

NASPNCLAINST 5090.4B
Code 00500
10 Jan 95

NASPNCLA INSTRUCTION 5090.4B

Subj: ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY MANAGEMENT

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5090.1B

Encl: (1) ECB Charter
(2) ECB Policy Letter #1
(3) ECB Policy Letter #2

1. Purpose. To define requirements, state responsibilities, and issue environmental and natural resources management policy for Pensacola Navy complex (Naval Air Station Pensacola, Naval Hospital Pensacola, Naval Technical Training Center Pensacola).

2. Cancellation. NASPNCLA Instruction 5090.4A

3. Discussion. Naval activities are required by reference (a) to perform mission operations in compliance with Federal, State, and local environmental laws and regulations. This instruction establishes environmental policy and compliance for the Pensacola Navy complex to meet these requirements. Environmental policy and compliance for the Pensacola Navy complex are coordinated through the base's Environmental Compliance Board (ECB) and inter-service support agreements (ISSA's).

4. Policies and Responsibilities. As delineated in enclosure (1), the Pensacola Navy complex ECB is the mechanism by which environmental policy and compliance management are coordinated. The NAS Pensacola Commanding Officer is responsible for coordinating environmental issues. Through policy letters, the ECB shall establish compliance plans for each major environmental program mentioned in reference (a) (see enclosures (2) and (3)). These plans shall be made part of this instruction as they are approved and updated. These plans, coupled by a coordinated Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) Program, shall be the means by which the ECB ensures compliance and associated corrective actions are maintained. The following sections state environmental operational responsibilities of activities:

a. Resources. Naval activities are required by reference (a) to ensure environmental compliance requirements are integrated into all levels of activity management through the application of program management procedures including oversight, identification, and expenditure of sufficient resources to support the programs. Each activity is required to provide resources to ensure compliance of their operations. All services mentioned in this instruction are provided on a cost/charge basis.

b. Permitting. Environmental protection operations are covered by regulatory agency permits. Examples include NPDES and RCRA "part B" permits.

(1) The landowner/host Commanding Officer shall sign permits and applications. In these cases, and when an activity is the facility "owner/operator," the activity will be responsible for certifying compliance of facility operations by providing documentation and inspection access in accordance with the Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) Program.

(2) Commanding Officers shall sign permits and applications as owner/operator when the permit is associated with equipment and operations under the direct control of the activity.

(3) Commanding Officers, whose facilities staff is responsible for funding a permitted facility or operation, shall sign permits as the "person responsible for maintenance of the facility."

c. Environmental Compliance Evaluations (ECE's). Commanding Officers of shore activities are required to perform annual ECE's of their operations in accordance with reference (a), chapter 4.

(1) Activities who are members of the ECB shall be responsible for developing and performing their own internal ECE's. Tenants who are not members of the ECB shall be part of the host/landowner ECE.

(2) Environmental Compliance Board activities shall provide copies of their ECE's to other board members. This exchange of ECE's shall be the mechanism by which the ECB documents environmental compliance of installation-wide programs. Activity ECE's shall be exchanged a minimum of once a year.

d. Compliance and Corrective Actions. Each activity is responsible for maintaining environmental compliance of their operations at all times.

(1) When discrepancies are discovered, they shall be immediately reported to the environmental staff of the activity causing the discrepancy. This activity shall take the lead in taking and correcting action.

(2) Discrepancies and associated corrective action shall be documented by the activity's environmental staff and be recorded as a part of their compliance program. All environmental discrepancies and corrective actions shall be reported to the respective activity's Commanding Officer at a minimum of once a quarter.

(3) Activity Environmental Officers shall develop and design their activity's ECE program documentation, inspection, and corrective actions to ensure compliance of all operations.

e. Warning Notices and Notices of Violation. Most warning notices and notices of violations are issued by regulatory agencies directly to the landowner/host Commanding Officer. In these instances, and when the discrepancy was caused by an ECB activity, the ECB shall immediately centrally manage corrective actions and responses as follows:

(1) NAS Pensacola or the notified command shall forward copies of the warning notice or notice of violation to all ECB members.

(2) ECB staff shall meet as soon as possible to coordinate all follow-up actions including:

- (a) Determining responsible command(s)
- (b) Notification of regulatory officials
- (c) Corrective action(s)
- (d) Required chain of command notifications per reference (a)
- (e) Written report(s) to ECB members

f. Compliance Plans. Enclosure (3) contains the ECB's compliance plans for major environmental subject areas. The following plans are being updated:

(1) NASPNCLAINST 5090.1A, Hazardous Waste Management Program

(2) NASPNCLAINST 5090.2, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Contingency Plan

(3) NPWCENINST 5090.1A, Pensacola Naval Complex Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. This plan will be divided into individual plans for each Pensacola Navy installation; i.e., Naval Air Station Pensacola, NTTC Corry, and Saufley Field.

(4) NASPNCLAINST 6280.1A, Recycling Materials Program

/s/
TIMOTHY THOMSON

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A C

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PENSACOLA NAVY COMPLEX
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE BOARD
CHARTER

1. BACKGROUND. OPNAVINST 5090.1A TASKS NAVY COMMANDING OFFICERS TO COMPLY WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS. THEREFORE, ACTIVITIES LOCATED WITHIN THE PENSACOLA NAVY COMPLEX ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THEIR ACTIONS DO NOT CAUSE THE "INSTALLATION" TO BE IN NONCOMPLIANCE SINCE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE MATTERS FREQUENTLY CROSS COMMAND BOUNDARIES. A COOPERATIVE EFFORT FROM EACH ACTIVITY IS MANDATORY TO KEEP ALL FACILITIES IN ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.

2. PURPOSE. IN AN EXECUTIVE MEETING HELD ON 13 NOVEMBER 1987, THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF NAS PENSACOLA, NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER PENSACOLA, AND NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT PENSACOLA AGREED TO FORM AN ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE BOARD (ECB). THE PURPOSE OF THE BOARD IS TO ENSURE COOPERATIVE ACTION DESIGNED TO MEET ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS IS TAKEN BY ACTIVITIES LOCATED ON BOARD NAS PENSACOLA.

