

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The information herein is provided for contract informational purposes and to supplement the Environmental Schedule of Materials Submittals, Form 66. This information should not be relied upon for legal or compliance purposes. Contractors should consult their legal counsel for applicability, interpretation, and compliance with local, state, and Federal rules and regulations.

### 1. REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced and are available upon request by the contractor. All references listed in this specification are intended to be the current version or edition, unless specifically identified otherwise. Contractors shall comply with all local, state, and Federal laws and regulations including, but not limited to: Occupational Safety & Health Act (OSHA), National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC § 306108), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Archaeological Resources protection Act (ARPA), Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (WYSHPO), Colorado State Historic Preservation Office (COSHPO), Nebraska State Historic Preservation office (NESHPO), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WYDEQ), Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ), Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Nebraska State Fire Marshal, Colorado Division of Oil and Public Safety and U. S. Air Force requirements.

|               |                                                                          |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AFI 32-1067   | Water and Fuel Systems                                                   |
| DAFI 32-7001  | Environmental Management (2025)                                          |
| AFI 32-7064   | Integrated Natural Resources Management                                  |
| AFI 32-7065   | Cultural Resources Management Program (2004)                             |
| AFMAN 32-7002 | Environmental Compliance and Pollution Prevention                        |
| AFMAN 32-7003 | Civil Engineering Environmental Conservation (2024)                      |
| AFPD 32-70    | Environmental Considerations in Air Force Programs and Activities (2018) |
| 24 CFR 35     | Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures  |
| 29 CFR 1910   | Occupational Safety and Health Administration General Industry           |
| 29 CFR 1926   | Occupational Safety and Health Administration Construction               |
| 36 CFR 800    | Protection of Historic Properties                                        |
| 40 CFR        | Environmental Protection Agency                                          |
| 48 CFR        | Federal Acquisition Regulations                                          |
| 49 CFR        | Department of Transportation                                             |

|                            |                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DoDI 90-2002               | DAF Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes (2020)                                        |
| DoDI 4710.02               | DOD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes (2018)                                        |
| DODI 4715.16               | Cultural Resource Management (2008)                                                             |
| DoDI 4715.17               | Environmental Management System Incorporating Change 2                                          |
| DoDI 4715.4                | Pollution Prevention                                                                            |
| EO 13007                   | Sacred Sites                                                                                    |
| EO 13990                   | Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis |
| EO 13175                   | Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments                                    |
| 90 MW Plan 32-2            | F. E. Warren AFB Hazardous Waste Plan                                                           |
| USACE EM 385-1-1           | (2014) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Safety and Health Requirements Manual                       |
| USACE Y-87-1               | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wetlands Delineation Manual                                       |
| WYDEQ Regulations          | Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality Regulations                                         |
| NDEQ Regulations           | Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality Regulations                                        |
| CDPHE 5 CCR                | Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment Regulation                                   |
| Laramie County Regulations | Laramie County Small Wastewater System Regulations                                              |
| EISA Sec 438               | Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 Section 438                                        |

### 1.1. Terms

**90 CES/CEIE** - 90th Civil Engineer Squadron Environmental Element

**90 MW** - 90th Missile Wing

**Acutely Hazardous Waste** - Defined by 40 CFR 261, Subpart B as any waste that contains such dangerous chemicals that it could pose a threat to human health and the environment even when properly managed. The EPA includes in this category waste shown to be fatal to humans in low doses, those shown in animal studies to have specific toxicities, and explosives.

**Adverse Effect** - Alteration, directly or indirectly, of any of the characteristics that qualify the property for listing or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the historic property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association with past events of people. Adverse effects may include but is not limited to: 1) destruction or alteration of all or part of a property; 2) isolation from or alteration of the surrounding environment of the property; 3) introduction of visual audible, or atmospheric elements

that are out of character with the property or alter its setting; 4) neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction; 5) transfer or sale of federally owns, leased or controlled property without adequate consultation on restrictions for the preservation and maintenance of the historic property. It includes reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative (36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1)).

**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)** - The independent Federal agency created by the NHPA, as amended, to advise the President, Congress, and Federal agencies on all matters related to historic preservation. The Advisory Council also administers Section 106 of the NHPA through 36 CFR Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*.

**AFI** - Air Force Instruction

**Archaeological Resources** - Any material remains of past human life or activities that are capable of providing scientific or humanistic understandings of past human behavior and cultural adaptation through the application of scientific or scholarly techniques. (See ARPA and 32 CFR § 229.3)

**Area of Potential Effects (APE)** - The geographical area or areas an undertaking has the potential to directly or indirectly effect. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking. It includes the footprint of the proposed project and areas around the footprint that might be affected by visual, auditory, erosional, and other direct and indirect effects of the undertaking. The APE should always be defined independently of the Region of Influence in NEPA documents.

**BMPs** - Best Management Practices

**CFR** - Code of Federal Regulations

**Chemical Wastes** - Includes salts, acids, alkalis, herbicides, pesticides, and organic chemicals.

**Construction and Demolition Debris** - the waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings and other structures.

**Consultation** - A reasonable and good faith effort to involve affected and interested parties in the findings, determinations, and decisions made during the Section 106 process, and other processes required under NAGPRA, AIRFA, NEPA, ARPA, and other statutes and regulations. Consultations with Tribes must be on a government-to-government level to respect Tribal sovereignty and to recognize the unique legal

relationship between the Federal Government and Tribes set forth in the Constitution, treaties, statutes, and court decisions.

**Contracting Officer** - Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR 2.101)  
"Contracting officer" means a person with the authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings. The term includes certain authorized representatives of the contracting officer acting within the limits of their authority as delegated by the contracting officer. "Administrative contracting officer (ACO)" refers to a contracting officer who is administering contracts. "Termination contracting officer (TCO)" refers to a contracting officer who is settling terminated contracts. A single contracting officer may be responsible for duties in any or all of these areas. Reference in this regulation (48 CFR Chapter 1) to administrative contracting officer or termination contracting officer does not; require that a duty be performed at a particular office or activity or; restrict in any way a contracting officer in the performance of any duty properly assigned.

**Cultural Resource** - Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object as defined by 36 CFR Part 800 included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places, whether or not such eligibility has been formally determined, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource; cultural items as defined in NAGPRA; American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, or Native Hawaiian sacred sites as defined in EO 13007; archaeological resources as defined in NHPA; and, archaeological artifact collections and associated records as defined in 36 CFR Part 79.

**Cultural Resources Manager (CRM)** - Air Force employee responsible for ensures base compliance with federal preservation laws (NHPA, NAGPRA) while supporting military missions. They identify, evaluate, and protect archaeological sites, historic buildings, and Native American traditional sites. Key duties include reviewing construction projects, conducting field surveys, and managing installation specific cultural resources documents.

**Debris** - Includes combustible and noncombustible wastes, such as ashes, waste materials that result from construction or maintenance and repair work, leaves, and tree trimmings.

**DoD** - Department of Defense

**DoDI** - Department of Defense Instruction

**EO** - Executive Order

**FEW** - F. E. Warren Air Force Base in its entirety including the Base proper and all Missile Alert Facilities (MAFs) and Launch Facilities (LFs) in the states of Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska.

**Garbage** - Per WYDEQ SW Mgmt Rules Chapter 15 Solid Waste Management Rules & Regulations Section 2. Definitions. (g) "Garbage" means any putrescible solid or semi-solid animal and/or vegetable waste material resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, serving and consumption of food.

**Hazardous Chemical** - Per 29 CFR 1910.1200(c); any chemical which is a physical hazard or a health hazard.

**Hazardous Material (HAZMAT)** - Includes all items (including medical supply items, but excluding drugs in their finished form and pharmaceuticals in individually-issued items) covered under Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act (or other host nation, Federal, State, or local) tracking requirement, the OSHA HAZCOM Standard, all Class I and Class II Ozone Depleting Substances and all materials containing Green House Gases.

**Health Hazard** - Per 29 CFR 1910.1200(c); a chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least on study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term "health hazard" includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucus membranes.

**Historic Property** - Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records and material remains related to such a property or resource. (NHPA Section 301(5)).

**Mitigation** - Actions or treatments that lessen, eliminate, or compensate for the adverse effects of undertakings to historic properties. These actions may include, but are not limited to: 1) moving the undertaking to avoid adverse effects; 2) reducing the extent of the effects by redesigning the undertaking; 3) compensating for the effects by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected historic properties; 4) preservation and protection actions during actual implementation of the undertaking; and/or 5) compensating for the effect by documenting the historic property, moving the historic property to a protected area, or conducting data recovery.

**Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)** - A federal law passed in 1990. NAGPRA provides processes to return certain Native American cultural items - human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony to culturally affiliated Indian Tribes. NAGPRA includes provisions for intentional and inadvertent discovery of Native American cultural

items on Federal and Tribal lands, and penalties for noncompliance and illegal trafficking (43 CFR Part 10).

