

employing management controls and pollution prevention initiatives to comply with regulations and executive orders and to support sustainability.

*d. Program requirements.*

(1) Follow Army logistics policy for identifying, storing, and transporting hazardous materials as specified by the DCS, G-4. Related policy guidance can be found in safety, medical, acquisition and logistics regulations. Installation supplements involving any hazardous material management should be coordinated with the installation environmental coordinator, safety coordinator, and installation medical officer.

(2) Record, review, and analyze HM and HW operational data as a source of information to measure HMMP effectiveness.

## **9-2. Toxic substances**

*a. General.* As used in this regulation, toxic substances include asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and lead-based paints (LBP). Generators will pay disposal costs for toxic substances (except that the installation will pay disposal costs for toxic substances that are also classified as a RCRA-C hazardous waste).

*b. Asbestos management.*

(1) *Policy.* The Army proponent for asbestos hazard management is the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM), Directorate of Facilities and Housing. Army facility policy and guidance on asbestos management is provided in AR 420-70, chapter 3. The Army's medical policy related to asbestos is found in AR 40-5.

(2) *Legal and other requirements.* Applicable legal and other requirements for asbestos management include Section 2651, Title 15, United States Code (15 USC 2651); Section 1801, Title 49, United States Code (49 USC 1801); Section 2601, Title 15, United States Code (15 USC 2601); 42 USC 7401, as amended; Section 1001, Part 1910, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1910.1001); Section 1101, Part 1926, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1926.1101); for overseas installations, the country-specific FGS requirements.

(3) *Major program goals.* Prevent human exposure to asbestos hazards on Army-owned property and maintain compliance with all pertinent regulations. This also applies to accommodations made available to the Army for its exclusive use overseas.

*(4) Program requirements.*

*(a)* Comply with Sections 140-156, Part 61, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 61.140-156) requirements regarding fees and notification. (LD: 40 CFR Part 61.140-156; 40 CFR 70)

*(b)* Ensure that all workers in facilities where asbestos exposure may occur are trained under Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations and asbestos safe work practices requirements. (LD: 40 CFR 763)

*(c)* Ensure that all workers that perform OSHA asbestos work are trained, equipped, and supervised according to EPA abatement and respiratory protection requirements. (LD: 29 CFR 1926.1101; 40 CFR 763)

*(d)* Use only laboratories accredited under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program or host nation (HN) accredited laboratories for overseas installations for the quantitative measurement of bulk and air asbestos samples. (LD: 40 CFR 763.87)

*(e)* Remove/abate asbestos-containing material only when it:

1. Can no longer be managed in place.
2. Will be disturbed during maintenance, repair, or construction projects.
3. Is friable or will become friable during demolition of a facility.
4. Is economically justified to be removed during building deconstruction.
5. Has been identified to be a hazard and the Army is transferring ownership of the facility to a non-federal entity.

*c. Polychlorinated biphenyl management.*

(1) *Policy.* Army policy is for generators of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs) to manage them in place unless operational, economic, or regulatory considerations justify removal. Economic analyses include potential environmental damage.

(2) *Legal and other requirements.* Requirements for PCB management are found in 15 USC 2601, and applicable State and local requirements; and for overseas installations, the country-specific FGS requirements.

(3) *Major program goals.* Prevent human exposure to PCB hazards on Army-owned property and maintain compliance with pertinent regulations.

*(4) Program requirements.*

*(a)* Ensure that the inventory, management, reporting, storage, disposal, and cleanup of PCBs comply with Federal, State, and local regulations. (LD: 40 CFR 761)

*(b)* Require generators, commercial storers, transporters, and disposers of PCBs to have an EPA identification number. (LD: 40 CFR 761.20, 761.60(b), 761.202 through 761.205)

*(c)* Train personnel who handle or may potentially be exposed to PCBs to perform PCB-related responsibilities in a safe and environmentally sound manner. (LD: 29 CFR 1910.1200; 29 CFR 1910.120(q))

*(d)* Prohibit the new use or introduction of PCBs at Army facilities.

