

USAG Baumholder Environmental Compliance



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INTRODUCTION

This document is an easy reference guide for USAG Baumholder's Environmental Officers (EOs). All military units and activities conducting business on USAG Baumholder are required to have an EO. Personnel designated to perform duties as an EO are required to (1) have written appointment orders from their Chain of Command, and (2) attend the 40-hour USAG Baumholder Environmental Compliance Course (and the 8-hour annual refresher).

Each battalion and activity is required to have one primary EO. To ensure the unit has sufficient numbers of trained personnel to oversee the unit's environmental program, we encourage units to have designated alternates who have attended the 40 hour USAG Baumholder Environmental Compliance class or do the Environmental Officer training online.



USAG Baumholder soldiers, civilians and facilities must be compliant with environmental regulations at all times. The German Environmental Protection Agency (UBA) and the Rheinland-Pfalz Department of Environment, Forestry and Consumer Production (MUFV-RLP) and the City Council of the City of Baumholder regulate USAG Baumholder. The installation is subject to no-notice inspections from either regulatory agency at all times. Units with areas that have deficiencies or are out of compliance with state/federal regulations are subject to receiving a Notice of Violation (NOV) and possible fines. Fines can be as much as 32,500 euro per violation, per day the violation has existed. The unit or agency causing the violation pays environmental compliance fines.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS



The following Federal, State and Army regulations apply to all units and organizations stationed or operating on USAG Baumholder.

German Environmental Law (UGB): provides rules and laws for environmental protection in Germany.

Army Regulation 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement 21: provides a general overview of the Army's environmental strategy.

Army Europe Regulation 200-1, Army in Europe Environmental Quality Program: This regulation establishes policy and procedures for protecting the environment in the European theater.

Military Handbook FM 3-100.4, Environmental Considerations in Military Operations: This field manual (FM) guides the United States (US) Army in applying appropriate environmental protection procedures during all types of operations.

USAG BAUMHOLDER ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

It is the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) responsibility to manage USAG Baumholder's environmental program. The Environmental Division (ED) is broken down to several branches that manage individual environmental programs. The ED consists of the Hazardous Waste Branch, Environmental Compliance Branch (ECB), Remediation Branch, Environmental Management Branch, Cultural Resources Branch, and Endangered Species Branch.



Did you know that the Environmental Division has a redesigned **website**

<http://www.baumholder.army.mil/sites/directorates/Environmental/Index/index.htm>

that provides EOs with up-to-date information on USAG Baumholder's environmental programs?

SECTION I

UNIT COMPLIANCE

A. Unit Environmental Program

The EO, whether at the battalion or company level, is responsible for maintaining the unit's environmental program. The EO must ensure there are adequate and appropriate facilities for properly storing hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. They must also ensure that their Satellite Accumulation Site (HWAP) managers and all hazardous waste handlers receive specific training and that all personnel working in the facility are educated about the environmental program.



1. Training Requirements – Per OPORD 10-18 all designated EOs are required to attend the USAG Baumholder 40-hour Environmental Officer Training. Once the EO has attended the 40-hour course, they must attend an 8-hour refresher course annually. This course is also available online. Besides to the training every EO has to be appointed in writing. An example appointment order is available on the ED homepage.

2. Job Description and Training Form – All personnel who handle, store and/or manage hazardous waste require specific hazardous waste management training. The training must be documented per sign-in sheet. Once an EO has attended the USAG Baumholder 40-hour Environmental Officer Training, they are qualified to conduct the training. Once an individual receives the specific hazardous waste training, it is current for one year. After a year, the individual must receive refresher training which will be documented, too.

3. Environmental Compliance Binder – There are requirements to have certain references, inspection records and training documentation on site at the unit facility. The DPW ED recommends that the EO maintains an environmental compliance binder. DPW ED has a binder index and a template to assist units in developing binders. Each HWAP shall have an environmental binder appropriate for the facility and that binder must be on site and available at all times. The EO is responsible for checking and updating the binder every month.

5. Deployment/Redeployment – There are certain steps units must consider completing when deploying or re-deploying in order to remain in compliance.

a. Deployment – If there is to be a rear detachment, ensure there is an EO appointed and they have completed the Environmental Officer Training. As long as a facility is in operation, regardless of

the level of operation, there will be environmental compliance requirements. Any contractors operating in the facility are also required to have a trained and appointed EO.

If a unit is completely closing down the facility, the EO must ensure that NO hazardous materials/wastes remain in the facility. Any hazardous materials that are not deploying with the unit must be turned in to the Reuse Center or transferred to another unit for consumption. Do not leave hazardous materials in the facility. Expired hazardous materials become hazardous wastes. EOs must ensure that all hazardous waste is turned in to the HWSF. All controlled materials (used oil, used antifreeze, etc) must be disposed of properly. Controlled materials left in the facility could leak out of unattended tanks and drums.

The keys for the HW/HM storage containers must remain with the rear detachment during deployment.

The unit environmental binder must remain on USAG Baumholder; it is unlikely it would be required or needed overseas. Leave the binder and its contents in the closed facility so that the environmental program can easily be re-established upon re-deployment.



Did you know that you have to contact the ED prior to the unit's deployment? They will schedule a walk-through of the area to ensure the facility is free of environmental deficiencies.

b. Redeployment - When redeploying, the unit must leave all hazardous materials issued overseas. Most hazardous materials shipped back from overseas become unusable during the time they are in transit.

As needed, contact the HWSF to get required hazardous waste or controlled material containers for collecting and storing wastes. New hazardous materials are ordered from the SSA building #8338.

Upon resumption of normal activities, the EO must immediately begin to reinstate the environmental program.

The EO has to contact the DPW ED to schedule attendance in the next Environmental Officer Class and determine if additional personnel need to attend the full compliance class.

B. Common Work Areas/Issues

There are several common work areas and issues that EOs will manage in their environmental programs. The ED has identified trends where issues are often overlooked and become noncompliant. *Make sure you focus on these areas and issues if they apply to your environmental program and ensure they stay in compliance.*



1. Arms Rooms - The unit arms room must have an established Hazardous Waste Accumulation Point (HWAP) because weapons cleaning materials are a hazardous waste. The DPW HWSF provides units with five-gallon plastic buckets to store weapons cleaning waste. The bucket remains closed when waste is not being added and it must have a proper warning label. The HWAP has to be inspected weekly and monthly with USAG Baumholder Checklist (TBD).