3. REVISIONS. IN AN EXECUTIVE MEETING HELD ON 6 SEPTEMBER 1990, THE BOARD REVISED THE ORIGINAL CHARTER OF 11 JANUARY 1988 (ACTUAL REVISION DATE: 15 OCTOBER 1990). IN AN EXECUTIVE MEETING ON 8 OCTOBER 1992, THE BOARD REVISED THE 15 OCTOBER 1990 CHARTER TO ADD THE FOLLOWING NEW MEMBERS: NAVTECHTRACENPENSACOLA, NAVAL HOSPITAL PENSACOLA, AND DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT PENSACOLA, FLORIDA (DDPF).

4. MEMBERS

A. MEMBERSHIP INCLUDES THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF NAS PENSACOLA (CHAIRPERSON), PWC PENSACOLA, NAVAVNDEPOT PENSACOLA, FISC PENSACOLA, NAVTECHTRACEN PENSACOLA, NAVAL HOSPITAL PENSACOLA, DDPF PENSACOLA, AND THE CHIEF OF THE PENSACOLA DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING OFFICE (DRMO).

B. THE NAS PENSACOLA COMMANDING OFFICER SHALL SERVE AS THE BOARD'S CHAIRPERSON.

C. ASSOCIATE STAFF MEMBERS SHALL INCLUDE THE ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICERS OR COORDINATORS FROM EACH OF THE MEMBER ACTIVITIES. THE NAS PENSACOLA ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER IS THE ASSOCIATE STAFF CHAIRPERSON.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. ALL BOARD MEMBERS SHALL:

(1) ENSURE EACH COMMAND ADHERES TO THE POLICIES OF OPNAVINST 5090.1A AND ALL OTHER APPLICABLE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND NAVY ENVIRONMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS.

(2) COORDINATE ALL ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS, ESPECIALLY COMPLIANCE ISSUES, CORRECTIVE ACTIONS, VIOLATIONS, AGREEMENTS, INSPECTIONS, AND PERMIT CONDITIONS.

(3) IMMEDIATELY REPORT ANY ENVIRONMENTAL NONCOMPLIANCE SITUATION TO ALL OTHER BOARD MEMBERS.

(4) ENSURE EACH COMMAND EVALUATES AND CHANGES PROCESSES AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.

B. CHAIRPERSON (COMMANDING OFFICER, NAS PENSACOLA) SHALL:

(1) CALL BOARD MEETINGS (MINIMUM OF ONCE PER QUARTER) AND PREPARE MEETING MINUTES AND FURNISH COPIES TO OTHER BOARD MEMBERS.

(2) AS INSTALLATION COMMANDING OFFICER, BEARS ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL COMPLIANCE MATTERS AND LIABILITIES WHICH AFFECT BASEWIDE OPERATIONS. THIS RESPONSIBILITY DOES NOT DETRACT FROM THE CHAIRPERSON'S OBLIGATION TO COORDINATE CROSS COMMAND ISSUES THROUGH THE BOARD AS INDICATED IN 5A(2) NOR THE INDIVIDUAL BOARD MEMBER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO MANAGE THEIR ACTIVITY'S ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.

C. ASSOCIATE STAFF SHALL:

(1) IMPLEMENT BOARD POLICY AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.

(2) BRIEF BOARD MEMBERS, AS REQUIRED, ON ALL ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS WHICH WARRANT COMMAND ATTENTION.

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PENSACOLA NAVY COMPLEX
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE BOARD

POLICY LETTER NO. 1

Re: (a) ECB Charter dtd 15 Oct 90
(b) OPNAVINST 5090.1A
(c) DOD 4160.21-M

To implement the provisions of references (a) through (c), the following has been agreed to by the undersigned members of the Environmental Compliance Board (ECB).

1. Environmental Programs

A written compliance plan shall be issued by the ECB for each major environmental program addressed in references (b) and (c) and other programs as deemed necessary. Each compliance plan shall identify the areas of environmental concern, commands involved and their respective responsibilities, and any actions to be taken to achieve and maintain compliance. Each proposed compliance plan submitted to the ECB shall identify the resources required, the source of the resources, and what approvals are necessary from higher commands.

2. Environmental Audits

Under reference (b), each shore command must conduct an annual Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) to ensure operations are in compliance with environmental laws and regulations. Additionally, periodic audits may be required by regulation or ECB policy. Such actions will be coordinated by the ECB environmental staff. Results of ECE's and other audits shall be submitted in writing to the Commanding Officer of the subject command and to the ECB members. A written report detailing actions taken to correct any deficiencies will be submitted by the subject command to the ECB. As Chairman of the ECB, the Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station Pensacola, will coordinate activity responses to installation-wide ECE's.

3. Violations

Upon receipt of written communication from a regulatory agency finding or threatening a finding that a Pensacola Navy Complex activity is not in compliance, all members of the ECB staff shall be notified and provided copies of the notice. The ECB staff shall confer and identify which command has responsibility for responding to the communication. The regulatory agency shall be so notified. The responsible command shall take such action as is necessary to respond to the finding. Reports to the chain of command shall be made per reference (b). A written report detailing the actions taken shall be submitted to all ECB members.

4. Public Affairs

All public affairs issues and actions concerning environmental programs onboard NAS Pensacola shall be coordinated with the NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Officer (PAO). Naval Air Station Pensacola will assume lead public affairs action on specific NAS Pensacola issues as deemed appropriate by the CO or PAO, NAS Pensacola.

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PENSACOLA NAVY COMPLEX
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE BOARD

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE PLAN

POLICY LETTER #2

1. Purpose. To define how the Environmental Compliance Board (ECB) assures compliance with all Federal, State, local, and Navy regulations within the Pensacola Navy Complex. This document specifies how all environmental programs are controlled, indicating how the commands interrelate, and who has the responsibility for each aspect of the program.