**National Historic Landmark** - Historic property that meets the criteria of the National Register and has been designated by the Secretary of the Interior for its special national importance in the history of the U.S. Air Force. Historic Landmarks receive an elevated level of protection under 36 CFR § 800.10.

**National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)** - The primary federal law in the United States establishing a comprehensive program for preserving historic and archaeological sites. It requires federal agencies to evaluate the impact of their actions on historic properties through the Section 106 review process

**National Register of Historic Places** -The Federal government's official list of buildings, structures, districts, sites, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture, and are thereby considered for preservation. The National Register is administered by the Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Criteria for eligibility, and the procedures for nomination, making changes to listed properties, and for removing properties from the National Register are details in 36 CFR Part 60.

**Natural Resources** - Includes all resources naturally occurring on FEW including flora, fauna, wetlands, lakes, streams, geographic and geologic formations and other physical phenomena that lacks clear cut boundaries, such as air, energy, magnetism, etc.

**Oil** - Any kind of oil in any form including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

**Physical Hazard** - Per 29 CFR 1910.1200(c); a chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, explosive, flammable, an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water-reactive.

**POL** - Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (regulated by the FEW Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan).

**Replacement-in-Kind** - Repairing or replacing damaged building materials with those that match the original in type, material, design, dimension, texture, detailing and appearance. This approach aims to preserve the historic structure's authentic fabric and character.

**RCRA** - The Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, 42 U.S.C. section 6901 et seq.

**RCRA Permitted Facility** - Any facility permitted under the RCRA to accept hazardous waste for disposal that meets the requirements of a disposal facility as stated in 40 CFR part 260.

**Rubbish** - A variety of combustible and noncombustible wastes such as paper, boxes, glass, crockery, metal, lumber, cans and bones.

**Sacred Site** - Defined in Executive Order 13007 as, "Any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian Tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the Tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site" (see DoDI 4710.02)

**Sanitary Wastewater System** - A pipe or conduit which carries sewage and to which storm waters, surface waters and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

**Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to Section 110 of the NHPA** - Published in Federal Register (1998) and in Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (48 FR 44716). The Standards and guidelines are a series of guidelines created by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the NHPA. The Standards and Guidelines assist in describing steps to take when planning for the identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties in order to preserve the Nation's cultural heritage.

**Section 106, NHPA (54 USC § 306108)**- "The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally-assisted undertaking in any state and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking will, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking, or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The head of any such Federal Agency will afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

**Section 106 process** -The series of actions (including consultation, background studies, surveys, resource identifications, assessments and treatments) that implement Section 106 of the National Historic

Preservation Act, which requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties that meet the National Register criteria. Part of this process involved taking action to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to eligible or listed historic properties. The entire Section 106 process is outlined in 36 CFR Part 800.

**Sediment** - Soil and other debris that has been eroded and transported by runoff water.

**Sewage** - Wastes characterized as domestic sanitary sewage.

**Solid Waste** - Rubbish, debris, garbage, and other discarded solid materials resulting from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations, and from community activities.

**Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan** - Guidance for preventing spills of POL products to navigable waters. The plan includes controls and countermeasures that are required for activities performed on the installation.

**Storm Water System** - A pipe or conduit which carries storm or surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes.

**Subtitle "D" RCRA-Permitted Landfill** - Any landfill permitted under the RCRA to accept solid waste for disposal.

**Toxics** - Asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead-based paint (LBP) or lead contamination in soils or other surfaces, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), and radon.

**Unanticipated Discovery** - Identification of a historic property/cultural resource or of an unanticipated adverse effect to a cultural resource during implementation of an undertaking. These may occur with or without prior planning for such discoveries and after completion of comprehensive NHPA Section 106 (54 USC § 306108) consultation (including consultation with all appropriate parties). When this occurs, the finder will cease operations and notify the installation commander and the CRM who will allow the procedures defined in the ICRMP and in 36 CFR § 800.13 and 43 CFR § 10.4 for NAGPRA remains or cultural objects found as Inadvertent Discoveries.

**USACE** - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

**Water Supply Distribution System** - A system of engineered hydrologic and hydraulic components which supply water to and within the boundaries of FEW.

**State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)** - State office designated pursuant to 36 CFR, Part 61, responsible for liaison with Federal agencies for implementation of NHPA, for the coordination of the



statewide survey of historic and cultural properties and the development and administration of a comprehensive State Historic Preservation Plan.

## 1.2. Points of Contact (PC) & Submittal Review/Approval (RA) Authority

| Point of Contact                         | Phone        | Air Quality | Water    | Toxics   | Hazardous Materials | POL | Hazardous Waste | Solid Waste | Recycling | Affirmative Procurement | Spill Response | Natural Resources | Cultural Resources | Environmental management System |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|----------|---------------------|-----|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Document Section Number                  |              | 3           | 4<br>5   | 6        | 7<br>9<br>13        | 8   | 10              | 11          | 11        | 12                      | 14<br>15       | 16                | 17                 | 18                              |
| Environmental Element Chief              | 307-773-4356 |             |          |          |                     |     |                 |             |           |                         |                |                   |                    |                                 |
| HazWaste                                 | 307-773-2801 |             |          |          |                     |     | PC<br>RA        | PC          |           |                         | PC             |                   |                    |                                 |
| Natural Resources                        | 307-773-5098 |             |          |          |                     |     |                 |             |           |                         |                | PC                |                    |                                 |
| POL                                      | 307-773-2415 |             |          |          |                     | PC  |                 |             |           |                         | PC             |                   |                    |                                 |
| Cultural Resources / Asbestos            | 307-773-2598 |             |          |          |                     |     |                 |             |           |                         |                |                   | PC                 | PC<br>RA                        |
| Pollution Prevention Hazardous Materials | 307-773-2594 |             |          |          | PC<br>RA            |     |                 |             | PC<br>RA  | PC<br>RA                |                |                   |                    |                                 |
| Water / Wastewater / Toxics              | 307-773-4359 | PC<br>RA    | PC<br>RA | PC<br>RA |                     |     |                 |             |           |                         |                |                   |                    |                                 |

## 2. PERMITS, FEES AND NOTICES

2.1. No separate payment will be made for work covered under this section. The contractor shall be responsible for payment of fees associated with environmental permits, application, and/or notices obtained by the contractor. All costs associated with this section shall be included in the contract price. The contractor shall be responsible for payment of all fines/fees for violation or non-compliance with Federal, State, regional and local laws and regulations.

2.2. Contractors shall be responsible for obtaining and complying with all environmental permits and commitments required by Federal, State, regional, and local environmental laws and regulations.

2.3. Demolition Work: Contractors shall notify the WYDEQ, 122 West 25th St, Herschler Building, Cheyenne WY 82002 for all demolition work where load-bearing members are removed in Wyoming.

2.4. Contractors are required to provide all required statutory notices.

### **3. AIR QUALITY**

3.1. Equipment operation, activities, or processes performed by the contractor shall be in accordance with all Federal and State air emission and performance laws and standards.

3.2. Contractors may not burn or incinerate materials on FEW property.

3.3. Particulates - Contractors shall not operate a construction site or demolition project unless Best Management Practices (BMPs) are implemented to control emissions of particulate matter. Such emissions of airborne particulate matter shall not exceed 20% opacity as defined in 40 CFR 60 Appendix A.

3.4. Sound Intrusions - Contractors shall keep construction activities under surveillance and control to minimize environment damage by noise. The contractor shall comply with the provisions of the state where work is being performed.

3.5. Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)

3.5.1. Contractors shall ensure activities performed under this contract are in compliance with the Air Force Policy on ODSs and all Federal, State and local guidance. The contractor shall not purchase, use, nor specify the use of any Class I ODS in the production, design, or maintenance of the end item. Class II ODSs may be used or specified only with the written approval of the Contracting Officer.

3.5.2. Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment - Any maintenance, repair and demolition work to air conditioning and refrigeration equipment shall require that all chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) handling standards be met. The contractor shall not furnish any equipment that requires the use of ODSs nor shall he vent or cause to be vented CFC or hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) refrigerants or other mixtures containing CFCs to the atmosphere during repair, maintenance or demolition work on the equipment covered by this contract. The contractor shall have available certified refrigerant recovery or reclamation equipment to perform the work. Personnel who operate refrigerant reclaiming or recycling equipment shall possess the necessary State and local certifications for operating the equipment. The contractor shall

be responsible for meeting all requirements, permitting, licensing and certification required by State or local ordinance to work on refrigeration systems. Replacement compressors and other replacement equipment used in repairing CFC-containing systems shall be compatible with CFC replacement refrigerants.

3.5.3. When servicing, repairing, maintaining or disposing of any Class I, Class II or non-ozone depleting refrigerant containing appliances, the contractor shall provide a copy of the technician's certification including the name, address, telephone number of the technician to 90 CES/CEIE.