*d. Lead-based paint management.*

(1) *Policy.* The Army proponent for lead-based paint (LBP) management is the ACSIM, Directorate of Facilities and Housing. Army facility policy and guidance on LBP management is provided in AR 420–70, chapter 3.

(2) *Legal and other requirements.* Requirements for LBP management are found in 15 USC 2601; Section 1025, Part 1910, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1910.1025); Section 62, Part 1926, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1926.62); Part 745, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 745); AR 420–70, chapter 3; and applicable State and local requirements; for overseas installations, the country-specific FGS requirements.

(3) *Major program goals.* Prevent human exposure to LBP hazards on Army-owned property and maintain compliance with pertinent regulations.

(4) *Program requirements.*

(a) Ensure that all workers that perform lead abatement work in child occupied facilities and target housing are trained, equipped, and supervised according to EPA lead-based paint abatement requirements and OSHA requirements for lead in construction. (LD: 40 CFR 745 and 29 CFR 1926.62, respectively). Construction work impacting lead-based paint that is not considered abatement of lead-based paint in target housing or child occupied facilities need only comply with OSHA requirements. (LD: 29 CFR 1926.62)

(b) Per facility and housing BMPs, manage LBP and lead-contaminated soil in place unless operational, economic, and/or regulatory requirements dictate its removal.

(c) Disclose known LBP hazards in Army housing. (LD: 40 CFR 745)

(d) Ensure that disposal of LBP complies with Federal, State, and local regulations.

## **Chapter 10 Waste Management**

### **10–1. Hazardous waste**

*a. Policy.*

(1) Hazardous waste disposal costs are those costs associated with the collection, treatment, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes. This includes all Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (or other contract agent) costs directly related to the packaging and offsite shipment of the wastes. It does not include the disposal of special wastes defined as non-hazardous unless otherwise defined as hazardous by State and local regulations, or country-specific Final Governing Standards (FGS); asbestos; chemical and biological agent waste; radioactive waste; and regulated medical wastes (RMW).

(a) Garrisons must directly charge or seek reimbursement from non-Army tenants and activities funded through an operating fund (Defense Business Operating Fund and Army Working Capital Fund), a procurement fund (Procurement of Ammunition, Army), a research and development fund (Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation and Army Test and Evaluation Command activities), and other DOD funded activities (primarily Defense Logistics Agency, Medical Command, and Defense Commissary Agency). Though appropriated funds can be used for a non-appropriated fund activity (Category C), it is subject to the availability of funds of HQ, IMCOM. Special installations will pay for hazardous waste disposal. Excess or expired hazardous materials must be handled in accordance with AR 710–2 and garrison procedures.

(b) Hazardous wastes generated under service, facility, maintenance or construction contracts (construction demolition debris, paints, soil disposal, disposal of sand from ranges, sludge from wash racks, oil/water separators, water treatment plants, and so forth.) should not be a separate cost and funded as part of the original contract.

(c) The Garrison environmental office will be considered the generator, for funding purposes, of orphan wastes found on post, and wastes from a household hazardous waste collection program.

(2) Comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local HW regulations, and FGS.

(3) Effectively manage HW and reduce its generation.

(4) Minimize the need for Army-owned or operated permitted HW treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

(5) Minimize HW generation through pollution prevention actions, for example, source reduction, material substitution, and recycling/reuse. Where cost effective and timely, implement pollution prevention solutions to reduce or eliminate compliance requirements.

(6) Prohibit the storage of HW in underground storage tanks (USTs), except where allowed by FGS.

*b. Legal and other requirements.* 42 USC 6901, Subtitle C; Parts 260–279, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 260–279); DOD 4500.9–R, chapter 204; Parts 171–178, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR 171–178); for overseas installations, the country-specific FGS requirements.

*c. Major program goals.* Continually reduce the volume of HW generated by Army installations, and maintain compliance with pertinent HW regulations.

*d. Program requirements.*