It is recommended that the armorer be the HWAP manager and be responsible for conducting the required inspections. The unit EO shall visit the arms room at least once monthly and complete the monthly inspection of the arms room HWAP with USAG Baumholder Checklist (TBD).

Because it has an HWAP, the arms room must have an environmental binder with all the required documents and references. The unit EO shall ensure the binder is up-to-date.

2. Motor Pool Shops - It is important to keep these areas well organized and clean. Ensure that Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) are available and containers are properly labeled (“Dirty Dry Sweep”, “Clean Rags”, etc). The EO is responsible for ensuring that spills are cleaned up promptly and that the area has adequate spill absorbent material available based on the spill sources.

3. NBC Rooms - The unit NBC room must NOT have an HWAP. NBC items can be stored in the NBC room until the unit chooses to dispose of them. Some NBC materials need to be disposed of through the DPW HWSF. The unit must schedule an appointment with the HWSF to have those items picked up. The NBC room shall have a hazardous material inventory and MSDSs for any hazardous materials being stored.

4. Parts Washers - At the moment there is no contract for maintaining parts washers.

5. Fuel Operations - With the exception of tracked and engineer vehicles, units may not fuel vehicles in the garrison areas other than at the designated fuel stations. Units must use the large Contractor Owned Contractor Operated (COCO) fuel stations for refueling on garrison. The fuel stations are located at building #8160 and #8458

Additionally, it is required for units to park all fuel tankers on special tank vehicle parking spaces (constructed in every motor pool with fuel tank vehicles). If you don't have special parking space, park fuel trucks at least 25 feet (6 meters) apart, away from storm water drains and have a spill kit available within 25 feet (6 meters).

C. Hazardous Material Management

1. Hazardous Material Management Program (HMMP) - The USAG Baumholder Directorate of Logistics (DOL) is responsible for developing the Hazardous Material Management Program (HMMP). The HMMP establishes procedures for units to order hazardous materials from the HAZMART located in the Self Service Supply Center (SSSC) at Bldg #8716 in the QM-Area. All hazardous materials purchased through the SSSC will have a specific label on each container identifying the specific product and the unit receiving that product.

The Hazardous Material Control Center (HMCC) provides hazardous material management. HMCC conducts assistance visits at the units to validate inventory, assist with shelf life management and remove empty hazardous material containers from the facility. The labels on those containers are counted against the products purchased by the unit and on-hand inventories are adjusted. This allows SSSC/HMCC to track the amount of hazardous materials purchased and consumed on USAG Baumholder.

2. Hazardous Materials - Hazardous materials are defined as any material that is dangerous if inhaled, ingested, touched or otherwise dangerous to humans or the environment. This would include materials used in common work areas (motor pools, shops, arms rooms, etc) and cleaning products in a supply room. *It is very important to know what types of hazardous materials are used and stored in your facility.* Every facility on USAG Baumholder is required to have a hazardous material inventory. There must be a "master" inventory of all the hazardous materials used or stored in the facility and there must be an inventory for each individual storage area (i.e. flammable locker, HazMat bldg. etc.).

Once you have a good inventory of materials on hand, you need to ensure you have a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each material. MSDSs are available from several sources; the manufacturer of the product, SSSC, HMCC, and SSA. All MSDSs must be placed where personnel in your facility have access to them.

Hazardous material containers must be clearly labeled, in good condition and protected from sunlight and the weather.

Secondary containment is required for all liquid materials to prevent materials from coming in contact with the ground or floor. The secondary containment must provide containment for 110% of the largest container or 10% of the total volume, whichever is greater. Hazmat storage buildings, plastic containment pallets, plastic hazhuts, clamshell type buildings, fireproof lockers or a sealed room can provide secondary containment.

Units must purchase all paint from the SSSC. They stock environmentally preferred interior and exterior paint in the colors authorized for use on USAG Baumholder. **DO NOT TRIPLE RINSE PAINT CANS OR ALLOW THEM TO AIR DRY!!**

D. Waste

During normal operations, personnel and facilities on USAG Baumholder generate many different types of waste. These types include: hazardous waste, universal waste, non-regulated waste, solid waste, regulated medical waste, unidentified waste and Freon.

1. Hazardous Waste - On USAG Baumholder, hazardous wastes (HW) are regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and USAG Baumholder's HW Management Plan. Most hazardous wastes found on USAG Baumholder are hazardous due to their characteristics. There are four hazardous waste characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity and toxicity. Materials that exhibit one or more of these characteristics, can no longer be used for their intended purpose, and cannot be recycled are also considered hazardous waste. If you are not sure if a material is a hazardous waste, call the DPW ED 485-6146.



Hazardous waste must be stored in a DPW approved container and is required to have adequate secondary containment, if applicable (liquids). The container remains sealed at all times, except when waste is being added to the container. Any container used to store hazardous waste must have a properly filled-out USAG Baumholder hazardous waste label. This includes the unit, the type of waste, and the date the container was started. Once the container is full, complete the block for date full.

To dispose hazardous waste, call the HWSF at 485-6858 to make an appointment to have the waste picked up. A technician from the HWSF will come to your facility, remove the full hazardous waste container, and supply a replacement container with a new USAG Baumholder hazardous waste label.

The area where units store hazardous waste is called a Hazardous Waste Accumulation Point (HWAP). The HWAP will be located at or near the point of generation at the facility generating hazardous waste. The unit may store hazardous waste, universal waste, non-regulated waste and controlled materials in the HWAP. There must be a fire extinguisher and spill absorbent within 50 feet and the HWAP must be located away from storm drains, if possible.

Regulations prohibit accumulating hazardous waste for more than one (1) year and the volume must never exceed 55-gallons of hazardous waste or one (1) quart of acutely hazardous waste at the HWAP. This total does not include controlled materials. When a container or HWAP is approaching the 55-gallon limit, the unit has 72 hours to have the hazardous waste picked up by the DPW HWSF. Units must manage the amount of waste stored in the HWAP to avoid non-compliance with greater than 55 gallons on site for more than 72 hours. It is the unit's responsibility to call the DPW HWSF (485-6858) to make an appointment for pick-up. The unit will need to provide a POC, phone number, and building number. It is recommended that the unit schedule a pickup when the container is approximately 75% full to ensure the limit is not exceeded. Remember to be at the HWAP when the pick-up takes place. Have 2 or 3 soldiers / personnel with you to assist loading the waste.