3.5.4. When servicing appliances over 50 lbs, the contractor shall provide an invoice that indicates the type of appliance serviced, the location of the appliance, the manufacturer, serial number and the amount of refrigerant recovered from or added to the appliance, the type of service performed, the type of the refrigerant used and the date of service to 90 CES/CEIE.

3.5.5. All ODSs are considered hazardous materials and must be tracked in the Enterprise Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health-Management Information System (EESOH-MIS). Refer to section 7, "Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) Contractor Authorization Procedures," prior to using ODSs on FEW property.

### 3.6. Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

3.6.1. All GHGs are considered hazardous materials and must be tracked in EESOH-MIS. This includes chemicals and materials that emit GHGs such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and fluorinated gases when being used. Refer to section 7 infra, "Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) contractor authorization Procedures," prior to using GHG materials on FEW property.

### 3.7. Generators, Boilers and Furnaces

3.7.1. Contractors shall inform 90 CES/CEIE of all installations, removals or modifications of equipment that use carbon based fuels (Natural Gas, Diesel, and Liquid Petroleum). Equipment includes, but is not limited to, furnaces, boilers and generators. The contractor shall provide the equipment performance specifications to 90 CES/CEIE prior to procurement of equipment.

## **4. WATER RESOURCES AND STORM WATER DISCHARGE**

Contractors shall implement BMPs and monitor construction activities to prevent erosion, sediment runoff, and pollution of surface and ground waters. Toxic or hazardous chemicals shall not be applied to

soil or vegetation. The contractor shall monitor all water areas affected by construction activities. For construction activities immediately adjacent to surface waters, the contractor shall be capable of quantifying sediment or pollutant loading to that surface water when required by State-issued or Federally-issued Clean Water Act permits.

- 4.1. Storm Sewer - Contractors shall not discharge any contaminated materials into the storm sewer system on base. EPA authorizes the following non-storm water discharges: firefighting activities; fire hydrant flushing; potable water sources; irrigation drainage; lawn watering; routine building wash-down without detergents; pavement wash-waters where spills/leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; springs; uncontaminated groundwater; and foundation/footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as hydrocarbons/solvents.
- 4.2. Ground Water - For discharge of ground water, the contractor shall obtain a State or Federal permit specific for pumping and discharging ground water prior to surface discharging in accordance with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. A copy of any permits obtained will be provided to 90 CES/CEIE.
- 4.3. Sanitary Sewer - Contractors shall not dispose of any materials into the sanitary sewer or wastewater disposal system without approval of the Air Force. All discharges to the sewer shall meet Federal, State, and local regulatory requirements and shall meet any permit requirements limiting FEW discharges. Restricted wastewater materials include, but are not limited to, materials that create a fire or explosion hazard; toxic or poisonous substances; waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.0 or higher than 11.0; solid or viscous substances that can obstruct the sewer flow; materials which may interfere with the biological activity of a treatment plant or inhibit biological activity by increasing the temperature; any fats, wax, grease, oils, petroleum hydrocarbons, or noxious or malodorous liquids; metals; phenols or dyes; and radioactive material.
- 4.4. Storm Water Discharge Permit for Construction Activities in Wyoming - Storm Water Discharge Permit-WYPDES (Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity is required for construction activity in which clearing, grading, and excavation will result in disturbance of one (1) acre or more of land.
  - 4.4.1. For construction projects that disturb at least one (1) acre but less than five (5) acres in the State of Wyoming, the contractor shall obtain and comply with all requirements of the General Permit to Discharge Storm Water Associated with Small Construction Activity under the WYPDES (WYR10-A000). To obtain

this permit, a site-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be signed by an approved company official (as per Part 10.7 of the General Permit) and submitted to 90 CES/CEIE thirty (30) days prior to the construction start date for approval. All BMPs listed in the SWPPP shall be installed prior to construction. The contractor shall comply with all permit requirements until the site has reached final stabilization, which is determined by 90 CES/CEIE and includes, but is not exclusive to the following:

4.4.1.1. The SWPPP shall meet the basic requirements provided in Part 8 of the General Permit.

4.4.1.2. The SWPPP shall be maintained on the construction site as per Part 8.5 of the General Permit.

4.4.1.3. The contractor shall perform and document inspections as per Part 9 of the General Permit until the site has reached final stabilization.

4.4.1.4. Upon final stabilization of the site, the contractor shall submit copies of all inspection logs to 90 CES/CEIE.

4.4.2. For construction projects that disturb five (5) or more acres in the State of Wyoming, the contractor shall obtain and comply with all the requirements for the General Permit to Discharge Storm Water Associated with Large Construction Activity under the WYPDES permit (WYR10-0000). Forty (40) days prior to the construction start date, the contractor shall submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and the site-specific SWPPP signed by an approved company official (as per Part 10.7 of the General Permit) to 90 CES/CEIE for approval. The contractor shall submit the approved NOI to the WDEQ at least thirty (30) days prior to the construction start date. Coverage under this permit must be authorized in writing from the WDEQ prior to the start of soil disturbing activities. The contractor shall submit a copy of the WDEQ signed permit to 90 CES/CEIE upon receipt. All BMPs listed in the SWPPP shall be installed prior to construction. The contractor shall comply with all permit requirements until the permit has officially been terminated, which includes, but is not exclusive to the following:

4.4.2.1. The SWPPP shall meet the requirements of a SWPPP provided in Part 8 of the General Permit. During construction, the contractor shall perform inspections as outlined in Part 9 of the General Permit.

4.4.2.2. The contractor shall pay WDEQ all fees associated with the permit.

4.4.2.3. After the site has achieved final stabilization, as

determined by 90 CES/CEIE and defined in Part 2.8 of the General Permit, the contractor shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) to 90 CES/CEIE and WDEQ, and submit copies of all inspection logs to 90 CES/CEIE.

4.4.3. Contractors should reference the WDEQ website for forms, instructions, SWPPP information, and other guidelines for complying with Wyoming storm water requirements. The website may be found at the following location:

<http://deg.wyoming.gov/wqd/storm-water-permitting/resources/construction-general-permits/>

Or the office may be contacted directly:

DEQ/Water Quality Division  
122 West 25th Street  
Herschler Building, 4th Floor-West  
Cheyenne WY 82001  
(307) 777-7781

- 4.5. Permits to Construct in Wyoming - The WDEQ requires approval and/or permit-to-construct prior to commencing construction of or addition to sanitary sewer systems or water systems that occur in the State of Wyoming. Laramie County Health Department, Division of Environmental Health also requires approval and/or permit-to-construct prior to commencing construction of or additional to applicable sanitary sewer system. The plans, specifications, and design report must be certified by a Professional Engineer (PE) registered in the State of Wyoming. The contractor shall be responsible for coordinating the submittal requirements, approval of the design, and/or permit(s)-to-construct with 90 CES/CEIE and 90 MDOS/SGOJ (Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight), the WDEQ Water Quality Department, and Laramie County Health Department, Division of Environmental Health (if applicable).
- 4.6. Work in Colorado - The National Pollution Discharge and Elimination System requires permitting for activities disturbing more than one (1) acre of land, including temporary staging areas for construction equipment and materials. A Stormwater Construction Activity Permit will be required by the Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment (CDPHE). If the project is determined to affect more than one (1) acre of land, a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) will be required to comply with the permit and shall be submitted for approval to 90 CES/CEIE at least twenty (20) days prior to construction commencement. An application for stormwater discharge must be received by the CDPHE at least ten (10) days before construction commences with a certification that the SWMP has been finalized. In addition, upon completion of the project, an Inactivation Notice must also be submitted to the CDPHE. The SWMP should be adhered to at all times and kept on site in order to avoid enforcement actions from CDPHE.

Forward copies of Applications and Inactivation Notices to 90 CES/CEIE.

