1 Temporary Protection of Erodible Soils

a. Mechanical Retardation and Control of Runoff

Mechanically retard and control the rate of runoff from the construction site. This includes construction of diversion ditches, benches, berms, and use of silt fences and straw bales to retard and divert runoff to protected drainage courses.

Appropriate fabric silt fence and other erosion control measures shall be selected and installed to specifications in the current version of the Tennessee Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Handbook.

b. Surface Water Diversion

Divert all surface water flowing toward the construction area by using berms, channels, or sediment traps, as necessary. Discharge contents of sediment basins and traps through a pipe or lined channel so that the discharge does not cause erosion. Hold muddy water pumped out from excavation and work areas in settling basins or treat it by filtration

prior to its discharge into surface waters.

c. Washing of equipment or vehicles outside of a containment area will not be allowed on base.

d. All dumpsters shall be covered when not in use and/or when it is raining.

e. Follow Standard Operating Procedure on Washing Buildings, Roofs, Equipment, Concrete Pads and Parking Lots:

CLEANING MOLD AND MILDEW:

(1) Only clean small areas to prevent runoff. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) does not want any runoff reaching the storm drains. Do not wash if it is raining.

(2) Mist a solution of bleach (Sodium Hypochlorite), or a chemical approved by the Contracting Officer, on the material that needs mold and mildew cleaning. The solution is 1/2 cup or 4 oz. of bleach to every gallon of water.

(3) Let stand for fifteen (15) minutes.

(4) Rinse with water.

(5) Notify the Contracting Officer at least two working days before beginning the operation. They will inspect the operation, before, during, and after cleanup for pH monitoring and prevention of runoff.

CLEANING DIRT STAINS:

(1) Pressure wash with water only. Do not add detergent to the spray. Do not wash if it is raining.

(2) Only clean small areas to prevent runoff. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) does not want any runoff reaching the storm drains.

(3) Notify the Contracting Officer at least two working days before beginning the operation. They will inspect the operation before, during, and after cleanup for pH monitoring and prevention of runoff.

CLEANING PETROLEUM STAINS:

(1) Place plastic sheets under areas that need cleaning or other means of containing any runoff until it can be captured. Place spill pans underneath leaking equipment. Do not wash if it is raining.

(2) Mist a solution of Simple Green, or a chemical approved by the Contracting Officer on the material that needs petroleum stain removed. The solution is a ratio of 1:10, i.e. one gallon of Simple Green to every ten gallons of water.

(3) Use a wet/dry vac to vacuum up all runoff. This runoff contains petroleum products that are in violation of our Storm Water Permit.

(4) Contact the Contracting Officer for proper disposal of vacuumed runoff.

(5) Notify the Contracting Officer at least two working days before beginning the operation. They will inspect the operation before, during, and after cleanup for pH monitoring and prevention of runoff.

f. Contractors must control wastes such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site to avoid adverse impacts to water quality.

g. Contractor is responsible for all concrete truck chute-flushing disposal. This flushing shall be done at the construction site and is not allowed anywhere else on board the base. The project may require the use of multiple concrete wash out areas. All concrete wash out areas will be located in an area where the likelihood of the area contributing to storm water discharges is negligible. If required, additional BMPs must be implemented to prevent concrete wastes from contributing to storm water discharges. The location of concrete wash out area(s) must be identified on the SWPPP working drawing by the contractor once the locations have been determined. The contractor shall take the material to a state approved landfill. Concrete trucks will be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water on the site, but only in one of the following:

(1) specifically designated diked areas which have been prepared to prevent contact between the concrete and/or wash out and storm water which will be discharged from the site;

(2) a depression lined with thick poly which can be thrown into a dumpster with the hardened concrete once the mixture dries;

(3) in locations where waste concrete can be poured into forms to make rip rap or other useful concrete products. The hardened residue from the concrete wash out diked areas will be disposed of in the same manner as other non-hazardous construction waste materials.

The site superintendent will be responsible for seeing that these procedures are followed in accordance with the TN EPSC Handbook.

h. Construction exits not covered with aggregate are not authorized on the project site.

i. Illicit discharges are not permitted on board the base. Report all illicit discharges to the Contracting Officer. Allowable storm water discharges include water line flushing, landscape irrigation, rising ground waters, air conditioning condensate, lawn watering, street wash water, discharges or flows from firefighting activities. Illegal dumping into storm sewers is prohibited. Government has the authority to eliminate non storm water discharges that are in violation of all environmental regulations.

j. Non storm water discharges will not be permitted to discharge into the storm sewer.

Provide seeding as required in specification.