Each HWAP must be inspected weekly and monthly by the designated and trained HWAP manager and/or the unit EO. The weekly/monthly inspections must be documented on USAG Baumholder Form 200-1-R-E26 APR 10. This form can be downloaded on USAG Baumholder ED homepage. Each unit is required to conduct those inspections per OPOD 10-18 and maintain the aforementioned form on file at the unit for three years.

The following are some of the common hazardous wastes found on USAG Baumholder.

a. *Used Fuel/Oil Filters* – Once used filters are removed from a vehicle the residual fuel/oil must be drained from them. The filters are not required to be drained for any set length of time, just a few minutes to remove the excess fuel/oil. Do not leave used filters out to drain unattended or for any extended length of time. The filters have to be stored in an approved container as a hazardous waste.

b. *Used Weapons Cleaning Materials* – Used weapons cleaning materials include bore patches, Q-Tips and pipe cleaners used to clean weapons. These materials must be collected by the unit armorer and stored in an approved container as a hazardous waste.

d. *Used Absorbents* – Absorbents used to clean up spills of hazardous wastes become a hazardous waste. Absorbents include spill pads, booms, paper towels and rags. Once used, these

absorbents must be stored in an approved metal container and managed as a hazardous waste.

e. *Photo-processing Chemicals* – Photographic waste solutions are hazardous due to their characteristics, as most are corrosive. They have to be stored in an approved plastic container and managed as a hazardous waste.

f. *Contaminated MOGAS* – MOGAS is highly ignitable; do not mix this with any other type of fuels. Contaminated MOGAS must be managed as a hazardous waste and stored in a grounded, approved metal container.

g. *Flameless Rations Heaters (FRH)* - Inactivated FRHs discarded in bulk are a hazardous waste due to the potential to ignite other materials upon becoming wet. They must be turned in as a hazardous waste to the HWSF or turned in to DRMO for re-use. Individual FRH's are not a hazardous waste and can be disposed of in the trash.

h. *Enamel Paint, CARC Paint and Paint Thinners* – If possible, completely empty paint cans during painting to eliminate waste. Unusable enamel and CARC paint or leftover paint thinner must be disposed of through HWSF as a hazardous waste.

i. *Flammable Adhesives* – Adhesives, including two part mixtures, that are chemically cured or air cured prior to use are hazardous wastes. These adhesives are hazardous due to their flashpoint and/or their metallic constituents. The following items must be stored as a hazardous waste in an approved metal container: cans or tubes with non-usable adhesive, mixing cups with adhesive residual, rags with adhesive residue, and saturated or heavily contaminated gloves and mixing sticks.

j. *Expired Hazardous Materials* – Expired hazardous materials that cannot have their shelf life extended may be a hazardous waste. If the material can no longer be used for its intended purpose it must be turned in as a hazardous waste.

k. *Used Blast Media* – Used sand blast media contaminated with metal and paint particles must be stored in a metal drum and managed as a hazardous waste.

l. *NBC Items* – Some NBC items need to be turned in as a hazardous waste when they can no longer be used for their intended purpose. You do not need to set up an HWAP in your NBC room, but when you dispose of these items, they must be turned into the HWSF.

The EOs must turn the following items in to the HWSF:

- a. protective mask filters (C2 canisters, M40, M17, M51 Shelter)

- b. M18A2 chemical agent detector kits
- c. M72A2 chemical agent ID kits
- d. M256 chemical agent detector kits
- e. M229 chemical agent alarm refill kit
- f. M258 decontamination kit
- g. DS2 decon solution
- h. Super Tropical Bleach (STB)

If you have questions about any other NBC items call 485-6858.

2. *Universal Waste* - Universal waste consists of materials that are not regulated as stringently as a hazardous waste, but are still governed by rules of proper storage and disposal. Universal wastes must be stored in a closed container. Every container has to be labeled with a label indicating the content and the accumulation start date. Labeling can be done by using the USAG Baumholder universal waste stickers provided by the DPW HWSF. The universal waste storage containers must be closed and sealed except when wastes are being added. Universal waste may be stored on site for no longer than six (6) months, although there is no limit to the amount of universal waste stored on site. Contact the HWSF to schedule a pick-up.

The two types of universal wastes commonly found on USAG Baumholder are non-alkaline batteries and lamps containing mercury (LCM's). Used alkaline batteries (i.e. household batteries, D cell, AA, etc.) are also managed as universal waste. Ensure new, in-use and waste batteries are segregated and stored separately.

a. *Non-Alkaline Batteries:* Batteries considered to be universal waste are nickel cadmium (NICAD), mercury, magnesium, nickel metal hydride and lead-acid (spill able and sealed). Batteries must be segregated by type, labeled, and properly stored in a closed, sealed container provided by the HWSF.



Nickel cadmium batteries have to be handled with care. Cadmium is poisonous.

Lithium batteries are managed differently than the other universal waste batteries. Previously, the procedure included the unit discharging the batteries before throwing them into the trash. This was found to be potentially dangerous, as improperly discharged batteries were responsible for starting several fires. Units are NOT allowed to discharge lithium batteries. For assistance call the HWSF (485-6858).

b. *Lamps Containing Mercury (LCMs):* Lamps/bulbs considered to be universal waste are fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury, vapor, high-pressure sodium and metal halide. LCMs must

be labeled and properly stored in a closed, sealable container. They are best stored in the boxes they came in. LCMs can be turned in to the HWSF without an appointment during normal business hours.

If lamps/bulbs are broken, the residue must be placed in a plastic bag, which shall then be stored in a sealed cardboard box. The box must be turned in to the HWSF.

c. *Thermostats*: Thermostats contain mercury and must be stored as universal waste when no longer usable. Store waste thermostats in a closed, labeled container and turn into the DPW HWSF.

d. *Pesticides, Herbicides, Insecticides, and Rodenticides*: Units are not permitted to have large quantities of pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and rodenticides stored on site. Some pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and rodenticides may be hazardous due to their toxic characteristics. Contact DPW HWSF (485-6858) for guidance on proper disposal.