The plan addresses the following topics:

- a. Environmental Planning
- b. Public Affairs
- c. Solid Waste and Recycling
- d. Hazardous Material Reporting (SARA Title III)
- e. Hazardous Waste
- f. Hazardous Substance Spill Contingency Planning
- g. Installation Restoration Program
- h. Air Pollution Prevention
- i. Water Pollution Prevention
- j. Drinking Water
- k. Storage Tank Management
- l. Asbestos Management
- m. PCB Management
- n. Infectious and Foreign Waste Management
- o. Pesticide Pollution Prevention
- p. Ported Ships
- q. Natural Resources
- r. Cultural Resources
- s. Storm Water

2. Acronyms

CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
DLA	Defense Logistic Agency
DRMO	Reutilization and Marketing Office
ECB	Environmental Compliance Board
ESA	Environmental Special Assistant (NAS Pensacola)
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FISC	Fleet Industrial Supply Center
IR	Installation Restoration
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MSA	Maintenance Service Agreement
NADEP	Naval Aviation Depot
NAS	Naval Air Station

NAVHOSP	Naval Hospital
NETPMSA	Naval Education and Training Program Management Support Activity (Saufley Field)
NFESC	Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
NTTC	Navy Technical Training Center, Corry Station
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PWC	Public Works Center
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SERC	State Emergency Response Committee
SOUTHDIV	Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Engineering Field Division, SC
TIMS	Tank Information Management System
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act

3. Definitions. Environmental Compliance Board is a formal board established to assure environmental compliance throughout the Pensacola Navy Complex, and at other area Navy facilities where applicable. The board consists of the following commands:

- a. Naval Air Station (Chairperson)
- b. Public Works Center
- c. Naval Aviation Depot
- d. Fleet Industrial Supply Center
- e. Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
- f. Defense Distribution Depot
- g. Naval Technical Training Center Pensacola
- h. Naval Hospital

The term "each Command" refers specifically to all ECB commands. The land owner/host, represents all tenant commands which are not part of the ECB. All services provided by commands under the "Defense Base Operating Fund (DBOF)" are reimbursable.

4. Environmental Compliance Program. The ECB serves as the overseeing body to ensure cooperation and compliance throughout the Pensacola Navy Complex.

Each command is required to conduct an annual self-audit of all environmental programs, per OPNAVINST 5090.1A, and develop a POA&M for all deficiencies and track the progress. Each command will share the results of the self-audit with all other members of the ECB. Additionally, each command will biannually present the following: results of the audit to the board; the plan for correcting any deficiencies; the timeframe for coming into compliance; and the status of corrections.

5. Payment of Fees and Fines. The payment of permit fees, inspection fees, and monetary fines and penalties shall be paid by the responsible command. In cases where more than one command is responsible, the ECB shall determine proportional responsibility of each command.

6. Training. Each command is responsible for ensuring their personnel, including their contractor, receive all required training and that the training is properly documented.

7. Endorsement. The following ECB Commanding and Chief Executive Officers hereby endorse this policy letter:

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COMMANDER, SC, USN
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A. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5090.1A
(b) Historical and Archeological Resources Protection (HARP) Plan
(c) NAVFAC MO-913 Historic Structures Preservation Manual
(d) NAS Pensacola Natural Resources Management Plan

1. Scope. This section identifies environmental planning requirements and responsibilities of the ECB. Reference (a) requires Navy activities to fully implement the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The ECB will use the NEPA process and references (b), (c), and (d) to identify and assess reasonable alternatives to proposed actions to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts.

2. National Environmental Policy Act. As directed by reference (a), each command shall review potential environmental impacts associated with all proposed projects. Review with documentation at the initial planning stage and at each following project development step or decision in the development of a program or project. Facilities and engineering actions, such as permits, special design features, and alternative site locations, shall be programmed into each project, as necessary, to protect the environment.

3. Noise. Reference (a) and Executive Order 12088 directs Federal facilities to comply with all requirements, substantive or procedural, applicable to environmental noise abatement. All applicable boundary noise limits established by state and local law shall be maintained. Each command shall plan for and perform projects implementing noise sound-proofing design, low noise-emission equipment, and locating projects to minimize impacts to schools, as well as medical and housing facilities.

4. Planning Coordination. All ECB facilities staffs shall consult with the NAS Pensacola Facilities Management Department (FMD) and NAS Pensacola ESA to obtain site approval prior to initiating any project for construction of any new facility on board the air station.

B. PUBLIC AFFAIRS POLICY

1. Scope. A proactive environmental public affairs program plays an essential role in the local community's image of the Navy. The environmental operations on board the NAS Pensacola complex are as much a part of the public's concern as the highly visible environmental issues of private industry. Therefore, a well coordinated environmental public affairs program is an essential part of the ECB's overall management plan.

2. Program Status. The Installation Restoration Program is the most visible environmental program on board the air station. It has a statutory requirement for a Technical Review Committee (TRC) which consists of Navy, regulatory, and public representatives. The NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office maintains a Community Relations Plan (CRP) in concert with the TRC. Installation Restoration media and community queries are coordinated by the NAS Pensacola Director of Media Relations/IR Community Relations Manager or the NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Officer. Other environmental issues are handled on a case-by-case basis through the Public Affairs Officer(s) of the command involved.

3. Responsibilities. Environmental issues and special events with the potential for media and/or community interest require coordination between staff environmental and public affairs personnel.

a. ECB Staff. The ECB environmental staff are to inform his/her command PAO and other ECB staff of environmental concerns. Examples are hazardous substance spills, discovery of new disposal sites, and Notices of Violations. Public Affairs Officer and other staff members should be notified as soon as possible when these situations arise. All ECB commands will provide copies of all significant correspondence with outside regulatory agencies to affected ECB commands.

b. Public Affairs Officer Personnel. Public Affairs personnel are to coordinate with their respective Commanding Officers and the NAS Pensacola PAO or NAS Pensacola Director of Media Relations as soon as they are notified of an environmental situation which could be cause for concern. Naval Air Station Pensacola Public Affairs Office is to be notified of situations which may attract media or community interest. After consulting with PAO's and affected ECB staff, PAO's will collectively decide which command will take the lead and respond to media and community queries. The NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office is always available to assist with media and community queries.

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C. SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING POLICY

Ref: (a) NASPNCLAINST 6280.1A

1. Solid Waste. Each command is required to coordinate non-recyclable solid waste material disposal contracts through the Public Works Center. The Public Works Center prepares annual solid waste management reports for all activities which generate more than one ton of solid waste per day. Public Works Center provides these reports to the respective commands so they can be submitted to NEESA by 1 February each year as directed by OPNAVINST 5090.1A, 10-6.1.4.d.