- 4.7. Work in Nebraska - A NPDES Construction Storm Water General Permit - Notice of Intent (CSW-NOI) is needed if construction disturbs over one (1) acre of land. The Notice of Intent must be received by the NDEQ at least seven (7) days in advance of starting land grading and clearing activities. Development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan that addresses erosion and sediment control is a primary condition of this permit. Forward copies of the SWPPP and NOI to 90 CES/CEIE at least fourteen (14) days prior to start of construction activities.
- 4.8. Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) - If a stormwater permit is not required for the construction to be undertaken, the contractors shall still consider stormwater impacts. The impacts shall consider erosion and sediment controls, concrete washout areas (if applicable) to prevent unnecessary stormwater runoff and contamination from the site.
- 4.9. Low Impact Development (LID) - Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) requires all federal facility projects greater than 5,000 square feet to "maintain or restore, to the maximum extent technically feasible, the predevelopment hydrology of the property with regard to the temperature, rate, volume, and duration of flow." This does not include renovations of existing facilities. In order to comply with this requirement, any contractor performing work on FEW shall ensure there is no net increase of storm water discharge from the site upon completion of any new project. The contractor shall show justification(s) of no net increase of storm water discharge by submitting relevant documentations and/or calculations for review and approval to 90 CES/CEIE prior to 100% design review submittal. Low-Impact Developments (LIDs) should be incorporated into any new construction projects when possible and on-site water should be retained if feasible in order to comply with the rules and regulations.
- 4.10. Septic Systems In Missile Field - Any alteration or construction related to a wastewater system in the missile field (lagoon or septic system) shall be coordinated through the appropriate county and state if the work occurs in Wyoming or Colorado. For upgrades in Nebraska, the installers should comply with the regulations issued by the State of Nebraska. Copies of applicable permits, Notices to Proceed, or other approval correspondence shall be provided to 90 CES/CEIE.
- 4.11. Water Supply Distribution System
  - 4.11.1. Water Lines Repairs - Any repair or alteration to a water system, including but not limited to, a water main break or any work that has the potential to induce pressure loss in



the system, the contractors shall make every effort to conduct the repair while maintaining positive pressure (greater than or equal to 20 psi) or implement BMPs, including those set forth in American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standard C651 (Disinfecting Water Mains) Section 4.7. If the water main is partially/completely dewatered, bacteriological sampling is required. The contractor shall coordinate with 90 MDOS/SGOJ prior to the bacteriological sampling to determine if a boil water advisory should be issued. The sample(s) shall be sent to a laboratory that is certified for analysis. The contractor shall submit results to 90 CES/CEIE and 90 MDOS/SGOJ for review and approval prior to occupants' use of the water system.

4.11.2. Installation of New Water Lines - Contractors shall install new water lines in accordance with AWWA Standard C651. Contractors shall be required to sample newly installed water lines for bacteriological analyses prior to operation of the line. Two consecutive sets of acceptable total coliform samples, taken at least 24 hours apart, will be required. The samples shall be sent to a laboratory that is certified for analysis. Contractors shall submit laboratory results to 90 CES/CEIE and 90 MDOS/SGOJ for review and approval. The analyses must yield negative results for approval to commence operation of the new water line.

## **5. EROSION, SEDIMENT CONTROLS, AND WETLANDS**

5.1. Wetlands - Contractors shall not enter, disturb, destroy, place fill into, or allow discharge of contaminants into any wetlands without written authorization. The contractor is responsible for protecting wetlands on FEW. Authorization to enter wetlands shall not relieve the contractor from any obligation to protect other wetlands within, adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the construction site and associated boundaries. The contractor is responsible for applying for and obtaining Section 404 permits from the USACE. A copy of the permit shall be provided to 90 CES/CEIE. Maps showing locations of wetlands within FEW can be obtained from 90 CES/CEIE.

5.2. Erosion and Sediment Control - Contractors shall be responsible for providing erosion and sediment control measures in accordance with Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. The erosion and sediment controls selected and maintained by the contractor shall be such that water quality standards are not violated as a result of the contractor's construction activities. The area of bare soil exposed at any one time by construction operations should be kept to a minimum. The contractor shall construct or install temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs. Examples of BMPs include, but are not be limited to vegetation cover, stream bank stabilization, slope stabilization, silt fences, construction of terraces, interceptor channels, sediment

traps, inlet and outfall protection, diversion channels, and sedimentation basins. The contractor's BMPs shall also be in accordance with the base SWPPP, which may be reviewed at 90 CES/CEIE, Bldg. 321. Any temporary measures shall be removed after the area has been stabilized. All control measures shall be removed by the contractor upon 70% vegetation re-establishment.

## **6. TOXICS**

Contractors are responsible for ensuring that no employee is exposed to toxic materials such as asbestos-containing material (ACM), airborne asbestos, lead-based paint (LBP), lead contamination in soils or other surfaces, PCB's, and radon.

6.1. Asbestos and Asbestos Hazards - Contractors shall conform to all the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.1101, Occupational Exposure to Asbestos; 40 CFR 61 Subpart M, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (Asbestos); 40 CFR 763, Asbestos; and any other applicable Federal and State regulations pertaining to asbestos. Suspect ACMs include but are not limited to floor and/or ceiling tile, tile mastic, roofing materials and flashing mastics, pipe and boiler insulation, residual ACM on piping under new fiberglass, gaskets, wall coverings, sheet rock joint compound, Transite™ materials, etc. For FEW facilities, all suspect materials must be presumed to contain asbestos until testing proves otherwise. Prior to performing any demolition or construction, contractors must employ the services of a certified industrial hygienist (CIH) or certified asbestos building inspector to conduct sampling and analysis of any suspected ACM. Testing locations and sample quantities are up to the professional discretion of the inspector. Copies of surveys and laboratory results shall be given to the Toxics Program Manager at 90 CES/CEIE prior to the commencement of any work activities. In the event that ACM is discovered, additional funding will be sought by the government to conduct a formal abatement of the hazardous materials.

6.1.1. No new asbestos-containing materials shall be used or installed at any facilities under the jurisdiction of FEW.

6.1.2. Notice - For all demolition/renovation in Wyoming, the contractor shall notify the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division, 122 West 25th St, Herschler Building, Cheyenne WY 82002, at least ten (10) days in advance of all demolition and renovation work where any amount of Regulated Asbestos Containing Materials (RACM) are to be removed as specified in Chapter 3, Section 8 (i) (i) (D) and (i) (i) (E) for large and small projects. Copies of the advance notification indicating that the notifications have been made to the appropriate regulator must also be provided to FEW's Toxics Program Manager at 90 CES/CEIE prior to

allowing the contractor to perform work.

For all demolition in Colorado, the contractor shall notify the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Air Pollution Control Division, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, CO 80246. All asbestos abatement in Colorado shall be in accordance with Regulation No. 8, Part B: Asbestos and Colorado Revised Statute Title 25, Article 7, Part 5.

For all demolition/renovation in Nebraska, the contractor shall notify the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, 1200 "N" Street, Suite 400, P. O. Box 98922, Lincoln, NE 68509. All asbestos abatement in Nebraska shall be in accordance with Nebraska Title 129 - Nebraska Air Quality Regulations and Nebraska Title 178 - Nebraska Asbestos Control Program.

6.1.3. Employee Training - Contractors shall use workers that have been properly trained to conduct the work under the discipline and type of work that they will be performing under the contract, and shall be current on any and all annual refresher courses for that discipline. Copies of all training certificates must be submitted to 90 CES/CEIE for all workers before they will be allowed to perform asbestos work.

6.1.4. Asbestos Awareness Training - All contractors working on or within facilities at FEW shall at a minimum have the OSHA required Asbestos Awareness Training. Proof of having completed the OSHA training must be submitted to 90 CES/CEIE for all workers before they may perform work on FEW facilities.

6.1.5. Asbestos Abatement Procedures - If any amount of asbestos is to be removed during renovation or demolition activities, the contractor shall ensure the following are performed:

6.1.5.1. Submittal Requirements to FEW:

6.1.5.1.1. Employee's asbestos certification, respirator fit test, and medical survey.

6.1.5.1.2. 10-day notification of demolition or renovation to Wyoming DEQ AQD.

6.1.5.1.3. Work Plan in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1101 for Class I and II work.

6.1.5.1.4. Approved landfill certification for ACM waste.

6.1.5.1.5. Final aggressive clearance testing and results.

6.1.5.1.6. Contractors personal monitoring results during duration of asbestos abatement.

6.1.5.1.7. Signed manifest copies returned to FEW within 35 days of base signature.

6.1.5.2. Containment Set-up Requirements:

6.1.5.2.1. 12" x 12" viewing window with a clear view to the inside of the containment.

6.1.5.2.2. Negative air machine calculations

6.1.5.2.3. Temporary storage

6.1.5.2.4. Monometer

6.1.5.2.5. Critical barriers

6.1.5.2.6. Warning signs

6.1.5.3. Abatement Work Requirements:

6.1.5.3.1. Work Plan procedures

6.1.5.3.2. Personal monitoring

6.1.5.3.3. Final aggressive clearance testing at a minimum:

(a) <250 sq ft-1 clearance sample

(b) >250 but <1,000 sq ft-3 clearance samples

(c) >1,000 sq ft-5 clearance samples

1 PCM results shall be less than or equal to 0.01 fibers/cubic centimeters

2 TEM results shall be less than or equal to 70 structures/millimeter squared

3 Containment inspections prior to, during and before final clearance of abatement work by third party individuals.

6.1.6. Disposal Requirements:

6.1.6.1. Use double 6 mil bags with proper labeling.

6.1.6.2. ACM waste in temporary storage prior to disposal.

6.1.6.3. Waste Manifest-Base personnel signature prior to transporting off base.

6.1.6.4. Proper transportation in accordance with DOT requirements.

6.2. Lead - Contractors are responsible for ensuring that no employee is exposed to lead-based paint (LBP) and other lead hazards including but not limited to lead dust and lead in soils. Existing Paint: Existing painted surfaces may contain LBP. For facilities constructed prior to 1981, it must be presumed that paint coatings contain lead unless survey data indicates otherwise. Limited survey information is available through 90 CES/CEIE. If survey data is insufficient or no survey data is available for FEW facilities, it will be the responsibility of the contractor to either perform a partial or full inspection of the facility at their own cost included in the contract documents or presume that all painted surfaces are LBP. Copies of surveys performed by the contractor shall be given to the Toxics Program Manager at 90 CES/CEIE prior to the commencement of any work activities. Remediation of these materials shall be at the cost of the contractor and included in the contract documents.