Did you know that Universal Waste must be inspected weekly/monthly just like Hazardous Waste? Use the USAG Baumholder form 200-1-R-E 26 APR 10 to conduct inspections on Universal Waste to remain in compliance and keep these forms on file for three years.

3. *Non-regulated Waste* - Non-regulated waste includes materials that are not required to be stored or managed as a hazardous waste, but possess characteristics that prohibit them from being burned in the incinerator. Call the USAG Baumholder HWSF to make an appointment to have non-regulated waste picked up.

a. *Grease and Related Items* - Grease must be stored in an approved container, labeled as “Contaminated Grease” and turned in to the HWSF for disposal.

b. *Latex Paint* - Latex paint that has become unusable or is not needed must be turned in to the HWSF, unless it has a HMCC label. HMCC labeled paint cans must be returned to the SSSC paint store.

c. *Lead Weights* - Unwanted lead weights may be recycled as a scrap metal. Call Waste Sort Center Bldg. #8461 at 485-6478 to make an appointment for turn in or bring it directly there.

d. *Absorbents* – Absorbents include paper towels, spill pads and booms and rags used to clean up spills that may be contaminated with oil, fuel, grease or other hazardous materials. Absorbents must be stored in an approved metal container and labeled as “Used Absorbents.” Absorbents must be turned in to the HWSF for disposal.

e. *Aerosol Cans* – Aerosol cans must NOT be disposed of in the trash. All aerosol cans must be collected, stored in a drum and labeled with the HW label. As the drum becomes full, the unit can call the HWSF to have the drum picked up.

4. *Solid Waste* - Solid waste is defined as any garbage, refuse, sludge, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural activity. USAG Baumholder generates solid waste in three basic areas: housing, garrison and training areas. Environmental regulations exempt residential waste from many of the management requirements that apply to garrison and training waste. The following sections describe these general types of wastes.

a. *Residential Waste* - Residential wastes are those items generated at a person’s private residence in the course of their private activities. Refuse is picked up by DPW Utilities in the USAG Baumholder housing areas and is transported to an offsite incinerator. Household chemicals, detergents, health and beauty products, tires, batteries of all different kinds, etc. are collected by DPW Utilities in special HW collections. Information about HW collections in Housing areas can be found on the USAG Baumholder homepage. On the webpage of the ED you’ll also find information about waste segregation.

b. *Garrison Waste* - All waste generated as part of the day-to-day operation of USAG Baumholder is subject to state and federal regulations regarding solid and hazardous wastes. All garrison waste placed in dumpsters is transported off the installation for disposal. USAG Baumholder incurs tremendous liability if waste is mismanaged by placing prohibited items in non-hazardous waste containers. Units/organizations that fail to comply with the USAG Baumholder policies and procedures relating to solid waste will be required to remove the prohibited items from the dumpsters.

c. *Range Training Waste* - Large receptacles for collecting waste generated during training activities are located in the training area and at the central wash facility. All waste generated in the field must be segregated to remove any prohibited items from the inert waste at the point of generation and prior to placement in the collection containers. Items such as vehicle parts, cardboard, and metal must be taken to the centralized collection areas in garrison. All ammunition items (all items issued by the ASP) must be returned to the Ammo Supply Point.

One of the biggest problems when managing solid waste is keeping the harmful items segregated from those that are inert. Segregation must occur as close to the point of generation as possible. Items that are not allowed in regular dumpsters are called "Prohibited Items".

Prohibited items found on USAG Baumholder include:

Hazardous Waste	Pesticides
Antifreeze	Batteries of all kind
POL Products	Aerosol Cans
Paint	Tires
Fluorescent Bulbs	Blast Media
Bulk MRE Heaters	NBC Items
Hazardous Materials	Used / dirty Rags
Contaminated Soil	Solvent and Filters
Used Dry Sweep	Used Absorbents
Ammunition Related Items	Used oil / fuel filters

The installation tracks the quantity of waste that is disposed and constantly works to decrease the amount of waste generated. In order to minimize the waste that is disposed, the installation has implemented the waste management hierarchy, which strives to manage all wastes according to the following:

- a. Source Reduction- implementation of measures such as purchasing items with less packaging or fewer hazardous ingredients
- b. Recycling- collecting and selling recyclable materials for reprocessing such as aluminum cans, cardboard, concrete, brass casing, plastic, paper, etc to remove the items from waste that is disposed
- c. Treatment- reducing the volume or toxicity of waste through various processes
- d. Disposal- implemented as the last option

d. *Recycling* - The USAG Baumholder recycling program is in the process of being revitalized. The primary items that are currently recycled are scrap metal, electronic devices, tires, cardboard and paper. Collection containers for cardboard and paper are located throughout the installation. Collection containers for magazines and newspapers are located in various areas on the installation. Items such as scrap metal, electronic devices, or tires concrete, and metal are collected at 3 different facilities:



- a. Wetzel Housing near Building #8875
- b. Smith Barracks near the Commissary Building #8575
- c. Waste Sort Facility Building #8461

5. *Regulated Medical Waste* - Regulated medical waste (RMW) becomes a real problem for USAG Baumholder when it is improperly disposed in dumpsters. Regulated Medical Waste **MUST NEVER BE THROWN AWAY IN THE REGULAR GARBAGE!** It **MUST** be turned in to the Baumholder Health Clinic for disposal.

If you have questions about RMW or any material you think may be RMW, contact the Baumholder Health Clinic before you dispose of it.

6. *Unidentified Waste/Materials* - If a container is discovered that contains unknown or unidentified material or waste, the unit shall call the HWSF (485-6858). They will attempt to identify the materials/waste and recommend a course of action. If needed, the HWSF will remove the container of material/waste from site and store it at the 90-day accumulation site while it is analyzed. Once the contents are determined, the material/waste will be disposed of properly.

E. Controlled Materials

Controlled materials are materials that can be re-used or recycled. These materials must be stored properly to avoid contamination, which could result in having to dispose of the material as a hazardous waste. There are six controlled materials routinely generated on USAG Baumholder.