2. Recycling. The NAS Pensacola Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Department manages the Solid Waste Recycling Program for the installation per reference (a). All tenant commands are required by OPNAVINST 5090.1A to cooperate with MWR in solid waste source reduction and separation.

D. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL REPORTING (SARA TITLE III)

1. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

a. Purpose. To establish responsibilities and define programs to maintain compliance with SARA requirements at NAS Pensacola Complex.

b. Discussion. OPNAVINST 5090.1A requires Navy facilities to comply with certain provisions of Title III of SARA. These requirements include reporting to local and state agencies and the U.S. EPA: stored quantities of chemicals in excess of specific thresholds, a list of chemicals requiring MSDS's, and quantities and fates of any listed chemicals emitted, disposed, or otherwise consumed by manufacturing processes.

(1) Notification was made to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the Local Emergency Planning Commission (LEPC) that chemicals are present on the installation in amounts that meet or exceed the specified threshold planning quantities (TPQ). A list of these chemicals, with associated physical and health hazards, was submitted to the SERC, LEPC, and the local fire department. In addition, NAS Pensacola must submit an Annual Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Form, due every 1 March. Each command is to report the quantity of chemicals stored to the ECB staff yearly, or more frequently, if any significant changes occur.

(2) Also, NAS Pensacola will notify the LEPC and SERC of any release of a listed hazardous substance into the environment (which could result in exposure to persons outside of the boundaries of the facility). Each command is responsible for notifying NAS Pensacola of any potentially reportable release per OPNAVINST 5090.1B.

(3) Naval Air Station Pensacola is required to submit EPA Form R (Toxic Chemical Release Inventory) by 1 July 1995. Each command will maintain data for calendar year 1994. Data should be very accurate, since this type of reporting has spawned negative publicity for some industries. Any assumptions used in deriving this data should be recorded.

(4) All information submitted to non-Navy agencies is to be reviewed for confidential material by the appropriate command security personnel prior to its release.

2. Policies and Responsibilities Central Contact. Naval Air Station Pensacola is the focal point for collection and assimilation of the data to be reported. Each command is responsible for assimilating their own data and providing it to NAS Pensacola for inclusion in the final report. The NAS Pensacola Environmental Special Assistant is the point of contact (POC) for communications between the NAS Pensacola Complex and the LEPC, SERC, or U.S. EPA on matters related to SARA Title III.

E. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5090.1A
(b) 40 CFR 260-268
(c) Florida Administrative Code 17-730
(d) NASPNCLAINST 5090.1A

1. Purpose. To establish responsibilities and define programs for hazardous waste (HW) at NAS Pensacola complex.

2. General. Reference (a) requires each command to comply with Federal, State and local HW regulations. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulates the management of hazardous waste under reference (b). The State of Florida HW regulatory requirements are found in reference (c). Reference (d), the NAS Pensacola Hazardous Waste Management Plan, denotes tenant command's HW responsibilities/requirements to meet Federal and State HW regulations. The EPA HW permit/identification number (FL9170024567) was issued by letter on 27 July 1988 to cover all HW generating activities on board the air station or "facility." The Commanding Officer, NAS Pensacola, is the permittee. The PWC Pensacola owns and operates a permitted storage facility. The PWC Buildings 3691 and 3819 operates under a State of Florida permit. The Commanding Officer, PWC Pensacola, is the permittee for the State operating permit.

3. HW Storage Facilities

a. Hazardous Waste Storage Facility, Buildings 3691 and 3819. The hazardous waste storage facility is owned and operated by PWC Pensacola. Public Works Center is responsible for compliance with the State operating permit (HO17-162280) which was issued to PWC on 19 June 1989. The permit allows for the storage of ignitable, reactive, corrosive, toxic, solvents, and paint removal blasting media. The PWC Hazardous Waste Branch picks up and transports hazardous waste generated on and off NAS Pensacola to the storage facilities.

b. NAS Pensacola Less-than-90-day Reutilization Facility, Building 684. NAS Pensacola HAZMART is a less-than-90-day reutilization facility. The primary goal of this operation is to reduce the amount of hazardous waste by reutilizing Hazmat such as paints, solvents, and cleaners. Most excess hazardous materials from NAS Pensacola is turned in to HAZMART for reutilization.

c. Satellite Accumulation Area. Each command is responsible for managing their HW and satellite/less than 90-day accumulation sites per references (b) and (d).

4. Permits

a. Part B Permit. The Part B Permit (EPA Permit #FL9170024567), issued on 27 July 1988, pertains to Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU's) identified in the RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) on 13 January 1987. This permit, in

conjunction with FDEP's HW operation permits (i.e., HW storage and Post Closure IWTP), constitutes the RCRA permits for NAS Pensacola. This permit also delineates HW minimization certification requirements. Naval Air Station Pensacola is the permittee.

b. Post Closure Permit. A Post-Closure Permit for the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (IWTP), FDEP Permit #HF17-170951, was issued to PWC on 20 September 1991. Public Works Center is responsible for compliance with this permit. The permit requires additional assessment and corrective action of contaminated groundwater at the IWTP to be continued in conjunction with the IR Program. The permit also pertains to the following:

(1) Monitoring, recovery, and treatment of groundwater.

(2) Post-closure of the final cover, groundwater monitoring and recovery equipment, survey benchmarks, etc.

c. Hazardous Waste Storage Facility, Buildings 3691 and 3819. See subparagraph 3a.

5. Records. Each command is responsible for maintaining all records required by reference (b) and their HW permits. Hazardous Waste manifest records must be retained for at least 3 years. Land Ban certifications/notifications must be retained for at least 5 years.

6. Reports. Each command is responsible for preparing and submitting an HW report to PWC annually as required by reference (a). Public Works Center prepares this report, when requested, and is responsible for submitting the State of Florida Biennial HW report, as required by reference (b) for permitted HW storage facilities. Public Works Center files all manifest exception reports to EPA per reference (b).