6.2.1. Contractors shall conform to all the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62, Lead Exposure in Construction; 40 CFR 745, Lead- Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures; 24 CFR 35, Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures; and any and all other applicable regulations pertaining to lead.

6.2.2. Contractors are responsible for ensuring that no employee, patron, resident, or base personnel is exposed to concentrations of lead in excess of the permissible exposure limit (PEL) equal to an eight hour time weighted average of 50 micrograms per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ).

6.2.3. Contractors shall conform to all the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62, Lead Exposure in Construction. Workers are to wear respirators unless air testing establishes that lower protection factors are sufficient. Lead Safe Engineering Controls and Work Practices may be sufficient to reduce exposure to or below the PEL. If the lead PEL is exceeded, all workers shall wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

6.2.4. Contractors shall adhere to all other requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62. The contractor shall keep a steady mist of water on any demolition work that may cause exposures. Runoff shall be

contained on the work site to prevent contamination to any watersheds, storm sewer system or the sanitary sewer system. The contractor shall not contaminate the soil with lead due to excessive use of water. The site shall be limited to access by the public and the contractor is responsible for non-exposure of the public to any lead concentrations above the PEL. The contractor must dispose of waste properly.

6.2.5. New-Paint Restriction - The contractor shall not furnish or use any paints or coatings containing mercury or lead for interior or exterior applications.

6.2.6. No oil-based paints or coatings are to be used on FEW unless the entire liquid material is applied to the intended surface. No oil-based paint liquid is to be left for disposal by FEW personnel nor is any of this material to be improperly disposed of by the contractor.

6.2.7. Use of environmentally safe water-based paints and stains is recommended.

6.2.8. Contractors shall use workers that have been properly trained to conduct the work under the discipline and type of work that they will be performing under the contract, and shall be current on any and all refresher courses for that discipline. The contractor and their workers, when renovating homes, child care facilities, and schools built before 1978 shall be trained and certified and follow specific work practices. Copies of all firm and training certificates must be submitted for contractor and workers to 90 CES/CEIE before they will be allowed to disturb LBP.

6.3. PCBs - No PCBs or products containing PCBs shall be installed on FEW.

6.3.1. Turn in all light ballasts or electrical equipment with PCBs to the FEW Hazardous Waste Facility Bldg 934. Transformers, capacitors, switching gear, etc., often contain PCBs for cooling purposes. If hermetically sealed equipment has suspect PCBs, then turn it in to FEW Hazardous Waste Facility assuming it has a PCB concentration greater than the 500-ppm limit.

6.3.2. Contractors shall:

6.3.2.1. Count the number of units for turn in.

6.3.2.2. Place units in a 49 CFR 178.500, Subpart L contractor furnished shipping container.

6.3.2.3. Call 90 CES/CEIE POC listed in Section 1.2 three (3) business days in advance to schedule contractor delivery.

6.3.2.4. Deliver to appropriate storage facility.

6.4. Submittal Requirements to FEW (when ACM abatement occurs):

6.4.1. Employee asbestos certification, respirator fit test and medical survey.

6.4.2. Notification of demolition or renovation to applicable state agency.

6.4.3. Work Plan in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1101 for Class I and II work.

6.4.4. Approved landfill certification for ACM waste.

6.4.5. Final aggressive clearance testing and results.

6.4.6. Signed manifest copies returned to FEW within 35 days of base signature.

**7. PETROLEUM, OILS, AND LUBRICANTS (POL)**

7.1. Contractors that will maintain an aggregate aboveground storage capacity (full and empty containers, to include oil-filled equipment, drum and bulk storage containers, generators, and oil-based construction materials) greater than 1,320 gallon of POL products will be responsible to create and maintain a SPCC plan for their activities that will occur at FEW in accordance with 40 CFR 112 and the FEW SPCC Plan. Only containers greater than 55 gallons will be counted toward the 1,320 gallon threshold. If the contractor activity doesn't meet the threshold for a SPCC plan, then the guidance in the FEW SPCC Plan shall apply to POL containers greater than 55 gallons.

7.1.1. Contractors shall furnish a copy of the site specific SPCC plan, stamped by a Professional Engineer to CEIEC tank program for review prior to mobilization and placement on FEW.

7.2. Take special measures to prevent oils or other hazardous substances from entering the ground, drainage areas, or local bodies of water. Surround all temporary fuel oil, petroleum, or liquid chemical storage containers greater than or equal to 55 gallons with secondary containment of sufficient size and strength to contain the contents of the tanks and freeboard precipitation (2 inches (2") per 24-hour period) in the event of content leakage

or spillage. Contractors must have adequate spill control materials on site to prevent contamination of stormwater drains and wetlands.

7.2.1. Any spill from stationary storage sources or mobile sources (e.g., loaders, tractor, equipment) that exceeds 25 gallons must immediately be reported to CEIEC, contained and or cleaned up in an expeditious manner. Spills that are beyond the contractor's capability to immediately remediate, must be reported to the base fire department for response.

7.3. POL storage greater than 55 gallons is subject to monthly visual inspections that must be documented and stored on site for inspection.

7.3.1. Any contractor or their designee performing inspections will be trained in the SPCC plans and appropriate responses. Documentation of inspections shall be maintained onsite and made available to 90 CES/CEIE when requested.

7.4. Tank locations must be coordinated through 90 CES/CEIE and should be sited in an area that provides the most protection to the environment in case of spill.

7.4.1. Aboveground tank installation will be performed in accordance with NFPA 30/30A. Initial inspection of the system shall be performed in compliance with Steel Tank Institutes SP001 standard.

7.5. Used lubricants and oils that will be disposed of or recycled shall be stored in marked corrosion-resistant containers and recycled or disposed in accordance with 40 CFR 279, State, and local laws and regulations.

7.6. Petroleum-stained areas - Contractors shall conduct weekly visual inspections throughout the project to ensure there are no signs of petroleum stains on impervious surfaces at the project site. This includes leaks or drips from heavy equipment used during the project. In the event petroleum staining is identified, the contractor is responsible for complete removal and disposal, including the replacement of the stained surface (such as soil and grass). The contractor and Quality Assurance Evaluator (QAE) shall confirm that no petroleum stained soil is present in or around the area affected by the project on the final walk through.

7.7. Work in Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming - Any work on aboveground or underground petroleum storage tanks, which significantly modifies the current configuration of spill buckets, piping, sumps or the tank itself may require greater than 30 days' notice and a permit to perform the work from the respective state. In addition



to the notice, certain activities will require licensed professionals in the respective states to perform work. Forward copies of Applications, permits and licensure to 90 CES/CEIE.

## **8. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZMAT) CONTRACTOR AUTHORIZATION PROCEDURES**

8.1. Per AFMAN 32-7002Section 3.3.2.2.2, contractors must obtain an authorization from the Hazardous Materials Management Program (HMMP) Team (Civil Engineering, Bioenvironmental Engineering & Safety) prior to bringing any hazardous chemicals (defined under 29 CFR 1910.1200) on Air Force installations. The Civil Engineer approval is for environmental, fire emergency services and emergency response purposes and the Bioenvironmental Engineering and Safety approval is to ensure safety of government personnel and resources. This authorization procedure will ensure that no Air Force restricted hazardous material is used and that all regulatory requirements are met.

8.1.1. Following contract award, the contractor will provide the information listed in Attachment 1 to 90 CES/CEIE to request authorization for all hazardous materials proposed for use on FEW or the missile field.

8.1.2. Materials must receive authorization from the HMMP team prior to being brought/used on FEW property to include the missile field.

8.1.3. The HMMP authorization process will result in an Authorized Use List (AUL) of materials where usages must be tracked, a list of materials exempt from the usage tracking requirement and a list indicating materials that may not be used on FEW, if applicable. 90 CES/CEIE will send the contractor all information necessary to ensure proper tracking. If a material is not authorized for use on FEW, the contractor may submit the requirements in Section 7.1 supra to request a replacement material.

### **8.2. Material Usage Data**

8.2.1. For all contracts lasting 60 days or more, contractors must provide 90 CES/CEIE with specific usage data for all materials identified on the AUL by the 5th day of each month starting with the month immediately following the date work commences. For example, if work begins in June and ends in August, the initial usage report is due on 5 July, a usage report is due on 5 August and the final usage report is due on 5 September.

