Tyndall AFB Environmental Systems

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1 GENERAL

Minimize environmental pollution and damage that may occur as the result of construction operations to the furthest extent possible. Protect the environmental resources within the project boundaries and those affected outside the limits of permanent work during the entire duration of a project.

Contractor shall comply, and assure that all sub-contractors comply, with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, Air Force Instructions, Engineering Technical Letters, regulations, ordinances, policies and standards related to environmental matters. Copies of local policies and procedures will be provided to the contractor upon request.

The use of materials which have been identified by Governmental agencies as being hazardous or creating potentially hazardous conditions will not be allowed on any project. Specifically, products containing lead, asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), and Ozone depleting chemicals are prohibited. The contractor shall assume a strict and cautious position in responding to reports of other materials, which may be identified as hazardous during construction period. If any material originally specified or approved for use in the work should become listed as suspected or verified as being hazardous, the contractor shall immediately notify the Contracting Officer and initiate efforts to postpone the installation or use of the material until the matter can be investigated.

All contractors must comply with requirements for the protection of natural resources (e.g. wetlands) and cultural resources (archeological sites and historic buildings).
The contractor shall reimburse the Government for any remediation undertaken to clean up releases by the contractor and for any civil or criminal fines or penalties for any environmental infraction caused by the contractor.

7.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

7.2.1 Contractor Responsibility

It is the contractor responsibility to verify with state and federal agencies if permits are required and to obtain and comply with all environmental permits and commitments required by Federal, State, Regional, and local environmental laws and regulations.

All permits applications will be reviewed and staffed through 325 CES/CEIE for signature.

7.2.2 Process

Typical environmental permitting process varies for the following execution methods:

- Design-Build: The prime contractor's A/E shall provide the necessary design work, payment, and application forms to obtain any permits for potable water, sanitary sewer, stormwater treatment facility, and 62-621 construction activity as part of the overall contract. The prime contractor is responsible for completion of the necessary as-built permit certifications once the items are complete.
- Design-Bid-Build: The A/E of record shall provide the necessary design work, payment, and application form to obtain any ERP permits for wetland fill activities, potable water, sanitary sewer, and stormwater treatment facility and provide to 325 CES/CEIE at final design. The construction contractor is responsible for obtaining the 62-621 construction activity permit. The contractor shall provide as-built certifications for permitted items at the end of construction.
- As-built certifications shall be staffed by the contractor through 325 CES/CEIE for signature and forward to FDEP.
- The A-E shall bear full responsibility to accurately conceive and design the proposed utility system / modifications to the existing system(s) based on acceptable sanitary sewer and drinking water practices for design as required by state and federal regulations.

7.3 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (NEPA)

For all new construction, the proponent (user/requester) will complete Section I of an AF Form 813, Request for Environmental Impact Analysis. Submit the form to 325 CES/CEIE (along with supporting documents) once Section I is completed.

Prepare the design so that it is entirely compatible with any and all requirements of NEPA documentation completed by the government, Environmental Impacts Statement (EIS), Environmental Assessments (EA), or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

7.4 STORAGE TANKS (USTs & ASTs)

Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks (UST and ASTs) shall comply with all requirements for new systems as stated in Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 62-761, Underground Storage Tank Systems and 62-762, Aboveground Storage Tank Systems. All tanks, piping, and associated equipment shall be FDEP approved.

Tanks containing used oil must comply with the used oil management requirements.

7.4.1 Removal & Installation

Obtain approval by the Storage Tank Manager (325 CES/CEIE) for any removal or installation of a UST or AST to ensure that proper registration and coordination with State agencies is performed as needed. The state of Florida requires a minimum of 30 days' notice before the installation of a new tank. Provide information to the Storage Tank Manager on proposed tanks as soon as practical.
Unless otherwise noted, do not install USTs at Tyndall AFB. Any ASTs greater than 55 gal (in volume) shall be double walled.

7.4.2 Maintenance

Contractors with POL tanks must maintain a maintenance log, reconciliation records and also ensure secondary containment valves are closed. Employees must have proper training for spill cleanup and response. Contractor shall ensure all areas are free of spill residues.

7.5 AIR QUALITY

Contractor working on projects that involve the creation or changing, in any way, of an air pollution source located at Tyndall AFB shall coordinate with 325 CES/CEIE to modify the existing air operating permit or, for a new air source, apply for a construction permit. The cost of any fees involved shall be included in the design proposal.