3.2.2 Contractor Facilities and Work Areas

Place field offices, staging areas, stockpile storage, and temporary buildings in areas designated on the drawings or as directed by the

Contracting Officer. Move or relocate the Contractor facilities only when approved by the Government. Provide erosion and sediment controls for onsite borrow and spoil areas to prevent sediment from entering nearby waters. Control temporary excavation and embankments for plant or work areas to protect adjacent areas.

3.3 PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.3.1 Historical and Archaeological Resources

If, during excavation or other construction activities, any previously unidentified or unanticipated historical, archaeological, and cultural resources are discovered or found, activities that may damage or alter such resources will be suspended. Resources covered by this paragraph include, but are not limited to: any human skeletal remains or burials; artifacts; shell, midden, bone, charcoal, or other deposits; rock or coral alignments, pavings, wall, or other constructed features; and any indication of agricultural or other human activities. Upon such discovery or find, immediately notify the Contracting Officer so that the appropriate authorities may be notified and a determination made as to their significance and what, if any, special disposition of the finds should be made. Cease all activities that may result in impact to or the destruction of these resources. Secure the area and prevent employees or other persons from trespassing on, removing, or otherwise disturbing such resources. The Government retains ownership and control over archaeological resources.

3.4 AIR RESOURCES

Equipment operation, activities, or processes will be in accordance with [40 CFR 64](#) and state air emission and performance laws and standards.

3.4.1 Burning

Burning is prohibited on the Government premises.

3.4.2 [Dirt and Dust Controls](#)

Keep dust down at all times, including during nonworking periods. Dry power brooming will not be permitted. Instead, use vacuuming, wet mopping, wet sweeping, or wet power brooming. Air blowing will be permitted only for cleaning nonparticulate debris such as steel reinforcing bars. Only wet cutting will be permitted for cutting concrete blocks, concrete, and bituminous concrete. Do not unnecessarily shake bags of cement, concrete mortar, or plaster. Since these products contain Crystalline Silica, comply with the applicable OSHA standard, [29 CFR 1910.1053](#) or [29 CFR 1926.1153](#) for controlling exposure to Crystalline Silica Dust.

3.4.2.1 Particulates

Dust particles, aerosols and gaseous by-products from construction activities, and processing and preparation of materials (such as from asphaltic batch plants) must be controlled at all times, including weekends, holidays, and hours when work is not in progress. Maintain excavations, stockpiles, haul roads, permanent and temporary access roads, plant sites, spoil areas, borrow areas, and other work areas within or outside the project boundaries free from particulates that would exceed [40 CFR 50](#), state, and local air pollution standards or that would cause a

hazard or a nuisance. Sprinkling, chemical treatment of an approved type, baghouse, scrubbers, electrostatic precipitators, or other methods will be permitted to control particulates in the work area. Sprinkling, to be efficient, must be repeated to keep the disturbed area damp. Provide sufficient, competent equipment available to accomplish these tasks. Perform particulate control as the work proceeds and whenever a particulate nuisance or hazard occurs. Comply with state and local visibility regulations.

3.4.3 Odors

Control odors from construction activities. The odors must be in compliance with state regulations and local ordinances and may not constitute a health hazard.

3.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

3.5.1 Waste Determination Documentation

Complete a Waste Determination form (provided at the pre-construction conference) for Contractor-derived wastes to be generated. All potentially hazardous solid waste streams that are not subject to a specific exclusion or exemption from the hazardous waste regulations (e.g. scrap metal, domestic sewage) or subject to special rules, (lead-acid batteries and precious metals) must be characterized in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 261 or corresponding applicable state or local regulations. Base waste determination on user knowledge of the processes and materials used, and analytical data when necessary. Consult with the Installation Environmental Staff for guidance on specific requirements. Attach support documentation to the Waste Determination form. As a minimum, provide a Waste Determination form for the following waste (this listing is not inclusive): oil- and latex -based painting and caulking products, solvents, adhesives, aerosols, petroleum products, and containers of the original materials.

3.5.2 Solid Waste Management

3.5.2.1 Project Solid Waste Disposal Documentation Report

Provide copies of the waste handling facilities' weight tickets, receipts, bills of sale, and other documentation. In lieu of sales documentation, a statement indicating the disposal location for the solid waste that is signed by an employee authorized to legally obligate or bind the firm may be submitted. The sales documentation Contractor certification must include the receiver's tax identification number and business, EPA or state registration number, along with the receiver's delivery and business addresses and telephone numbers. For each solid waste retained for the Contractor's own use, submit the information previously described in this paragraph on the solid waste disposal report. Prices paid or received do not have to be reported to the Contracting Officer unless required by other provisions or specifications of this Contract or public law.