7. Hazardous Waste Disposal. All HW on board the Pensacola Naval complex, with the exception of HW industrial sludge, is disposed via DRMO's hazardous waste contract. The industrial sludge is disposed through a PWC contractor. Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office and PWC ensure all treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities used by their respective contractors have all the permits required by references (b) and (c). Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office and PWC are responsible for ensuring HW offered for shipment is properly manifested with corresponding land ban certifications/notifications and appropriate destruction certificates are received from TSD facilities. Public Works Center maintains these records.

8. Hazardous Waste Operations. The PWC Hazardous Waste Branch of the Environmental Department picks up waste from satellite accumulation points throughout the base. Public Works Center assumes responsibility for the waste when it is picked up. Public Works Center will not pick up an HW container which does not meet the requirements of reference (d). If an HW container is found to be unacceptable, PWC will mark the container with the deficiency and notify the respective environmental staff. When PWC picks up an HW container,

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it is transported to Buildings 3691 or 3819. Public Works Center takes the generator's information from the container (waste profile) detailing the container's contents and prepares a DD 1348 for turn-in to DRMO. Public Works Center maintains the waste's records (Waste profile sheet, point of generation, etc.).

Each command prepares and signs waste profile sheets identifying the wastes. In conjunction with permit requirements, PWC stores HW in Buildings 3691 or 3819 for pick-up by the disposal contractor. Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office inspects all HW prior to acceptance. The disposal contractor picks up HW from Buildings 3691 or 3819. As delegated by the CO, NAS Pensacola, DRMO prepares and signs manifests and land ban certifications based on information provided by the DD 1348 documents which are filled out on information provided by the generator.

F. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Ref: (a) NASPNCLAINST 5090.2

1. Hazardous Substance (HS) Spill Contingency Planning. The Naval Air Station Pensacola Commanding Officer is designated the area Navy On-Scene Commander by CNET. To meet this tasking, the following spill response organization has been formed aboard the air station per reference (a):

a. The NAS Pensacola Fire Department is responsible for initial emergency response for HS spills on all land areas, with the NAS Pensacola Port Operations Department responsible for initial response to HS spills in surrounding waters.

b. If a spill has occurred, Fire Department personnel shall contact the air station's Environmental Officer and Commanding Officer.

c. Clean-up services are provided by the PWC HW Environmental Department as needed/requested by NAS Pensacola.

d. All initial verbal and follow-up spill response notifications to both regulatory and Navy organizations are made through or by the Environmental and Commanding Officer. It is the responsibility of all area activities to notify the area Navy On-Scene Commander of hazardous substance spills by message in accordance with OPNAVINST 5090.1A. In coordination with the Environmental Officer, "spilling activities" shall ensure verbal notifications are made to the local office of the FDEP and the National Response Center. These reports shall be documented in the spill message.

G. INSTALLATION RESTORATION

Ref: (a) 29 CFR 120, 1200

1. Scope. This section identifies requirements and responsibilities relative to the Installation Restoration (IR) Program at the NAS Pensacola complex. The IR Program provides for compliance with the procedural and substantive requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), as well as regulations promulgated under these acts.
2. Project Management. The project is managed by the IR Project Manager located in the Environmental Special Assistant's Office, NAS Pensacola. Responsibilities include coordination of field activities with affected tenants aboard NAS Pensacola, review and comment on workplans, data reports and project schedules, planning Technical Review Committee (TRC) meetings, and review of activities conducted aboard the station which may be impacted by the IR program.
3. Contract Management. The contract to develop workplans, perform field activities, and produce data reports is managed by Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM).
4. Training. Each command is responsible for ensuring their personnel know about designated IR sites and receive proper training, per reference (a), for working in or around IR sites.

H. AIR POLLUTION PREVENTION

1. Purpose. To identify or establish requirements and responsibilities, and define programs to maintain compliance with the Clean Air Act (CAA) at the NAS Pensacola Complex.

2. Discussion. The Clean Air Act and the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990 are the key federal legislative acts which allow regulation of air pollution sources. As Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) publish regulations and guidance, each command will review their operations and determine specific impacts. The three major CAA programs having impact on the operations of ECB Commands are:

- a. Permitting
- b. Chlorofluorocarbons
- c. Air Toxics

3. Policies and Responsibilities

a. Permits. With passage of Title V of the CAA, permits will be issued to the landowner, the Commanding Officer, NAS Pensacola. Therefore, each command is responsible for submitting permit application data to NAS Pensacola Environmental Special Assistant. Public Works Center maintains all boilers throughout the NAS Pensacola Complex and is therefore responsible for operating the boilers in accordance with permit conditions. Under Title V, all required reports and correspondence will be submitted through NAS Pensacola to the regulatory agencies.

b. CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS (CFC's). The CFC Compliance Program is one of the more dynamic programs associated with the CAAA's. Title VI of the CAAA's mandates adherence to the Montreal Protocol agreement which freezes the production of Ozone Depleting Substances and eventually bans production of certain substances by the year 1995. As of July 1992, all air-conditioning equipment must be serviced by certified technicians and any refrigerant contained in the equipment must be recovered and recycled.

c. CFC Equipment. The Public Works Center (PWC) performs maintenance on refrigeration and cooling equipment for most commands via Maintenance Service Agreements (MSA). Certified technicians and recovery equipment are used to perform these services. Public Works Center also performs maintenance on vehicle air-conditioners. Navy Exchange personnel also utilize certified technicians and recovery equipment to perform work on vehicles at the Navy Exchange.

d. Reporting. Other provisions of the CFC regulations and Navy instructions require minimization of use of CFC's and reporting of emissions to CNO. Each command will be responsible for it's own compliance regarding the control and emissions of CFC's and HCFC's (Halogenated CFC's) and for reporting any releases.

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e. Air Toxics. There are over 700 listed chemicals on Florida's Air Toxics Working List. This list will be used to target reduction of chemical emissions above certain thresholds. Air quality will be modeled and eventually point sources which contribute to a particular ambient concentration will be permitted to reduce emissions.

I. WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

1. Purpose. To identify or establish requirements and responsibilities relative to the prevention and control of surface and ground water pollution at Naval Air Station Pensacola.