Air pollution sources include, but are not limited to, external combustion sources (boilers), internal combustion sources (gas, diesel, propane, natural gas – fired generators and other internal combustion driven types of equipment), woodworking shops, paint spray booths, fuel storage and dispensing operations, welding operations, abrasive cleaning, degreasers and emitters of ozone depleting substances and/or hazardous air pollutants (HAPS).

7.6 ASBESTOS

Do not use asbestos containing material in construction.

7.6.1 Contractor Responsibility

Copies of the base asbestos survey will be provided to the A-E for determination of areas where asbestos removal will be required. Where this information is not provided, the A-E will perform asbestos surveys on material suspected of containing asbestos material. Copies of the surveys shall be provided to the 325 CES Asbestos Program Manager.

Identify all existing asbestos-containing material to be disturbed by construction on drawings and remove as part of the project.

Coordinate all asbestos design projects with the 325 CES/CEIE.

7.7 Lead-Based Paint (LBP)

Comply with Air Force Standards, applicable Federal, State and Local codes and regulations for projects involved in demolition, construction, renovation, or any other services involving LBP surfaces.

7.7.1 Design Phase

In the design phase of projects for modifying existing structures, include a complete or partial lead-based survey of the facility to determine if LBP is present in any part of the structure that will be modified or disturbed.

7.7.2 Construction

In the construction phase of projects for modifying existing structures, include abatement, encapsulation, enclosure, or repair of LBP as necessary.

7.7.3 Contractor Responsibility

The contractor shall ensure workers are informed of and protected with the necessary protective equipment, in accordance with OSHA regulations 29 CFR1926.62, 1910.1025 and 1910.134. All work shall be accomplished by personnel trained and certified in LBP operations.

Address abatement/encapsulation requirements, paint removal, material storage, containing and controlling lead dust and debris, daily and final cleanup, worker and occupant protection, inspecting and testing requirements, waste storage and disposal requirements, and recordkeeping and notification requirements in contractor work plans.

Coordinate with 325 CES/CEIE prior to initiating any contract involving LBP.

7.8 Hazardous Materials Management

Tyndall AFB is required to report chemicals used such as (but not limited to) compressed gases, adhesives, aerosol cans, sealants, paints, lubricants, oils, cleaners, degreasers, pesticides, Fuels.

7.8.1 Contractor Responsibility

(1) Submit hazardous materials tracking forms, TAFB Forms 81, 82, 83 along with Safety Data Sheets (SDS's) for all hazardous materials that will be used on Tyndall AFB.

(2) Submit forms and SDS's to the CES Hazardous Materials Management Office at a minimum of 7-10 days prior to project start.

(3) Track hazardous materials by obtaining a letter of review from 325 CES/CEIE prior to commencement of work on each task order.

(4) Handle and store hazardous liquid materials in approved areas/buildings and comply with the spill prevention and response requirements of Tyndall AFB. Copies of the Spill Prevention, Containment and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP), and the Hazardous Material Management Plan (HazMat) will be provided to the Contractor by the Contracting Officer upon request.

(5) Label all containers and provide the Environmental Element, the Fire Department, and Readiness Flight with a list of all Extremely Hazardous Substances (as defined in 40 CFR Part 355, Appendix A), approximate volumes of petroleum based substances (i.e., lubricants, fuels, etc.) and hazardous materials as defined in 40 CFR Part 302.4. This information will be updated any time different materials are brought on base

(6) Identify a single Point of Contact in writing to the Hazardous Material Management Office (HMMP) and submit changes in writing to the HMMP as they occur.

7.9 SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING

7.9.1 Contractor Responsibility

Use appropriately-sized dumpsters. All demolition debris that can be salvaged and resold shall be included in the construction contract specifications.

Develop and submit a C&D waste management plan that provides details on how the C&D waste generated during their project (including materials generated during clearing of the site, demolition of existing structures, and new construction activities) will be minimized, salvaged for resale or reuse, returned, or recycled. Firms and facilities used by contractors for recycling, reuse, and disposal shall be properly permitted for the contractor's intended use to the extent required by federal, state, local, and AF policies and regulations.

Contractors' C&D waste management plans will be reviewed and approved by the Contracting Officer in coordination with the government project manager and the Solid Waste Program Manager.

7.9.2 Disposal

(1) Recyclable materials generated from the project should remain the property of the U.S Government and recycled through base Recycling Center.

(2) Executive Order 12873 directs all Federal agencies to develop a strong recycling program. Cardboard, paper, Aluminum, and most metal scrap, must be recycled. If you have any questions on what Tyndall recycles, please contact (850) 283-CANS.

(3) When disposing of any solid waste off base at approved landfills, require that the Contractor provide trip tickets to ensure that the waste materials were disposed of properly.