3.5.2.2 Control and Management of Solid Wastes

Pick up solid wastes, and place in covered containers that are regularly emptied. Do not prepare or cook food on the project site. Prevent contamination of the site or other areas when handling and disposing of wastes. At project completion, leave the areas clean. Employ segregation measures so that no hazardous or toxic waste will become co-mingled with

non-hazardous solid waste. Transport solid waste off Government property and dispose of it in compliance with 40 CFR 260, state, and local requirements for solid waste disposal. A Subtitle D RCRA permitted landfill is the minimum acceptable offsite solid waste disposal option. Verify that the selected transporters and disposal facilities have the necessary permits and licenses to operate. Solid waste disposal offsite must comply with most stringent local, state, and federal requirements, including 40 CFR 241, 40 CFR 243, and 40 CFR 258. All lead-based paint containing debris shall be disposed of at an EPA/State approved permitted landfill. Lead roof flashing shall be disposed of as a hazardous waste. The Contractor shall not offer for sale, giveaway or etc., any lead containing material or debris. An exception to the lead-based paint or lead debris disposal is the Contractor may submit for approval a request to send the lead-based paint containing debris to a permitted, State approved recycler.

Manage hazardous material used in construction, including but not limited to, aerosol cans, waste paint, cleaning solvents, contaminated brushes, and used rags, in accordance with 49 CFR 173.

3.5.3 Control and Management of Hazardous Waste

Do not dispose of hazardous waste on Government property. Do not discharge any waste to a sanitary sewer, storm drain, or to surface waters or conduct waste treatment or disposal on Government property without written approval of the Contracting Officer.

3.5.3.1 Hazardous Waste/Debris Management

Identify construction activities that will generate hazardous waste or debris. Provide a documented waste determination for resultant waste streams. Identify, label, handle, store, and dispose of hazardous waste or debris in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations, including 40 CFR 261, 40 CFR 262, 40 CFR 263, 40 CFR 264, 40 CFR 265, 40 CFR 266, and 40 CFR 268.

Manage hazardous waste in accordance with the approved Hazardous Waste Management Section Submittal. Store hazardous wastes in approved containers in accordance with 49 CFR 173 and 49 CFR 178. Hazardous waste generated within the confines of Government facilities is identified as being generated by the Government. Removal of hazardous waste and regulated waste items from Government property shall not occur. Transport of hazardous waste shall be by the Government or its designated representative. Coordinate pickup at least two working day in advanced. Hazardous waste shall be properly identified, packaged, and labeled in accordance with 49 CFR 172. Provide a container storage log and SDS for hazardous waste turned in to the Contracting Officer and Environmental Division. Do not bring hazardous waste onto Government property. Provide the Contracting Officer with a copy of waste determination documentation for any solid waste streams that have any potential to be hazardous waste or contain any chemical constituents listed in 40 CFR 372-SUBPART D.

3.5.3.2 Universal Waste Management

Manage the following categories of universal waste in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements and installation instructions:

- a. Batteries as described in 40 CFR 273.2

- b. Lamps and tubes as described in 40 CFR 273.5
- c. Mercury-containing equipment as described in 40 CFR 273.4

Mercury is prohibited in the construction of this facility, unless specified otherwise, and with the exception of mercury vapor lamps and fluorescent lamps. Dumping of mercury-containing materials and devices such as mercury vapor lamps, fluorescent lamps, and mercury switches, in rubbish containers is prohibited. Remove without breaking, pack to prevent breakage, and transport out of the activity in an unbroken condition for disposal as directed.

3.5.3.3 Disposal Documentation for Hazardous and Regulated Waste

Hazardous or toxic waste manifests must be completed, signed, and approved by the Installation Environmental Office. To obtain specific disposal instructions, coordinate with the Installation Environmental Office.

3.5.3.3.1 Aerosol Container

The use of materials in aerosol containers is restricted. All empty/unserviceable aerosol containers shall be handled as hazardous waste and must not be disposed of in regular trash as empty containers. The Contractor may be required to establish a satellite accumulation area for temporary storage of empty/unserviceable/waste aerosol containers. Turn in of used aerosol cans shall not exceed a 55 gallon drum. Delivery shall be scheduled to the Hazardous Waste Building 1694 by appointment, please call (901) 874-5368.

3.5.3.3.2 Disposal of Empty Containers

Empty containers shall be managed in accordance with 40 CFR 261.7.

3.5.4 Releases/Spills of Oil and Hazardous Substances

3.5.4.1 Response and Notifications

Exercise due diligence to prevent, contain, and respond to spills of hazardous material, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, sewage, regulated gas, petroleum, lubrication oil, and other substances regulated in accordance with 40 CFR 300, applicable state and local regulations. Maintain spill cleanup equipment and materials at the work site. In the event of a spill, take prompt, effective action to stop, contain, curtail, or otherwise limit the amount, duration, and severity of the spill/release and hazardous substances, chemicals, or gases; immediately notify the NSA Midsouth Security Dispatch at 1-901 874-5533, ext. 3 and the Contracting Officer. Submit verbal and written notifications as required by federal 40 CFR 300.125, 40 CFR 355, state, and local regulations and Base instructions. Contain and clean up these spills without cost to the Government. Control pollutants from contaminating storm water by using good housekeeping best management practices.