1. *Used Oil* - Used oil is any used/expired motor oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, gear oil, hydraulic fluid, and mineral oil. Used oil must be collected and stored in underground storage tanks, aboveground storage tanks or in a closed, metal 55-gallon drum. The storage container must be clearly marked "Used Oil" and have secondary containment. Do not mix with off spec fuel, solvents, used antifreeze or any other hazardous materials. Mixtures may become a hazardous waste that cannot be recycled or re-used. When the storage container is approximately 75% full, call the DPW HWSF (485-6858) to schedule pumping. If used oil is stored in an AST or drum, it must be grounded.

2. *Used oil filters* - Used oil filters must be drained to remove excess oil. Once drained, the filters must be stored in a closed 55-gallon drum and labeled "Used Oil Filters." Once the drum is full, call the DPW HWSF (485-6858) to have the used oil filters picked up for recycling. The HWSF will pick up your drum and replace it with an empty drum.

3. *Used Antifreeze* - Used antifreeze must be collected in a closed plastic container provided by DPW. The container must be clearly labeled "Used Antifreeze" and must have appropriate secondary containment. Do not mix with oils, fuels, or solvents. Mixtures become a hazardous waste that cannot be recycled or re-used. When

the container is approximately 75% full, call the DPW HWSF (485-6858) to schedule an appointment to have the antifreeze picked up or pumped. Some facilities have an underground storage tank for antifreeze. Only antifreeze shall be disposed in an UST used to collect antifreeze.

4. *Used/Non-Mil Spec Fuel* - Contaminated or unusable JP8, diesel, benzene, and kerosene must be collected in a closed metal 55-gallon drum or an above ground storage tank. The drum or tank must be labeled as “Used Fuel” or “Non-Mil Spec Fuel” and have appropriate secondary containment. Do not mix with oil, antifreeze or solvents. Mixtures may become a hazardous waste that cannot be recycled or re-used. When the container is approximately 75% full, contact the DPW HWSF (485-6858) to schedule pumping.

5. *Used/Dirty Rags* - Used/Dirty Rags must be collected in a closed plastic drum labeled as “Used Rags” or “Dirty Rags.” Rags must be stored and managed as a hazardous waste and turned in through the HWSF.

6. *Dirty Dry Sweep/Contaminated Soil* - Dirty dry sweep/contaminated soil must never be thrown in the trashcan or dumpster. It must be collected in a container and labeled as “Dirty Dry Sweep.” The container must have a lid and must be kept closed. Dirty dry sweep/contaminated soil must be turned in by the unit to the DPW HWSF.

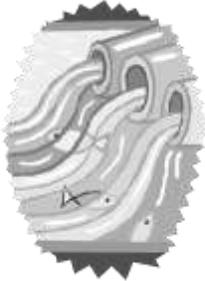
F. Aboveground Storage Tanks

EOs must inspect their ASTs daily and inspections must be documented using USAG Baumholder Form (TBD). This inspection can be completed by the EO or delegated to a trained individual. All ASTs must be clearly labeled with the contents of the tank (“Used Oil”, “Non-Mil Spec Fuel”, etc). Any spills on the tank must be cleaned immediately. Careful attention shall also be given to ensure the ground underneath and around the tank remains free from spilled material. ASTs are required to have secondary containment. Many of the ASTs on USAG Baumholder are double walled tanks that do not require any additional secondary containment.

If an existing AST in your facility needs to be moved, prior to moving the tank, please contact 485-8148. Moving or installing new tanks require changes to the USAG Baumholder Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Contingency Plan (SPCCP) and to the unit Site Specific Spill Prevention Plan. If repairs are required to an AST, contact 485-8148 and initiate a service order through the DPW Help Desk at 485-6133.

G. Storm Water

Storm water occurs naturally whenever it rains. Most facilities have storm drains where most of the rain runoff will flow. Storm drains on USAG Baumholder are not connected to the lines running to the waste water treatment plant, meaning anything that enters the drains is emptied directly into our local waterways. Because the storm water runoff can pick up pollutants on the ground, the runoff can pollute drinking water sources.



The units are required to keep the drains free from debris and protect their storm drains from pollutants. EOs must know the location of storm water inlets in their facilities and the locations of the outfalls, too. Although you are not required to inspect your outfalls, it's a good idea to periodically check them for signs of pollutants.

Units are prohibited from storing hazardous materials or hazardous wastes on or near storm drains. Based on the type of potential spill sources the facility has, the unit must have sufficient spill absorbent materials on hand and positioned in proximity to the drains so they can be protected from any spills.

The units have to use best management practices (BMPs) to restrict the amount of pollutants that could runoff during a storm and flow into the storm drains. Use drip pans under leaking vehicles and ensure the prompt clean up of minor spills on the vehicle line. Vehicles must only be washed on approved wash racks with an operational oil/water separator. Ensure hazardous material storage areas and controlled material containers have secondary containment and overhead cover.

New construction means an increase of hard, flat surfaces that storm water washes over en-route to the storm drains. The water picks up pollutants and carries them into drains. Low Impact Development (LID) is a method of land use that allows the water to filter naturally through the earth and back into the ground water instead of into the traditional drains. Through landmasses such as bio-swales, which are shaped like big ditches, and rain gardens, water is collected, held on site for several hours, and then filtered back into the ground. This prevents both excessive runoff and erosion and keeps pollutants out of the storm drains.

H. Oil/Water Separators and Wash Racks

Most facilities on USAG Baumholder have an oil/water separator (OWS) connected to the drains on their wash racks or maintenance bays. OWSs are simple devices that allow SMALL amounts of oil residue to separate from wash water.

It is very important that hazardous materials are not stored or drained on the OWS or wash rack. The OWS or wash rack is not an approved secondary containment device; the drains on the wash rack run directly to the Waste Water Treatment Plant. The OWS was never designed or intended to work with large concentrations of POL. The introduction of POL products, fuel, or any other hazardous materials could disrupt the function of the OWS, which may allow harmful pollutants to pass through the separator into the environment.

The three activities that are permitted on the wash rack are limited to the final washing of vehicles, emptying drip pans containing mostly rainwater, and triple rinsing of empty POL containers.

Primary vehicle washing has to be performed at the Central Vehicle Wash facility located on Old Ironsides Ave. Only the final wash can be performed at your wash rack. Drip pans that contain more oil than water shall be poured into your used oil tank or drum.