8.2.2. For all contracts lasting less than 60 days, contractors

must provide 90 CES/CEIE a final usage report for all materials identified on the AUL by the 5th day of the month immediately following the last day of work. For example, if the last day of work is 16 July, the final usage report is due on 5 August.

8.2.3. An exception occurs if work will carry over from one calendar year to another. In this case, the usage reports discussed in 8.2.1 and 8.2.2 supra for work occurring in December will be submitted by 31 December of that year. This usage report will include all usages occurring in December including ones projected to occur on the date of submission.

8.3. Contractors shall maintain SDSs for all hazardous materials used on base. The SDSs, AUL & Exempt Authorization Forms shall be maintained on-site at the construction site at all times.

8.4. Contractors shall follow the requirements in this section for any additional (or replaced) hazardous materials used during contract implementation.

8.5. Contractors shall, prior to completion of the contract, provide a finalized report of the actual quantities used during the contract, remove excess materials from the installation, and close out the EESOH-MIS account with 90 CES/CEIE.

8.6. Contractors shall submit all the above data as a formal contract submittal.

## **9. STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

9.1. All materials used by the contractor on base property shall be stored properly in special areas in accordance with all regulatory and FEW Fire Department requirements. Storage shall include, but is not limited to:

9.1.1. Keeping container closed when not in use.

9.1.2. Labeling containers with contents and warning labels.

9.1.3. Posting hazardous signs as required.

9.1.4. Providing storage with secondary containment and routinely checking for leaks and spills and appropriately documenting.

9.1.5. Storing materials at a central location.

9.1.6. Storing flammable items in an approved flammable storage locker.

9.1.7. All fuel storage tanks must have secondary equipment.

## **10. HAZARDOUS WASTE PROCEDURES**

10.1. All hazardous waste, except those that come under Universal Waste Rules, must be managed and disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR Subchapter I, Parts 260-268.

10.1.1. Contractors are responsible for the disposal of all hazardous waste generated from their operations, including spill cleanup. The contractor shall bear all costs associated with hazardous waste disposal.

10.1.2. Contractors storing hazardous waste on-site for more than 24 hours must follow the 90 MW Plan 32-2 Hazardous Waste Management Plan. As a minimum, the contractor must establish satellite accumulation points, and appoint and train satellite accumulation point managers. If more than 55 gallons of hazardous waste or more than one (1) quart of acutely hazardous waste is generated, the contractor must obtain approval for and establish a 90-day accumulation site, or further specific instructions must be obtained from 90 CES/CEIE.

10.1.3. Contractors shall manage their generated waste accumulations in accordance with 40 CFR Section 262.34 (c) (1). The contractor shall characterize and offer for disposal (including sampling, analysis and manifesting) of hazardous waste to a RCRA-permitted facility. The contractor must arrange for a Department of Transportation (DOT)-trained and authorized person from 90 CES/CEIE to inspect the shipment and sign the hazardous waste manifest before manifesting the waste off base. The contractor shall provide a copy of the manifest to 90 CES/CEIE, building 944, prior to hazardous waste being shipped off the installation. A signed copy of the manifest must be returned to 90 CES/CEIE within 45 days.

10.1.4. Contractors are responsible for all fines and penalties that may stem from a hazardous waste inspection of their operation(s).

10.2. Fluorescent Light Tubes

10.2.1. All fluorescent light tubes shall be considered

hazardous waste even if they are sent to a recycling facility (unless there is data showing otherwise). Fluorescent light tubes are to be managed in compliance with RCRA, 40 CFR Part 273, Universal Waste Rules and sent to recycling. All fluorescent light tubes shall be handled in such a way as to prevent breakage and the subsequent release of mercury-containing vapor. All tube removal related work shall be performed in conformance with all environmental, safety and health regulations.

10.2.2. Fluorescent light tubes shall be carefully removed from fixtures and packaged to prevent breakage during subsequent handling and shipping. If fluorescent bulbs are broken, the contractor must clean up the area immediately and must be treat the material as a hazardous waste. Broken bulbs must be managed under the provisions of Section 10.1 in 40 CFR, part 260.

10.2.3. Fluorescent tube recycling must be performed at a qualified recycling center that complies with 40 CFR 273 Subpart E standards for destination facilities. Upon completion of recycling, the contractor must provide the 90 CES/CEIE certificates detailing the number of tubes recycled, date of recycling, and name and location of the recycler. Each certificate shall be signed and dated by the contractor removing the tubes and by the recycling firm performing the recycling.

10.3. Contractors may obtain guidance from 90 CES/CEIE on proper storage and handling of hazardous waste while on FEW; however, all responsibility rests with the contractor to comply with all Federal and State hazardous waste requirements and any information obtained from 90 CES/CEIE does not remove responsibility from the contractor for proper waste management.

## **11. SOLID WASTES**

11.1. Contractors are responsible for handling and disposing of all solid waste generated at the job site including laboratory testing and any documentation submittals required by the landfill owner.

11.2. Solid wastes (excluding clearing debris) shall be placed in containers that are emptied on a regular schedule.

11.2.1. Handling, storage, and disposal shall be conducted to prevent contamination.

11.2.2. Segregation measures shall be employed so that no hazardous or toxic waste will become co-mingled with solid waste.

11.2.3. Contractors shall transport solid waste off Government property and dispose of it in compliance with Federal, State, and local requirements for solid waste disposal. A Subtitle "D" RCRA- permitted landfill shall be the minimum acceptable off-site solid waste disposal option.

11.2.4. Contractors shall verify that the selected transporters and disposal facilities have the necessary permits and licenses to operate.

11.3. Divert/Recycle - Contractors are required to divert/recycle any solid waste generated from their work. The following on-site generated waste must be recycled: tin, aluminum, steel, cardboard, newspaper, office paper and organic waste. Contractors may dispose of recycled materials through the on-base Recycling Center, Bldg 948, and organic waste (yard and wood) through the City of Cheyenne composting facility.

11.4. Contractors shall submit a report to 90 CES/CEIE by the 5th day of the month that lists the total solid waste disposed and the materials diverted/recycled during the previous month including any associated costs and revenues. The amounts shall be reported in tons (2,000 lbs). The report shall include, where applicable:

11.4.1. Waste disposed and debris diverted from the landfill including associated costs and revenues.

11.4.1.1. Total solid waste diverted through composting (in tons)

11.4.1.2. Total solid waste diverted through mulching (in tons)

11.4.1.3. Total solid waste diverted through Recycling (in tons)

11.4.1.4. Total solid waste diverted through Reuse (in tons)

11.4.1.5. Total solid waste diverted through Donation (in tons)

11.4.1.6. Total solid waste to energy incineration (in tons)

11.4.1.7. Total construction and demolition debris diverted (in tons)

11.4.1.8. Total construction and demolition debris landfilled (in tons)

11.4.1.9. Total solid waste landfilled (in tons)

11.4.2. Contractors may estimate the tonnages required in section according to standard conversions which can be found on the internet. The most common weight conversions are:

| Construction & Demolition Debris<br>Weight Conversion Table |              |              |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Material                                                    | LBS/CY       | TONS/CY      | CY/TON      |
| Aluminum (scrap, whole)                                     | 175 lbs/cy   | 0.09 tons/cy | 11.1 cy/ton |
| Asphalt                                                     | 1,380 lbs/cy | 0.69 tons/cy | 1.4 cy/ton  |
| Brass (scrap)                                               | 906 lbs/cy   | 0.45 tons/cy | 2.2 cy/ton  |
| Brick (common hard)                                         | 3,024 lbs/cy | 1.50 tons/cy | 0.67 cy/ton |
| Cardboard<br>(uncompacted)                                  | 100 lbs/cy   | 0.05 tons/cy | 20 cy/ton   |
| Concrete                                                    | 1,855 lbs/cy | 0.92 tons/cy | 1.4 cy/ton  |
| Copper (scrap)                                              | 1,094 lbs/cy | 0.56 tons/cy | 1.8 cy/ton  |
| Drywall                                                     | 500 lbs/cy   | 0.25 tons/cy | 4 cy/ton    |
| Glass (broken)                                              | 2,160 lbs/cy | 1.10 tons/cy | 0.91 cy/ton |
| Metal (scrap)                                               | 906 lbs/cy   | 0.45 tons/cy | 2.2 cy/ton  |
| Mixed C&D Debris                                            | 900 lbs/cy   | 0.45 tons/cy | 2.2 cy/ton  |
| Mixed Waste/Trash                                           | 350 lbs/cy   | 0.17 tons/cy | 5.9 cy/ton  |
| Roofing (wood shake,<br>shingle)                            | 435 lbs/cy   | 0.22 tons/cy | 4.5 cy/ton  |
| Tree Limbs & Stumps                                         | 1,080 lbs/cy | 0.54 tons/cy | 1.9 cy/ton  |
| Wood (scrap, loose)                                         | 330 lbs/cy   | 0.17 tons/cy | 5.9 cy/ton  |
| Yard Trimmings (mixed)                                      | 108 lbs/cy   | 0.05 tons/cy | 20 cy/ton   |

*NOTE: Historic character-defining elements such as doors, windows, lamps, hardware, railings, terra cotta roofing tiles, slate roofing tiles, original brick, murals, graffiti, or any other unanticipated findings should not be disposed of without consultation with the Cultural Resource Manager.*

11.5. Contractors shall make all arrangements for disposal of any wastes including wastes requiring special handling such as asbestos and lead-containing materials, rubble, sludge or non-hazardous chemical wastes.