(a) These trip tickets should be submitted to the Civil Engineering Contract Manager so that they can keep a log of the amounts of construction debris that is deposited in the landfills.

7.10 WASTEWATER DISCHARGE

Do not discharge wastewater from construction activities, such as onsite material processing, concrete curing, foundation and concrete clean-up, water used in concrete trucks or forms, etc., or allow it to enter water ways prior to being treated to remove pollutants. Dispose wastewater off-Government property in accordance with all Federal, State, Regional, and Local laws and regulations.

Do not discharge of any material or diluted material into sanitary or industrial sewer systems without prior approval by the Base Environmental Element.

For discharge of groundwater, the Contractor will obtain a State or Federal permit specific for pumping and discharging ground water prior to surface discharging.

7.11 HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

7.11.1 Liquid Wastes

The contractor shall not dispose of any waste or residual material on the ground in any storm sewer or drainage system. This includes but is not limited to paints, coatings, solvents, petroleum products, etc. Dispose waste material in accordance with Federal and State waste regulations and with local base policies. If in doubt, consult with the Base Environmental Element, through the Contracting Officer.

7.11.2 Contractor Responsibility

Identify, characterize, store and dispose of any hazardous waste generated during work in strict accordance with Federal and State guidelines found in the Code of Federal Regulations.

7.11.3 Labelling

Label all hazardous waste and initiate an inventory management system to ensure timely removal and proper disposal. No on-base disposal will be allowed.

On the label, include the proper DOT shipping name, UN or NA, EPA waste number, generator information, and accumulation start date. Place label on the side of the drum.

7.11.5 Drum Requirements

All drums used to store hazardous waste shall be non-leaking and safe to handle. Contractor shall be responsible for overpacking drums that are rusted, dented, or leaking. Drums/overpacks shall be provided by the contractor. All drums shall be "new" DOT approved containers.

7.11.6 Storage Location

Obtain approval by the 325 CES/CEIE prior to the generation of hazardous waste for the storage location for the hazardous waste drums. The contractor shall document inspection of drums for leaks on a daily basis or if not working in the area daily, then a weekly inspection will suffice. A copy of the inspection checklist shall be forwarded to 325 CES/CEIE every Friday.

7.11.7 Disposal

Coordinate hazardous waste transportation and disposal through 325 CES/CEIE. The contractor shall be responsible for transportation and disposal of all hazardous waste at an EPA approved treatment, storage, disposal facility (TSDF). The transportation and disposal facilities shall be approved by 325

CES/CEIE prior to their use. Waste manifests shall be signed only by 325 CES/CEIE. Dispose of drums within 90 days of placing the first drop in the container.

7.12 NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

Tyndall AFB aims to protect their natural and cultural resources. This involves building preservation, archeological site protection, protection of endangered species, protection of wetlands, protection of 100-yr flood plain, etc. 325 CES/CEIE can assist how these items must be considered and dealt with. The requirements will vary dependent upon the project location and scope.

7.13 WORK ON CONTAMINATED SITES

7.13.1 Contractor Responsibility

It is the responsibility of the contractor to fulfill its obligation under 29 CFR 1910.120, Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standards, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response, and address the health and safety of its employees associated with construction activities on contaminated sites.

7.13.2 Groundwater Monitoring Well Protection

The Contractor shall survey the site prior to start of work for exact locations of all wells. Great care must be taken to protect (avoid damage or disturbance from the introduction of contaminants) all the wells found in the project construction area; identify and clearly mark. If any of these wells are damaged during this project, the Contractor shall either repair the well or abandon and reinstall (and survey) it by a Florida licensed water well driller at the Contractor's expense, in accordance with state and federal rules.

The determination as to whether the well can be repaired or must be properly abandoned and replaced will be made by the Environmental Restoration Personnel (ERP). If the work is such that damage to a well is unavoidable, the well must be properly abandoned prior to construction activities and a new well installed and surveyed by a Florida licensed water well driller at the Contractor's expense upon completion of construction activities. Coordinate the well abandonment and reinstallation activities with the ERP to ensure monitoring requirements and well location are acceptable to regulators before construction activities take place.

7.13.3 Prevention of the Spread of Contamination

When working on contaminated sites, special precautions shall be taken to prevent contamination from being removed from the site as well as preventing introduction of new contaminants to the site. This may include separating contaminated soils on impervious surfaces, decontamination of equipment and containerization/testing of decontamination fluids, containerization/testing of groundwater dewatering effluent, testing of soils prior to removal for disposal or reuse elsewhere, or testing of soils brought into the site for use as backfill.