I. Spills

The mission results in small spills occurring every day on USAG Baumholder. The EOs must do their best to assist their units in *preventing spills*, but accidents happen and spills occur. In the event of a spill, it is very important for units to take immediate corrective actions to prevent hazardous materials from polluting water sources and soils.



Units/organizations are responsible for the clean-up of all spills in their area. If the spill is beyond your clean-up capabilities, call 117(or from cell phone, 06783-6-117) and have the Fire Department respond. Keep in mind that the single most important thing is safety. Use good judgment and ensure your personnel have the proper personal protective equipment before they get involved with spill response. If conditions are not safe, call 117(or from cell phone, 06783-6-117) and let the USAG Baumholder Fire Department handle the situation.

If it is safe for the unit to respond to the spill, contain the spill and take steps to protect the sewage and storm drains. Use the appropriate spill absorbent to clean up the spill and then properly store or dispose of the contaminated spill material. For minor spills, it is always best to use dry sweep for clean up rather than spill pad or booms. Dry sweep is inexpensive to purchase and it is easy to dispose of it. Use spill pads and booms for larger spills or if immediate action is needed to prevent spilled materials from entering a drain.

Make sure you replace spill absorbent/spill kit materials to be prepared for any future spills. Any size spills of fuel, solvents, oxidizers, acids, or highly flammable materials and any spill over five gallons have to be reported to the Fire Department immediately (117, 06783-6-117). The Fire Department will notify DPW. If a unit fails to report a spill, it could result in USAG Baumholder or the unit receiving a Notice of Violation (NOV) and possibly a fine.

It is vitally important that you contact the Fire Department (117, 06783-6-117) and DPW (485-6146) immediately if any material enters the sewer system, a storm drain or any waterway (drainage ditch, creek, stream, etc). This will allow the responder to take steps to prevent any pollutant from entering the environment or limit damage to the environment.

J. Spill Plans

A spill plan is required for all facilities that have potential spill sources. A spill source can be any storage area, building or device that is used to store liquid materials or wastes (ASTs, hazmat buildings, parts washers, etc). The spill plan is required to be reviewed and approved by DPW every 5 years.



The spill plan is available on the Environmental Division homepage.

The EO has to communicate procedures described in the plan to everyone working in and on behalf of the unit/activity.

1. **Site Diagram** - The site diagram consists of a simple diagram or map that reflects the layout of the facility. The diagram/map must show all spill sources listed on the cover sheet, the direction of flow if they were to spill, the location of spill kits and the location of storm drains. This diagram/map is available at the Environmental Division.
2. **Hazardous Materials Inventory** - This is a list of all hazardous materials stored by the unit. There is not a mandatory format. This list must be updated annually.
3. **Evacuation Map** - This map must show the safest way out of the facility in case of an emergency. This can be combined with the site diagram/map.
4. **Written Spill Response Procedures** - The Spill Response procedures need to cover what measures must be taken in an event of a spill. The EO needs to ensure that the personnel in the facility are trained

on what to do if there is a spill. Personnel must know what types of spill response equipment the unit has, where it is located and how to use it.

- a. Any size spill of fuel, solvents, oxidizers, acids, highly flammable materials, or any spill over FIVE gallons requires immediate notification of the Fire Department (117 or from cell phone, 06783-6-117) and DPW (485-6146, 06783-6-6146).**
- b. Contact the Fire Department IMMEDIATELY if anything enters storm drains, the sewer system or any other waterway (creek, lake, pond, ditch, etc.) during a spill.**
- c. Never attempt to clean a spill without using the proper protective gear (gloves, goggles, etc.).**
- d. DPW must verify all spills over five gallons, even if cleaned up by unit.**

A standard version of Spill Response Procedures is included on the following page.

SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill, individuals must take the following actions:

1. Determine what type of material has been spilled.
2. Weigh all safety factors; check MSDS to determine health and physical hazards.
3. If it is not safe to begin spill response or if the spill too large for you to contain:
 - a. Call the USAG Baumholder Fire Department at 117(or from a cell phone, 06783-6-117).
 - b. Notify supervisor.
 - c. Wait for assistance.
4. If safe for you to begin spill response:
 - a. Ensure your personnel have the proper personal protective equipment.
 - b. Contain the spill (plug leaks or set container upright).
 - c. Use spill absorbent or appropriate spill pads/booms to contain a spill.
 - d. Sweep up absorbent and properly dispose of contaminated pads/booms.
 - e. Turn in contaminated absorbent/materials to the DPW Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (HWSF).
5. In the event of a fire:
 - a. Call 117 immediately (or from a cell phone, 06783-6-117).
 - b. Evacuate the area.
 - c. Notify supervisor.
 - d. Provide a copy of hazardous material inventory to fire fighters upon arrival.
 - e. Do not attempt to put out chemical fires – conventional fire extinguishers may make the situation worse.

Section II

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

EOs shall be aware of the wide variety of installation environmental programs. Some units inadvertently violate environmental laws during their activities on USAG Baumholder. Some of these programs can also pose a threat to the health of your personnel.

A. Asbestos

Asbestos is a potentially hazardous substance used in facility construction prior to 1980 due to its remarkable fire retardant properties. Asbestos-containing materials occur in two forms: friable asbestos-containing material and non-friable asbestos-containing material. The distinction between friable and non-friable asbestos lies in the physical condition of the material.

a. Friable asbestos-containing material can be reduced to powder by hand pressure. Insulation and textured ceiling spray are two common examples of friable asbestos-containing material.

b. Non-friable asbestos-containing material has asbestos fibers bound in a hard or durable matrix. The asbestos fibers in non-friable asbestos-containing material are typically not easily made airborne. These types of materials are usually considered much safer than friable asbestos-containing material. Examples of non-friable asbestos-containing material include brake linings/pads, clutch linings, gaskets, asbestos siding and roofing material.