2. Discussion. Water pollution prevention is a vast program which includes the wastewater treatment plant discharge, storm water associated with industrial activities and new construction, illicit discharges, and dredge and fill operations.

3. Policies and Responsibilities

a. Permits. Permits are required for all operations related to water protection. The base has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (FL0002500). This permit includes testing and compliance for the wastewater treatment plant discharge and five storm water outfalls. The Public Works Center is responsible for two outfalls, the wastewater treatment plant and the cooling water discharge from the power plant (this has been shut down). Naval Air Station Pensacola is responsible for the storm water outfalls. Public Works Center performs all sampling and analysis for the outfalls. The Public Works Center also has a state operating permit for the wastewater treatment plant.

The previous permit expired 28 August 1994; the renewal application was submitted to EPA on 25 February 1994. Part of the renewal application included a request to separate the storm water outfalls from the wastewater treatment plant; i.e., issue a separate permit to NAS Pensacola for storm water and separate permit to PWC for the wastewater treatment plant. The renewal application included six new storm water outfalls determined to be outfalls associated with industrial activities (a total of 11 storm water outfalls). The Public Works Center is collecting and submitting the required analytical data to EPA.

b. Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharge. The Public Works Center owns and operates the domestic/industrial/bilge wastewater treatment plant. Each activity must ensure their operations do not discharge any contaminants to the base collection system which will result in a permit excursion at the plant. The PWC has contracted with Southern Division to prepare an Industrial Wastewater Management Plan for all the users of the collection system. Each command must assist the PWC in investigating sources of excursions from their respective facilities.

J. DRINKING WATER

1. Purpose. To establish responsibilities and define programs for drinking water in the NAS Pensacola Complex.

2. Discussion. Public Works Center Pensacola owns and operates two fully regulated public water systems serving NAS Pensacola, NTTC Corry, Naval Hospital, and NETPMSA. The state combined the NAS Pensacola and Corry water systems in February 1992, since the wells at Corry also supply water to NAS Pensacola (reducing reporting requirements). The two permitted wells at NAS Pensacola are used only for emergency situations. All water is pumped from wells (10 at NTTC Corry and 2 at NETPMSA) and treated prior to distribution. Treatment consists of Ph adjustment, corrosion inhibitors (zinc orthophosphate (NAS/Corry) or polyorthophosphate (Saufley)), and disinfection (chlorine) and fluoridation (NAS/Corry only)).

In May 1994, the contaminant benzene was found in one of the two wells at Saufley Field. The Public Works Center shut down the contaminated well at Saufley and the Navy is currently funding a project to connect Saufley Field to the Escambia County Utilities Authority (ECUA) Water System. Once this connection has been made, the other well will be shut down.

a. Public Works Center is responsible for the operation of the plant and the distribution system, including assuring the water is not corrosive. Public Works Center's responsibility for the piping ends 5 feet from the facility. The owner of each facility receiving water from the PWC is responsible for the piping 5 feet from the facility. Therefore, any contaminants the water can acquire within the facility are the responsibility of the owner of that facility.

b. The pesticide, dieldrin, was detected in the potable water wells at Corry. In 1991, granular activated carbon (GAC) absorber vessels were installed at each well to remove dieldrin. The GAC absorber vessels are effectively removing the dieldrin to below detection limits.

c. State drinking water regulations require cross-connection control. Public Works Center is responsible for cross-connection control on all external distribution lines. Each command is responsible for developing and implementing cross-connection control programs internal to the facilities.

d. All other elements of the two regulated drinking water systems are in compliance with State drinking water regulations as noted in the January 1994 EPA/FDEP inspection.

3. Policies and Responsibilities

a. Permitting. No operating permits are issued for Public Water Systems (PWS). Public Water Systems are required to comply with local, state (FDEP), and Federal (EPA) regulations. Construction permits are required for expansions or changes to the water plant or the distribution system. Public Works Center shall, as part of any project requiring a construction permit, apply for and obtain any required permit.

b. Consumptive Use

(1) The consumptive use permit (S841646) issued to PWC by Northwest Florida Water Management District allows for the withdrawal from all the wells at NAS/NTTC Corry (a combined annual average of 7,868,000 gallons per day, not to exceed 12,093,000 gallons in a single day). There are 10 permitted wells at NTTC Corry and 2 permitted wells at NAS Pensacola. Each well is permitted for 1,080,000 gallons per day. The consumptive use permit was issued in 1984 and expired on 1 July 1994 and is in the process of being renewed.

c. Monitoring. The water systems are monitored for the following parameters: microbiological, chlorine, pH, primary organics, primary inorganics, turbidity, secondary contaminants, radionuclides, unregulated contaminants, volatile organics, and trihalomethanes in accordance with schedules developed by FDEP. Samples are collected from wells, storage tanks, distribution systems and swimming pools.

d. Analysis. Public Works Center has established a monitoring plan for the water in the distribution system based on the population. The samples are taken within the facility in accordance with the detailed plan. If personnel from the facility request additional testing, the owner of the facility must request for and pay for the analysis. An analysis performed on the drinking water, whether for compliance or customer request, is reported monthly to the Human Resource Service (HRS).

e. Lead and Copper Rule. Public Works Center, as the supplier of potable water, is responsible for sampling high-risk locations for lead and copper, as required by 40 CFR 141. If problems are found in the sample locations, PWC will determine if the problem is corrosivity of the water and whether the leaching is from the distribution system or the facility. If the problem is the water and/or the distribution system, PWC will be responsible for corrective action. If the problem is piping within the facility, the owner of the facility will be responsible. Each command should have completed sampling for lead in water from all taps within high-priority areas and all drinking water coolers. Each command has the results for their respective taps and is responsible for maintaining their respective records for analysis.

K. STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT

Ref: (a) ECB Charter
(b) OPNAVINST 5090.1A
(c) FAC 17-761 and 17-762

1. Purpose. Per reference (a), each command has the responsibility to ensure compliance with references (b) and (c), which outline specific standards for construction, maintenance, registration, and removal of storage tanks. Each command must comply with environmental regulations set by Federal, State, Regional, and local agencies for underground storage tanks (UST).