11.6. Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

11.6.1. All non-hazardous wastes shall be properly disposed of through a licensed landfill or recycling center. Contractors may dispose of recycled materials through the on-base Recycling

Center, Bldg. 948, and organic waste (yard and wood) through the on-base composting facility. WYDEQ written approval is required for any non-inert materials such as asphalt containing materials, asphalt roofing materials, steel containing materials, etc., that are to be disposed of in a Class III landfill site. No written approval is required if a Class II or Class IV landfill site is used for disposal of these non-inert materials.

11.6.2. Class IV landfills accept Group VI wastes, which include construction and demolition waste such as waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations on pavements (including asphalt waste), houses, commercial buildings, and other structures.

11.6.3. Regulated hazardous wastes are excluded from all Class II, III and IV landfill sites. Class II landfill sites can receive any wastes acceptable at Class III and Class IV landfill sites in addition to municipal and household solid wastes such as garbage and putrescible organic materials.

11.6.4. No landfill site is available on FEW. Demolition rubble shall not be buried or placed upon the land anywhere on base or at the work site.

11.6.5. The cost for cleanup of improperly disposed wastes and/or the costs for removal of improperly placed hazardous waste materials shall be the responsibility of the contractor.

11.7. Copies of all disposal documents, weigh tickets and diversion documents shall be furnished to 90 CES/CEIE monthly by the 5th of the month.

## **12. AFFIRMATIVE PROCUREMENT**

12.1. In compliance with the Affirmative Procurement requirements of 40 CFR requires the use of the recycled and recovered materials and products identified in the Environmental Protection Agency's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines in all purchases.

12.1.1. These materials and products must meet the requirements of the specifications, must not delay the progress of the work and must not be cost prohibitive.

12.2. EPA guideline items are seen as the minimum that should be considered when evaluating recycled/reuse materials. Other materials and products not listed, but commonly used in industry outside of the government, should also be considered.

- 12.3. Material and product submittals for all recycled-content items required will list the recycled and recovered materials used and the percentage of recycled content in the product. Any decision not to acquire guideline items as required in the contract must be approved by the Contracting Officer. All purchases of guideline items must be verified by the Contracting Officer before contract closure. Activities subject to upward reporting and verification will be contracts with a total value over \$100,000.
- 12.4. Paper products such as government documents, agreements, contracts, etc., shall be printed on paper containing 30% post-consumer materials. The use of bio-based or bio-based containing products is encouraged.
- 12.5. All contractually required documents and reports produced by or for the Air Force longer than two pages shall be double-sided.

### **13. EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (EPCRA)**

For contracts over \$100,000, contractors shall comply with the EPCRA regulations during the life of the contract. Contractors shall provide a list of any extremely hazardous or hazardous substances listed under EPCRA along with maximum inventory and consumption. Contractors shall provide this information to 90 CES/CEIE no later than January 31 of every year detailing the previous calendar year data (i.e. hazardous substance list for Jan-Dec 2012 provided by Jan 31, 2013) and/or at the end of the contract. Contractor compliance with Section 8 fulfills this EPCRA reporting requirement. Should the potential contractor not be subject to reporting under EPCRA, he or she shall certify as such and submit this information to 90 CES/CEIE.

### **14. SPILLS AND SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES**

- 14.1. Contractors are responsible for properly handling and disposing of clean-up materials. Spills of any type of material (excluding clean water) shall be reported immediately to the QAE and the 90 CES/CEIE POC listed in Section 1.2 *supra* to determine which State and Federal agencies are to be notified. At no time will the contractor or contracting officer call a federal or state agency to report a spill without approval of 90 CES/CEIE.
- 14.2. Contractors will be charged for any clean-up and disposal costs accomplished by FEW civilian or contract personnel.
- 14.3. All spill clean-ups will be completed by trained personnel only and in accordance with the FEW Hazardous Waste Plan (90 MW Plan 32-2) and FEW SPCC Plan.
- 14.4. Any hazardous products or materials of environmental concern



cleaned up on FEW facilities must be tested to determine if it is a hazardous waste.

14.5. In most cases, the following spill response will apply:

14.5.1. For spills beyond the capabilities of contractor personnel or if it has impacted a storm drain or waterway, call the Base Fire Dept at 911.

14.5.2. Determine if the spill can be contained by the contractor. If it can be contained without injury to personnel, without assistance from base response personnel, and has not impacted a storm drain or waterway, perform the following:

14.5.2.1. Evacuate immediate area of the spill if warranted by the type of release.

14.5.2.2. Ensure all workers shut down their operations and secure equipment, time permitting.

14.5.2.3. Stop the source of the spill without undue risk of personal injury. Use on-site containment, safety equipment, and materials.

14.5.2.4. Contain and/or control the release. Clean up the release using proper absorbent media for the chemical spilled.

14.5.2.5. Recover as much of the spill as possible using absorbent media or approved vacuum device to minimize hazardous waste volume. Do not hose down the spilled material into storm drains.

14.5.2.6. Report the spill to the Contracting Officer and the 90 CES/CEIE POC listed in Section 1.2 for the proper reporting and guidance in the proper disposal of recovered material.

## **15. DISCOVERY OF CONTAMINATED SOILS AND MUNITIONS**

15.1. If contaminated soil is encountered during any excavation work, the Spill Response procedures described in Section 14 *supra* shall be followed. Following site evaluation, the Contracting Officer will advise of the steps that the contractor must follow to complete the work through the contaminated area. This may include a requirement for 40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response training, Confined Space Entry training and permitting, respiratory protection, and completion of a Site Safety and Health Plan. Any additional cost, not specified in the original contract, of work performed by the contractor in the contaminated area, shall be negotiated through the FEW Contracting Office.

- 15.2. Munitions: In the event the contractor discovers or uncovers munitions as defined in 40 CFR 260, the contractor shall immediately stop work in that area and immediately inform the Contracting Officer.

## **16. NATURAL RESOURCES**

- 16.1. Contractors must protect FEW natural resources by doing the following:

16.1.1. Preserve the natural resources within the project boundaries and outside the limits of permanent work. Restore to an equivalent or improved condition upon completion of work. Confine construction activities to within the limits of the work indicated or specified.

16.1.2. Except in areas to be cleared, do not remove, cut, deface, injure, or destroy trees or shrubs without the Contracting Officer's permission. Do not fasten or attach ropes, cables, or guys to existing nearby trees for anchorages unless authorized by the Contracting Officer. Where such use of attached ropes, cables, or guys is authorized, the contractor shall be responsible for any resultant damage.

16.1.3. Protect existing trees that are to remain and that may be injured, bruised, defaced, or otherwise damaged by construction operations. Remove displaced rocks from uncleared areas. By approved excavation, remove trees with 30 percent or more of their root systems destroyed.

16.1.4. Remove trees and other landscape features scarred or damaged by equipment operations, and replace with equivalent, undamaged trees and landscape features. Obtain Contracting Officer's approval before replacement.

16.1.5. Will not disturb fish and wildlife. Will not alter water flows or otherwise disturb the native habitat adjacent to the project and critical to the survival of fish and wildlife, except as authorized by law or regulation (e.g., Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact, Clean Water Act 404 permit).

- 16.2. Management and Control of Invasive and Noxious Weeds

16.2.1. Invasive weeds are plants that have been introduced into an environment outside of their native range, where they have few or no natural enemies to limit their spread. The spread of invasive and noxious weeds is a significant issue in construction

projects that involve land disturbance. Earth-moving activities contribute to the spread of weeds, as does the use of contaminated construction fill, seed, or erosion control products. Experience has demonstrated that prevention is the least expensive and most effective way to halt the spread of noxious and invasive weeds. Preventing the establishment and spread of weeds shall include the development of a site-specific weed control plan as part of the project work plan. The plan shall address the contractor's proposed methods for:

- 16.2.1.1. Educating workers, on an ongoing basis, about the importance of managing weeds;
- 16.2.1.2. Properly identifying weed species;
- 16.2.1.3. Avoiding existing weed populations, when feasible;
- 16.2.1.4. Washing or otherwise decontaminating earth-moving equipment prior to use on the installation, and prior to leaving a project site, in order to prevent the transport of weed seeds and/or plant parts;
- 16.2.1.5. Determining appropriate location(s) for washing or otherwise decontaminating earth-moving equipment;
- 16.2.1.6. Obtaining soil components and mulches certified weed-free native seed;
- 16.2.1.7. Purchasing and using only certified weed-free native seed;
- 16.2.1.8. Reestablishing desirable native vegetation on all bare ground to minimize the spread of weeds;
- 16.2.1.9. Ensuring establishment and maintenance of vigorous, desirable native vegetation to discourage weeds;
- 16.2.1.10. Minimizing contact with sources of weed seeds in areas not yet vegetated;
- 16.2.1.11. Monitoring all seeded sites for weed infestations and invasion species.