3.5.4.2 Clean Up

Contractor is responsible for all Contractor-caused spills and clean up shall start immediately. Clean up hazardous and non-hazardous waste spills. Reimburse the Government for costs incurred including sample analysis materials, clothing, equipment, and labor if the Government initiates its own spill cleanup procedures, for Contractor- responsible

spills, when: Spill cleanup procedures have not begun within one hour of spill discovery/occurrence; or, in the Government's judgment, spill cleanup is inadequate and the spill remains a threat to human health or the environment.

3.6 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

Include hazardous material control procedures in the Safety Plan, in accordance with GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS. Address procedures and proper handling of hazardous materials, including the appropriate transportation requirements. Do not bring hazardous material onto Government property that does not directly relate to requirements for the performance of this contract. Submit [Safety Data Sheets](#) (SDS) and estimated quantities to be used for each hazardous material to the Contracting Officer prior to bringing the material on the installation. Typical materials requiring SDS and quantity reporting include, but are not limited to, oil and latex based painting and caulking products, solvents, adhesives, aerosol, and petroleum products. Use hazardous materials in a manner that minimizes the amount of hazardous waste generated. Containers of hazardous materials must have National Fire Protection Association labels or their equivalent. Certify that hazardous materials removed from the site are hazardous materials and do not meet the definition of hazardous waste, in accordance with [40 CFR 261](#).

3.6.1 Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log

Submit the "Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log"(found at: <http://www.wbdg.org/ffc/dod/unified-facilities-guide-specifications-ufgs/forms-graphics-tables>), which provides information required by (EPCRA Sections 312 and 313) along with corresponding SDS, to the Contracting Officer at the start and at the end of construction (30 days from final acceptance), and update no later than January 31 of each calendar year during the life of the contract. Keep copies of the SDSs for hazardous materials onsite. At the end of the project, provide the Contracting Officer with copies of the SDSs, and the maximum quantity of each material that was present at the site at any one time, the dates the material was present, the amount of each material that was used during the project, and how the material was used.

The Contracting Officer may request documentation for any spills or releases, environmental reports, or off-site transfers.

3.7 CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF MATERIALS CONTAINING LEAD (MCL)

This work does not involve building materials that contain lead. If the Contractor suspects this work will cause a disturbance of lead-based paint/paint containing lead/material containing lead, he shall stop work and notify the Contracting Officer. At no time, shall lead dust be allowed to become airborne. Lead boots shall be turn into the Environmental Division for disposal.

3.8 PETROLEUM, OIL, LUBRICANT (POL) STORAGE AND FUELING

POL products include flammable or combustible liquids, such as gasoline, diesel, lubricating oil, used engine oil, hydraulic oil, mineral oil, and cooking oil. Store POL products and fuel equipment and motor vehicles in a manner that affords the maximum protection against spills into the environment. Manage and store POL products in accordance with EPA [40 CFR 112](#), and other federal, state, regional, and local laws and

regulations. Storage of oil, including fuel, on the project site is not allowed. Fuel must be brought to the project site each day that work is performed.

3.8.1 Used Oil Management

Manage used oil generated on site in accordance with 40 CFR 279. Determine if any used oil generated while onsite exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste. Used oil containing 1,000 parts per million of solvents is considered a hazardous waste and must be turned in to the Installation Environmental Office. Used oil mixed with a hazardous waste is also considered a hazardous waste. Excess oil shall be turned over to the Government along with an SDS for recycling. Rags shall be containerized and turned in to the Government for disposal. SDS's shall be provided for contaminants of rags.

3.9 CHLORDANE/TERMITE TREATMENT

All of the buildings at NSA Mid-South have been treated with termiticide. No soil from under these buildings shall leave the Contractor site unless otherwise specified in the contract and approved by Environmental Division. The Contractor shall take appropriate precautions to protect his workers.

3.10 POST CONSTRUCTION CLEANUP

Clean up areas used for construction in accordance with Contract Clause: "Cleaning Up". Unless otherwise instructed in writing by the Contracting Officer, remove traces of temporary construction facilities such as haul roads, work area, structures, foundations of temporary structures, stockpiles of excess or waste materials, and other vestiges of construction prior to final acceptance of the work. Grade parking area and similar temporarily used areas to conform with surrounding contours.

-- End of Section --