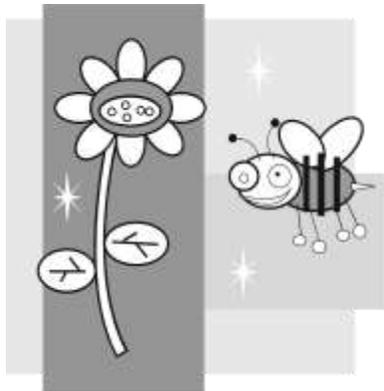
Although it has been documented that exposure to asbestos may cause an increased risk of developing diseases, it must be made clear that the results of the studies are based on exposure to airborne asbestos fibers. If an asbestos-containing material is in good condition and is not damaged to the point that asbestos fibers are released, there is little chance of exposure to potentially dangerous airborne asbestos fibers.

Buildings on USAG Baumholder must be inspected for asbestos prior to demolition or structural renovation. Even newer buildings may have asbestos components. Vehicle brake pads with asbestos liners must be turned into the HWSF for disposal. If you have any concerns regarding damaged suspect asbestos containing material in your building or workspace area that you feel requires further investigation, call the DPW ED under 485-6621.

c. Asbestos Brake Shoes – Asbestos vehicle brake shoes are not encountered very often on USAG Baumholder. Asbestos brake shoes

will usually have a label identifying it as having asbestos. If you come across any asbestos brake shoes call the HWSF for disposal guidance. Because of the toxic nature of asbestos, we do not want you to store any asbestos waste in your HWAP.

B. Pesticide and Herbicide Use



In response to DOD guidance, installations are required to reduce the amount of pesticides and herbicides used. Over the last few years, USAG Baumholder has dramatically reduced the amount of pesticides used on post. In order to purchase or apply any pesticide on USAG Baumholder, you must be trained and certified to do so. Units must not locally purchase pesticides or herbicides unless they have permission to do so.

USAG Baumholder DPW has its own pest control personnel to treat any problems. If your unit or facility has problems with pests, termites or unwanted plant growth, call in a service order to DPW at 485-6133. If you have any questions, contact the DPW Pest Shop at 485-7144.

C. USAG Baumholder Air Program



Virtually every process that emits pollution into the atmosphere is regulated somehow under the Clean Air Act and Army Regulations. The items below are the most typical sources for USAG Baumholder. For any related questions, call the DPW ED Air Program Manager at 485-8154.

a. *Open Burning* - The burning of man-made debris (even in burn barrels) is prohibited everywhere in Germany, including USAG Baumholder. Classified documents can be shredded at the U-Fix-It shop at building 8218. The burning of vegetation onsite is strictly prohibited by German law.

D. USAG Baumholder Drinking Water Program



The water produced by the USAG Baumholder Water Treatment Plant is safe to drink. It is tested regularly to ensure it meets the strict guidelines for drinking water. If you have concerns about your drinking water (taste,

odor, sediment or color), contact Preventive Medicine at 396-5882. They will come to your facility and test the water for you. If the water is not safe to drink you will be immediately notified.

We have problems on USAG Baumholder with incorrect materials and substances being poured down the drains. Only wastewater must go down our drains. Food, grease, oil, chemicals, trash, etc. must be disposed of properly and not disposed of down the drain. In the troop areas, this is the cause of many of the blockages and wastewater overflow out of manholes.

Grease, in the housing areas and dining facilities, is a real problem because it adheres to the walls of the sewer pipes, hardens and causes blockages. The wastewater often overflows out of the manholes into the streets, yards, and storm drains that flow to creeks, ponds and rivers. This untreated wastewater carries harmful bacteria that are a health hazard to residents, children and troops. It also pollutes the waters and can sometimes result in fish kills.

E. Wildlife

The USAG Baumholder wildlife enforcement officers (Host Nation's Federal Forest Service) have been delegated by the installation commander to protect wildlife and their habitats, to protect installation properly and to ensure public safety. USAG Baumholder wildlife enforcement personnel are authorized to enforce all applicable laws and regulations, issue military police reports and U.S. District Court violation notices, carry weapons, make arrests and apprehensions in accordance with federal, state, Army and USAG Baumholder regulations.

USAG Baumholder is not an open range. Entry into and use of training areas requires approval of Range Control, DPTM, DPW or the Hunting and Fishing Center. POV's, motorcycles, ATV's, dirt bikes, bicycles or other off road vehicles are prohibited from all training areas and ranges. POV's may access training areas for authorized specific activities. Swimming, jet skiing, horseback riding and camping are prohibited, except in designated areas.

Federal law requires the protection of historic and archaeological sites on military reservations. USAG Baumholder has several historical sites such as Roman settlements, urn graves, and barrow fields. Relic hunting is prohibited on USAG Baumholder and the use of metal detectors is prohibited without written authorization from the Garrison Commander and the DPW Cultural Resources Branch.

Personnel who would like to hunt on USAG Baumholder must request the proper license at the DPW Environmental Division and

comply with all federal, state, Army and USAG Baumholder regulations. On USAG Baumholder, privately owned weapons must be transported safely, IAW state and federal regulations.

For any questions concerning the Wildlife, call 485 - 6146.

F. Natural Resources Management

The Natural Resources Management is part of the DPW Environmental Division (ED), and among others is charged with doing inventories, monitoring and managing endangered plants, birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, butterflies, and locusts of USAG Baumholder..

The installations' approximate 1,655 acres are located within an ecosystem comprising a variety of flora and fauna populations, many rare or endangered.

ED is also responsible for inventory, monitoring and management of invasive species under the Invasive Species program. These are exotic plants and animals that can destroy endangered species habitat and impede military training.

For questions concerning endangered species, please contact the DPW ED at 485-6146.

The Natural Resources Management also reviews Garrison construction projects to assess environmental impact and manage compensation measures.

G. Cultural Resources



Cultural resources are the surviving material evidence of our collective past; the evidence of the historical process. Their survival is not by chance; these are resources that require proper management, handling, preservation and interpretation for all to enjoy, study and view. The Army is the steward of all cultural resources located within the boundaries of USAG Baumholder. As good stewards, the Army is responsible for protection and care of these resources.

Unbeknownst to most people, USAG Baumholder possesses cultural resources. More than 8 archaeological sites have been identified within the 1,655 acres of the post. Roman settlements, urn graves or barrow fields have been detected up to today. They all are belowground and not visible to the public.