### 16.3. Threatened/Endangered Species and Habitat

16.3.1. Contractors shall obtain written permission from 90 CES/CEIE prior to disturbing any areas of FEW that support threatened/endangered species, or any areas that are considered suitable habitat for threatened/endangered species. Any disturbance to these areas must be approved in advance by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which can take up to 120 days.

16.3.2. Areas of FEW that support threatened/endangered species are Crow Creek (400 feet north of the creek and 400 feet south of the creek), Diamond Creek (400 feet north of the creek and 400 feet south of the creek), and the unnamed drainage in the southwestern corner of the base (200 feet north of the drainage and 200 feet south of the drainage).

## **17. CULTURAL RESOURCES**

17.1. Contractors are legally responsible for protecting the installation's archeological and historic cultural resources. FEW is home to the Fort D. A. Russell Historic District, the Fort D. A. Russell National Landmark, and the Enlarged Cold War District (see Attachment 3). National Landmark Status is a designation reserved for historic properties that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating and interpreting the heritage of the United States. Consequently, FEW is subject to various laws governing the treatment and care of historic properties. Because of the importance of the original Fort D. A. Russell in America's history and culture, the Air Force and its contractors have an obligation to manage, maintain, use, repair, and improve these properties in a manner that will preserve their character-defining features and other qualities that make them eligible for listing in the National Register. Additional guidance may be obtained from the FEW Cultural Resources Manager.

17.2. Contractors shall prevent adverse effects on historical, archaeological, tribal, and cultural resources and shall be responsible for their protection and preservation during the life of the contract.

17.2.1. All renovation/repair work on historic buildings will follow the recommended approaches set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* and any other Preservation Briefs provided in the entirety of the contract. The use of alternate methods other than those in the Standards of Treatment and Preservation Briefs will require WYSHPO through the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) prior to the start of work.

17.2.2. Surrounding historic features will be protected from damage during work on historic buildings. The contractor is responsible for any repair of damage to restore historic features to their original condition or must utilize replacement-in-kind (see definition in glossary) and provide documentation for CRM building records.

17.2.3. If exact in-kind replacement isn't feasible due to cost, availability of materials, or structural reasons, a

compatible substitute material that provides a good physical and visual match may be considered in consultation with the Cultural Resource Manager and the State Historic Preservation Office prior to the start of work. A concurrence from SHPO for this substitution must be in writing.

17.2.4. All original historic features removed during renovation are protected and must be preserved for replacement in the building at a later time. This includes original doors, lamps, hardware, bricks, radiators, windows, original bricks, terra cotta roofing and downspouts, splash blocks et al. The CRM is responsible for determining whether materials are original and should be consulted regarding the proper disposal or storage of all original material.

17.2.5. All ground disturbance and ground compression must avoid adverse effects on archaeological sites and sacred sites of traditional, religious, or cultural significance to Tribes. This includes excavation and staging areas. A contractor may request a map or flagging for known historical sites prior to work. Native American sites of cultural significance have additional confidentiality requirements that must be met. A contractor can request a meeting with the CRM to establish areas of Tribal significance to be avoided or to initiate Tribal consultation regarding their disturbance.

17.2.6. The Archeological Resources Protection Act protects prehistoric and historic sites and makes it illegal to collect any artifacts on Federal land. Contractors risk a \$10,000 fine for violations.

17.2.7. All projects that may affect a historic building, archaeology site or tribal cultural site, or the viewshed of the National Landmark shall have undergone a National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the location of the project. A concurrence will have been obtained based upon a description of the project, the Area of Potential Effects, and analysis and determination of adverse effects. The concurrence provides liability protection for the project and only covers the actions and methods submitted. Copies of the SHPO submission may be obtained from the FEW CRM.

17.2.8. Any change in the project that adds to or removes activities originally outlined within the scope of the project must be reviewed by the CRM for a determination of whether the change will result in an adverse effect or needs to be added to the SHPO concurrence.

17.2.9. Contracting Officer shall suspend work that may damage

or alter historical, archaeological, or cultural resources during construction, excavation, or demolition activities and work with the contractor to reevaluate their methods with the Project Manager in consultation with the CRM. The CRM will amend the 106 Section concurrence, if needed, with the appropriate state SHPO office.

17.2.10. If previously unidentified or unanticipated historical, archaeological, or cultural resources are discovered or found, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Contracting Officer and the FEW Cultural Resources Manager so that the appropriate authorities may be notified, a determination made as to their significance and what, if any, special disposition of the finds should be made. Resources covered by this paragraph include but are not limited to any suspect skeletal remains or burials; artifacts; shell, midden, bone, charcoal, or other deposits; rock alignments, paintings, walls, coins, buttons, bottles or other constructed features; and any indication of other human activities.

17.3. All changes, modifications or any other deviations from design documents must be approved by the Contracting Officer.

17.4. Contractors shall not damage, remove, deface or otherwise destroy any historic fabric during the execution of any contract at FEW unless specifically identified in the contract documents.

## **18. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM POLICY STATEMENT**

F. E. Warren Air Force Base maintains an Environmental Management System (EMS). Please refer to Attachment 2 or the 90 CES/CEIE POC listed in Section 1.2 *supra*, for the most recent commander's statement regarding EMS.

SECTION 01 57 19.05 32  
ATTACHMENT 1

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AUTHORIZATION REQUEST**

Contractor Name: \_\_\_\_\_

POC: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Project/Contract Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Contract Start Date/period: \_\_\_\_\_ End Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Location of Project: \_\_\_\_\_

F.E. Warren AFB POC: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Construction Mgmt Rep: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Submission of this form must be accompanied by a copy of the Manufacturer's SDS for every HAZMAT requested. SDSs including all information requested below may be submitted in lieu of completing the HAZMAT information table below.

**HAZMAT Information**

| Material Name                         | Manufacturer | Product Part # | Container Type & Size | Paint Color/ Sheen | Projected Quantity Stored On-Site |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Rust-oleum Stops Rust Enamel Top Coat | Rust-Oleum   | 7779830        | 12 oz Aerosol can     | Gloss Black        | 35                                |
|                                       |              |                |                       |                    |                                   |
|                                       |              |                |                       |                    |                                   |
|                                       |              |                |                       |                    |                                   |
|                                       |              |                |                       |                    |                                   |
|                                       |              |                |                       |                    |                                   |
|                                       |              |                |                       |                    |                                   |

SECTION 01 57 19.05 32  
ATTACHMENT 2



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE**  
**90TH MISSILE WING (AFGSC)**

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL F. E. WARREN PERSONNEL

FROM: 90 MW/CC

SUBJECT: Environmental Commitment Statement for F. E. Warren Air Force Base

1. This memorandum highlights Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7001, *Environmental Management*, which directs the Air Force to establish an Environmental Management System (EMS) at all bases.
2. The 90th Missile Wing is dedicated to protecting the environment while fulfilling its mission to "Defend America with the world's premier combat-ready ICBM force." Every military member, civilian and contract employee on the base shall actively implement the EMS.
3. To ensure the success of the EMS, we will seek to:
  - a. Promote the conservation and sustainable use of natural and man-made materials.
  - b. Prevent environmental pollution and waste.
  - c. Build environmental information into all levels of management to ensure compliance with all federal, state, local, and Air Force environmental laws and regulations.
  - d. Work in partnership with all stakeholders to promote good stewardship with base personnel, contractors, the community, and regulatory agencies.
  - e. Ensure EMS awareness training is provided to all assigned personnel.
4. A Cross Functional Team (CFT) will periodically review, audit, and update the EMS to ensure its continual improvement and appropriateness. The review includes the environmental objectives and targets identified in the EMS and other policies. The CFT is chaired by 90 MSG/DD.
5. This memorandum is available to all base personnel and the public. The EMS Coordinator, Mr. Travis Beckwith (90 CES/CEIE), can be reached at 773-3667.

**BONETTI.PETE**  
**R.M.1012791352**

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Date: 2019.06.27 18:28:31 -06'00'

PETER M. BONETTI, Colonel, USAF  
Commander



## F. E. Warren Airforce Base Historic Districts



**Map of Historic district boundaries at FEW AFB.**

1. Original Historic District (1969 – Green)
2. National Historic Landmark (1975 – Pink)
3. Recent Cold War Historic District (2019 – Yellow)