2. Discussion. The Alternate Procedures Agreement between the Navy and the State of Florida regulates procedures for compliance with the underground tanks regulations within reference (c). Under this agreement, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) will allow Navy commands flexibility in the area of meeting compliance dates per the Tank Information Management System (TIMS). This agreement establishes a priority for upgrading, replacing, or closing tanks through the preparation and implementation of the TIMS. All UST's on Naval installations in Florida must be in compliance with Florida Administrative Code (FAC), Chapter 17-761, and, if applicable, Chapter 17-762, by 31 December 2000.

3. Policies and Responsibilities. The Navy and FDEP shall use the specified due dates in the TIMS for regulatory compliance. It is the responsibility of each command to make sure their TIMS is current and is submitted to NAS Pensacola ESA. Naval Air Station Pensacola manages the tank program for the NAS Pensacola complex. Enforcement options for Navy noncompliance are available to FDEP, but only for underground tanks.

All Aboveground Tanks (AGT) and UST's on NAS Pensacola and Choctaw Outlying Field shall be registered under the FDEP Facility ID Number 17/92022973 in the name of the Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station Pensacola. All AGT/UST's on Bronson Field shall be registered under the ID Number 17/9300938 in the name of the Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station Pensacola. All AGT/UST's on Corry Station shall be registered under the ID Number 17/8626830 in the name of the Commanding Officer, Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola. All AGT/UST's on Saufley Field shall be registered under the ID Number 17/8628753 in the name of the Commanding Officer, Naval Education and Training Program Management Support Activity.

L. ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5090.1A
(b) OPNAVINST 5100.23B, Chapter 17
(c) 40 CFR 763
(d) OSHA 1910.1001
(e) OSHA 1926.58

1. Scope. This section identifies asbestos identification, operations, maintenance requirements, and responsibilities of the ECB.

2. General. Reference (a) requires Navy activities to comply with EPA guidance for limiting hazardous air emissions, including asbestos emissions. References (b) through (e) provide guidance on general control practices, disposal procedures, industrial hygiene surveillance, permissible exposure limits, and medical surveillance programs. All naval activities must comply with Federal, State, and local asbestos regulations in addition to applicable Navy instruction. The basic Navy asbestos program includes identifying asbestos in buildings, planning a control program, alerting workers and building occupants to the location of the Asbestos Containing Material (ACM); implementing initial and periodic cleaning required, establishing preventive measures to assure ACM is not disturbed during building repairs or renovations, and periodically reinspecting areas containing ACM.

3. Identification. Environmental Compliance Board commands shall complete an asbestos survey of all buildings and document the exact location of ACM. Persons conducting the asbestos survey must be qualified in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida. Copies of drawings depicting ACM locations for each building will be provided to the PWC Safety Office (Custodial of all official asbestos records for structures operated by ECB commands).

4. Operations and Maintenance Plans. Each ECB command shall prepare or contract for the preparation of asbestos Operations and Maintenance Plans (OMP's) for each facility. Signed copies of OMP's will be provided to PWC Safety Office to become part of the official facility asbestos records. Each facility containing asbestos shall post OMP's.

5. Environmental Compliance. Each ECB command shall be responsible for ensuring asbestos removal is conducted in accordance with reference (b) and the laws of the State of Florida, and by personnel qualified to conduct such removal. The commands shall also ensure submittal of notification forms to Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) for removal of asbestos containing materials and/or any demolition of load bearing members, except for the following:

- a. Projects submitted for accomplishment by PWC.
- b. Projects contracted under the administration of ROICC Pensacola.

6. Training. Each ECB command shall ensure personnel receive asbestos awareness training, including site specific asbestos training for the building(s) they occupy, location of ACM, the dangers of disturbing or damaging ACM, and reporting requirements if ACM is disturbed.

7. Self-Help. Self-help projects must be in concert with the applicable asbestos O&M plan for the facility affected. No self-help projects will be permitted at any facility for which an asbestos survey and O&M plan are not complete. All self-help projects must be submitted to NAS Pensacola Facilities Management Department and ESA for approval.

M. POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB) MANAGEMENT

1. Purpose. To establish the responsibilities and define programs for the management of PCB's at NAS Pensacola complex.
2. Discussion. Each command is responsible for complying with the Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) requirements of the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), as implemented by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 761 (40 CFR 761) describes the requirements for PCB's.
3. PCB (i.e., transformers, capacitors, etc.) at the Pensacola Naval Complex are primarily located within the power distribution system owned and operated by the PWC. Public Works Center is responsible for the transportation, storage, and record keeping of these PCB items. Additionally, PWC will assist other commands in the transportation, storage, and record keeping of PCB's not owned by PWC.
4. Policies and Responsibilities
 - a. Transportation. Polychlorinated Biphenyl items taken out of service shall be transported to the PCB storage facility, Building 47, NAS Pensacola. Polychlorinated Biphenyl transformers too large to transport by PWC may be contracted for removal or retrofitted. Retrofitting is a process whereby the transformer is flushed and filled until the PCB content is less than 50 parts per million (ppm). Polychlorinated Biphenyl items transported from Saufley Field, Corry Station, etc., to NAS Pensacola must be accompanied by a PCB manifest (EPA form 8700-22). Public Works Center transports PCB items to NAS Pensacola.
 - b. Storage. The PCB storage facility, Building 47, at NAS Pensacola, is operated by PWC. Polychlorinated Biphenyl items taken out of service at the Pensacola Naval Complex will be stored at this facility until proper arrangements have been made with DRMO for its disposal. An annual document log will be maintained as described below.
 - c. Disposal. The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) is responsible for obtaining a contractor for the disposal of PCB's. A licensed DRMO contractor transports the PCB items from PWC Building 47 to a permitted PCB disposal site. Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office is responsible for ensuring the PCB disposal facility is permitted to dispose of PCB items and the PCB items are properly manifested to the facility. Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office is responsible for forwarding all PCB manifests and certificates of disposal to the PWC.
 - d. Record Keeping. Polychlorinated Biphenyl items are tracked from pick-up to disposal by PWC. A receipt document (DD form 1348) is pre-submitted to DRMO for each PCB item turned in for disposal. A manifest (EPA form 8700-22) is then prepared by DRMO. Public Works Center maintains all records, including the records of destruction.