H. Range Control

Personnel operating on the USAG Baumholder training areas must be familiar with environmental considerations during field operations. Coordination is required before engaging in activities that may impact air, water, soils, vegetation or any other natural or cultural resource. Units must coordinate with Range Control four to six weeks prior to training and provide specific information on planned activities. Range Control will issue the unit a permit and a copy of that permit must be kept on site. Activities of environmental concern are: engineering activities (digging, grading, tree cutting and



demolition), field sanitation sites (field latrines, soakage pits, water purification), fuel supply points (in excess of 500 gallons), field ammo supply points, concentrated assembly areas (bivouacs, field motor park or major commo sites) and use of fog oil, tear gas or other obscurants.

Some of USAG Baumholder's biggest environmental issues are erosion, sedimentation of our water sources, and contamination. Permits are required for any activity that requires digging through Range Control. Any earth disturbance area greater than one acre requires a soil conservation plan.

You can avoid causing erosion and sedimentation by limiting off-road driving, limiting damage to vegetation, avoiding digging in areas that show signs of erosion and filling your fighting positions.

Contamination can be avoided by following these simple guidelines:

- a. Keep waste water from shower points and laundry points from entering natural waterways.
- b. Keep fuel storage areas and refueling points in excess of 500 gallons at least five hundred feet from water sources.
- c. Set up a field HWAP if you will be storing hazardous materials or generating hazardous wastes at your field site.

I. Sustainable USAG Baumholder

In 2000, USAG Baumholder identified environmental and resource challenges that had the potential to place the long-term viability of the installation at risk. Training land shortfalls, massive amounts of waste materials, non-attainment for ozone levels, erosion, and increased regulations and restrictions on training operations and development posed as credible threats to mission accomplishment.

In response to this threat, USAG Baumholder leadership and community stakeholders became the first Army installation to identify and adopt long-term installation sustainability goals. Generally defined as *‘operating in a manner today that does not prevent the ability to operate in the future’*, responsibility for environmental stewardship and implementation of sustainable practices lies with each person and organization living, working, training or otherwise using USAG Baumholder. Goal Teams, consisting of military and civilian leadership from throughout the installation, along with specialized Sustainability Planners, work across directorates, units, and agencies to identify and rectify installation processes that could jeopardize resources.

In 2006, USAG Baumholder’s Garrison Command integrated USAG Baumholder’s 11 sustainability goals into one strategic Garrison Goal: *USAG Baumholder – a sustainable community meeting the needs of the Soldier today, tomorrow and forever*. The new strategic goal successfully captures the original 11 sustainability goals in to a single primary installation goal. The integration of sustainability into a Garrison Goal makes every Soldier, Unit, Directorate, agency, organization and Tenant activity on USAG Baumholder a responsible party in implementing sustainable practices. The new “Army Strategy for the Environment” demonstrates DAs support of sustainability and recognizes the interdependency of the Army’s Triple Bottom Line of Mission, Environment, and Community.

Recognized at the national and state level, the award-winning Sustainable USAG Baumholder initiative offers outreach programs for soldiers, family members, civilian employees and children through the DoD school system and assorted activities throughout the installation. Earth Day, America Recycles Day, and National Public Lands Day are several of the special ‘environmental theme’ days that Sustainable USAG Baumholder supports with various programs and events.

USAG Baumholder Garrison’s Sustainable Community Goal and subsequent components are summarized below.

Section III

Fuel Tank and Tanker Purging Guidance

Purging is not allowed on USAG Baumholder. Purging is performed in Kaiserslautern and Mannheim only.

Solid Waste Disposal Guide

Waste Stream	Management Method
Aerosol Cans	Call HWSF at 485-6858
Aluminum Cans	Take off installation for buy-back services / recycling or turn in to DPW-Reuse Center. Call 485-6478 for recycling information
Ammunition Items: residue, packing and boxes fiber containers brass casings	Turn in to ASP
Antifreeze, Used	Call HWSF at 485-6858 for pick-up
Asbestos:	Call 485-6858
construction/demolition	Call DPW-Reuse Center at 485-6478
brake shoes, safes	
Batteries:	Call HWSF at 485-6858 to schedule pick-up.
Lithium, NiCad, Lead-Acid Mercury	
alkaline, carbon	
Cardboard:	Place in cardboard recycling container or take to DPW-Reuse Center
clean and un-waxed	Dispose of in trash dumpster
contaminated or waxed	
Carpet	Take to DPW-Reuse Center
Compressed Gas Cylinders	Call HWSF at 485-6858 for pick-up
Concertina Wire	Palletize, band, and turn in to DRMO
Contaminated Soil	Call HWSF at 485-6858 for guidance
Demolition Debris	Take to DPW Reuse-Center
Fluorescent Light Bulbs (LCM's)	Call HWSF at 485-6858 for guidance
Furniture (usable)	Turn in to DRMO
barracks furniture	
office furniture	
Furniture (unusable)	Take to DPW-Waste Sort Center
Garbage	Dispose of in trash dumpsters
Inert Debris (concrete, brick, asphalt) free of asbestos and lead-based paint	Take to DPW-Waste Sort Center
Mattresses (barracks)	
Mattresses (personal)	Take to DPW-Waste Sort Center
Medical Waste	Turn in to USAG Baumholder Health Clinic

Metals Scrap	Turn in to DRMO or take to DPW-Waste Sort Center
Off-Spec Fuel (JP-8, kerosene, diesel)	Call DOL at 485-7506
Oil, Used	Call HWSF at 485-6858 for pick-up
Organic Materials:	Take to DPW-Waste Sort Center
land clearing debris	
Wood (all types)	
yard waste	
Paint	Call HWSF at 485-6858 for pick-up
Pallets	Take to DPW-Waste Sort Center
Paper Products:	Place in blue dumpsters
office paper	
newspapers	
magazines	
Pesticides	Call HWSF at 485-6858 for pick-up
Clean Plastic Items	Place in black dumpsters
POL	Call HWSF at 485-6858 for guidance
Range training trash	Remove any prohibited items and place trash in trash dumpster
Sensitive Items (documents)	
Tires (military)	Turn in to DRMO
Tires (non-military)	Take to DPW-Waste Sort Center
Toner Cartridges	Turn in to HWSF
White Goods (containing Freon)	Take to DPW-Waste Sort Center
White Goods (non-Freon containing)	Turn in to DRMO