N. INFECTIOUS AND FOREIGN WASTE MANAGEMENT

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5090.1A
(b) FDEP Regulations Chapter 17-712
(c) FHRS Regulations - F.A.C. 10-104

1. Purpose. To establish responsibilities and define programs to maintain compliance with references (a) and (b) at the NAS Pensacola complex.

2. Discussion. Reference (a) requires Federal facilities which generate infectious waste to comply with State regulations. Reference (b) is the Florida regulation that governs infectious waste management and programs. Reference (c) has not been fully implemented by the State. Federal facilities are exempt from the FHRS regulations at this time.

3. Policies and Responsibilities

a. Each command which generates biomedical waste must have a written policy dealing with the tracking and disposal of infectious waste. Approved methods of disposal are: on-site thermal destruction if permitted by the FDEP; a contract with a licensed infectious waste hauler; or an agreement with the Naval Hospital to bring the waste to them, in quantities specified in reference (b) for destruction.

b. The Naval Hospital will provide technical assistance for infectious waste management programs, cleanup of biohazardous material, and advise the ECB of any changes in regulations dealing with infectious waste.

c. Foreign waste is disposed of through contracts by PWC contractors. Port Operations and Air Operations Departments coordinate foreign waste disposal from ships and planes.

O. PESTICIDE POLLUTION PREVENTION

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 6250.4A
(b) PWC Federal Pest Management Plan, December 1990
(c) NAS Pensacola Pest Management Plan, June 1990

1. Purpose. To establish responsibilities and define programs for Pesticide Management at the NAS Pensacola Complex.

2. General. Reference (a) requires each activity to comply with Federal, State, and local HW regulations. Reference (a) also requires commands working with pesticides to have a Pest Management Plan outlining operational, procurement, and disposal requirements to comply with Federal, State, Navy, and local Pesticide regulations. References (b) and (c) are PWC's and NAS Pensacola's Pest Management Plans, respectively. Reference (b) covers PWC pesticide operations at NAS Pensacola, Corry Station, Saufley Field, Bronson Field, Outlying Field Choctaw, and Naval Station Pascagoula. Reference (c) covers Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) golf course maintenance operations and FMD operations at NAS Pensacola. Each command is responsible for complying with their Pest Management Plan. The procurement and usage of pesticides are strictly monitored by SOUTHDIV (Code 16A) as specified in the Pesticide Management Plans for both PWC and NAS Pensacola. Each command procurement office is required to obtain prior approval from Code 16A, SOUTHDIV, before procuring any pesticides. The Grounds Maintenance Contractor also applies herbicides. Before application, the contractor must submit applicator certification and the type and amount of herbicide to the PWC government-certified pesticide contract Quality Assurance Engineering (QAE) representative. The PWC QAE representative in turn submits the information to SOUTHDIV (Code 16A) for approval. Public Works Center pesticide shop is given a copy of the information, if approved.

3. Pesticide Storage Facilities

a. Building 1538. The PWC pesticide storage facility is owned and operated by PWC Pensacola. This facility is isolated from other shops as required by reference (a).

b. Building 3586. The NAS Pensacola pesticide storage facility, located at the golf course maintenance area at Building 3586, is owned and operated by NAS Pensacola MWR.

4. Records. Each command is responsible for maintaining all records required by their Pest Management Plans.

5. Disposal. Each command is responsible for properly disposing of any excess or EPA-banned pesticides in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations. The command's Environmental Engineer should be consulted to assist in proper disposal of pesticides. Public Works Center (Code 200) will ensure all excess or banned pesticides are properly disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

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6. Training. Each command must have their pesticide applicators certified in accordance with their Pest Management Plans. Public Works Center (Code 200) is responsible for assuring all grounds maintenance contractor personnel are certified.

P. SHIPS

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5090.1A

1. Scope. Per reference (a), it is the responsibility of Ship Commanding Officers to ensure their ships coordinate and maintain environmental compliance with shoreside installations. In this respect, all ported vessels related environmental matters shall be managed by the ECB in the same manner as shore activity ECB members.

a. Ported ships are required to coordinate all support services through the NAS Pensacola Port Operations Department, NAS Pensacola ESA, DRMO, and PWC Utilities. This includes properly identifying, labeling, packaging of HW, and solid waste for proper disposal; reporting of all oil spills as required by reference (a); ensuring bilge and sanitary wastewater is not contaminated with HW such as solvents and waste paints; and ensuring ship's personnel are properly trained in management of all related environmental compliance issues.

b. Environmental coordinator training can be obtained through the NAS Pensacola ESA and other ECB staff members.

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Q. NATURAL RESOURCES

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5090.1A
(b) Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 32 Part 190
(c) NAVFAC MO-913 Historic Structures Preservation Manual

1. Scope. Naval Air Station Pensacola shall integrate and coordinate natural resources conservation and protection elements into all facilities projects. This will be accomplished by the OPNAV-mandated review process through the NAS Pensacola Environmental Special Assistant's Office (ESA). This process requires all projects be submitted through ESA and SOUTHDIV for review of possible impact to natural resources with appropriate project approvals/disapprovals/modifications/recommendations. Natural Resource issues are guided by references (a), (b), and (c).

R. HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES (CULTURAL)

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5090.1A
(b) Historical and Archeological Resources Protection Plan (HARP)
(c) NAVFAC MO-913 Historic Structures Preservation Manual

1. Scope. Naval Air Station Pensacola is very rich in historical and archeological sensitive sites and structures. Each command's staff shall ensure the preservation of these sites by reviewing, planning, and siting all facilities projects using guidelines contained in references (a), (b), and (c), and coordinated through the NAS Pensacola Facilities Management Department (FMD).

S. STORM WATER DISCHARGE

1. Scope. Florida governs storm water in DER 17-25, EPA governs storm water in 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124. Storm water permits are required for all new construction. The Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of any pollutant to navigable waters from a point source unless the discharge is authorized by a NPDES permit. An illicit discharge is defined as any discharge to a storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water. Naval Air Station Pensacola has contracted PWC to prepare a base-wide storm water management plan to include best management practices to reduce pollutants in storm water. The storm water program is managed by NAS Pensacola ESA.